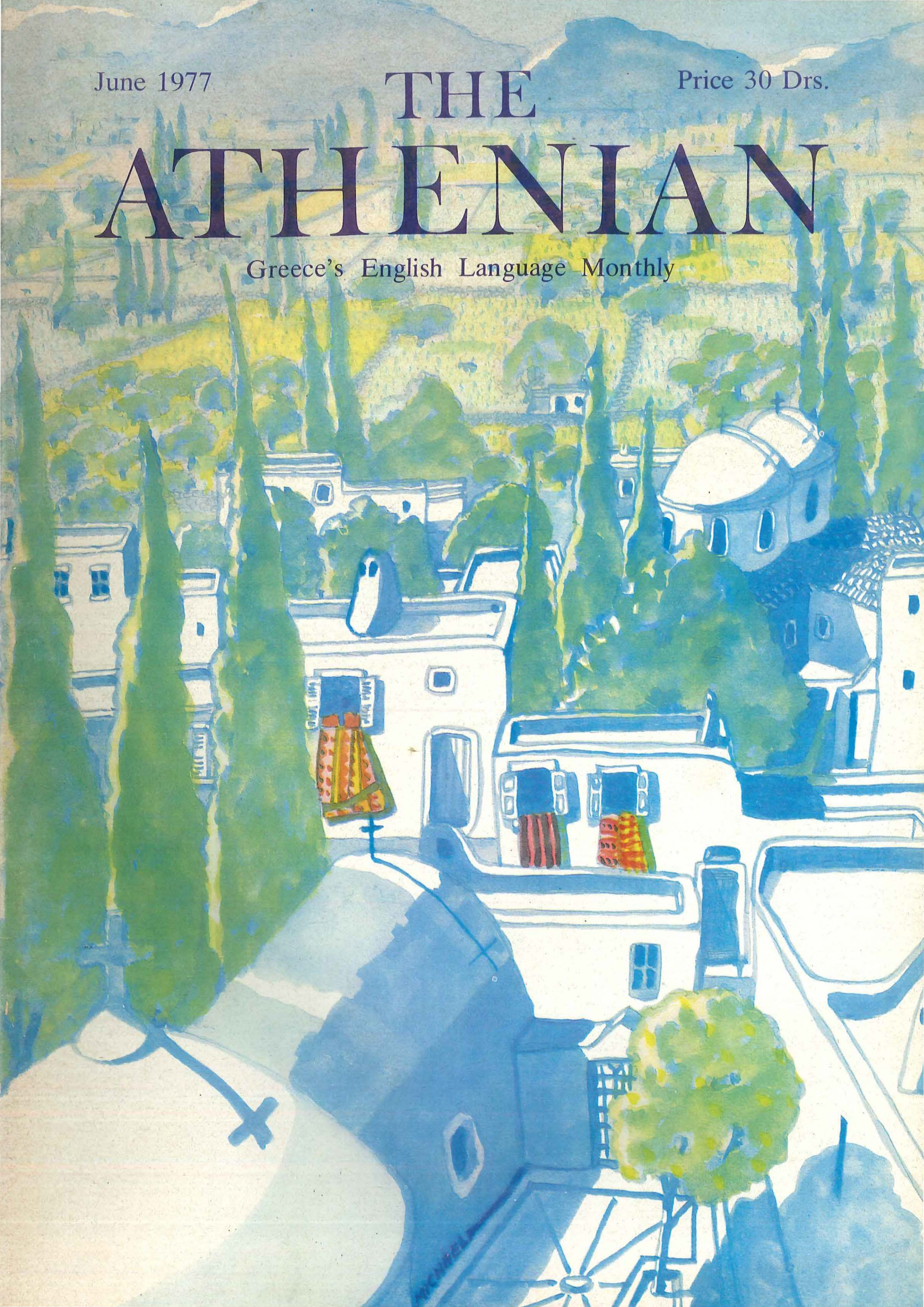


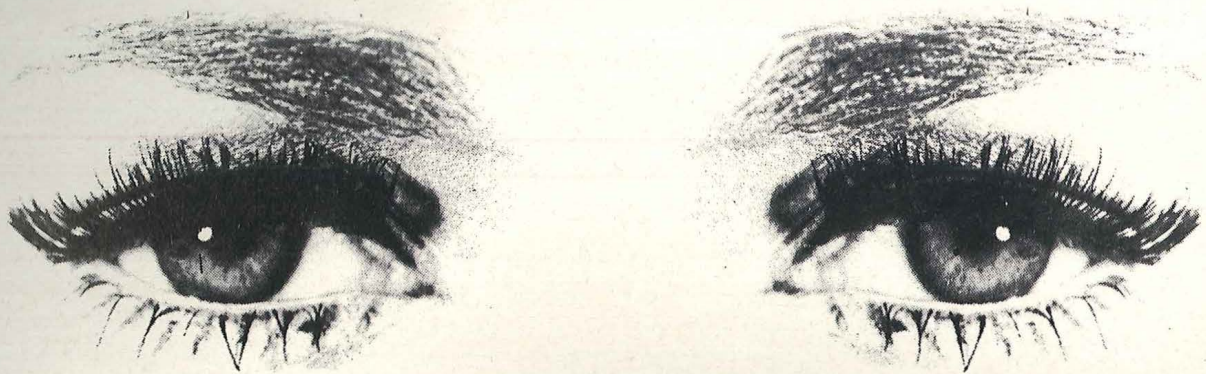
June 1977

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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly





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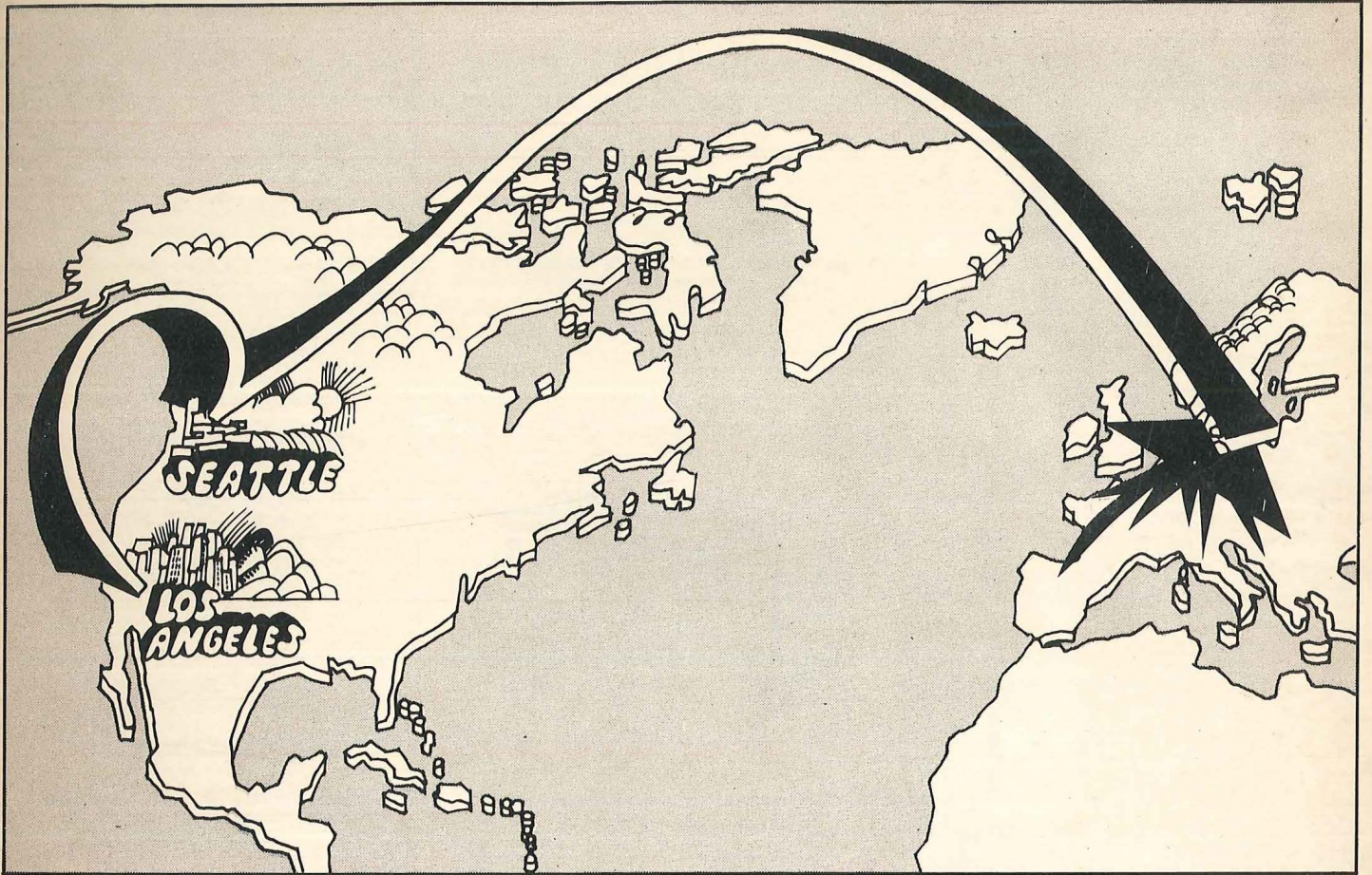


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community calendar

JUNE 1

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture 'The esoteric Substance of the Human Body' by Nikos Panagopoulos (in Greek), 8:30 pm at the Union, Pratinou 80, Pangrati, Tel. 748-227.

JUNE 3

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — General meeting, 8 pm at the Women's Centre, Ellanikou 3, Pangrati. For information call 779-4420.

JUNE 6

American Community Schools — Graduation exercises at the Academy, 7 pm.

La Verne College — Summer Session begins.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Community Centre, clothes and book swap and coffee (bring the children), 9 am-1 pm. (See June 3).

JUNE 8

Canadian Women's Club — Welfare tour to the Agapi Home in Melissa. For information: Linda Gloss, 672-3213.

Deree High School — Graduation Exercises, 7:30 pm.

German Community Centre — Coffee afternoon for young German women, 5 pm, Sina 66.

JUNE 11

Lion's Cosmopolitan Club — Dinner-Dance in celebration of 60th anniversary of Lion's International, King George Hotel, 9:30 pm. For information: Mr. Baganis, Tel. 360-1311.

JUNE 13

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Community Centre, clothes and book swap and coffee (bring the children), 9 am-1 pm (See June 3).

JUNE 14

American Community Schools — Last Day of Classes.

Hellenic International School — Last Day of Classes.

American Youth Centre — Senior Teen Trip, five days to Patras and Kalogria Beach. Buses depart from AYC at 10 am. Note: New Summer Hours; Mon.-Thurs, 1-7 pm, Fri. Sat. 1-11 pm; Sun, 1-6 pm.

JUNE 15

Canadian Women's Club — Luncheon Meeting,

buses will leave from the Canadian Embassy at 10 am.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Karate demonstration by Dimitri Athanasiou, in Greek (see June 1).

JUNE 16

Campion School — Parent-Teacher Meeting.

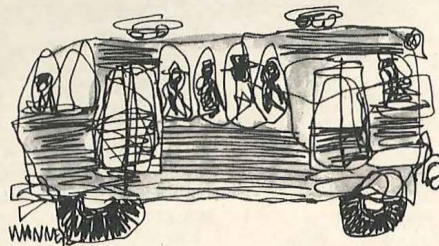
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Discussion on the problems of immigration, 8 pm (see June 3).

Greek-Swedish League — Mid-Summer Party at Babi's Taverna, Varibopi. For information call 742-596.

JUNE 20

Athens College — Last day of classes in the lower school.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Community Centre, 9 am-1 pm (see June 3).



JUNE 22

Deree College — Downtown Campus 'Life Story Workshop' conducted by sculptor Suzanne Benton, 10-12 noon, admission free; limited to 30 participants, for reservations Tel. 778-0329.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture 'How to Get Well, How to Stay Well by Physical Means' by Panayotis Koumendakis 8:30 pm, in Greek.

JUNE 23

Deree College — Downtown Campus 'Life Story Workshop', 7-9 pm (see June 22).

JUNE 24

Athens College — Last day of classes in the high school.

Campion School — Last day of classes.

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NAME DAYS IN JUNE

June 4 Martha
 June 5 All Saints Day — Those without official name days celebrate on this day.
 June 29 Petros (Peter), Pavlos (Paul)
 June 30 Apostolos

DATES TO REMEMBER

June 2 Italy National Day
 June 5 Trinity Sunday
 World Environment Day
 June 7 Great Britain — Official celebration of Queen's Jubilee.
 June 10 Portugal National Day
 June 14 Flag Day
 June 17 Bunker Hill Day
 June 19 Father's Day

JUNE 27

Campion School — Summer Session begins 8:30 am.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Community Centre, 9 am-1 pm (see June 3).

JUNE 29

German Community Centre — Swimming excursion for all members, departing at 10 am from Sina 66.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Vegetarian Dinner, 9 pm (See June 1).

JUNE 30

Athens College — Graduation Exercises 8 pm.

JULY 1

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — Dinner-Dance and installation of Officers, 9:30 pm, Ekali Club. For information: Mr. Baganis, Tel. 360-1311.

FLY GREECE

Olympic Airlines domestic schedule now includes daily flights to: Thessaloniki, Crete (Iraklion, Hania), Corfu, Rhodes, Alexandroupolis, Yannina, Cephalonia, Kalamata, Kavala, Kos, Lemnos, Mytilene (Lesbos), Mykonos, Thyra (Santorini), Samos, Skiathos, Chios, Milos, Kithera.

AMERICAN CLUB ON THE MOVE

June 1 is moving day to the Hotel Kastri. Pool facilities will remain at the Kifissia location. Announcements of coming events will be posted on the club bulletin board.

CAMPING OUT

The Y.M.C.A. summer camp is this year located on the island of Salamis. Two twenty-day sessions: July 5-25 (boys 7-15 years old); July 27-August 16 (girls 6-12, boys 6-8 years old). For further information contact the Y.M.C.A., Akadimias and Omirou 28, 614-943.

BRIDGE ANYONE?

Duplicate Bridge games every Tuesday at 10 am and Thursday at 7:30 pm at the American Club, Kastri Hotel. Of special interest to enthusiasts will be the international, world-wide bridge tournament to be held in Athens on July 15. For information and reservations call: Mrs. Arrippol, 671-3495 or Mrs. Schlesinger, 701-2241.

COLLEGES

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

COLLEGE YEAR IN ATHENS, Dinokratous 59, Athens, Tel. 718-746. A one-year undergraduate program offering courses in Greek civilization, archaeology and Eastern Mediterranean studies. Courses given in English by outstanding scholars for students registered at American colleges. Candidates may apply to Mrs. Ismene Phylactopoulou, Kritis 24, Kifissia, Tel. 801-6300 or 801-6880. Registration Sept. 10, first semester begins Sept. 12. Tuition: \$2,500.

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

DEREE COLLEGE DOWNTOWN CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, Athens Tower, Tel. 779-2247. Degree program in Business Administration. Also a wide spectrum of liberal arts and language courses.

LA VERNE COLLEGE, P.O. Box 25, Kifissia, Tel. 808-1426. Undergraduate program in Liberal Arts and Business; Master of Arts in Greek and Middle East History; Master of Business Administration. Registration, two weeks prior to beginning of term; first semester begins Sept. 5. Tuition: \$45 per undergraduate semester hour, \$55 per graduate semester hour.

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

HELIANTHOS YOGA UNION, Kritonos 1, Pagrati, Tel. 748-227. Day and evening yoga classes taught in English and Greek. 100 Drs. per class, students 50 Drs. Other courses in Shiatsu Massage and Astrology now in progress.

FIBREWORKS, Iperidou 5, Tel. 322-9887. Intensive summer programs offered in spinning, natural dyeing and weaving. Twenty-two day sessions: June 14-July 6, July 12-Aug 3, Aug. 9-31.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel. 3629-9886. Intensive summer courses in all levels of Greek will be offered. Registration June 2, classes begin June 6, 2,200 Drs. 36-hour course, Monday through Friday.

SUMMER STUDIES

A partial list of schools offering summer courses at university level.

THE AEGEAN SCHOOL, Brett Taylor, Director, Paros, Cyclades.

ATHENS CENTRE FOR THE CREATIVE ARTS, John Zervos, Director, Massalias 22, Athens 144. Tel. 3629-886 or 715-623.

DEREE COLLEGE, Agia Paraskevi and Athens Tower. Tel. 659-3250, 779-2247.

INSTITUTE FOR BALKAN STUDIES, Tsmiski 45, Thessaloniki. Tel. 031-235-550.

LA VERNE COLLEGE, Dr. Robert Brenton Betts, Director, P.O. Box 25, Kifissia. Tel. 808-1426.

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We apologize for the unusual delay in the appearance of this month's issue, the result of a prolonged printers' strike. We regret the inconvenience to our readers.

publisher's note

In the decades ahead advances in technology will give further impetus to the ever-increasing mobility of the world's population. In 'Bridging Two Worlds', Antony Economides describes plans for networks of transportation to link Europe and the Balkans with the Middle East. Such projects forecast the intensification of the international character of today's societies. Yet as social and technological forces move forward at a speed inconceivable a few decades ago, traditional, chauvinistic approaches, and the institutions that embody them, have remained relatively static. One such area is education which, despite the realities of modern times, has remained bound to the parochialism of national systems. In 'Passport to Education' William E. Ammerman discusses an innovative approach, The International Baccalaureate Program. Introduced ten years ago and now under the aegis of UNESCO, the IB anticipates the direction education will inevitably take in the future while meeting the current needs of students completing their secondary education.

As social institutions and technology move into a new era, here in Athens the immutable grey taxis continue to careen through the streets like unguided missiles, their drivers all too often dispensing grumbles and insults to motorists, passengers, and pedestrians. Fortunately there are exceptions, among them Kyria Hariklia, who just 'likes people'. Katerina Agrafioti reports on her day in the front seat with Athens' first woman taxi driver.

In the August 30, 1974 issue of The Athenian, Willard Manus described the life of sponge-divers from Kalymnos. This year he came across in Lindos one of the Kalymnian boats, the Pegasus, and renewed his friendship with its skipper, Captain Lisgaris. In 'The Sponge-Divers Revisited' he reports on the diminishing fortune of this age-old profession.

Our cover is by Michael Fitzgerald.

goings on in athens

MUSIC AND DANCE

PARNASSOS HALL. Agiou Georgiou Karitsi 8, Tel. 323-8745. Admission free. June 7: The Quartet of the Greek Blind (9 pm)... June 26: The Orchestra of the Greek Blind (11 am). There are numerous recitals by students from various conservatories which provide a glimpse of Greek social and musical culture. Phone for dates and times.

DORA STRATO 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.

MIKIS THEODORAKIS CONCERT SERIES

A series of concerts will be given at the Lykavittos (Lycabettus) Theatre on Lycabettus Hill, from August 6 through September 6. The programs will feature works by the composer and others. Guest conductors will include Manos Hadzidakis.

CONCERTS AND RECITALS

MASSIMO GASBARRONI—Guitar, in a recital of works by di Sanz, Sor, Bach, Petrassi, Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Villa-Lobos, Sainz de la Maza, June 3, 8 pm, Italian Institute.

ELENI TRAGANNIS—Piano, recital of classical works, June 3, 8 pm, Hellenic American Union.

PAROS CHAMBER ENSEMBLE—A group of young, professional musicians based on Paros during summers, in a classical works concert, June 28, 8 pm, Hellenic American Union.

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 (through 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 (through June 8). Group Show 'Summer 77', oils, engravings, sculpture (from June 10). *Closed Sat. afternoons.*

ARMOS, Veikou 6, Makriyanni, Tel. 921-7856. Group show of various art forms (through June 25 after which the gallery will close for the summer).

ATHENS, Glykonos 4, Dexameni, Tel. 713-938. Etchings by Max Ernst, Man Ray, Dali, Vassarely, Lindner, Jenkins and Johnson (through June).

CONTEMPORARY GRAPHICS, Haritos 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 732-690. Graphics and multiples by Judith Allen, Droungas, Katsoulidis, Fassianos, Haros, Tsarouchis (through June 15). *Closed Wed. and Sat. afternoons.*

DESMOS, Syngrou 4, Tel. 922-0219. Ceramics by Maria Voyatzoglou (through June 6).

EL GREKO, Syngrou and Hrisostomou Smyrnis 2, Tel. 933-3302. Group show of sculpture and painting (through June 5).

GRAVURES, Dexameni 1, Kolonaki, Tel. 363-9597. Persian miniatures by Charlaene Wetwood (through June 16). *Closed Sat. afternoons.*

JEAN AND KAREN BERNIER, Marasli 51, Kolonaki, Tel. 735-657. Work by Stephen Antonakos

'Neons/Athens/1977' (June 13 -July 30). *Closed Mondays.*

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 Street, Tel. 322-4261. Oils by Moschos (through June 13). Group show, oils, tempera (June 14-30).

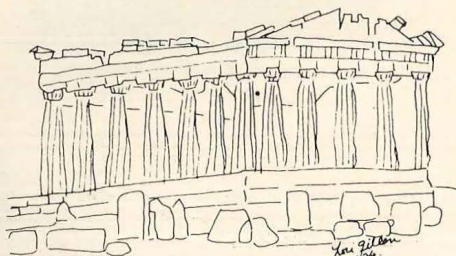
NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165. Oils by Marie Polychronopoulou (through June 8). Oils by Michel Roux (June 9-27).

ORA, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 322-6632. Group show of young contemporary Greek artists: sculpture, paintings, engravings (June 5 through July).

POLYPLANO, Dimokritou 20, Tel. 362-9822. Sculpture by Gabriella Simosi (through June 23).

ROTUNDA, Skoufa 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2945. Pastel portraits by Aliko Marvropoulou (through June 11). Batiks and oil paintings by Maria Stavradi (June 14-July 9).

TO TRITO MATI, Loukianou 21B, Kolonaki, Tel. 714-074. Retrospective of works by Yannis Gaitis, 1947-54 (June 9-30).



ZOUMBOLAKIS, 20 Kolonaki Square, Tel. 360-8278. Paintings by Constantine Xenakis (from June 1).

ZOUMBOLAKIS-TASSOS, Kriezotou 7, Tel. 363-4454. Oils by George D'Almeida (early June). Group show (from the middle of June).

EXHIBITS

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION—Metal masks by sculptor Suzanne Benton through June 10.

ITALIAN INSTITUTE—UNESCO exhibition: the preservation of world-wide monuments, with a documentary film, on June 7 at 8 pm.

MUSEUMS

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

SCULPTURE EXHIBITION

The works of thirty-six artists of various nationalities will be on show through Sept. 30 at the Skironio Museum located between Kinetta and Megara on the fiftieth kilometre of the old road to Corinth. The museum, located on a rocky incline overlooking the Saronic Gulf, houses a permanent exhibition of the works of Greek sculptor Costas Polychronopoulos. Daily 10 to 6 pm.

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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 POPLAR 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, Freatts, 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.

ROUND AND ABOUT

Panigiria (religious folk festivals) and other happenings in various parts of Greece where you may find yourself during your travels. Some dates are whimsical, so make inquiries at the local Tourist Police.

ALEXANDROUPOLIS: Near the Turkish border. Flowers on exhibition and paraded on chariots; theatrical performances and folk dances (June 1-10).

CRETE: Paintings by local artists at Archanes, in Iraklion (June 1-14).

FLORINA: Near the Albanian border. The annual 'Panhellenic Festival of Dancing'; in town at the Stadium (June 1-14). Strawberry festival and festivities at the village of Atrapos (June 19).

KOZANI: Northwestern Greece. Cherry and flower festival in the village of Emborion, on one of the Sundays falling between June 25 and July 15, the precise date to be dictated by the weather. The village and its inhabitants wearing local costumes are bedecked with flowers and cherries for the occasion.

LESVOS: (Mytilene) Horseracing, feasting and folk dancing follows the sacrifice of a calf which provides the ingredients for the traditional 'keskek' (June 5 or 12). A fishing festival in the village of Plomari to include contests, local dancing, and fun (end of June, beginning of July).

PIERIA: Just south of Thessaloniki: 'Prodrimites', the revival of a festival dating back to the Turkish occupation. At Katerini (June 24).

PRE-FESTIVAL AND SUMMER FESTIVAL PREVIEWS

AT HEROD ATTICUS THEATRE

The Odeon (theatre) at the foot of the Acropolis built during the second century A.D. by the wealthy Greek statesman and patron of the arts Herodes Atticus is the scene of pre-festival and festival activities in Athens. Performances begin at 9 pm. Tickets are now on sale at the Athens Festival Office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), Tel. 322-1459, 322-3111 ext. 240, or at the gate.

THE CRETAN THEATRICAL COMPANY. Kornaros's *Erotokritos* from Friday through Sunday, June 3,4,5. Tickets 150, 100, 70, 50 Drs., students 30 Drs.

HELLENIC ASSOCIATION FOR CONTEMPORARY MUSIC. Live electronics ensemble with Guenther Becker presenting modern Greek and German music. Sponsored in cooperation with the Goethe Institute. June 7,8,9. Tickets 100, 80, 60, 40 Drs., students 20 Drs.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE. Euripides's *Medea* performed Saturday, June 11. Tickets 150, 100, 70, 50 Drs., students 75, 50, 35 Drs.

AMPHI-THEATRE. Spyros Evangelatos directs Aristophanes's *The Frogs* Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 23, 24, 25. Tickets 150, 100, 70, 50 Drs., students 30 Drs.

AMERICAN BALLET THEATRE. Minkus *La Bayadere*, Poulenc's *Voluntaries*, Haydn and Lamb's *Push Comes to Shove*, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, June 27,28,29... *Giselle*, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, June 30, July 1,2. With the Athens Festival Orchestra conducted by Akira Ento. Tickets 500, 350, 200, 100 Drs., students 50 Drs.

ATHENS FESTIVAL

The Festival begins July 9 and continues through September 25. Tickets may be reserved ten days in advance at the Festival Office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), Tel. 322-1459, or purchased at the gate. All performances take place at the Herod Atticus Theatre. The following is the tentative schedule of things to come.

NATIONAL OPERA OF GREECE: Bizet's 'Carmen' July 9,12,15,17... Beethoven's 'Missa Solemnis', July 25.

EVENING OF BALLET: July 14,16.

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA: Odysseas Dimitriadis conducting, Christopoulos piano, July 18... Mikis Theodorakis conducting, August 1,2.

ART THEATRE: Aristophanes's *Peace*, July 22,23.

STATE THEATRE OF NORTHERN GREECE: Lymberaki's *The Sainly Prince*, July 28,29.

NATIONAL THEATRE: Euripides's *Medea*, August 6,7... Euripides's *Iphigenia at Tauris*, August 13,14... Sophocles's *Oedipus at Colonus*, September 10,11... Euripides's *Helen*, September 16,17... Euripides's *Medea*, September 24,25.

THE BOLSHOI BALLET: Khatchaturian's *Spartakos*, August 16,17,18,27... Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*, August 21,22,24,28.

BOLSHOI THEATRE SYMPHONIC ORCHESTRA: A. Lazarev conducting, August 19,23.

VIENNA STATE OPERA: Richard Strauss's 'Electra', Karl Boehm conducting, September 2... Heinrich Hollreizer conducting, September 5.

VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA: Karl Boehm conducting, September 4... Leonard Bernstein conducting, September 6.

THESSALONIKI STATE ORCHESTRA: George Thymis conducting, September 12.

THE UTAH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA: Maurice Abravanev conducting, September 19,20,21.

EPIDAVROS FESTIVAL

The Festival will begin on July 10 and continue through September 4. Performances take place on Saturdays and Sundays. They begin at 9 pm until August 14, and at 8:30 pm from August 27. The ancient theatre in Epidavros in the Peloponnisos is a two-hour drive from Athens. Tickets may be reserved in advance at the Athens Festival Office and at the theatre site. Many travel agencies organize buses to Epidavros for the performances. The following is the scheduled program.

NATIONAL THEATRE OF GREECE: Sophocles's *Philoctetes*, July 10, Aug. 6,7... Euripides's *Helén*, July 16,17... Aristophanes's *The Knights*, July 23,24... Aeschylus's *The Suppliants*, July 30,31.

ART THEATRE: Euripides's *The Bacchae*, Aug. 13,14... Aristophanes's *The Acharnians*, Aug. 20,21.

STATE THEATRE OF NORTHERN GREECE: Euripides's *Medea*, August 27,28... Aristophanes's *Ecclesiazusae*, Sept. 3,4.

The festivals of Thassos and Philippi will include performances by the State Theatre of Northern Greece and modern Greek dances. Dates to be announced. Ancient drama will also be performed at the Olympus Festival (at the Venetian fortress near Platamona) and the Epirus Festival (Ioannina) in late summer.

WINE FESTIVALS

Contemporary Dionysian rites get underway in July. They include unlimited imbibing of samples from vineyards all over Greece, continuous music and dancing, and feasting (the latter not included in the admission price).

DAPHNI (Athens) — July 9 to Sept. 11. Daily from 7 pm to 1 am; entrance fee 50 Drs.

RHODES — July 2 to Sept. 4. Daily from 7 pm to 1 am; entrance fee 50 Drs.

ALEXANDROUPOLIS — July 2 to Aug. 15. Daily from 7 pm to 2 am; entrance fee 40 Drs.

RETHYMNON, Crete — July 10-20. The wines of Crete and various artistic events.

SAMOS — July 20 to Aug. 10. Local wines and dancing, concerts and theatrical productions.

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.

LYKAVITTOUS 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. Through June 19: *The Four Seasons*. Children's program every Sun. at 11 am (*Trip to The Stars*). 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. Bus No 16 (Thon-Thission) departs from Syntagma. No performances on June 1,2,29,30 (full moon nights).

SOUND AND LIGHT, Rhodes. The Knight's Castle in the Municipal Garden. Performances daily at 9, 10 and 11 pm. The programs alternate in English, German, French, and Swedish. Tickets 50 Drs., students 25 Drs. For information: 322-3111, Ext. 350 (Athens) or 21-922 (Rhodes).

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 Staiou, 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, Soudias 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.

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SERVICE, Amalias 36, Tel. 322-9624. Extensive reference library on UN related subjects, as well as a lending film library. Mainly English, with some Greek translations. Mon. through Fri. 8 to 2:30.

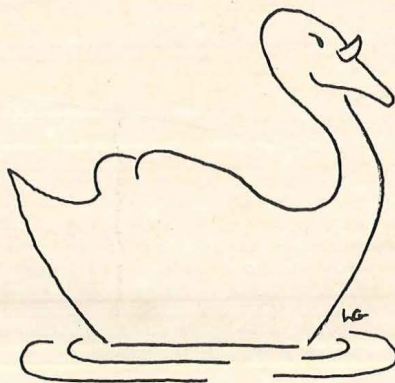
YWCA, Amerikis 11, Tel. 362-4291. Books in several languages, primarily Greek and English. Mon. through Sat. 9 to 3:30.

RECREATIONAL

BEACHES

A variety of styles and commensurate prices but all south of Athens along the coastal road and easily accessible by car or bus. Unless otherwise indicated buses leave from Vassilisis Olgas every fifteen minutes, or thereabout.

ALIMOS (Tel. 9827-345). (Near the Olympic airport). Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 12 Drs., children 6 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas and snack bar. Bus 84 (Ano Voula) or 89 (Vouliagmeni). Stop No. 4. Kalamakiou.



ASTIR, Glyfada (Tel. 894-6461). Open 9 am to 6 pm. Adults 50 Drs., children 20 Drs., parking 30 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, tennis court, volleyball court, mini-golf, snack bar, restaurant, hairdresser. Bus 84 (Ano Voula).

ASTIR, Vouliagmeni (Tel. 896-0211). At the luxurious Astir Palace resort hotel and bungalow complex. Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 70 Drs., children 30 Drs. Water-ski school 250 Drs. per quarter hour with boat and instructor provided; canoes available. Snack bar (absolutely no picnics). Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni) to terminal then about a ten minute walk.

LAGONISSI (Tel. 895-8514). At the Lagonissi hotel-bungalow resort on the way to Sounion. 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 on the half hour from 6:30 am.

VARKIZA (Tel. 897-2402). Open 7 am to 8 pm. Adults 25 Drs., children 15 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Private cabins may be hired for 300 Drs. a day. Bus 90 (Varkiza).

VOULA A (Tel. 895-3248). Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 15 Drs., children 8 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes for rent; tennis courts 60 Drs. per hour. Bus 84 (Ano Voula) or 89 (Vouliagmeni).

VOULA B (Tel. 895-9590). Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 12 Drs., children 6 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, volleyball courts, children's playground. Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni).

VOULIAGMENI (Tel. 896-0906). Open 7 am to 8 pm. Adults 16 Drs., children 10 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes available; tennis courts 60 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. Caddy fee, rental of golf clubs and carts are extra. Open daily from 7 am to sunset.

HORSE RACING

HIPPODROME, Faliron, Tel. 941-7761. Races every Wed., and Sat. from 2 to 6 pm. 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, Variopoli (Tel. 801-9912). Annual membership fee 300 Drs.; monthly fee (one ride per 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.

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 to 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 Leaf. Kifissia, between Halandri and Amaroussi. Six courts, bar, snacks, pro shop, rentals, swimming pool. Initial membership 5,000 Drs.; annual fee 5,000 Drs.; Pool fee 2,000 Drs. per year. Temporary residents of

Greece may acquire special membership for 1,000 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 Patission, 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.

CINEMA

The following films are a "critic's choice" of recent releases, which have definitely been booked for engagements this summer. Most cinemas change their programs two or three times a week, usually on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays so keep a careful eye on daily newspaper listings.

BEST OF THE SEASON

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*.

L' ARGENT DE POCHE (Small Change) Francois Truffaut's affectionate celebration of some ordinary and extraordinary experiences of children. One of the happiest and gentlest films about kids ever made.

THE CIRCUS (To Tzirko) One of Chaplin's earliest — and best — features.

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

WORTHWHILE

BARRY LYNDON (Barry Lyndon) Stanley Kubrick's adaptation of Thackeray's novel is beautiful to look at, but the style is disturbingly static and remote. A technical masterpiece that is dramatically unmoving. With Ryan O'Neal and Marisa Berenson.

BUGSY MALONE (Anilikri Riflides) Alan Parker's outrageous parody of Hollywood gangster films and musicals.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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 Funn.

SOUNDER (Sounder) Poetic and humanistic 'children's film' about the struggles of a black family in the American south during the depression years.

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

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

FAIR-TO-MIDDLIN'

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

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

BREAKING POINT (Me tin Psihi sta Dondia) Made in Canada, this run-of-the-mill thriller features Bo Svenson as a murder witness marked for death by the Mafia, and Robert Culp as a guilt-ridden cop who helps set up a new identity for Svenson in Toronto.

CASSANDRA CROSSING (To Perasma Tis Kassandras) All-star suspense thriller ... a dying terrorist, fleeing from the police, infecting passengers on a Geneva-Stockholm express train with a

virulent bacillus that could spread death like wildfire... and so on. With Sophia Loren, Burt Lancaster, Richard Harris, Ava Gardner... and so on.

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

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

THE LAST TYCOON (O Teiettes ton Megistanon). Robert DeNiro in this new film version of F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel. Screenplay by Harold Pinter; directed by Elia Kazan.

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

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

MR. KLEIN (Kiros Klain—O Anthropos pou Kinigouse ton Eafto tou). Somewhat meandering and ambiguous French drama, directed by Joseph Losey and featuring Alain Delon and Jeanne Moreau.

THE MISSOURI BREAKS (I Figades Tou Missouri) Mean, cynical western, or anti-western, or something. Arthur Penn directs stylishly; Marlon Brando acts absurdly.

MOTHER, JUGS AND SPEED (Alos via tin Karamoniola) Black comedy concerning a crew of crazy ambulance drivers. Not much speed. Not much fun.

OBSESSION (Efialtes apto Parelthon) If you loved Hitchcock's *Vertigo* you may or may not like this stylish imitation. Stars Cliff Robertson and Genevieve Bujold.

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

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.

ROBIN AND MARIAN (Robin ke Marian) It's Robin Hood and Maid Marian twenty years past their prime. The film, unfortunately, is pompous and plodding, as Sean Connery and Audrey Hepburn struggle to make their existence meaningful.

THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT, PART II (O Hrisos Eonas tou Hollywood) Almost a hundred *more* clips from vintage MGM musicals, with occasional guest appearances by the Marx Brothers, Tracy and Hepburn, W.C. Fields and even Tarzan.

TWO-MINUTE WARNING (Prothesmia Dio Lepton). A sniper is loose in a crowded American football stadium. The suspense is keen, and the writing, acting, and directing are all above average for this type of film. Featuring Charlton Heston and John Cassavetes.

LAST RESORTS

THE BAWDY ADVENTURES OF TOM JONES (I Erotikes Peripeties tou Tom Tzons) Not to be confused with Tony Richardson's *Tom Jones* of 1963, this dull musical version has been adapted from a Las Vegas stage production.

HARRY AND WALTER GO TO NEW YORK (Dio Entimotati Aetonihides) Relentlessly bad film, and a waste of the talents of James Caan, Michael Caine, and Diane Keaton.

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

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, Isaldari 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.

Da Walter, Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Tel. 748-726. A modern elegant restaurant with a spacious bar, Italian cuisine, and moderate prices: appetizers from 90 Drs, entrees from 170 Drs. Daily from 8 pm.

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.

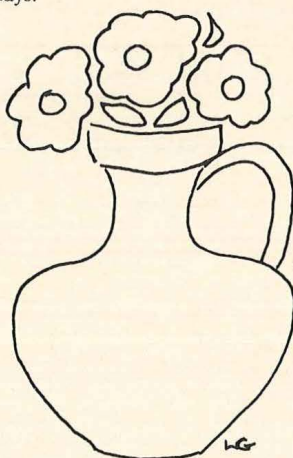
Ta Nissia, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201. Maitre d'hotel Foundas presides downstairs at the Hilton, where the atmosphere is a Greek Taverna transformed into gracious elegance. The menu is extensive, from soups to international and Greek hors d'oeuvres, a wide selection of seafood, broils, well prepared 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.

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' Abrevoir, 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.). Entrées 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 maisonis* 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, Hatzizianni Mexi 9 (next to Hilton), Tel. 738-540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Delicious garlic bread, Caesar salad, Irish coffee. Candlelight atmosphere. Bar open for cocktails. 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 *rilette 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 Philopappou 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.

Michiko, Kidathineon 27 (Plaka), Tel. 322-0980. A gracious mansion in Plaka houses this multi-roomed restaurant serving strictly Japanese fare. Michiko herself greets you. Impeccable service is offered by waiters and waitresses in traditional dress. The menu includes *tempura*, *sukiyaki*, *yakimeshi* (rice) and *yakitori* (chicken). (Take-out service and catering for large groups.) Moderately expensive. Open 1 to 3 pm and 8 pm to midnight. Closed Sundays.

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

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.

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. Sinefias and Polimeropoulos, preside, offering suggestions from among the great variety of appetizing fare. We chose *crevettes à la pompador*, *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. 743-955, 737-902. The clever and amusing decor conjures up the Wild West (complete with brass-railed bar) and provides an appropriate background for the predominately American cuisine: from ham and eggs to steaks, standing rib roast and nice salads. Good service. Open noon to 4 and 7 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

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

Summer Clochard, Melpomenis 12 (parallel to the main road, behind Vouliagmeni Square), Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0054. A lovely, picturesque restaurant set on Vouliagmeni Hill. Tables with red cloths and candles set under bright awnings and among geraniums and pine trees. Quiet background music. Much frequented by Kolonaki Square regulars. Reserve in advance. Specialties are filet Clochard, veal casserole in tomato sauce, and pork chops in wine sauce, about 120 Drs. per serving. Open daily from 8:30 pm to 1:30 am.

Tabula, Pondou 40 (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind Riva Hotel), Tel. 779-3072. A refreshing oasis on warm nights in a cheerful garden of vines, trees, lanterns, a tiny fountain and pool. A well-stocked bar and Greek, French, and international specialties. Cool gazpacho soup, *pita* Tabula (zucchini and cheese wrapped in a light crispy crust), home-baked bread, a *plat du jour* and other choice fare. About 700 Drs. *complet* for two. Open 8 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.

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

MAINLY GREEK CUISINE

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

Bouillabaisse, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfitea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave.). A very ordinary looking seafood restaurant which

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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.

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.

Jimmy's, Loukianou 36, Kolonaki, Tel. 747-271. Greek cuisine in a pleasant setting with indoor and outdoor dining. Good service, moderate prices. Open daily 12:30 to 4 pm and 7:30 to 3 am.

Lotophagus (The Lotus Eaters), Parodos Atharion 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.

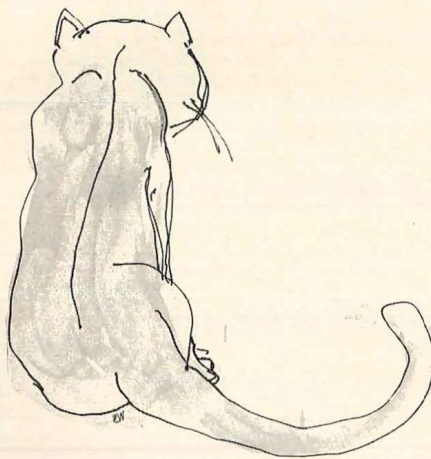
Kanaris, Tel. 422-533. Originally opened in 1922, it has a regular, devoted clientele, and a good reputation.

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

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

Kuyu, Tel. 411-1623. The owners are Greeks from Turkey. Red snapper baked with shrimp, mushroom and whiskey is a speciality. Lobster served 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, Santarozu 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.

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

Byzantine 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 Granae 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, entrees, 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.

Aerides, Markou Avriou 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.

Askimopapo, Ionon 61, Ano Petralona, Tel. 346-3283. The name (which means 'ugly duckling') belies this intriguing assemblage of small rooms whimsically decorated with objects found here and there by the imaginative young owner who occasionally gets up to crank out a tune on a *laterna* (street organ). Standard fare and moderate prices in a colourful, lively setting. Air conditioned. Open 8 pm to 2 am. Closed Sundays.

Babis, Posidonos 42, Paieo 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.

Kalokerinou, Kekropos 10, Plaka, Tel. 323-2054. A Plaka favourite. A beautiful roof garden and a variety of Greek specialties. Moderately expensive. Daily from 8:30 pm.

Kanakis, Lavriou Avenue 76, Liopesti (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 *kokinelli*. 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 known 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.

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

Kyra Antigoni, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool), Tel. 895-2411. 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 specialty 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 specialty) and heavenly yogurt with honey. Reasonable prices. Daily 8:30 to 1:30.

O Platanos, Diogenous 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-066. One of the oldest tavernas in Plaka, simple and unpretentious. The usual *mezedakia* and charcoal broils, as well as a prepared dish such as lamb with noodles or veal with eggplant in tomato sauce. Open 12 to 3:30 pm and 8 to midnight. Closed Sundays.

Rodia, Aristippou 44 (near the Lykavittos funicular), Tel. 729-883. An old house converted into a taverna decorated with family memorabilia. Choose from a great variety of appetizers and two or three main dishes. A tiny, pleasant garden in summer. Quick service. Veal 100 Drs. Open daily except Sundays 8:30 pm - 1:30 am.

Rouga, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 729-934. A few steps from Kolonaki Square, in an alleyway (*rouga* means lane). Small, rustic, pleasantly spartan atmosphere, and cheerful service. A good selection of nicely prepared taverna fare. Inexpensive. Daily from 8 pm.

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.

Vassiena, 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.

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.)

Erotokritos, Erotokritou 1, Plaka, Tel. 322-2252. A popular gathering place for tourists situated at roof-top level above the Plaka bustle. It affords a twinkling view of Athens by night,

undistinguished food, but enjoyable music by George Yerolimatos. Moderately expensive.

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

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

To Perivoli t'Ouranou, Syskratous 19, Plaka, Tel. 323-5517. An ordinary-looking but pleasant taverna with acceptable food (but more variety than most tavernas of this type). Rather loud music. The trio begins at 10 pm. Daily from 9 pm to 4 am.

Roumaniki Gonia, Egeou 49, Ano Nea Smyrni, Tel. 933-8542. The moonlighting trio of

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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 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.

Dilina, near the West Airport on the way to Glyfada, Tel. 894-5444, 894-7321. Dilina launches the summer season with bouzouki singers Yannis Parios, Stratos Dionysiou, Doukissa, Vicki Pappa and pop singers Bessy Argyraki, George Polychroniades, Paulina and others, with Niko Ignatiades's orchestra.

Fantasia, Agios Kosmas (just across from the West Airport), Tel. 981-0503. Featuring bouzouki singers Philipos Nikolaou, Dimitris Mitropanos, Mary Marandi, Dakis and Yannis Karabessinis.

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 nightspot featuring one of Greece's best known comedians, Sotiris Moustakas, and Haroula Lambraki, Mitilineos, Viki Papa and others.

Neraida, Vasileos Konstantinou 2, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-3950. The new show stars Viki Mosholiou, Dimitra Galani, Bithikotsis and others. Opening June 11.

Stork, Aghios Kosmas Beach (across from the West airport), Tel. 981-7575, 982-0030. An open-air restaurant and nightclub. Entertainers include Kokotas, Kostis Christou, Kaladjis, Christianna and the Go-Go show. Daily from 10 pm.

CASINO MONT PARNES

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

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

OUT OF TOWN RESTAURANTS

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: *bourdetto*, *sofrito*, and *pastitsada*. 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.

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.

Athos, Porthos, Aramis, Psila Alonia Square 24, Tel. 522-810. Warm rustic setting, and a variety of Italian dishes. Service is good, prices average.

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.

Dionysos, on the New Promenade, Tel. 425-888. An old residence converted into a multi-roomed restaurant. Summer dining in a cool, picturesque garden. Main courses are reasonably priced. The adjacent discotheque is appealing to all ages.

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.

THESSALONIKI

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

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

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

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

Chez Andre, Aretsou, Tel. 413-715. Good food, service and pleasant atmosphere at this new establishment. Moderately high prices.

Embati, 80 Farm School St., Tel. 412-980. Very pleasant surroundings enhanced on cool days by a fireplace. Music by Maestro Karanikas, and good food.

Kivotos, Neon Rission, Tel. 426-280, 426-476. A colourful taverna where the specialties include pork chops in wine, lamb, kid or pork shish kebab and charcoal broils. Reasonable prices.

Ouzeri-Kapilio, Proxenou Koromila St. Charming atmosphere with a full array of spicy appetizers, including baked giant beans (*gigantes*).

Paradisos, Aretsou, N. Plastira, Tel. 411-682. Very fresh fish and good service are guaranteed at this sea-side restaurant.

Remvi, Nea Krini, Tel. 411-233. Indoor-outdoor dining with good service, music, dancing a lovely garden excellent food, and particularly fresh seafood. Highly recommended. Moderately high prices.



our town

Back to Baedeker

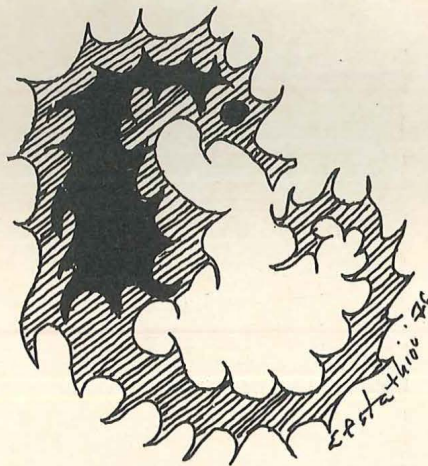
THE long-threatened strike by the Association of Tourist Guides began on May 6 and reached its climax the following Sunday as guides marched across the Acropolis and Philopappos Hill under placards and banners spelling out their grievances in half a dozen languages. Meanwhile mayhem reigned as EOT employees and other hastily enlisted laymen manfully boarded tourist buses and threw Greek art and history into confusion in the course of excursions around the ancient sites. During the three-day strike the Theatre of Dionysos, it is said, grew several centuries older, the Temple of Wingless Victory became winged and the Corinthian columns of the Temple of Zeus were transformed into the Ionic order.

Tourist guides are not indispensable. Bus drivers can get tourists to a destination like Delphi, of course, and hoteliers and restaurateurs can provide them with creature comforts, but only guides can provide intellectual succor to tourists confronted by that immense hillside jumble of old stones known as the Sacred Precinct, sort out those endless rows of treasuries, identify the wild flowers growing in their midst, outline clearly the political intrigues of the Amphictionic League, enumerate the subtle beauties of the Bronze Charioteer, and indicate the way to the museum lavatories—faultlessly in several languages.

Of course, there are many excellent guidebooks but depending on them alone to get about has its shortcomings. One spends more time in reading than in looking, and the prose of Baedeker and Company is often less than inspired. It can also be hazardous. Tourists striding along ancient sites with their noses buried in books have been known to bump into columns (or each other) or to trip unawares into archaeological pits. Perhaps the Palace at Knossos is the great testing ground for the guideless adventurer. The ground plan of the palace as presented in the handbooks usually looks like a complex electrical circuit illustrated in a physics textbook and the accompanying key like a Linear

A tablet. Thus, with great relief have lost souls stumbled upon a tour group and eavesdropped stealthily on the words of the guide.

Tourist guides are among the most dedicated and well-informed classicists in the country. They combine knowledge with dramatic flair and with equal ease and aplomb can list the kings of Sparta or give the weight of the Lion's



Gate in either kilos or pounds. Their absence over any period of time would be sorely missed by visitors.

Rally Jolly Good Fun!

‘I WENT to the Flower Rally,’ pronounced our friend Sandra Morris in heavy British cadences describing a Sunday’s activity early in May. We were pondering this avid car bug’s sudden interest in flora and trying to pinpoint the ‘Silver Ghost Springfield’ and ‘Hubmobile Phaeton’ species of blossoms peppering her speech when we caught a reference to Rolls Royce and knew she was launched once again on her favourite subject. Here is her report:

The Flower Rally is organized by Philpa which stands for Friends of Old Cars. Twenty-five vintage automobiles participated in the event this year, held on May 8. An annual local affair, the

Rally covers one hundred kilometres beginning in Kifissia, running round and about Mount Parnis, and returning to Kifissia, with a stop along the way for a picnic and treasure hunt. On a grander scale is the International Rally, a three-day event which will take place in September and run a four-hundred-and-eighty-kilometre course from Athens to Porto Heli and back. So far there are entrants from Greece, England, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Austria.

The cars lined up near Kefalari Square to have their engines inspected to verify that they were the original ones. A 1935 Austin 12/4 Tourer, owned and driven by Chris Flodis, arrived at the starting point with a broken fan-belt. It was repaired when a female friend hastily removed and proffered her panty hose—a well-known remedy for fan-belt afflictions.

The Rally is not a race, participants gaining or losing points on performance only. There are three categories for entrants: those tracing their lineage back to the era of 1919-1930, the relative parvenus that made their debuts between 1931 and 1940, and post-1940 newcomers which do not yet qualify as vintage models but fall into the category of ‘collectors’ cars’ and as such are allowed points according to separate criteria. Some of these horseless buggies were until recently family cars in regular use which have now been promoted to rallying. The oldest was a 1923 Rolls Royce Silver Ghost Springfield driven by Robert Smith; the youngest, a 1953 Volvo P 444 driven by Nicholas Matiatos. None of the cars were built for the cut and thrust of today’s driving and collectors will allow theirs to be driven only by experienced drivers. Allen Francis is the only driver of a 1934 Austin Martin: originally built for and raced in Le Mans, it requires inordinate concentration since the accelerator and brake pedals are reversed. A 1932 Hubmobile Phaeton—an ancestor of Oldsmobiles—was driven by Vasilis Bakellas and carried on its hood a water temperature gauge designed by his father in 1920. The reverse side of the

gauge incorporates a medal of St. Christopher, the patron saint of travelers and motorists in the Catholic tradition (up until a few years ago, when he was removed from the official roster of saints).

The cars, gleaming in the sun, with the drivers, co-pilots and passengers in some cases wearing period costumes, made their way to a spot on Mount Parnis where they gathered for a picnic. The mountain run proved to be an unexpected obstacle course. Although it was clear when inspected by officials two days before, it had been treacherously narrowed by mounds of gravel piled along one side in readiness for resurfacing of the road. The only serious mishap befell a 1928 Rolls Royce Saloon which was struck broadside by a petrol truck skidding out of control. Sound Rolls craftsmanship withstood the impact although it took a beating but the driver escaped unhurt. The Treasure Hunt followed the picnic. Clues led drivers from one check point to another. The clue 'Return' sent many cars retracing the route and only one driver figured out that it referred to the Taverna Return. One car whose driver managed to solve no clues whatsoever, arrived first at the finish line where it could be seen standing mutely awaiting the others while nearby its driver drowned his sorrow in beer.

Beware of Cousins Bearing Gifts!

WE RECEIVED a letter from our Greek-American friend and frequent visitor to the land-of-her-ancestors, Connie Burke of San Francisco, which set us to thinking about hands-across-the-culture solutions for today's ethnic jetsetters who must make instantaneous cultural adjustments. One such problem is how to deal with compulsive, gift-bearing. Greek relatives without hurting their feelings and without hauling home a staggering assortment of olives, liquers, cheeses and sweets guaranteed to raise the eyebrows of the most hardened customs officials abroad. Her letter read in part:

In contrast to the usual flood of relatives arriving at the airport for last-minute waves of handkerchiefs, the unusually quiet day on which we left brought only several dedicated cousins with final, last-minute waves of gifts. The offerings tallied up to three heads of *kefalotiri*, several boxes of snow-white *kourabiedes*, a string of dried figs, three bottles of Metaxa, a package of *baklava* leaving a trail of honey, and two large petrol tins filled to the brim with olive oil. Conforming to the custom bred into us from

childhood that to reject a gift is insulting to the gift-giver's pride, we tenderly carried the figs, cheese, dripping *baklava*, brandy and olive-oil-filled petrol tins — gifts to us or to be relayed to others — to Row 22, seats A and B. We kept our fingers crossed, our eyes lowered and our breath held, hoping that the heady cheese scent of the *kefalotiri* would not offend the sensibilities of our fellow travellers. We were relieved to discover that seated next to us was a seventy-eight-year-old village grandmother — travelling for the first time on a jetliner, en route to meet her eldest son now residing in New York City. A hard-core member of the cheese-oil syndrome, she was not only unperturbed by our take, she was impressed.

Eight hours later we arrived in New York City. The customs officer repeated the usual



questions in the familiar monotone. He suddenly became more alert as his eyes scanned our red, Cretan bag from whose corners the petrol tins protruded ominously. 'You guys always travel with your own gas?' he asked incredulously.

'Believe it or not,' we replied, mustering our pride, 'these cans contain precious olive oil from our uncle's farm in the Peloponnesian mountains of Greece.'

'Olive oil? In gas cans? No kidding! Hey, Joe,' he called out, 'c' mon over here and take a look at this. We got some folks here who are bringing olive oil into the country in gas cans!'

We remained unperturbed as Joe and other blue-coated customs agents gathered around dipping their fingers into the oil, tasting it in disbelief, and peering inside the containers to see if anything was concealed. Perhaps it was our deadpan, earnest expressions — or the smell of the *kefalotiri* — that began to affect them, but in no time at all we were hurried through the inspection booth with encouraging words of welcome: 'Alright you guys, move along now, hurry up, make room for the next guy...'

Ms. Burke was, of course, among the more fortunate members of the contingents regularly and summarily drafted into our National Gift Transportation Service. Not all are let off so lightly, and many pay heavily for their acquiescence — in fees to the airlines for overweight baggage and to customs officials at their destination. On the other hand, openly defying gift-bearing battalions of Greek relatives is not well-advised. Refusing to accept or transport gifts may lead to pitched battles, fratricide or prolonged intramural warfare. There is a compromise solution, however, one that makes concessions to both our national customs and the realities of modern-day travel. We were introduced to it some years ago while witnessing the departure preparations of an American-based Greek-born friend.

He had just completed his summer vacation in Greece and with several intimate friends in attendance was methodically folding and sorting his belongings in preparation for his departure when we arrived at his hotel. As a matter of fact, we had come to say good-bye and to present him with a jar of absolutely superb olives from our village. We watched as he carefully set aside bottles of brandy and ouzo, packages of sweets, various and sundry cheese, olives and preserves. Having finished packing, he turned to his collection of gifts, made a careful inventory of each item, and added to the list several containers of olive oil and demijohns of wine lined-up in the corner of his room. Next to each entry he noted the name of the person to whom the item had been consigned and the donor. This task completed, he proceeded to distribute his collection at random among the assembled company.

He would not dream, he explained, of disappointing all the mothers and aunties who had spent countless hours preparing the gifts, or the fathers and uncles who had devotedly hauled tins of oil, wheels of cheese, and demijohns of wine from the village, believing all the while that these ritual gifts were soon to bring joy to distant loved ones. Nor would he dream of spending several hundred dollars on overweight and customs duties. He accepts all gifts with effusive exclamations of pleasure, and before his departure distributes them in Athens. Once back home, he contacts the intended recipients and tells them to write their thanks to whichever relative sent them whichever gift, and sends off his own thank-you notes. That way everyone is happy. We were forced to agree that he had a point, but when we left we took our olives with us.



issues

BRIDGING TWO WORLDS

GREEKS often describe their country as a bridge between Western Europe on the one hand and the Middle East and Africa on the other. A network of East-West, North-South land and waterway routes, now planned with Greece as focal point, tends to confirm this view. Not only will Western and Northern European countries thereby acquire closer communications links with Mediterranean lands, but long-term economic plans will also be furthered. The industrialized West will be able to ship its products more conveniently and inexpensively to the newly rich and developing Middle East. At the same time, the trend of a gradual transfer of light industries from Northern Europe to Southern Europe (where labour supply is relatively less costly and plentiful) will be strengthened.

A major North-South highway, to be known as Trans-European Motorway (TEM), has been planned. It will link Northern Europe with the Middle East. Financing for construction of this highway is being sought from international organizations. The TEM highway will originate at the Baltic seaport of Gdansk (formerly Danzig) and cross

through Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. At Nis, in southeastern Yugoslavia, it will branch off southward to Greece, terminating in Athens, and eastward to Bulgaria and Turkey, terminating in Ankara.

The TEM highway will eventually be linked up with five subsidiary highways: the Austrian sector which will terminate in Trieste; the Rumanian sector ending at the Black Sea; two Yugoslav sectors leading to two different points on the Dalmatian coast; and a Greek sector leading from Thessaloniki to Igoumenitsa on the coast of Epirus opposite Corfu. Within Greece, the principal highway will follow the route from Evzoni on the Greek-Yugoslav border to Thessaloniki (actually bypassing the city), Larissa, and Lamia (perhaps via Domokos) on to Athens. The Thessaloniki-Igoumenitsa branch will follow the old Egnatia road.

This North-South highway is expected to open new vistas in the international transport of goods and services. Its significance is so far-reaching that a further link-up is envisaged via ferryboat between Gdansk and Scandinavia.

Meanwhile, Yugoslav engineers are trying to revive an ambitious plan for a navigable waterway to eventually link Rotterdam in the North Sea with Thessaloniki in the Aegean, 2,400 miles away. The plan, originally drawn up in 1869 by the rulers of the former kingdom of Serbia, aimed at inexpensive waterway transport for Serbian goods southward to Thessaloniki. Its application has now been somewhat simplified by the existence today of river and canal systems that link North Sea ports with the Danube, which is a navigable river flowing through Germany, Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The greatest difficulty posed by the plan will be to link the Morava and Vardar rivers that spring from the same mountains in southern Yugoslavia. The Morava flows north and joins the Danube just east of Belgrade, whereas the Vardar (known in Greek as Axios) flows southward to the Aegean southwest of Thessaloniki. This will entail the construction of a major sixty mile canal to link the two rivers and a number of minor canals and dams to take into account the varying levels of the rivers through the mountains in Yugoslavia.

Despite the formidable cost of constructing these canals and dams, conservatively estimated to exceed one billion dollars, the undertaking presents several long-term economic rewards. In particular, the cost of river transport is estimated to be about one half that of railroad transport and at least one fifth that of the cost of transport by trucks. In addition, the canals and dams should contribute substantially to irrigation and electrification in southern Yugoslavia, and to increased employment and foreign exchange revenue in both Yugoslavia and Greece.

Meanwhile, a mixed Greek-French committee that met in Athens recently decided to introduce a regular bus service between Paris and Athens. Details on timetables, itineraries and fares will be decided shortly. At the same time, the transport of goods by trucks between the two countries is being regulated on a long-term basis.

Finally, a shipping agreement has been signed between Greece and Syria, creating a ferryboat service that will link Europe and the Middle East through Greece. The service is expected to run from Thessaloniki or Volos to Latakia, Syria, creating a faster and less costly means for the transport of goods to the Middle East. The plan includes the use of ferryboats capable of carrying, for the first time, rail cars as well as trucks from Europe to the Middle East. The

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shipping agreement was accompanied by the conclusion of a separate agreement on an undersea cable service between the two countries and will be followed shortly by a road transport agreement as well.

At present, Greece's total road network is about 23,000 miles long. The National highways account for 5,300 miles and provincial roads for the rest. There are approximately 755,000 motor vehicles circulating in the country, including 450,000 passenger cars, 200,000 trucks, 90,000 motorcycles and 15,000 buses. These buses transport about 175 million passengers a year throughout the country.

Greece's railway network, operated by Hellenic Railways Organization (OSE), has a total length of 1,580 miles. There is a northbound railway line running from Athens through the eastern part of the Greek mainland to Thessaloniki, continuing north to Yugoslavia (and from there on to Western Europe) and to Bulgaria, and east to the Turkish border. There is another southbound line from Athens to the Peloponnisos. There are as many as ten services daily on the northbound line and thirteen on the southbound line. OSE carries about 12 million passengers and 3.2 million tons of freight a year.

Piraeus is the country's principal port and one of the busiest in the Mediterranean, handling more than 13 million tons of goods a year. Other principal ports in Greece include those of Thessaloniki, Patras, Volos, Iraklion, Kalamata and Kavala. About forty percent of ships using Greek ports fly the Greek flag and twelve percent the Liberian and Panamanian flags, though the latter are mostly Greek-owned.

A total of 66,500 aircraft arrived at Greek airports in 1975, disembarking 4,136,000 passengers on both international and domestic flights in addition to 1,240,000 passengers in transit. A total of 42,400 of these aircraft carrying 2,530,000 passengers used the Athens airport. This airport is linked with direct flights to twenty-five cities in Europe, twenty-two in the Middle East and Africa, two in North America and to several more on all continents through connecting flights. There are about thirty civil airports in use for domestic flights throughout the Greek mainland and the islands, while direct international flights are operated to Western Europe from Thessaloniki, Corfu, Crete and Rhodes.

—ANTONY M. ECONOMIDES



WHAT'S YOUR SIGN?

A FAVOURITE pastime with people these days is guessing what sign of the zodiac other people were born under. When people try to guess my sign, for some reason or other they are always wrong. They simply fail to realize that when they meet a fine, upstanding, straightforward, honest, brave, noble, generous, steadfast, reliable, affectionate and extremely intelligent person he can be anything but a Taurian.

I myself have devised simple rules by which I can tell a person's astrological sign simply by observing him for a few minutes.

For instance, when I am at a party and I see someone hopping nimbly and surefootedly from one chair to another, butting in on other people's conversations, and eating everything in sight, including the paper napkins, I have no doubt he was born under the sign of the Goat and is surely a Capricorn.

And when I see a girl with woolly hair and ovine eyes, chewing placidly on a watercress sandwich she is undoubtedly under the influence of the Ram and can be nothing but an Aries.

People who tend to walk sideways, whose eyes swivel about like Marty Feldman's and who have the annoying habit of grabbing your arm in a pincer-like grip when they talk to you are obviously Cancers and were born under the sign of the Crab.

Most people who choose to become waiters at Greek cafes or firemen must be Aquarians since they are water-carriers par excellence. Or else they become members of the cast of *Hair* and sing about the dawning of the age, etc.

People who tend to grow manes of shaggy hair, eat their steaks almost raw and roar with anger at the slightest provocation are obviously Leos. But don't jump to immediate conclusions here. They may be born under another sign and are just trying to land a job with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Individuals who drink to excess, fix you with glassy stares and try to involve you in dubious deals are extremely fishy characters so you will be correct in classifying them as Pisces.

On the other hand, a girl wearing a twin set, with a Toni hairdo, a twin brother or sister in the background and with a perfect figure composed of two legs, two arms, two eyes and two heads is obviously a Gemini.

Virgos of either sex, as their sign implies, remain virgins all their lives. They give themselves away by blushing deeply when they hear dirty stories and by giving you dirty looks when you make a pass at them. This is the dullest of all the signs of the zodiac.

If you see someone at a party balancing a plate of canapes in one hand, a drink in the other and managing to smoke a cigarette at the same time

while weighing every sentence before he utters it, that person is without a doubt a Libra.

The person who tends to hide in dark corners of the room or under a loose floor board, who gives you venomous looks for no reason and stings you for a loan even though you hardly know him, must be a Scorpio.

Finally we come to Sagittarius, the Archer. He is always pictured as a Centaur—half man and half horse, holding a bow and arrow. Sagittarians always give themselves away by poking you in the chest to emphasize a point and by kicking backwards at anyone who tries to interrupt the conversation. Also, they never need to buy fertilizer for their lawns.

If you meet someone with none of the above characteristics and simply can't place his zodiac, beware! He was probably never born at all and is an android sent from outer space to take over our planet. In such cases you should either drive a silver spike through his heart at a crossroads or report him to the nearest UFO Research Centre.

—ALEC KITROEFF

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THE SPONGE-DIVERS REVISITED



Photographs by Willard Manus



THE CAIQUE could have been any sponge-diving boat out of Kalymnos. Its deck was heaped with gunnysacks of sponges, boxes of provisions, drums of diesel fuel; its shrouds were a ragtag of patched dive suits, drying laundry, faded bandannas: a typical Aegean working boat. Still, there was something distinctive and familiar about it as it chugged into the bay of Lindos, its engine slapping away, *guh-tonk, guh-tonk*, in low speed, a sound that is as much a part of Greek island life as the bray of donkeys, the shrill cry of cicadas. Sure enough, when I steered my skiff over for a closer look, the dive boat turned out to be the *Pegasus*, out of Kalymnos, all right, and captained by George Lisgaris.

Exactly fourteen years ago, I had met Captain Lisgaris right here, in the bay of Lindos, and he had invited me out on the *Pegasus* to watch the sponge-divers at work. That first contact with the Kalymnians proved to be an important experience for me. The chance to watch the divers at work, taking turns plummeting into the hard-blue depths of the Aegean to tear sponges off the bottom, while the *Pegasus* circled slowly on the surface, under the white light of the July sun, was a revelation, an inspiration.

Later I travelled to Kalymnos itself, one of the smaller but more striking islands in the Dodecanese chain, to investigate the life there, to meet and talk with old-time divers and deck-hands, to delve into the history of Greek sponging. Kalymnos became a specialty of mine. I read everything I could about the island and its divers, beginning with the contemporary books of the late George and Sharmian Johnson, Australian writers who lived on Kalymnos in the early 1960s, and working all the way back to Oppian, Aristotle, and Pliny the Elder. Eventually I published some articles on the subject, describing the tough, resolute life the sponge-divers led, struggling to keep a long and noble human tradition alive in the face of encroaching competition from the artificial sponge industry.

Each year after that, Captain Lisgaris would show up in Lindos in early summer, usually with several other diving-boats from Kalymnos in tow. The small fleet would work its way slowly across the Aegean, ending up some months later at the prime sponging grounds off the coast of Libya,

near Benghazi. Then, one year, the *Pegasus* failed to appear. A Kalymnian living on Rhodes reported that Lisgaris had sold his boat and emigrated to America, where he was diving for a living in the Gulf of Mexico. Now, suddenly, here was the reincarnation of Captain Lisgaris, bringing the *Pegasus* in toward shore, dropping anchor and pivoting round into the wind as the anchor bit and held, a nimble Greek sailor's trick. We had a small, quiet reunion out there on the caique in the twilight, the sea turning dark purple around us and the day cooling off as the sun slid down behind the hills shouldering the harbour. On the main beach the tourist restaurants were closing down; the beach-boys were putting away the rental umbrellas and chairs, the onslaught of sun-hungry Swedes and Germans having ceased for a time.

Work aboard the *Pegasus* was not over yet. The sailors and divers were still trimming and cleaning the last catch of sponges, taking the big, black, pungent-smelling blobs and cutting the coral away, then trampling and foaming them with their bare feet. The sponges were then threaded on ropes and tossed over the side, to be further cleaned and bleached by the sea. Lisgaris's son, a solid, chunky, sun-browned, sea-stained sixteen-year-old, began sorting out the various fish the divers had speared that day, a few kilos' worth. They had also nabbed a couple of octopus and a *karavida* (rock lobster) in the course of their foraging along the sea bottom. Some of it would go into the communal fish stew, the rest sold to a restaurant on shore.

Over a plate of *fooskas* (a kind of mussel) and a pot of black coffee, brewed on a wood-burning hearth fashioned out of an old diesel-oil drum, I renewed my friendship with Lisgaris. He looked the same, a tall, powerfully-built man, with a dark, intelligent face engraved by hardship and exposure. Smoking one cigarette after another, he sat in his old, baggy clothes; his feet were bare, covered with salt stains and thick calluses.

No, he had not gone to America. A brother had gone off to 'Floreda' to dive for sponges. He, himself, should have gone to America, too, because there wasn't enough money in sponging in Greece to make the effort worth it, but... Here he rotated his hand in a small circle, a gesture that can signify different things at different times: consternation, exasperation, punctuation. In this case, it said: Words can't explain it all.

Anyway, after a lay-off of three years, he was back sponging again,

running a boat with a full complement of divers and sailors. There was something special about this crew, he said. He was doing something new and different in order to stay in business. What was it? Well, I'd find out for myself when I sailed with them tomorrow, Captain Lisgaris replied obliquely.

The *Pegasus* was working the waters around the nearby islet of Pandanisi when I joined them, having arrived in my own boat, accompanied by a friend, John Phillipson. The rhythm of the work day had already been established. While one diver was down, another was suiting up, slipping into his inflatable suit, his lead shoes and weights, his bronze collar. A deck hand played out the air hose while another controlled the safety line tied to the diver, who was now twenty metres beneath the sea. The work went on quietly; too quietly, it seemed. No one was shouting or arguing, there was almost no conversation between the men. Since Greeks are normally voluble, this struck me as something of a phenomenon. It was not long before I learned why the atmosphere was so silent and strained. Half the men aboard the *Pegasus* were not Greek but Egyptian.

'The Greek divers refuse to go out sponging any longer', Lisgaris explained. 'Those you see here are some old-timers who need a few more years of work to qualify for their government pension.' (The magic number for a Greek diver is eighty — a figure determined by his actual age plus his number of years at sea—in order to be eligible for social security).

Arab divers on a Greek boat! In this part of the world, where Moslem and Christian are so often at each other's



throat, that was significant news indeed. We settled down to watch and learn how the experiment was working.

It didn't take long to discover that the divers had split into separate cliques, one Egyptian, the other Greek, with the Greek deck-hands as a third entity. Lisgaris himself was caught right in the middle. He not only had to be leader, but mediator, placater, and translator. It was a task requiring all the tenacity, patience and diplomacy of a viceroy. The Arabs spoke almost no Greek, the Greeks equally little Arabic. It re-





mained for Lisgaris, using a combination of sign language, pidgin talk, a snatch of Greek here, an Arabic phrase there, with a lot of body language thrown in, to do most of the communicating. Every simple instruction



posed a challenge, each order a problem.

Had the *Pegasus* been just an ordinary fishing boat, the problem would not have loomed so large. But this was a diving boat, carrying hard-hat divers who often worked at depths of fifty or sixty metres, staying down as long as half an hour to gather a bagful of sponges. They risked their lives during each descent, their well-being depending not only on technology—the smooth functioning of their equipment—but on human judgement as well: foresight, intelligence, experience, team-work. How could the Arabs expect to survive if even the simplest message sent down over the walkie-talkie had to be repeated four or five times before they understood and responded?

It seemed an impossible situation. Yet, despite the strain, the danger, the awkwardness, the misunderstandings and the arguments, things managed to work out well as the day progressed. The divers kept separate; they bitched a lot about each other, but without deep animosity or hatred. The Arabs and Greeks were certainly not in harmony, but neither were they at war. It would get better as time went by, Captain Lisgaris pointed out. They would get to know each other's language. They would seek each other out as men. After all, he added, the Arabs were younger and less experienced divers. But they were learning, they were getting better every day, with a little help from his old greyheads. As for the Greeks, they would soon get used to living cheek by jowl with Arabs. They might even learn something from them too, because don't forget, Lisgaris said, the Arabs were not only strong, able divers, but they were good men, too, decent people.

Watching all this, I could not help but be struck by the importance of world-wide economic and political factors in these islanders' lives. Here was a perfect example of how the larger forces in life shape and affect a man's destiny. Competition from plastic sponges was only one reason why most of the Kalymnians had been forced to give up diving for a living. They had also been disrupted by such an abstraction as the upsurge of nationalism in the Middle East. The new government in Libya had passed legislation, for example, which cancelled all former permissions and licenses to sponge. Foreign divers were now required to turn over fifty-one percent of their catch to the Libyan government, with the remaining forty-nine percent to be left behind under bond.

'The Libyans said we'd be paid later

for them,' Captain Lisgaris said scornfully. 'We'd get our money after they sold the sponges abroad. Do they think we're crazy or stupid, or what?'

Thus, the Greeks had quit going to Libya, the site of the richest sponge beds in the Mediterranean. They were obliged instead to try and scratch out a living diving around the Greek islands. There had always been sponges here, but the beds were not large, having been depleted over the centuries. The sponges simply did not have a chance to grow. All that was left was small pickings, mostly second and third-rate product. As a result, hundreds of Kalymnians had been forced to give up their old way of life. The lucky ones, with families in America, could perhaps make it to Tarpon Springs, Florida, and



find work there as divers. The rest were either obliged to join the Merchant Marine and sail to the ends of the earth, or emigrate to Germany and go to work doing hard labour in the factories of the Ruhr.

The four Egyptian divers aboard the *Pegasus* were also historical pawns, victims of circumstances. Poverty had motivated them to leave their homeland, sail under an alien flag, in the company of strangers. They had signed on for twenty thousand drachmas per man for six month's work. It was only half as much as the Greek divers were earning (it was this saving that enabled Lisgaris to launch the expedition), but for the Arabs it was still good money, more than they could expect to make sponging in home waters. Better to work for less with Greeks than go hungry.

Later, John and I moved over and talked with the Egyptians as best we

could. How did they like working on the *Pegasus*? A non-committal shrug of shoulders. Were they worried about the lack of communication, the possible dangers the language barrier caused, the risk of the bends...?

Another shrug. 'Mashallah. Allah will decide our fate.' The work went on, slowly and steadily through the day, one diver leaping over the side, clutching his rope bag and sponge hook, another preparing for his turn beneath the sea. No one ate, the sun beat down, and the *Pegasus* rode round and round in a tight circle, her diesel engine kicking away, keeping time with the slow cry of the boy spooling out the air line: 'Ikosi...ikosi-pende...' Twenty...Twenty-five.

The heat seemed to enclose us, the weariness and monotony of the work soon penetrated our bones, made us feel enervated, drained. There was no rest for Lisgaris. When he was not being a go-between, he was handling the boat, checking the air and depth gauges, reading a chart of the local waters, trying to find an unknown reef that might offer a more promising supply of sponges. No matter where the men seemed to work that day, nor how long they stayed down, they rarely brought up more than seven or eight good sponges each, most of these on the small side.

Finally, at about four in the afternoon, John and I decided we'd had enough. It was time to climb back in the skiff and journey back to Lindos. We said goodbye, first to Captain Lisgaris, then to the crew and divers. Leaving cigarettes and bags of fresh fruit behind as a present, we thanked them for their warm reception, their hospitality, and wished them good luck and fortune, wondering silently if this uneasy family of men would survive the summer well, and surmount their differences.

We tried to convey all this to the Arab divers, as best we could. Have a good summer, we said. May Allah the Merciful be with you. The Arabs came to the rail when we cast off, shouting and waving in unison: 'Mas'salem... rabona yah'fasak.' God bless you my friends.

A few weeks later, I read the following news item in the local press: 'A 28-year-old Egyptian diver working on board a Greek sponge fishing vessel was drowned while diving off the coast of Karpathos on Saturday. The body of El Sayed Sabra Mohamet Aly was taken to a Kalymnos hospital for a post-mortem. An investigation was opened by the port authorities.'

—WILLARD MANUS



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TAXI DRIVER

SHE CALMLY steered the taxi through the dense traffic as she spoke, her face expressive and cheerful. 'A woman should be a woman regardless of what she is doing,' said Mrs. Hariklia who has been driving a taxi in Athens for over ten years. 'We make the profession, it's not the profession that makes us. It may influence us, of course. Sometimes, I get so upset that I have to pull over to calm down. Sometimes when I get home, I cry... I like people. I wonder why some, when they enter my taxi are so inhuman.'

We had started off together in the morning. During the five hours I spent sitting next to her in the front seat of her cab, she remained impervious to affronts from other drivers, never forcing her way in front of another car, violating a traffic regulation, or involving herself in rude exchanges. One hundred and seventy kilometres later, we had completed a non-stop tour that covered the city as far as Glyfada. All the while she remained composed, and courteous, conveying the impression that driving a taxi was a difficult but not unrealistic profession for a woman.

'I come from a village and my parents were illiterate, but I try to be civilized. People can be very rude. They lose their tempers for no reason and begin shouting. Sometimes they say things like, "What can you expect from a woman taxi driver?" or "Go home and wash your dishes, *Kyria mou*." Why do they talk like that? Oddly enough, women are the worst! Greek women are still bound to their past... when they were slaves to men.'

That morning, she did not feel her best, she explained: 'The fellow who drives the cab in the afternoons went through a red light and they have taken away his license... for only a few days, I hope. Meanwhile I must work longer hours.'

As she drove along, Kyria Hariklia opened the glove compartment and handed me a pocket-size photograph album. 'There I am with my husband,' she indicated with quick glances, her eyes only momentarily leaving the road. 'We love each other very much in my family.' Her husband lives in the United States where he has a car repair service in Stamford, Connecticut. He had already settled there when they married. She joined him for a while but the climate was 'too damp and humid' and so she returned to Greece. 'We are very close and we miss each other very much. We spend a lot of money on long distance calls and he comes to Greece often. He wants to sell everything and settle here in Athens. We have a nice time when we're together. We go out a lot to tavernas. That's the reason I put on weight recently,' she added with a touch of coquetry. 'When he is not here I usually return home after work and stay there.' Pointing once more to the photographs she adds: 'There I am with my brother and his children. We are five brothers and sisters. We lost our mother a year and a half ago. My father lives with one of my sisters here in Athens. Sometimes after work I visit him... I look after him like a baby.'

A young man hailed the cab and asked politely to be driven to Exarhia. 'I only know the address. Do you think

you can find it? Kyria Hariklia, it seems, knows every avenue, street and path in Athens, Piraeus and the suburbs. 'Don't worry son,' she assured him maternally. 'I'll get you there.' Turning to me she explained: 'I always speak to my clients in a friendly way to put them at ease, and usually they respond.'

Kyria Hariklia was in her early twenties when she came to Athens from her village. Not long after she applied for a driver's license. The examiner at the registry suggested she apply for a professional license as well. 'I liked the idea and that was it,' she explains succinctly, reaching under her seat for her bag from which she retrieved a yellowed newspaper clipping. A young woman beamed out from above the caption: 'The first woman professional driver.' The Minister of Communications, Vranopoulos, the article announced, had issued on July 23, 1962 a professional driver's permit for the first time to a woman. She had been received by the minister in his office. He had wished her good luck in her new profession.

The minister, Kyria Hariklia noted with a smile of amusement, had warned her that it was an unusual profession for a woman and that she would encounter many difficulties. For the first five years Kyria Hariklia worked as a driver at a factory. The union at first was in a dilemma, unable to decide on her starting salary. 'After some months they decided to give me the same salary as a man. It was then 1860 drachmas per month.' Later she doubled as a saleswoman and driver at another factory. 'I drove throughout Attica and the whole of Greece,' she says. Eventually she acquired a share in the taxi. 'In those days they gave licenses only to people who had driven professionally for several years and met certain other requirements. I kept both jobs, working half a day at the factory and the other half driving the taxi. It was exhausting. When I married, my husband didn't want me to work that much. My ex-boss in the factory still calls me and promises me high pay if I go back. But I won't. I prefer my taxi for the time being.'

Kyria Hariklia owns only half of the taxi she drives. She pays a monthly rent to the other half-owner in exchange for which she manages the taxi herself, a not uncommon practice in Athens. She hires another driver for the afternoons and nights. 'I start very early in the morning, five or six, and work until early in the afternoon. Then the other driver takes over.'

'The things that I hear behind the

wheel, or see through the rear-view mirror make me more sensitive and tolerant of people. Among the things I object to are couples who enter my taxi and begin necking. They know I see them through the rear-view mirror but they continue. And you know,' she added, 'women are much more aggressive than men.' She illustrated with an anecdote: 'The other day a couple got into my car and immediately the woman started teasing the man in a suggestive way. I told her to stop but she didn't pay attention. So I stopped the car suddenly and turned to her: "Either you stop it or get out of my taxi," I said. She asked me if I were an old maid and I told her that if she really wanted to know, I have a husband who is a *real* man. Her escort at this point told her to calm down, that her behaviour was embarrassing.'

Ahead of us standing at the curb were two women, each holding a young child in her arms and several parcels. As we pulled over one of them called through the window:

'We are going to Nea Philadelphia.'

'Okay. Get in, ladies,' she replied, 'put your parcels in the back.'

'When there is an old person I will get out and help them,' she explained. 'And I sometimes escort them up to their doors.' A few blocks further on another woman asked to be taken in the same direction. 'I take them as long as the first client doesn't object,' she said. The second fare got out last and paid the full fare. 'If they are willing why should I refuse', she commented philosophically.

We were circling Omonia Square and as we moved slowly forward drivers and passengers around us stared into the cab surprised to see a woman behind the wheel of a taxi. Some of them winked or called out remarks. Kyria Hariklia concentrated on her driving, ignoring the attention.

We stopped for a couple standing at a corner. The woman wore a short-skirted, vivid-green dress, and stiffly-set hair sparkling with lacquer. She held a bouquet of gladiolas. The man was stout but well-groomed and somberly dressed. They got in and he sat with his legs firmly apart, his arms extended and clutching the seat in front of him. He gave their destination.

A few minutes later Kyria Hariklia turned to the woman cheerfully: 'Well, dear, you must be going to a party!' Before the woman could answer the man leaned heavily toward the front seat: 'If you knew where we were going you wouldn't mention a party,' came his reply. Quickly putting two and two together, Kyria Hariklia asked: 'Was he at least old?'



Changing the subject I questioned her about the impending taxi strike. 'I won't participate,' she explained, 'but I won't be a strike-breaker either. Anyway, it will be an opportunity to leave my car in the shop for repairs.'

'To which union do you belong?' asked the man who, as it turned out, was a colleague.

'You know,' she told him, 'you came at the right time. The lady next to me...'

'... is a journalist,' said the man, completing the sentence as he looked at my pad and pencil. He began to speak rapidly. 'Listen, madame. One of the reasons we will strike is because the traffic police punish us when we don't stop to pick up a fare. I ask you frankly,' he continued, 'Where and when can taxi drivers go to do what everyone else does several times a day? That's one of our main problems. After only a few years

behind the wheel we become neurotic, we suffer from our back, from our stomach and heart.'

After they got out Kyria Hariklia explained that she does not socialize with her fellow taxi drivers. 'A female colleague once invited me to join her for coffee in Halandri but I refused. If I had accepted,' she reasoned, 'then a male colleague might ask me to a game of cards with him, and so on. I don't have any friends among the other drivers. They use very crude language and I can't stand it. That's why I never stop at the taxi stands. I prefer to drive constantly.'

At the corner of Voukourestiou and Stadiou two American tourists signaled. They wanted to see the Plaka before returning to their hotel.

'I never go to the Plaka, even in the daytime. I don't like what it has become. But let's give them a little tour...' When we dropped them off at their hotel the metre showed forty-seven drachmas. They handed her fifty and told her with a smile to keep the change. 'Foreigners are stingy,' she observed. 'You should see the way they count their drachmas.'

It was lunch time but Kyria Hariklia said she never stops to eat while working. 'Besides, where can you eat in the middle of the city? Have you ever eaten escargots with oregano?' she continued. 'You boil the snails, remove them from their shells, clean them, and then mix them with chopped fresh oregano and whole egg. Roll them with flour and fry them. It is a delicacy,' Athens' first woman taxi driver told me. A few minutes later she dropped me off at my house. I was exhausted, but Kyria Hariklia drove off, as fresh and animated as when we had started out.

—KATERINA AGRAFIOTI



MINISTRIES

Agriculture, Aharnon 2	329-11
Commerce, Kaningos Sq.	361-6241
Coordination & Planning, Nikis 1	323-0931
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education & Religion, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Finance, Kar. Servias 10	322-4071
Foreign Affairs, Zalokosta 2	361-0581
Industry, Mihalakopoulou 80	770-8615
Interior, Stadiou 27	322-3521
Justice, Zinonos 2	522-5930
Labour, Pireos 40	523-3121
Merchant Marine, Vass. Sofias 152, Piraeus	412-1211
Ministry to the Presidency, Zalokosta 3	363-0911
Ministry to the Prime Minister, Pala Anaktora	322-7958
National Defence, (Holargos)	646-5301
Public Order, Tritis Septemvriou 48	823-6011
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311
Press & Information, Zalokosta 1	363-0911
Social Services, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Transport & Communication, Xenofontos 13	325-1211
Northern Greece, Dikilitirion, Thessaloniki	(031)260-659

Mayor of Athens

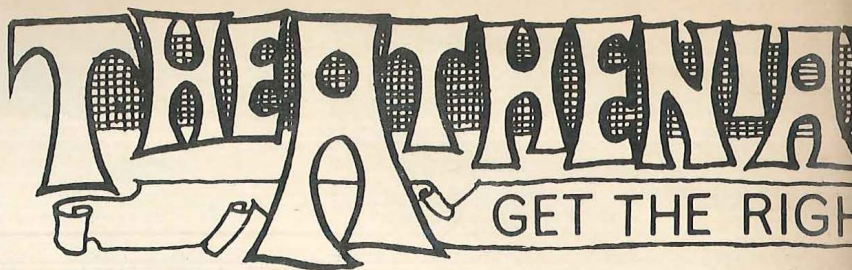
(Public Relations Office)	324-2213
Aliens' Bureau (Central Office)	362-8301
Residence/Work Permits	362-2601

U.N. REPRESENTATIVES

U.N.D.P., Amalias 36	322-8122
Information Centre, Amalias 36	322-9624
High Commissioner for Refugees, Skoufa 59	363-3607

EMBASSIES

Albania, Karahristou 1	742-607
Argentina, Vass. Sofias 59	724-753
Australia, Messogion 15	360-4611
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	713-039
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, Ioannou Gennadiou 4	739-511
Cyprus, Irodotou 16	737-883
Chile, Vass. Sofias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2A	672-3282
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferis 6	671-0675
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	713-012
Egypt, Vass. Sofias 3	361-8613
Ethiopia, Vass. Sofias 25	718-557
France, Vass. Sofias 7	361-1664
Germany East, Vas. Pavlou 7	672-5160
Germany West, Loukianou 3	724-801
Hungary, Kalvou 10	671-4889
Iraq, Amarillidos 19	671-5012
Iran, Antinoros 29	742-313
Israel, Marathonodromou 1	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1722
Japan, Vass. Sofias 59	715-343
Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14	728-484
Korea (South), Vass. Sofias 105	644-3219
Kuwait, Mihalakopoulou 45	748-771
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Irodotou 2	727-105
Mexico, Vass. Sofias 21	362-4974
Netherlands, Vass. Sofias 4	711-361
New Zealand, Vass. Sofias 29	727-514
Norway, Ipsilantou 40	746-173
Panama, Vass. Sofias 82	777-9064
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	790-214
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	790-096
Rumania, Ravine 14-16	714-468
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71	671-6911
South Africa, Vass. Sofias 69	729-050
Spain, Vass. Sofias 29	714-885
Sweden, Meleagrou 4	724-504
Switzerland, Lassiou 2	730-364
Syrian Arab Republic, Vas. Pavlou 18	672-5577
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou 8B	764-3295
United Kingdom, Ploutarhou 1	736-211
U.S.A., Vass. Sofias 91	712-951
U.S.S.R., Irodotou Attikou 7	711-261
Uruguay, Vass. Sofias 7	360-2635
Venezuela, Vass. Sofias 112	770-8769
Yugoslavia, Vass. Sofias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3	681-8925



The Athenian Magazine, Also

EOT (National Tourist Organization)

Central Office, Amerikis 2B	322-3111
Information, Kar. Servias (Syntagma)	322-2545

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

American Hellenic, Valaoritou 17	363-6407
Athens, Akadimias 7	360-4815
British Hellenic, Valaoritou 4	362-0168
French, Vass. Sofias 4	731-136
German Hellenic, George 34	362-7782
Hoteliers, Mitropoleos 1	323-3501
International, Kaningos 27	361-0879
Italian, Patrou 10	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Akadimias 17	363-0820
Professional Chamber of Athens, Venizelou 44	361-0747
Shipping Chamber of Greece, Kolokotroni 100, Piraeus	417-6704
Technical Chamber of Greece, Kar. Servias 4	322-2466
Yugoslavian, Valaoritou 17	361-8420

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS

Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club (Mr. P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC), Karitsi Sq. 12	324-7711
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofontos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Club, Akadimias 27A	363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistria 28	360-0411
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24	322-6871
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Likourgou 14-16	324-7805
Propeller Club, Syngrou 194	951-3111
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150

POSTAL SERVICES

Most post offices are open from 7:30 am to 8 pm, Mon. - Sat. However, the Main Post Office at Aeolou 100 (Tel. 321-6023) also opens on Sun. from 9 am to 1 pm and the Syntagma Square Branch (Tel. 323-7573) is open daily from 7 am to 10 pm and on Sun. from 9 am to 8 pm.

PLEASE NOTE: Parcels weighing over 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.) are handled at two branches only: Koumoundourou 29, next to the National Theatre (Tel. 524-9568) and Stadiou 4, inside the Stoa of the Tamion Bldg. (Tel. 322-8940). Parcels to be shipped abroad should be left unwrapped until after inspection.

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THE CENTRAL BANK

The Bank of Greece (Central Bank)

Venizelou 21 (Mon. - Sat. 8:15-1)	323-0551
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INVESTMENT BANKS

ETEVA (NIBID), Amalias 14	324-2651
ETVA, Venizelou 18	323-7981
Investment Bank S.A., Omirou 8	323-0214

COMMERCIAL BANKS

All banks are open from 8 to 1 Monday through Saturday. The following banks are open additional hours, as indicated in parenthesis, but only for special services such as foreign currency exchange.

Commercial Bank of Greece

Sofokleous 11 (5:30 - 7:30)	321-0911
Venizelou 11 (Mon. - Fri. 8-8; Sat. 8-2:30)	323-6172
	710-336

Patriarhou Ioakim 5 (5:30-7:30)

	710-336
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Credit Bank

Pezmazoglou 10 (5:30-7:30)	324-5111
Venizelou 9 (5:30-7:30)	323-4351
Kifissias 230 (Daily 8-7:30)	671-2838

Citibank, N.A.

Kolonaki Sq. (Tues, Thurs., Fri. 5:30-7:30)	361-8619
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Ionian & Popular Bank of Greece

Mitropoleos 1 (Daily 8-7)	322-1027
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National Bank of Greece

Kar. Servias 2 (Daily 8-9)	322-2737
Aeolou 86 (Mon. - Fr. 6-8)	321-0411

FOREIGN BANKS (Mon - Sat, 8-1)

Algemene Bank Nederland, Paparigopoulou 3	323-8192
American Express, Venizelou 17	323-4781
Bank of America, Stadiou 10	323-4002
Bank of Nova Scotia, Venizelou 87	324-3891
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale S.A., Filellinon 8	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago, Venizelou 13	360-2311
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank, N.A., Othonos 8	322-7471
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24	324-1562
First National Bank of Chicago, Venizelou 13	360-2311
Grindlays Bank, Syntagma Sq.	324-7015
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	452-9215
Williams and Glyn's Bank, Akti Miaouli 61, Piraeus	452-7484

CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
Goethe Institut, Fidiou 14-16	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	362-9886
L'Institut Francais, Sina 29	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
Institut Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karitsi Sq. 8	323-8745
Professional Artists Chamber, Mitropoleos 38	323-1230
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291

ORGANIZER

NUMBER THE FIRST TIME

20, Athens 139. Tel. 724-204

AIRLINES

Aeroflot (USSR), Kar. Servias 2	322-0986
Air Canada, Othonos 10	322-3206
Air France, Kar. Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Filellinon 3	323-4027
Air Zaire, Filellinon 14	323-5509
Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4	324-1342
Alitalia, Venizelou 9B	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Czechoslovak, Venizelou 15	323-0174
East African, Stadiou 5	324-7000
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
EL AL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Gulf Air, Filellinon 17	322-6717
Iberia, Xenofontos 8	323-7524
Iran Air, Mitropoleos 3	322-8404
Iraqi Airways, Ath. Diakou 28-32	922-9573
Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
KLM, Voulis 22	323-0756
Kuwait Airways, Filellinon 17	323-4506
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4	323-8621
Luxair (Luxembourg), Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Venizelou 15	324-0921
Middle East, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6	923-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15	323-1931
Pan Am, Othonos 4	322-1721
Qantas, Mitropoleos 5	323-2792
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	323-6821
Saudi Arabian, Filellinon 17	324-4671
SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9	363-4444
Singapore, Mitropoleos 5	324-7500
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-5811
Syrian Arab, Stadiou 5	324-5872
Tarom (Rumanian), Venizelou 20	362-4808
Turk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19	322-1035
TWA, Xenofontos 8	322-6451
Varig (Brazilian), Othonos 10	322-6743

AIRPORT INFORMATION

Civil Aviation Information, East Airport	979-9466
Olympic Airways only	981-1201
Olympic flights (recorded timetable)	144
International flights, except Olympic	979-9466 or 979-9467

TRAINS

Recorded timetable (Greece)	145
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To Northern Greece and other countries	821-3882
To Peloponnissos (English spoken)	513-1601

SHIPS

Recorded timetable (from Piraeus)	143
Leaving Piraeus	451-1311
Leaving Rafina	(029)423-300

MARINAS

Vouliagmeni	896-0012
Zea	451-1480
Glyfada	894-1967

AUTOMOBILE & TOURING CLUB

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

COACH (BUS) STATIONS

Aliverion - Kimi - Skyros	875-339
Central Mainland	861-7954
Corinth	512-9233
Delphi - Amfissa - Itea	861-6489
Evvia	874-915
Halkis - Edipsos - Limni	874-915
Kalamata	513-4293
Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	874-809
Karditsa	874-712
Larissa	861-6813
Levadia - Antikira	861-7954
Nafplion	513-4588
Patras	512-4914
Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	821-3203
Sparta	512-4913
Thebes	861-8143
Tripoli	513-4575
Volos - Almiros - Anhialos	874-151
Recorded announcement of all station numbers	142

TAXI STATIONS

Agia Paraskevi	659-2444
Agia Paraskevi-Stavros	659-4345
Amarousi	802-0818
Glyfada	894-4531
Halandri	681-2781
Kalamaki	981-8103
Kifissia-KAT	801-3814
Kifissia-subway terminal	801-3373
Kifissia Sq	801-2270
Nea Erithrea	801-3450
Piraeus	417-8138
Psihiko	671-8191
Syntagma Sq	323-7942

YOUTH HOSTELS

YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291
Alexandras 87 & Drosi 1	646-3669
Hamilton 3	822-0328
Kallipoleos 20	766-4889
Kipselis 57 & Agiou Meletiou 1	822-5860

SOCIAL/SPORT CLUBS

American Club, Kifissia	801-2987
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vass. Olgas	923-2872
Attika Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Ekali Club	803-2685
ELPA Junior Bridge Club, Amerikis 6	362-5510
Federation of Bridge Clubs in Greece, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Kar. Servias 7	323-4555
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	524-8600
Hippodrome, Faliron Delta	941-7761
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	659-3803
Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
Target Shooting Federation of Greece, Amerikis 15	363-5620
Underwater Fishing, Agios Kosmas	981-9961
Varibopi Riding School	801-9912
Yacht Club of Greece, Tourkolimano	417-9730
YMCA (XAN) of Kifissia	801-1610
YWCA (XEN) of Kifissia	801-2114

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For Information or Emergency Help
Responding 24-hours a day in all languages.
For questions or problems of any kind.
Dial 171

EMERGENCIES

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Fire	199
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Ambulance/First Aid

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Poison Control	779-3777

For U.S. Citizens

Emergencies	981-2740
Air Force Dispensary (military personnel only)	982-2686

LOST PROPERTY

14 Messogion	770-5711
For items left in taxis or buses	523-0111

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

Electricity (24-hr. service)	324-5311
Gas (24-hr. service)	346-3365
Garbage collection	512-9450
Street lights	324-5603
Water (24-hr. service)	777-0866

STREET MARKETS

MONDAY

Holargos, Nea Erithrea, Nea Liosia, Neo Psihiko, Piraeus (Kastela), Zografou

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, Faleron (Ag. Barbara), Kallithea, Kolonaki, Neo Faleron, Pal. Psihiko

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
Agioi Sotiros, Kidathineon	322-4633
Chrosospiliotissa, Aeolou 60	321-6357
Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	322-1308

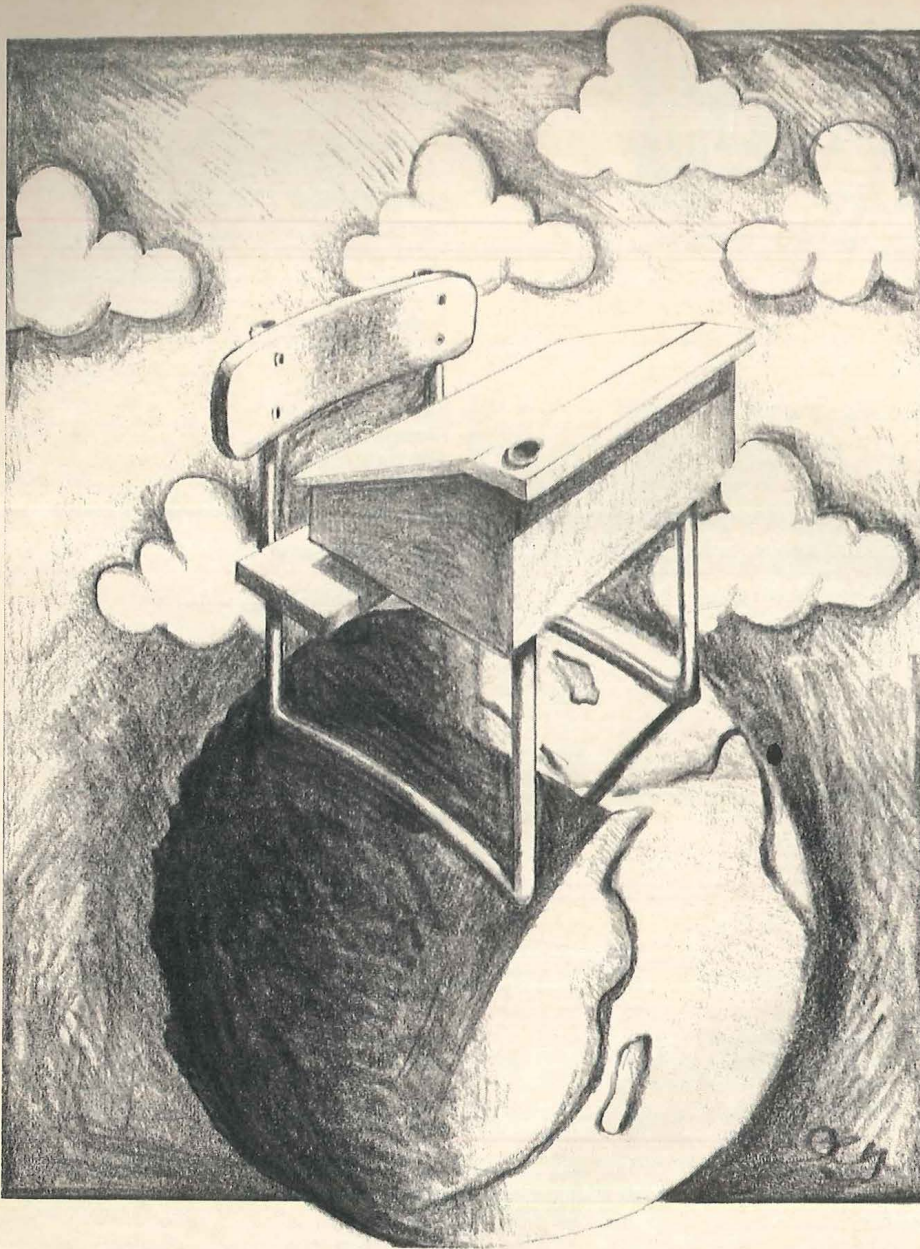
Other denominations:

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
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Passport to Education

Over a decade ago members of the faculty of the International School in Geneva found themselves once more preparing their senior students for university entrance examinations. Among those necessary for entry into the universities in the various countries where the students wished to study were the French Baccalaureate, the Swiss Maturite, the English G.C.E. 'O' and 'A' levels, the German Abitur, and the American SATs and Advanced Placements. Confronted by these myriad exams, some members of the faculty began to ponder the need for a single universally recognized secondary school diploma that would serve as a standardized yardstick among universities and provide students with an international passport to education. The result was the International Baccalaureate now affiliated with UNESCO and recognized by forty-four countries throughout the world.

A FEW months ago the American Community Schools of Athens received an inquiry from a young girl in India whose father was being transferred to Athens. She would be here for only one year, after which her family would move to Copenhagen.

At the end of her second year in Europe, she would return to India to enter university. To adjust to two new systems in each of her final two years of secondary schooling would clearly be difficult. The International Baccalaureate (the IB) program, however,

would allow her to minimize such a disruption and to emerge with a diploma readily accepted by universities in India.

As the world's population has become increasingly mobile, education has become a more complex problem. Adjusting from one educational system to another, often in a foreign language, is difficult at any age. For students completing their secondary education, it is particularly crucial, especially if the student intends to go on to university. The concept of a standardized program of study seems so obvious in this era that it is surprising that the IB came into existence little more than ten years ago. Since that time, however, demand has spread rapidly, virtually throughout Europe and to other continents. This is accounted for not only because of its international recognition but because of the unusual opportunities the two-year program offers to those who are academically inclined and enjoy a challenging regimen of study.

Although European in design and concept, the program is useful to all students. From 1970 to 1975 the students in the program were of nationalities from around the world. (Thirty-four were from China). They were enrolled in schools in twenty-three countries, and upon graduation entered universities in thirty-nine countries. (The current figures are still higher.) Graduates of the IB program have entered the most prestigious universities in Western Europe, including Oxford and Cambridge, some Eastern European countries, the Middle and Far East, and North and South America. These students have received advanced standing at most American universities. (Harvard gives a full year credit to IB diploma holders.)

Begun in 1964, the first years of the IB project were devoted to developing the curriculum. About one hundred seminars attended by educators from many countries were held for this purpose. In 1968 the International Baccalaureate Office (IBO) was set up as a foundation under Swiss law as an international, non-governmental organization affiliated with UNESCO. It is financed by private foundations and administered by an international council composed of major educators from several nations. At UNESCO's 1974 General Conference, a resolution was passed with the support of nearly seventy nations calling for closer collaboration with IBO with a view to its establishment under permanent UN control.

The IB program is divided into six subject areas. Each school chooses the

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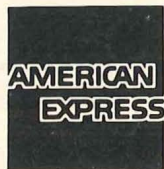
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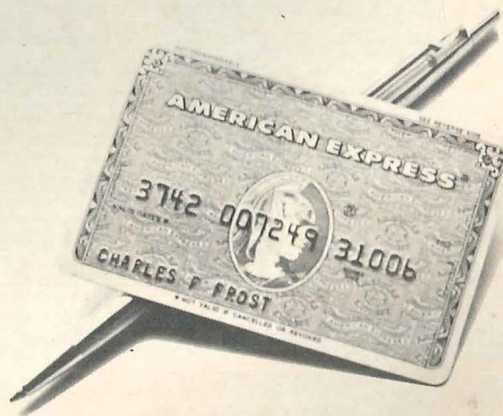
6 Loukianou, Kolonaki - 730.507
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specific subjects it will offer in each of these areas as well as the working language and foreign languages to be taught. The curricula within each subject area are clearly defined and teachers must follow IB's prescribed program although some individual discretion is allowed. The subject areas are:—

—Language A, the student's working language. This includes the study of world literature in translation.

—Language B, a foreign language. Bilingual students, however, may elect a second Language A and follow that curriculum. A student may also write some of his exams in other subjects in his second language to qualify for the

special distinction of a Bilingual Diploma.

—The Study of Man. One of the following: history, geography, economics, philosophy, psychology, or social anthropology.

—Experimental sciences. One of the following: biology, physics, chemistry, physical science, scientific studies.

—Mathematics.

—One of the following: Art (art and design or music), a third language (classical or modern), a second subject from the Study of Man, a second subject from the experimental sciences, further mathematics, or a syllabus submitted by the individual school and approved by IBO.

For the present, English will be the officially used language at ACS. As a second language —or Language B— ACS will offer French, but plans to offer Greek in the near future.

In addition to these courses students must engage satisfactorily in creative or social activities and participate in a course in the Theory of Knowledge. The latter takes the form of an interdisciplinary seminar. It is intended to lead the student to discover the relationship between the various subjects and their relevance to one's environment, and to provide students with a more profound understanding of the material they have assimilated.

ACS will offer a set of IB subjects which will qualify students to sit for diploma examinations. At the end of the second year of intensive work, the student sits for three higher level examinations. The chief examiners are primarily members of the faculties at recognized European (there are several from Oxford) and American universities.

Although the IB program is without a doubt challenging —it is recommended that students have at least a B average before embarking on it— within its framework there is considerable flexibility. The emphasis is on disciplinary and interdisciplinary skills but the wide number of subjects within most of the areas allow considerable choice so that students may select courses of particular interest to them with a view to further academic endeavours, or their professional careers.

The IB is clearly the omen of the future. Perhaps one of the most rewarding aspects is that it releases students from the educational strait-jackets which they must don upon entering the secondary school educational system of any given country. Yet the British, French, German, Australian or American student who completes the IB program can return to his own national university system or apply to a university anywhere in the world without spending an extra year or several years fulfilling particular requirements.

The IB, then, can be viewed as an international passport to education enabling students from varied backgrounds to undertake a uniform and established international diploma program. The technological advancements of the twentieth century will demand, increasingly, an educational system which can realistically adapt to our shrinking world.

—WILLIAM R. AMMERMAN

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A Trip to the Southwest Peloponnisos

SOME CITIES struggle through existence under a cloud: no one has a good word for Philadelphia or Newark or Mesolongi. Others, however, simply have bad reputations which are undeserved. When I told one of the librarians at the American School of Classical Studies that I was going to Kalamata she promptly exclaimed, 'Panaghia Mou!' and retired to smoke a nervous cigarette. A bad omen, you might think. People tell you all sorts of horror stories about Kalamata: 'It's full of olives', or 'horrid and industrial', some opine. I have come to the inescapable conclusion that none of these people have ever been there!

We rumbled towards Kalamata on an overcrowded bus from Argos filled with friendly people all anxious to point out things of interest to the strange archaeological *xeni* sitting in the aisles. The entire bus load sniffed loudly as we passed Tripolis and said, 'Ah, garlic from Tripolis'. Of course, they could not smell a thing but they thought they should. We finally arrived in a cloud of dust at the upper end of the town and disembarked with some surprise: it was grotty but not horrible. We found an amusing hotel, The Megali Britannia, a D-class establishment filled with stout, elderly people in their underwear fanning themselves languorously. It has a remarkable resemblance to a slightly decrepit hotel in Somerset Maugham's *Malaya*. After settling in we went off to explore.

Photographs by Nikos Kontos



A general view of Pylos.

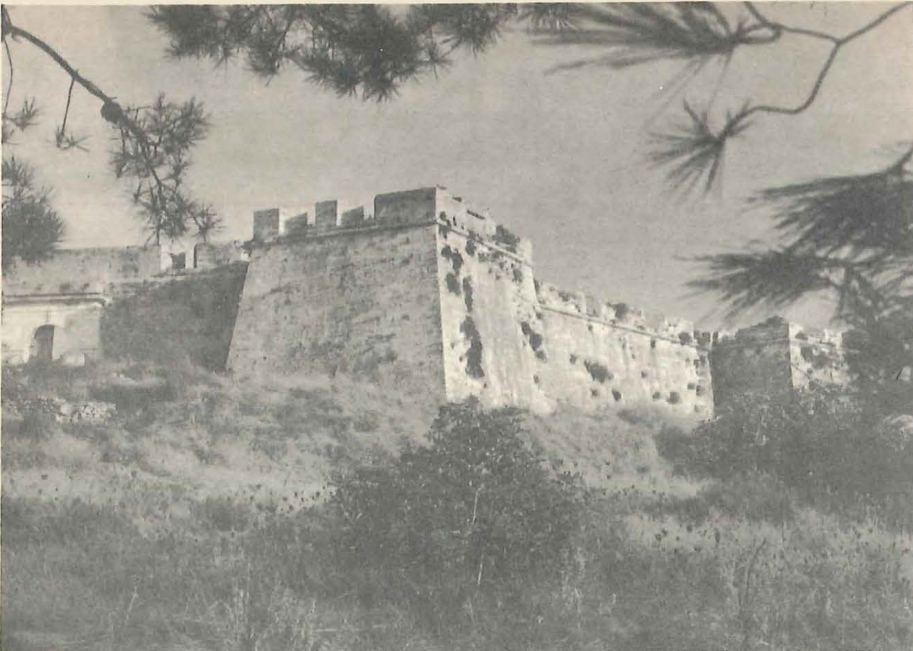


The harbour at Kalamata.

The city has three major areas: an upper city below the old acropolis and near the bus terminal; a middle area near the train station; and the harbour area. The middle area is the city's centre and pivots on a long *platia* formed by a widening of the main street. All the best *kafenias* are on this square where the entire town seems to promenade every night. It would be quite easy to stay there all evening drinking ouzo and eating an occasional souvlaki. There is also a good restaurant on the square. If you can tear yourself away, however,

hop on a convenient bus which goes to the harbour where the shore is lined with fine tavernas specializing in fish, grilled meats, and slow service. In good weather you can sit outside under the pines bordering the water and enjoy your dinner while watching the lights of numerous small fishing boats in the distance. The buses run until at least 11:30 so you need not rush. There are several hotels located near the beach.

The archaeological museum is in the upper part of the town. It contains a number of well-displayed antiquities including a good Roman mosaic, a burial group from Nichoria, many Mycenaean objects, and some remarkably unattractive prehistoric pottery from the site of Dorion. (You can amuse yourself by hazarding a guess as to when several of the bronzes and an amber seal will disintegrate if not promptly treated.) The museum is in a fine old house which has been attractively restored. One of the most pleasant features of the museum is its location in the Central Market area where innumerable old ladies sell fresh fruits and vegetables from open stalls or from sheets spread out on the ground. You can also buy locally produced ouzo (very good), and Kalamata's famous olives. They really are good, and they make an excellent gift. Many local handicrafts survive in this district: one charming old woman weaves straw hats to order on the spot. Another local product is silk scarves which can be



The inner citadel of the fortress at Pylos.

found in a wide variety of unusual colours and designs.

An interesting side trip from Kalamata is to the site of Ancient Messene, below Mount Ithome, which should not be confused with the modern town of Messini which you pass if going by car or bus on the way to Mavromati, the village that occupies part of ancient Messene. At the far end of Mavromati is a sign indicating the path that leads to the site. Should you travel by rail, the train lets you off at the village of Valira from which you walk for about an hour and a quarter up to the pleasant monastery of Vourkano below the saddle between Mounts Ithome and Eva. If you do this take a walking stick. Water of high quality is available just below the monastery. After leaving Vourkano, turn left and then right. In about twenty minutes you will arrive at the saddle and the Laconian Gate in Messene's wall.

The walls of Messene city are among the best preserved in Greece and are extremely impressive. They enclose a huge area, far larger than the built-up city area, designed to allow enough space for crop raising and for refugee encampments in times of trouble. The walk from the Laconian Gate down to the site of the administrative Agora which was a religious and civil centre takes about twenty minutes (highly athletic people may wish to climb Mount Ithome to see the Acropolis and a surpassing view). The modern village of Mavromati is just above the ancient site and has several *kafenias* but no restaurants. A good place for a rest is near the town's fountain. The best way to reach the Agora is via a path which can be found if you go left when you get

to the main road. The path is on the right side of the road near the last house of the village (the house is below the level of the road) and looks rather like a stream bed! The Agora itself has a very religious flavour: there are several cult rooms on the west side and a major temple in the middle. To the east is a very well-preserved lecture hall — *odeon* — and the North side is occupied by a major sanctuary to the cult of the Roman Emperors. The entire Agora was lined by a Corinthian colonnade and fragments of the entablature (ornamented with bull skulls) and column capitals litter the area. The capitals are interesting because of the winged Eros which lurks among the acanthus foliage (it is *not* a figure of Victory — Nike — as often described: the discerning viewer will find it to be male). When you finish looking at the Agora, return to the main road and walk through the town to the west. You will soon pass a sign pointing to the 'Ithome Archaeological Site' (the path to the Agora if you drive) and, a little further, a small museum which may well be open today. (It's been in the works for quite a long time). After another ten minute walk, you will arrive at the Arcadian Gate. It has two doorways at each end of an oval courtyard so that if invaders managed to get through the outer gate they could be shot down as they milled about in the court. The astoundingly well-preserved stretches of wall on both sides of the gate (several three-story towers are still standing) can easily be seen from the gate itself.

Leaving Kalamata's glories we bus to Pylos. Pylos is located on Navarino Bay, the site of the great naval victory of the combined English, French and

Russian fleets over the Turko-Egyptian armada. This was the battle which really won the Greek War of Independence for the Greeks. The long island which closes the bay is Sphacteria famous for being the site of the capture of a Spartan force by the Athenians in 425 B.C., the first time such a defeat had ever happened. The town itself is rather odd: it is quite beautiful to look at but not very nice to stay in. There are two expensive B-class hotels, two quite revolting D-class, and a very small number of rooms for rent. Even a small number of tourists swamps the town. It is quite surprising how underdeveloped this whole area of the Peloponnisos is from a touristic point of view. There are two decent restaurants on the harbour both of which tend to be understaffed and overwhelmed by the clientele. While in the town of Pylos you must not miss the fortress or the little museum. The museum seems to be just the right size and contains a good number of very interesting objects dating from Mycenaean times to the 1821 Greek Revolution. Everything is labelled in English and you should note the extraordinary pair of Late Roman bronze statues of the Dioscuri from Kyparissia. They are quite crude and were probably the best that a local sculptor could do. The fortress is of late-Medieval, early-modern date and has a large outer bailey and an inner bailey/citadel. It was partially rebuilt by the French in 1829 so it seems almost brand new and is very attractive. (French forces were very active in this area during the War of Independence and helped to rebuild many sites destroyed in the struggle against the Turks). There is a mosque, now a church, in the outer bailey which is very attractive from the outside. The citadel commands a splendid view but is rather upsetting since it was used as a prison until quite recently and must have been very nasty for its inhabitants. Another chilling thing is the memorial to a Civil War massacre below the Church.

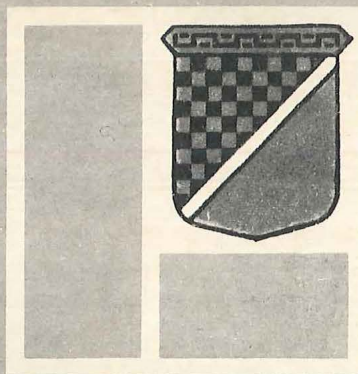
Two places to visit from Pylos are Methoni and the Palace of Nestor. Methoni is a small town built in the late 1820s by the French who removed it from the great fortress at its end. The fort of Methoni is basically Medieval and like that of Pylos is almost perfectly preserved. There is a citadel facing the town protected by a great ditch and massive bastions. You enter the main area of the fort through an elaborate triple gate with many turnings designed to trap attackers. This extensive area was reserved for the Medieval town few remnants of which remain. The

Cathedral is partially built on the walls near the sea gate, which leads to a little, lighthouse-like fortlet on a small island. The entire area is almost aggressively photogenic! After viewing the fort you can have a very nice swim (showers are available on the beach) and have lunch at one of the sea-side restaurants (closed from 4 to 7). There are at least two hotels and large numbers of rooms for rent so Methoni might be a nice place to stay.

The Palace of Nestor is an absolute must. The road to the site, north of Pylos, passes the proposed area of a new shipyard complex on Navarino Bay, a development which will seriously damage, if not destroy, the beauty of one of the most historic areas of Greece. The Palace, almost certainly that of Homer's Nestor, is idyllically located amongst an expanse of vineyards (the flat areas you see in vineyards all over this part of the Peloponnisos are for drying currants). All the information you need to know about the site can be found in Blegen's guide book (see box) but you should try to envision the palace as being half-timbered and somewhat like an Elizabethan building. You should particularly note all the storage areas for different types of olive oil. One has the impression that the Mycenaeans had a taste for subtle differences in the flavour of olive oil. You should also look out for the pry holes in the stone blocks of the wall foundations. You can compare them with Classical pry holes in other sites. There is an impressive, reconstructed Tholos tomb nearby. The site's museum is several kilometres up the road in the village of Hora (both the site and Hora can be reached by convenient buses from Pylos). Almost everything found in the palace has been superbly displayed. The fragmentary frescoes, linear B tablets and gold objects will interest everyone as will the large number of well-made pots. The numerous restored drawings of frescoes and pottery (you may well think some of these water-colours are photographs!) are by Piet de Jong, perhaps the finest archaeological artist of this century.

—ALAN WALKER

The guide books you need for this trip are easy to get. *The Blue Guide* is basic but omits a lot of information you will want to know. *Fortresses and Castles of Greece Vol. I* by Alexander Paradissis gives a great deal of amusing information about all the forts in this area. *A Guide to the Palace of Nestor* by Carl Blegen and M. Rawson is the best and least expensive guidebook available to any site in Greece! Everything you will want to know is in it and it is available at the site and at the museum.



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The Temple. The seat to the right of the altar is reserved for the Lama.

Temple in Ambelokipi

THE gateway and entrance of the house in the middle of residential Ambelokipi are painted maroon and yellow. The door opens with the light tinkling of windchimes. Inside, a warm smile and a friendly greeting await you. This is Ogyen Kunzang Choling, the centre of Nyingma Buddhism — the purest form of Buddhism preserved for centuries in the inaccessible mountains of Tibet. Visitors come to the Centre in Athens for a variety of reasons: to purchase cereals or soya paste from the shop, to attend classes in yin yang cooking or yoga, or to have a massage. Others come to savour a meal at the restaurant where the food is of the highest quality. (The French patron of one of the best restaurants in Athens, an acknowledged gourmet, pops in for lunch sometimes.)

The atmosphere is tranquil; the hubbub of the city disappears. Most of the soft-spoken, mild-mannered girls who greet guests and serve in the dining room are Buddhist disciples but there is nothing to indicate this in their dress or manner. They do not proselytize: they are simply striving to achieve the spiritual principles contained in Ogyen Kunzang Choling which, freely trans-

lated from Tibetan, means the 'Domain of the Clear Light'.

The Ogyen Kunzang Choling movement was founded by the Yogi Kangyur Rinpoche, born at the turn of the century in Eastern Tibet and a direct heir to the tradition of teaching begun in the eighth century A.D. The first Ogyen

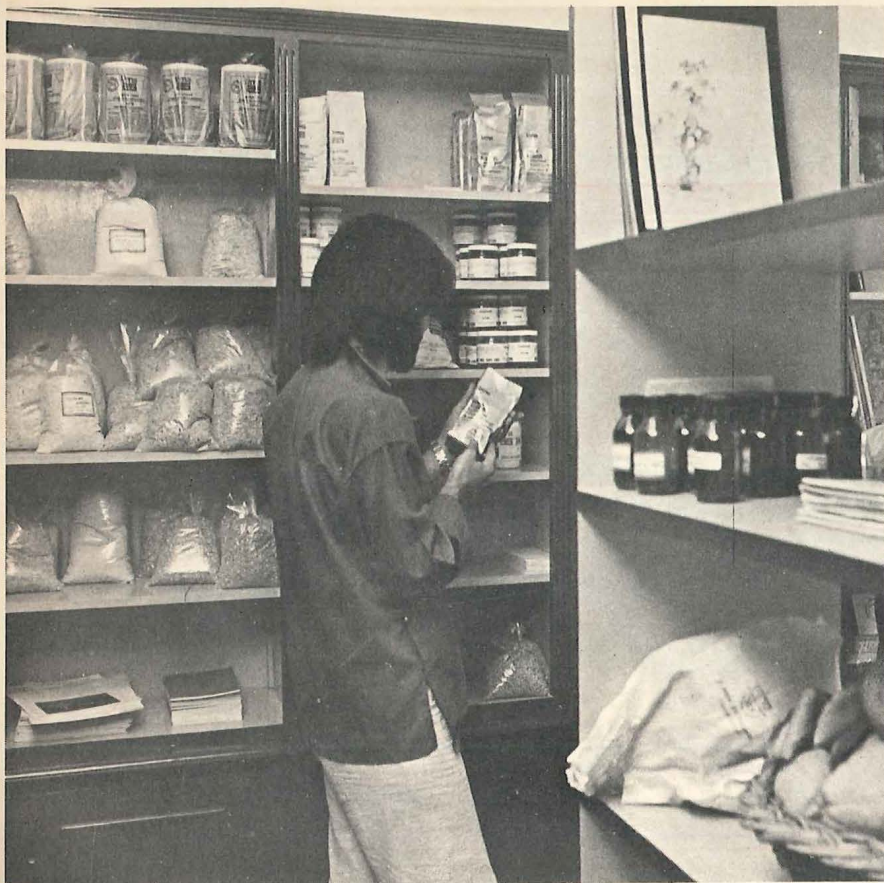


The Centre's brightly decorated restaurant, a quiet retreat from the city's bustle.

Kunzang Choling centre outside of Tibet was established in Darjeeling, India. A young Belgian who became the Venerable Lama Kunzang Dorjee was given the mission of founding Ogyen Kunzang Choling in the West.

In 1973 Lama Kunzang founded the first European Temple in Brussels and, in the following year, a monastery at 'Chateau de Soleils' in the south of France. The Chateau is situated on a high plateau in the gorge of Verdon, an area remarkably similar geographically to that of the Tibetan 'Secret Valley' where the old Buddhist tradition is still carried on today. The Centre in Athens was opened last year. Athens was chosen because of its proximity to both the East and the West and because of its rich history. At a community prayer meeting in March the small congregation was approximately seventy percent Greek. About half of those present were over the age of fifty.

There are five disciples at the Centre. Two are Belgian: Michele, who is responsible for the paintings, decorations, and the delicious food at the Centre; and Mieke, who gives the massage based on the acupuncture points of the body. Yana is half-Greek, half-Belgian and has been at the Centre the longest time, together with her sister and mother; she leads the yoga classes in Greek. There are two Portuguese: Fernando, who leads the yoga classes in French and English, and Dora, who serves in the restaurant. They have been disciples (with the exception of Dora who is not yet a full disciple) for two years or more. Several came across the Centre by chance, on their way somewhere else.



Difficult to find items such as brown rice, soya paste, bulghur and soybeans are available at the Centre's shop.

At the Centre the day begins at seven in the morning when the disciples meet for morning prayer in the temple. This is followed by individual meditation which continues until around eleven after which the Centre opens and work continues non-stop until nearly midnight with yoga, massage, cooking and serving in the shop and restaurant. There is little free time, but as Michele noted, time for oneself is destructive.

Thursday (when the restaurant is



The restaurant's specialities being prepared.

closed) is a day of fasting and as little talk as possible, ending with an evening service. On other nights when they do not worship collectively, there is a continuous, unbroken chain of prayer in the temple as successive disciples take turns praying, summoning a replacement by sounding a conch. Because the atmosphere is so quiet, one hardly realizes how busy they are. The activity never stops. There is no puritanical attitude about the body nor is it a celibate discipline, although all the disciples happen to be single here in Athens. At the monastery in France recently two babies were born, and the Lama himself has a wife and a young daughter.

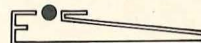
I spent a day at the Centre when preparations were being made for the Lama's visit. They had hardly slept at all for several days but were full of energy. It is difficult to find fault with a group whose only injunction is, 'Be in peace, that all beings may be happy'. And one need not be interested in Buddhism to find a warm welcome at their Centre in Athens.

—ANTOINETTE MOSES

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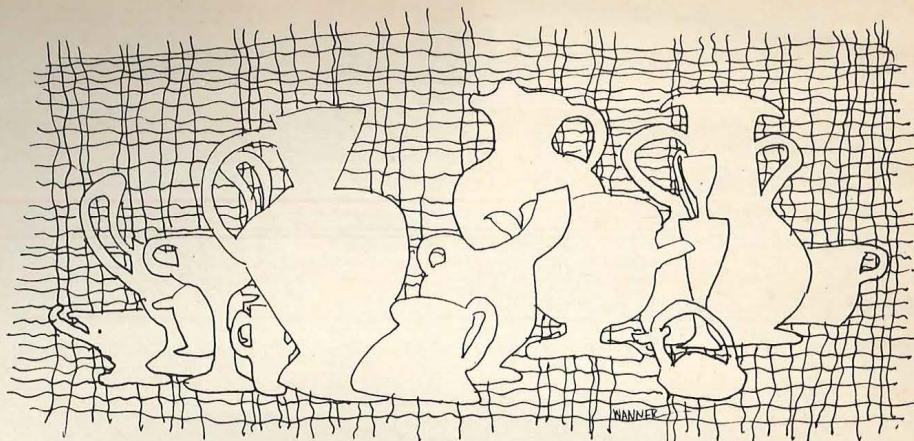
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music

AN EMPTY HOUSE

YOUTH ensembles usually call to mind childhood memories of hot summer evenings in suburban public parks with second-rate music played in third-rate fashion to sparse but vaguely appreciative audiences. Nothing could be further from this image than the Massachusetts Youth Wind Ensemble, a group of very professional players, aged fourteen to seventeen, from the greater Boston area, who performed recently at the Pierce College auditorium.

Founded seven years ago by Frank L. Battisti of the New England Conservatory, the ensemble attracts the most talented of the local young musicians who devote much of their free time to a demanding schedule of rehearsals and concert tours. Their repertoire is that of any fine concert band with an emphasis on the twentieth-century works of Dello Joio, Gershwin, Grainger, Ives, Persichetti and Vaughan-Williams. Their overall sound is an admirable and balanced blend of the multiple tonalities of brass and woodwind that make up the ensemble. The French horns in particular were the equal of a first-rate orchestra anywhere. Only the clarinets occasionally reminded one that the performers were high school and junior high school students — not professional adult musicians. The clarinet, among the easiest of instruments to play, is, however, one of the most difficult to master, particularly in tonal production.

It was a great shame, therefore, that in a city of three million, a concert of this calibre was attended by fewer people than the number of performers themselves. Part of the problem, admittedly, was the rather remote location of the college, a choice dictated by the need for

a stage larger than any available in Athens save for the Rex Theatre and the Lyriki Skini which were both engaged. Another factor was the faculty strike which had closed Pierce College for several weeks prior to the concert, so that the students could not be notified.

Still it would appear that the cultural office of the American Embassy, which sponsors so few musical events of note during the course of the year, could have done more to notify the music-going public of such a superb performance, especially since this tour was intended as an official goodwill gesture. It was one which could have had an immeasurable impact on the Athenian public by projecting an image of wholesome, talented American youth at its best, in contrast to the popular unfavourable image here in Greece. Why no publicity? Why no television spots? In short, why no imagination on the first floor of the Tameion Building? The Athens State Orchestra had been informed about the concert by Maestro Diamantopoulos, a New England Conservatory alumnus, and it was gratifying to see members of the brass and woodwind sections in attendance, all of whom were visibly impressed by the level of expertise attained by so many young people.

Though not in the Greek tradition the Youth Ensemble is certainly something that could be profitably emulated by the Ministry of Culture. An officially sponsored youth orchestra would do great things for a wider appreciation of fine music in Greece, as well as offering the many talented young Athenian musicians the chance to experience ensemble playing from an early age

—ROBERT BRENTON BETTS

ROCKY

IN ATHENS, *Rocky* has become the most successful motion picture of the year, breaking records at several first-run cinemas. In Hollywood, *Rocky*'s writer-star, Sylvester Stallone, has become an almost mythical figure — the American Dream personified — borrowing small change one day, and worth millions the next — by creating a product that has grabbed the imagination (and money) of the masses.

It is difficult to begrudge Stallone his success. By all accounts he has been hardworking (thirty-two unproduced screenplays before *Rocky*) and honest ('success is a collective lucky chain of events,' he admits). Yet, judging from the evidence on the screen, *Rocky* is a success in spite of Sylvester Stallone and not because of him.

Rocky's artistic merits stem from the acting of a handful of 'supporting' players, and the directing by John G. Avildsen, a young director who knows that good timing, atmospheric set-ups, and exploitation of the colourful quirks and mannerisms of the characters can sometimes compensate for a vacuous and muddle-headed screenplay.

The acting honours go to Talia Shire (the sister in *The Godfather* films) playing *Rocky*'s shy girlfriend, Adrian, Burt Young as Adrian's brother and *Rocky*'s butcher, and Burgess Meredith as the crusty training coach. They all manage to retain their dignity — as characters and as actors — in scenes with Stallone, whose naivete and awkwardness would drive weaker actors up the wall. Not that naivete and awkwardness are bad qualities for a character; it is just that, unlike James Dean and the young Brando, Stallone gives no hint that he is anything but naive and awkward as an actor.

Admittedly, Stallone as a writer gives Stallone as an actor a rough time. The story of *Rocky* is essentially a fairy tale in a modern setting in which kings, princes, elves and wicked sorcerers are dressed as upper, lower-class Philadelphia street folk. The atmosphere is realistic, but the story is another matter. There is hardly a grain of realism in the idea that a heavyweight boxing champion of the world would pick a fight with a street corner punk (*Rocky*) just to prove that 'any boy has a chance'. But this is what we are asked to believe — and



Sylvester Stallone and Burt Young in *Rocky*.

what is worse, we have to root for the punk who tells us (with a straight face) that he wants at least to survive the fight to prove that he is not 'just another bum from the neighbourhood'. Considering the adversary, this is a rather preposterous understatement. *Rocky* takes himself very seriously, and so do his friends, but since the antagonists are portrayed as comic book villains, it is hard to suspend disbelief. (It is significant that much of the film's publicity has emphasized the parallel between *Rocky*'s success in the boxing ring and Stallone's success in the movie business. Hence, by seeing the film, the public might help a punk prove that he is not just another bum from film school. This psychology worked, right up to Academy Awards, when *Rocky* won the prize for Best Picture of the Year.)

Director John G. Avildsen adds a great deal of style to Stallone's lack of substance. A former cameraman, Avildsen is sure of his shots, and both his photography and editing are fluid and functional. Avildsen's 'touches' are evident throughout. When *Rocky* finally hires Mickey (Burgess Meredith) to be his trainer, after first berating him for being a bad friend, Avildsen frames the pair in a long shot — turning a potentially maudlin moment into a very realistic and touching encounter. Avildsen shows great affection for his characters, and it is a measure of his talent that the film makes us want to suspend disbelief.

One of *Rocky*'s producers has claimed that the film 'is in the tradition of the classic Frank Capra films', but *Rocky* Balboa is as far removed from

Mr. Smith or Mr. Deeds as one can possibly get. Capra's characters were nothing if not socially — or politically — engaged, and their dreams were made of sterner stuff than *Rocky*'s. However naive they may have been, Capra's characters became heroes because they pursued an ideal that was bigger than themselves. They kept their heads when everyone about them was losing theirs. They endured and prevailed, and along the way they discovered something about the world, and showed us something about ourselves. *Rocky* Balboa drinks raw eggs and punches raw meat and gets into a boxing ring to prove he is not another bum from the neighbourhood. He succeeds. But so what?

Everybody loves a good fairy tale, and *Rocky* has been a phenomenal success. Maybe it is because of its success that one wishes the tale had more of a head.

FOREIGN film production and co-production in Greece is still not up to the level hoped for after the fall of the junta. Despite some strenuous promotional efforts by the Ministry of Industry and the quasi-governmental Greek Film Centre, most major international productions still choose their Mediterranean locations in Spain (where costs are lower) or Italy (where studio and laboratory facilities are better).

Greece will, however, provide scenery for two major productions this summer. On June 2, Billy Wilder will arrive on Corfu to shoot sequences for *Fedora*, an original comedy by Wilder

and veteran-Wilder screenwriter, I.A.L. Diamond. *Fedora* features William Holden, Marthe Keller, Jose Ferrer, and Hildegard Neff. The production is based at Munich's Bavaria Studios, but will require two weeks of exterior filming in the town of Corfu, and on the private island of Madouri (at the villa of the famous poet, Aristotelis Valaoritis).

The Greek Tycoon, an unauthorized version of the Aristotle Onassis story, is also set for filming on Corfu in June,

with additional shooting in Mykonos and Athens. Anthony Quinn will play the Tycoon, and Jacqueline Bisset will play the Tycoon's last wife—a part which Jacqueline Bouvier Onassis reportedly refused to play on film for a million dollars. J. Lee Thompson (*Guns of Navarone*) has been signed to direct.

One of America's best and brightest actresses will be working in Athens this summer. Ellen Burstyn is co-starring with Melina Mercouri in Jules Dassin's unusual treatment of the Medea story,

tentatively titled *Brenda and Maya*. Mercouri plays the part of a Greek actress who, while preparing to play the role of Medea, visits an American woman (Ellen Burstyn) who is serving a prison sentence for killing her three children. (Burstyn's character was suggested by a real incident which took place in Athens in 1961 when an American woman murdered her three children after she felt betrayed by her U.S. Air Force husband.)

—GERALD HERMAN

theatre

GASLIGHT

GASLIGHT, Patrick Hamilton's play about a Victorian wife being deliberately driven insane by her husband, received immediate popular acclaim as an excellent stage thriller when it was first performed. Although a Victorian melodrama in plot and character, it is in fact a psychological thriller which paved the way for Hitchcock and other masters of the genre. It was successfully filmed in Britain in 1940 by Thorold Dickinson but MGM bought and destroyed the negatives and in 1944 George Cukor directed a remake starring Ingrid Bergman. Prints of Dickinson's version have survived, however, and appeared under the title *Angel Street*.

Janice McConnell's stage version presented at the British Council last

month placed the emphasis on the psychological thriller rather than the stylized melodrama that would make it a parody of the Victorian play. By cutting it to one act, most of the melodramatic scenes were removed. The result produced both comedy and tension. The only weakness was the ending which forced the audience to credit that a desperate man, who has already killed once, would stand immobile with a knife within easy reach at his feet while his wife fluttered around the stage simulating the insanity he had tried for so long to make her believe. (The knife could have been kicked forcefully under a dresser and the villain allowed to try a little harder to escape.) Such suspension of disbelief was in sharp contrast to the chilling opening scenes: the villain was

deserted, centre stage, with no lines and nothing to do but look faintly despairing.

The fact that the play worked as well as it did must be attributed to Andrew Johnson's superb portrayal of Mr. Manningham. His villain exuded quiet malevolence. His timing was excellent and his charming urbane smile was sinister. He was ably mated to a nervous and frightened wife beautifully played by Mary Harborne with exactly the right amount of underlying tension and suppressed hysteria. Philip Sherwood was a delightful Inspector with the right balance of humour and strength in a part that could so easily be two-dimensional but never was. A stylish, professional performance. There are many pitfalls in being both director and actor, one of which is that you cannot see how you balance with the rest of the cast and Janice McConnell fell into the trap by overplaying the sluttish maid. Her behaviour was outside the Victorian mould so well-created by the others.

Helen Courtney Lewis played up the simplistic faithful maid to perfection but the obvious padding made her into the caricature that her performance avoided: in a stage as small as that of the British Council, effects have to be subtle in the extreme. Myrtle Sherwood's sets and costumes were otherwise excellent. She turned the stage's defects into advantage by creating a Victorian living-room that was quite realistically claustrophobic. In all it was a thoroughly enjoyable production and the special performances for students were particularly well received, an excellent idea. For all the audiences it was a congenial evening of very British drama.

—ANTOINETTE MOSES



A scene from *Gaslight*.

dance

AMERICAN BALLET THEATRE

BALLET will come to Athens and the Herod Atticus Theatre at the end of June with a magnificent fanfare in the form of the American Ballet Theatre, considered by many to be the finest dance company performing today. Originally called the Ballet Theatre, it was formed by Richard Pleasant and Lucia Chase in 1940. The company today attracts not only the best of American dancers but many of the luminaries of European dance. It has also done more than any other company to foster the work of native American choreographers. The list of those who have created ballets for the company reads like a Who's Who in contemporary ballet: Agnes de Mille, Jerome Robbins, Eliot Feld, Glen Tetley, Antony Tudor, Massine and Fokine. Robbins was a member of the original company whose first piece for the Ballet Theatre, *Fancy Free* (1944), was an immediate success. It was later made into the well-known musical, *On the Town*. Robbins remained with the company until 1950.

With their repertoire covering such a wide stylistic range, from the psychological ballets of Tudor to the exuberant *Rodeo* of De Mille, the company excels in both classical and contemporary, which is one reason it holds such attraction for choreographers. The works scheduled to be performed at the Herod Atticus Theatre are an illustration of this diversity. They will include *Giselle*, *La Bayadere*, *Voluntaries* and *Push Comes to Shove*. Performed by the company's principal dancers, *Giselle*, perhaps the archetypal classical ballet of the ethereal nineteenth-century romantic form, is one of the most popular and beautiful ballets in the repertory. It is not yet certain who will be dancing here but whether it is the impeccable Makarova herself, whose perfect style reveals her years with the Kirov, or any of the other fine ballerinas in the company, such as Cynthia Gregory, Gelsey Kirkland, Eleanor d' Antuono or Martine von Hamel, it is bound to be a memorable and glittering production. There are equally as many principal dancers capable of magnificently interpeting Albrecht: the superb Hungarian romantic dancer, Ivan Nagy, Terry Orr,

John Prinz and others. It is just possible, however, that Mikhail Baryshnikov, the former Kirov dancer who is without a doubt the greatest dancer today, will appear here. One can only hope. Genius is a word that rarely can be applied with accuracy, but there is no other to describe this exciting, dramatic dancer. Baryshnikov possesses both the

Sketch by Robert O'Hearn



strength and sensitivity to make his every performance unforgettable.

La Bayadere is a reworking by Makarova of the fourth act of the full-length ballet originally created in 1877 by Marius Petipa, the indefatigable choreographer of the Imperial Russian Ballet. The music is that of Ludwig Minkus, who was the Imperial Theatre's official 'purveyor of ballet music'. The beauty of the fourth act was first revealed to the Western world when Nureyev staged it and appeared in it in 1963 with Margot Fonteyn. The story is that of the drugged hero, Solor, who dreams that he is in the Kingdom of the Shades where he sees his lost love, Nikiya. There are some beautiful dances for the ghosts of the dead temple dancers (Bayaderes) and glorious pas de deux for Nikiya and Solor. The Makarova version was first performed in July, 1974 by Cynthia Gregory and Ivan Nagy.

In complete contrast to this dreamy ethereal work is the delightful *Push Comes to Shove*, by the innovative and austere cerebral choreographer, Twyla Tharp. Set to Joseph Haydn's Symphony No. 82 and Joseph Lamb's *Bohemian Rag*, it is a spirited and amusing ballet, more communicable than many of Miss Tharp's works. Considering the confused and negative reactions against the avant-garde works of Merce Cunningham presented at the Athens Festival last year, this is just as well.

Tetley's *Voluntaries* was created for the Stuttgart Ballet in 1976 and received excellent notices when performed by Dowell and Seymour with the Royal Ballet last autumn. Tetley is an essentially American choreographer, full of drive and energy. The significant feature of his works is the fusion of lyrical classical dancing and modern dance, reflecting his training with Martha Graham. He is thus an ideal choreographer for the American Ballet Theatre which is at home in both styles.

In an interview in *Dance and Dancing* in 1967, Tetley commented on this fusion. 'If the art we are involved in is of any use it is in a state of flux, it's growing. The roots we hang on to, but that which we are working on from day to day has to be growing from all the influences around it, and if it is not, then it is dead. Classical ballet has changed in a marvellous way and it is going to change even more; contemporary dance has changed and is not what I started with twenty years ago but is going into a whole new period away from emotional power and into a period of form and the enjoyment of form for form's sake, of relaxation and technical prowess and all those things that formerly were only the province of classical ballet.'

Ten years have proved Tetley's forecast to be accurate and the meshing of the classic and the contemporary is one of the features that has made American Ballet Theatre an exciting company which attracts such stars as Baryshnikov and Makarova. The opportunity to see it in Athens should certainly not be missed.

—ANTOINETTE MOSES

books

Elias Petropoulos

LE KIOSQUE GREC

Editions 'Moments', Paris. 1976. 190 pages. 800 drs.

Some things are so familiar that we pass them by without paying any attention to them, or use them and look through them without truly seeing them, or relegate them to the fringes of our consciousness. Such are kiosks, those dusty, mustard-coloured mushrooms that sprout along the sidewalks of even the remotest mountain village in Greece, flapping (to mix my metaphor) their blue or green awning wings. But there they are also (to further mix my metaphor), like reliable friends, like father or mother, to whom we may run whenever we ache for an aspirin, or want to bandage our bleeding finger, or buy a fuse when we have blown ours, or sweeten our tooth or clean it, or emit smoke from our mouths and nostrils, or learn about the scandals that confirm our own purity, or about the catastrophes that inundate nations. They are the common depositories of our existence, from chewing gum to holy icons, from sexy and glossy titillations to the humble button that firms our flap or the zipper that unzips it. They are the sidewalk bazaars where we run to buy the knick-knacks, the gimcracks, the gewgaws, the kickshaws, the whims-whams and the bric-a-brac that make life bearable.

Within, the kiosk keeper sits on his high stool like a priest in his confessional booth, dispensing dispensations for our thirsty souls, paperbacks for our thirsty minds, and Pepsi-Colas for our thirsty throats. He sits on his throne listening to his transistor radio or knitting a sweater (if he is a woman), surrounded in his inner sanctum by the more treasured items of his mysteries: cigarettes and cigarette lighters, shaving machines, playing cards, cufflinks, or condoms (slipped to us discreetly in a closed fist). Immediately before him on his altar are his confections for the passing world: chocolates, cookies, candies, chewing gum, and all sorts of Greek sweets. On three sides of the kiosk, hanging on clothespins for our inspection, is most of the world's dirty linen encased in glossy, gaudy, sexy wrappings, amid which bashfully and blushing peep a few intellectual interlopers.

At times the kiosk keeper will buttress his fortress with refrigerators for ice cream and soft drinks, and shore them up with case upon case of orangeades and colas. In the appropriate season, dolls, rubber balls, kites, balloons and Easter bunnies will inhabit the outer fringes or hang precariously



A sampling from Le Kiosque Grec.

from the awnings. A plastic basket conveniently awaits our refuse. Sometimes, depending on neighbourhood or demand, he will specialize, selling only socks and woollen gloves, knit shopping bags, tourist souvenirs, holy icons, buttons, sun glasses, local baked goods, olives or honey. There are some kiosks which specialize in filling out applications for the passer-by hurrying off to some ministry or other. Some turn into kiosk-workshops where you may have your keys duplicated, your sun glasses or cigarette lighters mended, your knives sharpened. Some uproot themselves, put on rollers and roll off in and around parks to offer only soft drinks or nuts and seeds of various kinds.

In other words, the indefatigable

Elias Petropoulos is at it again, forcing us to scrutinize with greater care what we have always taken for granted, reminding us that kiosks have become part of our folk art and our folk legends, in *Le Kiosque Grec*, a sumptuous and expensive book not at all folksy. It proffers us over two hundred black and white photographs and sketches of kiosks from 1890 on (with a few of their ancestors in Paris), although most of the photographs were taken during 1974 and 1975. In a short preface in French, he informs us that, when he last counted, there were 1568 kiosks listed in the Athens telephone book; and then, taking into consideration kiosks without telephones, somewhat unscientifically concludes that there is about one kiosk to every thousand inhabitants, and that their keepers constitute up to two percent of the Greek population.

Permission to run a kiosk is nominally given by the Prefecture, but in reality, says Mr. Petropoulos, it is the police who are the true dispensers. Only one disabled by life or war may receive permission, but if he can show just cause (and he easily can) he may then rent out his establishment to someone of sound limb. Usually the rentee pays for the erection of the kiosk, a round sum for good faith ('air' in Greek), and a monthly rental. He may, however, count on goodly gains, up to thirty to sixty percent. He makes little profit from cigarettes, matches, stamps, or newspapers, but uses them as a lure. He welcomes telephone callers but must watch them out of the corner of his eye and then rap on his side-window sharply if the caller makes off absentmindedly without paying.

Automobiles and thieves are his worst enemies. He must back out of his own back door onto the street with caution to avoid being run down, and his establishment is constantly being side-swiped by automobile drivers taking short cuts or who consider the sidewalks their legitimate domain. Young hoodlums take their apprentice lessons stealing from kiosks, which are relatively easy to break into. Kiosk shoplifters are as common as supermarket shoplifters.

The police will permit the kiosk keeper to sell almost anything he pleases (as many as 10,000 items) or stay open twenty-four hours a day if he wishes, and in some busy intersections he may take on a partner to do so, though ordinarily he keeps the established working hours. In winter, he freezes, trying to keep warm with small electric heaters, in colder climates he may extend the boundaries of his habitat and install a wood stove with protruding pipe. In summer, he bakes, and since no electric fan can cool him he is often forced to sit out in his street or sidewalk veranda. He growls when asked for small change, will short change the unwary tourist if he can, and is the testy Information Centre of the Sidewalks.

In many busy intersections he often becomes an unwilling and unpaid stool-pigeon, spy and petty police informer. If he won't play ball, the police may conveniently remember any number of overlooked offenses. In small neighborhoods, he is good for chatting,

dropping in, gossip and long political debates. My own keeper, whose kiosk is directly opposite the door of my apartment building, is a passionate PASOK rooter and a worshipful fan of mine because, when Margaret Papan-dreou came to visit me several times when she was writing an article on Greek women poets for an American periodical, I introduced them and he, in Seventh Heaven, ceremoniously treated her to an Ion almond-filled chocolate bar. But he is often hard to find, disappearing into the electric appliance shop across the street in winter to keep warm, or in summer to keep cool, or to eat his paper-wrapped lunch.

All in all, whether priest, family confessor, entrepreneur, gossip monger or stool pigeon, the keeper and his kiosk offer us the world's merchandise in miniature so that we may comfortably handle it in human terms. They are the indispensable dispensers of our transient needs.

—KIMON FRIAR

SIX MODERN GREEK POETS

Edited and translated by John Stathatos.

Oasis Books, London. 90 pages. 120 Drs.

As John Stathatos explains in his brief introduction, his collection 'is conceived not as an anthology but as an exercise in translation'. Stathatos's purpose is to introduce some major Greek poets to the English-speaking public.

Of the six poets, two — Seferis and Ritsos — are already familiar names to those who follow poetry in translation. But Stathatos, a young free-lance journalist, poet, editor and translator, wisely steers clear of the well-known Seferis works ('Mythistorima', for instance) and selects recent poems by Ritsos which have not been widely translated.

The true value of this small collection, however, is the presentation of poems by Takis Sinopoulos, Milto Sahtouris, Aris Alexandrou and Eleni Vakalo. These are 'modern' rather than 'contemporary' Greek poets in the sense that they have practiced their craft since the 1940s. Each, in his own way, offers further proof that the past forty years have been a new Golden Age for Greek poetry. Their voices are refreshingly individual and, in a land where

everyone considers himself a poet, unusually free from sentimentality and sloppy construction.

Takis Sinopoulos, a doctor by profession, is a poet with a talent for dramatic monologues. The early selections included remind one of Browning and Masters with, of course, a touch of Cavafis. But the sensitivity to the lives of Greek characters is purely his own. The narrator in 'Philip', for instance, expresses a melancholy sense of isolation and loss in this way:

And I remained alone
walking and whistling in hollow Larissa.

The narrator in Sinopoulos's latest work, 'Deathfeast', is still the 'I' observer, but he has grown to include the suffering and horror of the whole Greek scene during the Civil War. His style also changes as the Browning-like evenness gives way to the irregular and broken lines of bitter experience.

The poetry of Milto Sahtouris is vivid, sharp and personal in a surrealist mode. The examples in this collection show the poet working with a taut form close to that of the *haiku*. In a poem entitled 'Moments' he presents a

series of brief experiences and feelings:

Cypress
The red
husk
of the soul

These poems have a particularly contemporary ring to them and it is easy to see how he has influenced younger Greek poets.

Aris Alexandrou, who was a political prisoner for years (and presently lives in Paris), is the most bitter of the lot though his wry sense of irony saves him from blind cynicism. Writing in an open form close to prose, he uses his personal suffering to reach general conclusions. In 'Advice to a Conscientious Objector' he warns:

If on the other hand you cannot
survive without hope, build your
dreams upon earthquakes.

The tone and voice of experience is again similar to Cavafis's work, but the depth of disillusionment belongs completely to Alexandrou.

Stathatos translates with a clean, sometimes idiomatic English that reads well. He succeeds at his purpose as stated in the introduction: to create poems in English rather than simply translated poems. This is the best kind of translating, of course, and thus the most difficult.

On the critical side, the title is unfortunate — too much like the Keeley, Sherrard anthology. And it would have been helpful to include dates and editions for the poems so that the reader would have a better idea of where each fits into the poet's career.

The slimness of this volume is an advantage and leaves one asking for more. These six poets whom Stathatos has selected are enough to suggest the rich and varied Greek tradition from which they speak.

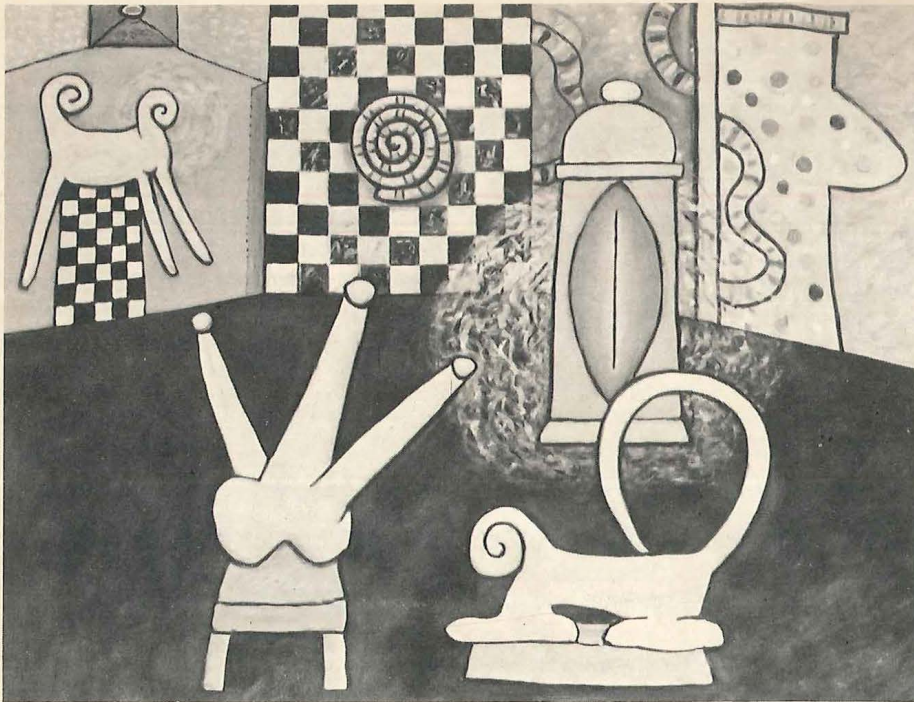
— ANDY HORTON

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Alan Davie, 'The Studio No. 25'

art

Works from Abroad

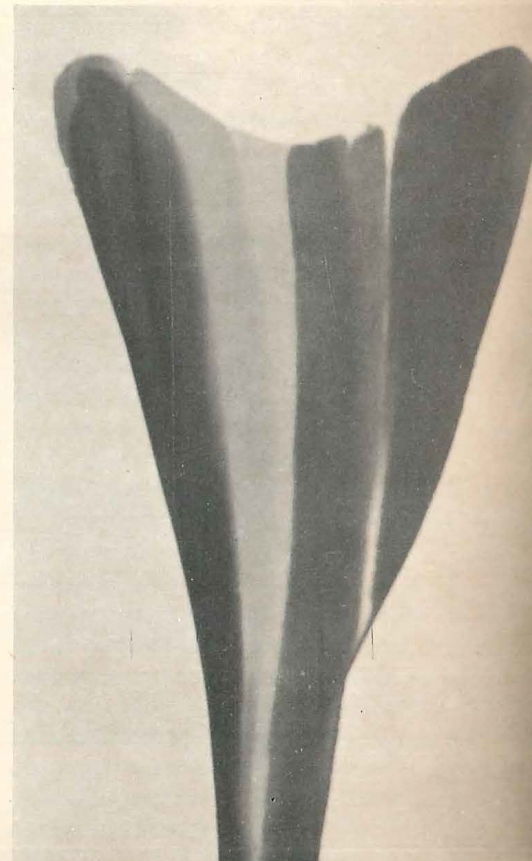
ALAN Davie's exhibition at the Zoumboulakis Gallery in May was a festive display. This well-established Scottish artist has been a prominent figure in Britain and on the Continent since the fifties at which time he fitted loosely into the movement of 'Abstract Expression', known in Europe as 'Art Informal'. He was interested in giving direct expression to subconscious fantasy, but he never ruled out figurative representations. His early work was violent, tormented and dark, but the bright colours of the oils and gouaches seen in Athens, all produced between 1971 and 1975, exude joy. Davie has consciously rejected the European tradition, drawing instead on a variety of primitive sources, myth, and magical symbols for his subject matter. American Indian, Pre-Columbian, Egyptian, African and even Polynesian symbols and objects are immediately distinguishable in his paintings. The canvases are clear, bright, and sensuous in colour — undiluted mauves, yellows, turquoises, oranges, blues — with the surfaces organized into simple, well-defined areas. The imagery, although primitive and often subtle, nonetheless spontaneously provoke instinctive responses and associations. There are elements of humour which are evident even in Davie's choice of titles: 'Serpent Swallows the Fairy Tree No. 2', 'Toothbrush No. 7', 'Witch Gong No. 11', 'Parrot's Love Song No. 9'.

The works of two Americans living in Paris were exhibited at the Athens Gallery. Paul Jenkins belongs to the generation of abstract expressionists of the late 1950s and early 1960s and is quite well known although he is not a major figure in the American art scene. Douglas James Johnson, a member of a younger generation (Jenkins was born in 1923, Johnson in 1940) works in the realist idiom. Jenkins belongs to that aspect of abstract expressionism characterized by a concentration on shape and colour which released art from realistic representation and moved deeply into the realm of visual abstraction. He works by pouring diluted paint on a canvas set horizontally. The process is not a haphazard one and is in fact determined according to a preconceived composition. Since 1960 Jenkins has given the blanket title 'Phenomena' to all his works, a series from which this exhibition was drawn. His work is rooted in philosophy and reveals the influence of Jung, Gurdieff and Kant as well as the artist's preoccupation with the mobility, interdependence and ambiguity of physical phenomena. These loosely flowing, abstract compositions of bright, fluid colours are beautiful studies in which the areas of colour stand out clearly against the expansive white backgrounds. They have a mercurial quality, a constant, flowing movement.

By contrast, the works of Douglas

James Johnson are naturalistic to the point where they are almost formally academic, particularly in his rendition of faces and figures. A product of the generation that emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Johnson uses a realistic idiom that is free of sharp-focus realism or hyper-realism. There is no hint of nostalgia, but his paintings have an old-fashioned quality reminiscent of the earlier part of this century. Deliberate inclusion of classical Greek names, the references to mythology and poetry echo the classical training of an earlier day which has since given way in developed countries to an emphasis on technology. Johnson's paintings are consequently not what is loosely associated in the mind of the layman with 'American'. There is, in fact, an inescapable 'Englishness' about them enhanced by the types of faces represented. The subject of Johnson's paintings is another matter revolving as it does around the artist's sexual habits, so that his work appears to be an illustrated diary. However, it is all expressed phlegmatically with a total lack of passion.

Mel Bochner is another American artist in his late thirties whose works were on show in May at the Jean and Karen Bernier Gallery. His paintings and sculptures are highly rigorous and disciplined and include the use of geometric shapes and numerical digits. His approach to art is cerebral: ordered



A work by Paul Jenkins.



Douglas Johnson, 'Beth as Persephone'

and introspective, with an inner harmony that is not immediately apparent. Neither Bochner's paintings nor sculptures were presented in a conventional manner. The most interesting painting, for example, was a mural executed on one of the walls of the gallery. It remained there for the duration of the exhibition after which it was painted over. The mural — as long as it existed — demonstrates Bochner's preoccupation with the boundaries of the peripheral vision of the human eye from a single focal point. The images are intended to 'pull vision apart'. The mural consisted of two areas of geometric shapes. Close up they could be seen as separate entities but from a distance they merged into one: within each complex the individual coloured shapes interacted with each other but viewed from a distance the separate complexes interacted with each other. Bochner's sculptures consisted of tiny pebbles arranged on the floor. Because of their insignificant size in relation to the floor space they are, at first, disconcerting. But a closer scrutiny reveals a relationship in the careful juxtaposition of the pebbles. In 'Five Pebbles-Four Spaces', for example, pebbles and spaces are numbered, eliciting an intense visual imagery and an awareness of the interlocking relationship of space and volume.

—CATHERINE CAFOPOULOS

dinogino

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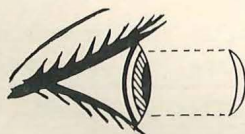
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The Hellenic International School Would Like to Congratulate its Graduating Class of June, 1977



We think they're something special. So do Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Georgetown, Johns Hopkins, Bennington, Haverford, Hamilton, Bucknell, Occidental, Lafayette, Sarah Lawrence, and a host of other American colleges and universities who have offered the eighteen H.I.S. graduating seniors acceptances and scholarships.

Since it was founded six years ago the Hellenic International School has dedicated itself to offering English-speaking families in Greece the best in college-preparatory education based on high standards of admittance, academic discipline, and faculty selection. The most significant testimony to a school's success is its university acceptance rate and, for those students in need of financial aid, the ability to

find the necessary scholarships to enable them to continue their education. So when the three students who applied for financial help received offers of assistance totalling over \$50,000 from schools like Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Bennington, Hamilton and Occidental, and when Yale alone accepts twenty percent of the graduating class, you can't help but feel you're doing something right.

The real credit, however, goes to the students and teachers who have worked hard preparing for this important challenge. To the teachers we would like to extend our deepest thanks and appreciation, and to the students our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for future careers that have begun with the best of all possible opportunities.

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SUMMER VEGETABLES

A FASCINATION with vegetables can be traced far back through Greek history and literature. Gods and goddesses were identified with various vegetables and fruits. Early Minoans chose cucumbers, squash, chicory, celery, onion, garlic, leeks, legumes and many other vegetables and herbs which are prandial favourites even today.

In the eighth century B.C., Hesiod wrote in *Works and Days*: 'They know not... what great advantage there is in mallow and asphodel.' Staple vegetables were exalted then as they are today. By Pericles's time, basil, rosemary, sage, savory, capers, marjoram, saffron, caraway, mustard, parsley, bay, and salt and pepper were widely used seasonings for vegetables as well as for fish and meat. Sophocles described seasonings, and in Aeschylus, one finds instructions on how to soak them. Antiphanes, a Middle Comedy poet in the fourth century B.C., recorded the popular vegetables as well as imaginative seasonings, including many of those popular today, such as truffles, currently identified more with French cookery.

Poets who made references to foods in their vivid humorous descriptions may have influenced the attitudes, as well as the many proverbs of everyday Greek life. 'What a huge head he has. As big as a pumpkin,' Hermippus quipped; 'She is more luscious than a ripe melon to me,' Theopompus noted.

Aristophanes's poem 'The Gourd' presents a colourful picture not unlike the open-air street markets of modern-day Athens. You can still follow the directions for choosing seasonal vegetables, outlined by Theophrastus in his *Enquiry of Plants*, one of the most exciting sources I own. In Book VII, for example, he lists squash (gourds), cucumbers, basil, purslane and savory among the summer vegetables of his time.

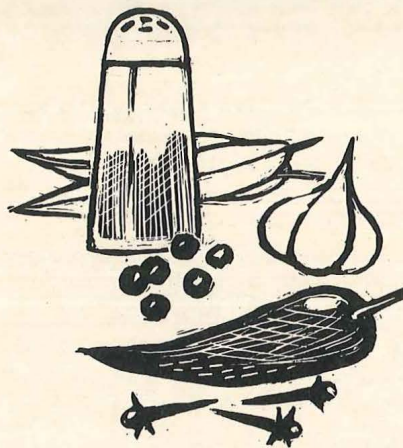
Tomatoes and peppers were imported from the New World via Spain, aubergines (eggplant) from the Himalaya area, and okra from Ethiopia.

When selecting vegetables, choose plump, bright, firm ones. Refrigerate them wrapped and use as quickly as possible. In summer, I find it simplest to cook and store several vegetable dishes at once and to use them as needed. The

flavour improves after a day or so and the sauce thickens, too.

Keep in mind the principles of vegetable cookery which help to retain the greatest amounts of nutrients. Nutrients are lost by over-cooking, cooking at too high a temperature, or in too much water, by the addition of acid (vinegar or lemon) and alkaline (baking soda) to the liquid, and through cut surfaces.

So if you cook the vegetables as quickly as possible at a moderately high



heat, use as little liquid as possible, and serve all of the sauce, you will be doing well for the vegetables and yourselves. The Chinese method of stir-frying is popular because it is quick and keeps the vegetables bright and crisp. The system of dousing vegetables with cold water (to abruptly end the cooking) is not as advisable.

Some Greek methods, such as salting eggplants (to release high water content) and treating them with vinegar, also result in some mineral losses. However, there is little nutritional value in eggplants and, usually, it is the foods cooked with them that provide the nutrition. I usually eliminate the salting of eggplant, except for *Imam Bayaldi*, but for a Greek touch, you may safely soak okra in vinegar without losing the fat-soluble Vitamin A.

QUICK IMAM BAYALDI

To serve 6

1 kilo eggplants (aubergine)
Salt
Water
3 onions, sliced very thin
Olive oil
4 ripe tomatoes, peeled and sliced
Small bunch parsley, chopped
4-5 cloves garlic, sliced
Pinch of sugar (optional)
Pepper

The small eggplants are best for this dish. If you are using large ones, allow half an eggplant per person for average appetites; if using small ones, about two per person. Wash, dry and cut off stem end of eggplants; do not peel. Slash small ones lengthwise in three or four places. Cut larger eggplants, in half lengthwise, then slash lengthwise three times. Salt in the crevices and allow to stand about twenty minutes. Rinse with cold water and drain.

Meanwhile, place about one-half-cup water in a small pan and cook the onions until limp. Drain. Sauté the onions in three tablespoons of olive oil. In a casserole large enough to accommodate all the eggplants without crowding, layer half the onions. Place about five tomato slices over the onions in the casserole. Add the rest of the tomatoes, half the parsley, half the garlic, and a pinch of sugar to the remaining onions in the pan. Sauté until the flavours have blended, about five minutes. Remove from the heat. Into each eggplant slash place a garlic sliver and stuff with the tomato filling. Place the eggplants over the onions and tomatoes in the casserole, sprinkle with more oil, and add most of the parsley, saving some for garnish. Cover tightly and bake in moderate oven (350 F or 176 C) for thirty-five minutes for small, or forty-five minutes for large eggplants. Uncover during the last ten minutes to allow sauce to thicken. Serve warm or cold. Serve as an appetizer or as a main dish with cheese, crusty bread, and wine.

BRIAMI (BAKED SUMMER VEGETABLES)

To serve 6-8

½ kilo eggplants, peeled and sliced
½ kilo fresh tomatoes, peeled and sliced
½ kilo zucchini, scraped and sliced
3 large green peppers, seeded and sliced
Small bunch of spring onions or 3 onions, sliced
2-3 medium potatoes, peeled and sliced (optional)
Olive oil
Salt and pepper
2-3 cloves garlic, chopped
Basil leaves, chopped

Similar to the French *ratatouille*, this recipe may also include a handful of okra or green beans for a superb blend of flavours. Choose a baking-serving casserole in which all the vegetables can fit snugly to create maximum steaming. You may salt the eggplants, then rinse and drain, or you may broil for a half-minute on each side. Slicing vegetables in rings ensures even cooking.

Layer the vegetables in a varied way, setting some tomatoes aside for the top. Dribble olive oil between each layer and season with salt pepper, garlic, and basil. Do not add water. Cover tightly

and bake in a slow oven for two hours or moderately slow oven for one and one-half hours. Uncover to check and baste once with the liquid in the casserole. Continue baking if necessary, or cool. Serve warm or cold. Cut in small pieces to use as appetizers, or large if serving as a main dish with cheese, wine and a crisp cucumber or lettuce salad.

KOLOKITHAKIA SALATA (BABY ZUCCHINI SALAD)

To serve 4-5

½ kilo, small finger-length zucchini

(courgettes)

Salt

Water

Olive oil

Dried oregano

This method may also be used for cooking summer leafy vegetables and green beans. Attention is necessary during the cooking. Scrub, but do not peel, the zucchini. Place in a pan with enough cold, salted water to half-cover them. Cook over a medium heat, shaking the pan frequently to turn zucchini without breaking skins. The water will be absorbed. Lightly drizzle with olive oil and continue cooking until the point of a sharp knife can pierce the zucchini centres. Remove from heat and cut off the stem ends. Sprinkle oregano over the zucchini. Cool quickly by setting the pan over ice water. Serve cold with fish and meat dishes.

GREEN BEANS AND POTATOES

To serve 4

4-5 tablespoons olive oil

3 spring onions or 1 onion, chopped

½-¾ kilo green beans

Water

2-3 fresh tomatoes, peeled and sliced

2-3 potatoes, peeled and sliced lengthwise

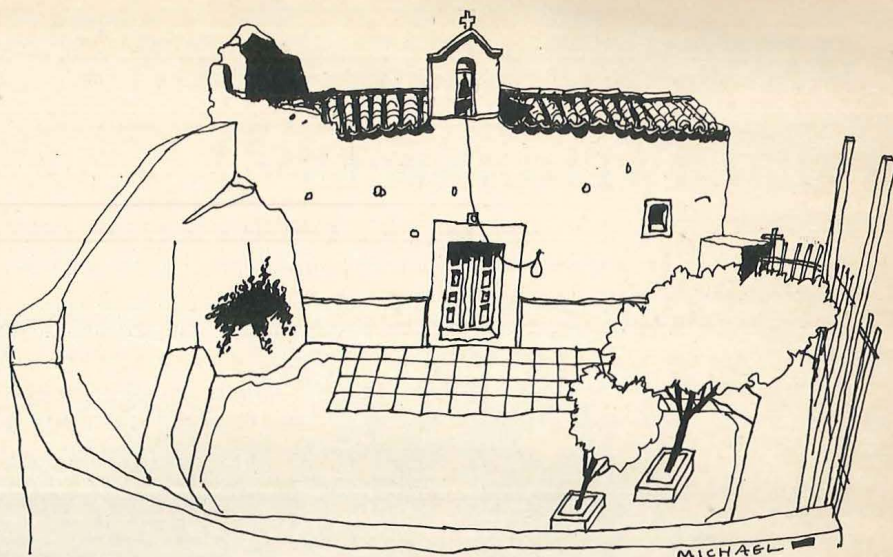
Salt and freshly-ground pepper

Small handful fresh mint leaves, chopped

This is a favourite of Arcadians, but the mint is my addition. There are so many varieties of green beans (*fasolia*), from *koukia* whose pods are thick and whose beans resemble lima beans, to tender string beans (*Amerikanika*) that cooking time varies considerably.

Heat three tablespoons olive oil in a medium sized pan and sauté the onions until translucent. Add the green beans and stir until saturated with the oil. Add enough water to half-cover and cook uncovered over medium heat until partially cooked. Stir in the tomatoes, potatoes, and mint. Partially cover, and continue cooking, adding water only if necessary. Cook until potatoes can be pierced with a knife tip, but not mushy. Season lightly with salt and dribble with a few more tablespoons of oil to thicken the sauce. Remove from heat. Cut beans in smaller pieces and serve with all of the sauce.

—VILMA LIACOURAS CHANTILES



KOSMOS

APRIL 15

On the Feast of the Virgin of the Source of Life Archbishop Serafim in Larissa recites a litany supplicating rain.

APRIL 16

Minister of Public Works Christoforos Stratos tries to quell concern over reports that Lake Iliki, one of the chief reservoirs of Athens, is only one-third full, which would almost certainly promise a water shortage this summer.

APRIL 20

A public transport bus, in use for twenty-two years, suffers brake failure and goes out of control killing one person and injuring six others on Messogion Boulevard in front of the Greek Army General Headquarters.

APRIL 21

The National Bank of Greece strikes a cultural bonanza when demolition work on the property next to its head offices at the corner of Sofokleos and Eolou, uncovers a section of the walls which circled classical Athens. The new offices on the site will incorporate the ancient remains.

A foreign tourist is seized with convulsions on the island of Delos shortly after consuming some tasty yellow berries growing amid the ruins. He is rushed to Mykonos where a local doctor, contacting the Toxicological Centre of the University of Athens, diagnoses the effects of a highly poisonous variant of mandragora (mandrake), known to our ancient ancestors for its medicinal and anesthetic properties. The victim is flown by helicopter to Athens where doctors save his life.

The tenth anniversary of the Junta's

take-over passes well-remembered but unobserved.

APRIL 23

Former strongman George Papadopoulos complains to the warden of Korydallos Prison that he has received only thirty congratulatory telegrams on his nameday.

APRIL 24

Lady Fleming, Melina Mercouri and Andreas Papandreou are among those attending the memorial service for Alekos Panagoulis at the First Cemetery. The parliamentary deputy and resistance hero who attempted to assassinate Papadopoulos in 1968 was killed in a traffic accident on May Day last year.

APRIL 25

Gay Power flexes its muscle at the first public assembly of the Hellenic Homosexual Liberation Movement. 'Betty', a leading spokesperson of the Hellenic Transvestites, gives the keynote speech demanding fair treatment and equal rights.

Former Vice President Spyros Agnew arrives on a short holiday to visit his son working here with a foreign company. Queried by reporters on the Cyprus and Aegean issues, the former Vice President replies that ever since he laid down the burdens of office, he no longer takes any interest in politics. Although he will not be promoting his novel *Canfield's Decision* while in Greece, he recommends it to journalists.

A wine merchant is given a two year prison sentence for selling water or low grade alcohol in resealed bottles of well-known foreign brands of Scotch

whisky. He claims he was simply storing water for his own use.

APRIL 26

The Association of Greek Archaeologists protests an article in the revised charter of the Greek Orthodox church now tabled in parliament. The article places the preservation and restoration of Byzantine and post-Byzantine religious art solely under the authority of the Church. The Archaeological Service claims that a separate service beyond its jurisdiction is in conflict with its own charter, will impede scientific research, and place the fate of art treasures in unsuitable hands.

In his relentless efforts to improve the appearance of Athens, Police Chief Angelopoulos, the man responsible for street vendors being dressed up in folk costumes, tackles the Plaka. Undaunted by the honky-tonk atmosphere pervading the city's oldest quarter, he addresses a large gathering of neighbourhood businessmen, and exhorts them to restore some of the area's genuine character, to respect cleanliness, to reduce noise and to help him and his men combat crime.

MAY 2

Nobel-prize nominee, and Greece's foremost living poet, Yannis Ritsos is presented with the Lenin Prize for Poetry by Soviet Ambassador Ivan Udaltsov. His first poem, *Epitaphios* (later set to some of Theodorakis's finest music) was publicly burned by the police during the 1930's Metaxas regime when the poet was twenty-seven years old. The sixty-eight year old Ritsos was frequently imprisoned and sent into exile under different post-war governments for his left-wing political views during the decade following World War II.

The municipal council of Bonn announces that the Greek-born, Paris-based, avant-garde composer, Yannis Xenakis, is this year's recipient of the Beethoven prize.

MAY 3

Nikolia Skentzou becomes the first woman to enter the twelve thousand member Panhellenic Union of Greek Merchant Marine Captains. Captain Niki recently promoted to staff captain of the *Hellenic Torch* has been at sea for five years and has specialized in electronics. She loves the sea and vows she will marry no one but a sailor.

MAY 4

Hospital doctors protest the new measure which compels all hospitals to accept round the clock emergencies, a task hitherto restricted to specific

hospitals. The services are now regulated through an Emergency Centre which can be reached by dialing 166. The doctors say the measure interferes with their seminar and research time, and the longer hours are not compensated for by better wages.

MAY 6

The Goddess Athena is carried off to America by Atlas, the Epirotiki Lines passenger ship, and will be placed in the New World's Parthenon in the Centennial Park in Nashville, Tennessee. Athena is a slightly larger than life-sized statue by sculptor Will Harder who was inspired by existing Roman replicas of Phidias's colossal Athena which once stood in the Parthenon.

MAY 9

Major repairs on the Corinth Canal are to get underway. Except for dredging and minor repairs, the canal has had no serious repairs since it was opened in 1893. Today the unreinforced sides of the canal, reaching as high as ninety metres, are in danger of sliding.

Laws governing the limits of waterfront property are to undergo a change. The present ten-metre distance from the waterline will be altered to follow natural contours, shortening the distance on cliffs and increasing it on wide beach fronts.

Stavros Pasparakis, pop singer turned icon thief who was serving a fourteen year prison sentence in Korydallos, escapes into the lushness of Psychiko's ornamental gardens while being escorted by the police to point out the villas to whose owners he had sold his cache of Byzantine heritage.

Appliance importer and shopkeeper Nikos Kotsakis is robbed of the million drachmas he has in his briefcase. Asked why he is carrying such a sum, Kotsakis replies that he lives in fear of his shop being robbed.

MAY 13

A report from Rhodes declares that the arrival of sixteen and seventeen-year-old beach boys from all over Greece is reaching epidemic proportions, as the tourist season on Marine Venus goes into high gear. There have been many complaints to the police concerning the often vulgar behaviour of the would-be Apollos, who eye foreign women as 'easy catch'.

MAY 14

A car ferry service is inaugurated between Gythion in the Peloponnisos and Castella in western Crete. It is the first time that Crete has been joined to the Peloponnisos by a regular service.



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GRAB BAG

Since this is the season when people plan their summer holidays, this is the second column entirely about travel preparations (see *The Athenian*, May 1977).

■ When planning your wardrobe choose clothing that can be 'mixed and matched' so that you will not need several complete outfits and different coloured shoes and accessories. When packing, wrap clothing in plastic bags rather than tissue paper because the air left in the plastic bag will help prevent creasing. Rolling up items such as trousers also prevents creasing and saves space.

■ Transfer all liquids into small plastic bottles or vials. Before closing, squeeze the containers slightly before capping tightly. This creates a vacuum which prevents leakage.

■ Attach to the inside of each valise a check list of all items packed in it. This is helpful not only in making sure that you start out with what you need, but also a glance at the list before leaving your hotel room will insure that nothing has been left behind.

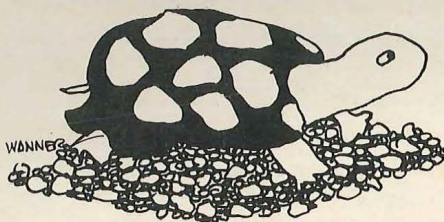
■ Always travel as lightly as possible because it makes the voyage easier and faster, as well as less expensive if you are not driving and — because, somehow, one always ends up with a great deal more than one starts with.

■ If you are a coffee or tea addict it pays to take instant coffee or tea with

you as well as a small coil heater for the water to assure a hot cup of brew made just as you like it.

■ Most toiletries and pharmaceuticals are available everywhere, but they are not always available when needed. Take a small supply along — especially of medicines which may be sold under a different name in other countries.

■ Tiny items such as pins, small scissors, a tape measure in both inches and centimetres, a short length of plastic line (for the drip dries), a needle, nylon



thread (which can be used to sew anything) are sometimes worth their weight in diamonds. Other useful items are a small flashlight, a travelling alarm clock, a transistor radio, and a small piece of chalk (which can be used as an instant spot remover). Avoid *butane* filled cigarette lighters because the butane evaporates on airplanes.

■ As you collect gifts, guidebooks or brochures, which you hate to throw away, make small packages of them from time to time and mail them home. Be sure to wrap them securely, but do not seal the package since it will go first class which is very expensive, especially if sent by air. There is also a cheaper rate

for printed material. In some countries it is safer to put the stamps on yourself and to register the package.

■ If you will be away for several weeks during which time your car will not be in use, you can save money by having the insurance temporarily suspended. Where necessary, take out other types of insurance such as a short-term floater policy for your valuables (check on whether or not *each* item should be listed), and luggage insurance.

■ Most airlines are flexible about carry-on luggage, and some adroit people take advantage of the fact that it is possible to pass additional luggage through at locations where the domestic and foreign flights are adjoining — the rest you can figure out for yourself — but allow enough transfer time!

■ Travel-by-car hints would require a book, so I will only mention one that I bet you wouldn't think of yourself and that is particularly useful if you are travelling with young children. Buy a medium-sized garbage pail with a tight-fitting lid, which you may fill with odds and ends to start. Thereafter before setting off on the next lap of your journey, fill it two-thirds full with water, detergent, and dirty clothes! Fit it carefully into the trunk (the boot of the car) so the pail will not overturn. At the next stop you will find that the clothes have been washed for you by the constant movement of the car which agitates the water and gets your clothes clean. *Kalo taksidi* (Bon voyage) and *Kales diakopes* (Happy Holiday)!

—DON 'SPAGGOS' SEBASTIAN

ATHENS SHOP HOURS

Category	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Commercial Shops, Dry Cleaners, Pharmacies	8 am - 2:30 pm	8 am - 1:30 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 2:30 pm	8 am - 1:30 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 1:30 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 2:30 pm
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables	8 am - 3 pm	8 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 3 pm	8 am - 3 pm	8 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	8 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm
Meat, Poultry	7:30 am - 2 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm 6 - 9 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm 6 - 9 pm
Fish	7:30 am - 2 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm	7:30 am - 2 pm 5:30 - 8:30 pm
Bakeries	7 am - 3 pm	7 am - 2:30 pm 5:30 - 9 pm	7 am - 3 pm	7 am - 3 pm	7 am - 2:30 pm 5:30 - 9 pm	7 am - 2:30 pm 5:30 - 9 pm
Wines and Spirits	7 am - 3 pm	7 am to 10 pm	7 am - 3 pm	7 am - 3 pm	7 am to 10 pm	7 am to 10 am
Barbers and Hairdressers	8 am - 2:00 pm	8 am - 1:30 pm 5 - 9 pm	8 am - 2:00 pm	8 am - 1:30 pm 5 - 9 pm	8 am - 1:30 pm 5 - 9 pm	8 am - 4 pm

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*...3:00 The Rivals of Sherlock Holmes...3:50 Film*...6:10 Disneyland...7:15 The Week's News in Review*...8:00 The Actress with Alikì Vouyouklaki*...9:30 Sports*...10:00 Foreign Film (usually in English)

YENED 1:30 Folk Songs and Dances*...2:15 Classical music...3:00 Film*...4:30 Documentary (dubbed)*...6:30 Le Vagabonde (French series)...7:00 Fury (children's program)...7:30 Music for the Young by the Young*...8:00 The Saint with Roger Moore...10:00 The Chase (Police Adventure Serial)*...11:00 Foreign Film (usually in English)

MONDAY

ERT 6:05 Woody Woodpecker...6:25 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); resumes 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 Napoleon (new series based on the life of Napoleon)*

TUESDAY

ERT 6:05 Road Runner (children's series)...6:30 Children's circus program*...7:15 Sports*...7:30 Doctor in Charge (British comedy series)...10:30 Musical Evening*...11:30 Strange Stories (Polish adaptation of stories by famous authors).

YENED 1:30 Randal and Hopkirk's Ghost (police comedy); resumes at 2:15 after the

news...6:15 Tourist Greece (news from EOT)*...6:30 Documentary...7:00 Emergency! (American hospital drama)...8:00 One City, One Story*...10:15 Foreign Film (usually in English)

WEDNESDAY

ERT 6:05 Cartoons...6:30 The Lost Islands (British-Australian children's series)...7:15 Program on Cyprus*...7:30 Sports*...9:30 Round Table (talk show)* alternating with a foreign film (usually in English)...11:15 Music Program*

YENED 1:30 Cannon, American detective series; resumes at 2:15 after the news...7:00 Documentary*...10:00 Music program*...10:30 Foreign film (usually in English)

THURSDAY

ERT 6:05 Fairy Tales*...6:30 Once Upon a Time (French children's program)...6:35 Viking Stories...9:30 Freddy Germanos interviews*...10:30 Music program*...10:45 Foreign film (usually in English)

YENED 1:30 High Chaparral; resumes at 2:15 after the news...5:45 Children's educational program*...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 Ivanhoe...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); resumes at 2:15 after the news...7:00 The Pallisers (dramatization of Antony Trollope's Victorian novel)...10:15 F.D.R. (documentary series on the life and times of Franklin D. Roosevelt)...11:00 Kojak with Telly Savalas

SATURDAY

ERT 3:30 British soccer (dubbed)*...4:20 Sports*...4:50 Documentary*...8:00 The Great Love of Balzac (Polish series)...9:30 Hawaii Five-O (cops and robbers in Honolulu)...10:30 Musical Show*...11:30 Interviews with well-known personalities*

YENED 1:30 Danger Man with Patrick 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*

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 ●

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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*, *Capital Cloakroom*, *Face the Nation*, *Voices in the Headlines*, *Issues and Answers*, etc.); Paul Harvey (10:15 pm).



VICE PRESIDENT WALTER MONDALE SPEAKS OUT ON CYPRUS

Vice President Walter F. Mondale has been actively involved with the Cyprus issue since the tragic days of the summer of 1974 when Turkey invaded and — with the illegal use of U.S. supplied arms and equipment — virtually destroyed this defenseless island nation. His statements throughout the past two and a half years have forcefully and eloquently set forth the importance to American foreign policy and prestige of the Rule of Law, majority rule guaranteeing and protecting individual human rights and the rights of minority groups.

He stated on October 16, 1976:

“Under the present Administration (Ford-Kissinger), the Rule of Law, so basic in our society, was not enforced... Our arms invaded Cyprus. The law of our country which specifically states that American arms, supplied to our allies for defense only, should not be used for aggression was violated because it meant nothing to Ford and Kissinger. Our Administration, in the case of Cyprus, failed to enforce the law, and failed to stop the invasion. We will seek an end to Turkish colonization of Cyprus and we will try to see that Greek Cypriot refugees are sent back to their homes.”

We the members of the Hellenic American Society, dedicated to strengthening the ties of friendship and understanding between the United States, Greece and Cyprus, strongly endorse Mr. Mondale's statement on Cyprus. We urge that the United States' policies in the future reflect a spirit of fairness and a sense of balance reflected in Walter Mondale's assessment, and which are in the best interests of America and the Western World.

This announcement has been presented by:

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THE ATHENIAN, JUNE 1977

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