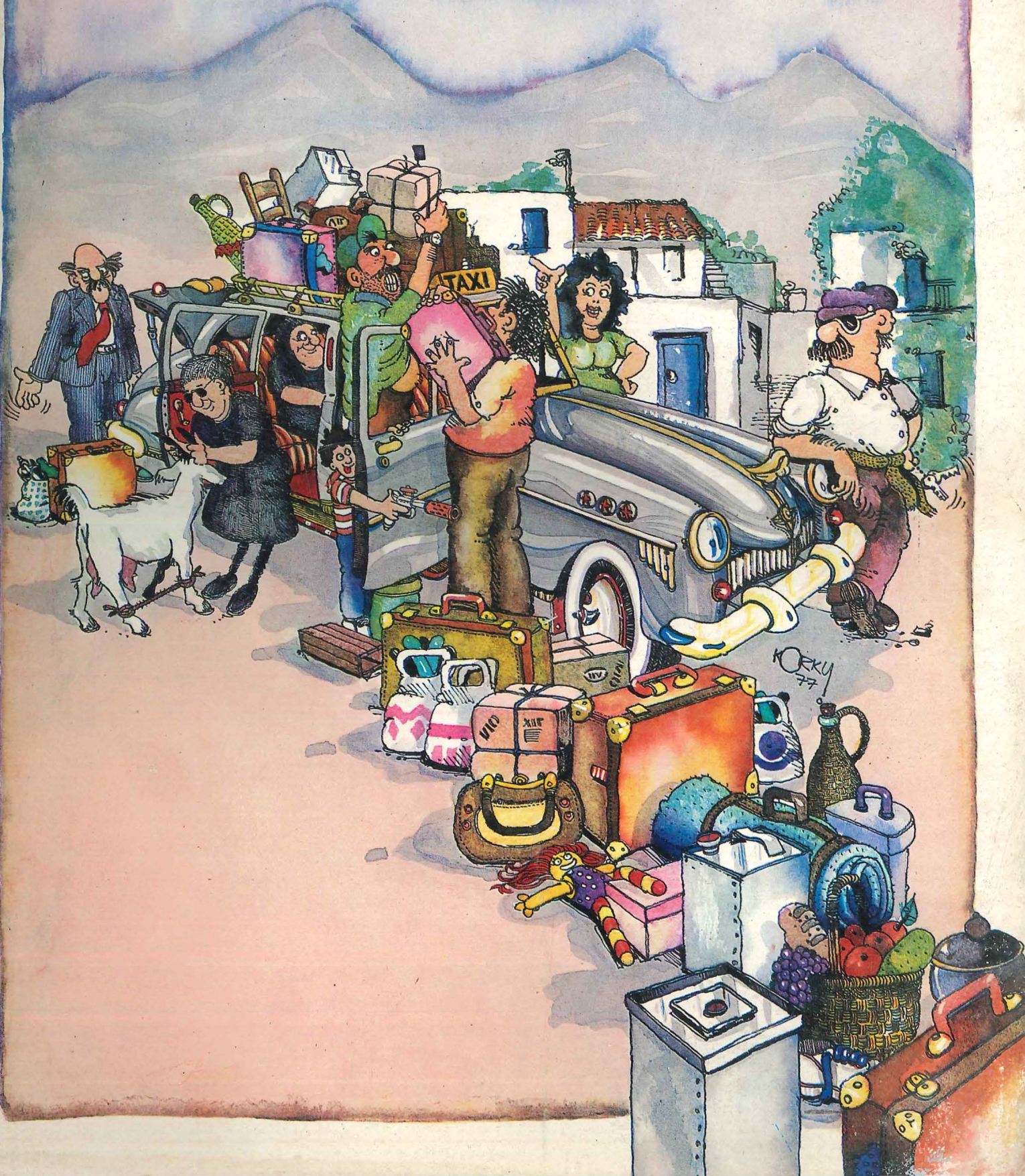


April 1978

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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly





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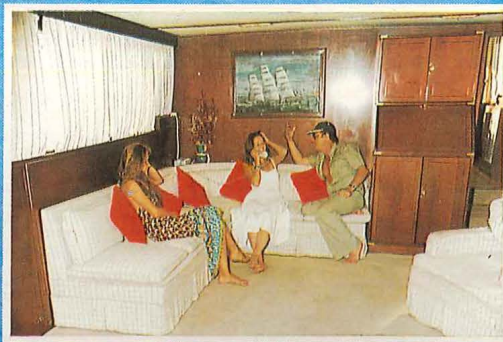
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THE SCANDINAVIAN WAY



SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

community calendar

APRIL 3

British Council — Lecture by artist Glyn Hughes on contemporary Cypriot art, 8 pm.

APRIL 4

Campion School — PTA meeting, Junior School, at 6 pm.

Bingo — American Club, 8 pm.

Hellenic American Union — Panel discussion sponsored by Greek Alumni of American Universities: "Contemporary Problems of Children in the City", 8 pm (in Greek).

Istituto Italiano — Aristophanes' *The Birds* presented by Teatro Popolare de Padova, 9 pm (through April 5).

Institut Francais — Lecture by Edith Desaleux: "Conscient et Inconscient Chez le Douanier Rousseau et les Peintres Naifs", 11:30 am and 7:30 pm.

APRIL 5

Campion School — Women's Guild meeting at 10:30 am.

German Community Centre — Coffee for elder members, 5 pm.

American Club — Curry Night, Family Inn.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Vegetarian Dinner, reservations necessary, Tel. 719-275, Pratinou 80, Pangrati.

APRIL 6

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm. For information: Edie Costis, Tel. 801-2898; Mrs. Arippol, Tel 671-3495.

APRIL 7

Deree College — Excursion to Olympia, through April 9.

APRIL 8

American Community Schools — International Dinner, 7:30 pm, at the Academy.

American Club — Country-Western Night with music by Southern Comfort, 8 to 12 midnight.

APRIL 10

British Council — Lecture by Professor C.M. Roberston: "Athenian Vase Painting", 8 pm.

Lions' Cosmopolitan Club — Dinner meeting, Athens Club, 9 pm. For information call Mr. Baganis, Tel. 360-1311.

Goethe Institut — Two colour documentaries on contemporary art (in German and English), 6 pm: Lecture by Efi Andreadi on the art exhibition "Structures", (in Greek) 8 pm.

APRIL 11

Propeller Club — Luncheon meeting with lecture by Constantine Mitsotakis: "Inflation Today in Greece", 1 pm.

Bingo — American Club, 8 pm.

Institut Francais — Lecture by Marie Helene Delaigue: "Le Regard du Sphinx", 11:30 am, 7:30 pm.

SPRING HAS SPRUNG

Daylight saving time begins April 2 when clocks are turned forward one hour until it is time to fall back on September 24.

RUSSIAN TRIP

The SAC wives of Hellinikon Air Base are sponsoring a trip to Russia and Austria May 18-26 for \$540 all inclusive (half fare for children). The tour will include visits to Moscow and Leningrad and Vienna. Reservation deadline, April 15. For information Tel. 894-0411, Cathy Kelly.

AL-ANON

Al-Anon group sessions for family members and friends of problem drinkers are held on Tuesdays at 7 pm at the United States Air Force Social Action Building, Ellinikon Airbase. The international organization invites all individuals seriously affected by someone else's drinking problem to attend.

APRIL 12

American Community Schools — PTA meeting, Elementary School, 12 noon.

Canadian Women's Club — Bus trip, destination to be announced. For information call Litsa Evangelides, Tel. 682-4445.

German Community Centre — Coffee for young women, 5 pm: Lecture: "Luther and His Time" by Mr. Hasper, 8 pm.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Film on the spiritual leader Bhagavan Sri Satya sai Baba, 8:30 pm.

APRIL 13

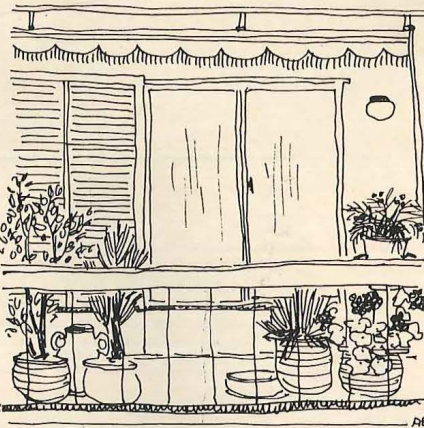
American Community Schools — PTA meeting, Elementary School, 12 noon.

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm.

APRIL 14

American Community Schools — Foreign Language Night, 7:30 pm, at the Academy.

Deree College — Loutraki trip, 2-10 pm.



APRIL 15

American Community Schools — TOEFL examinations.

Goethe Institut — Puppet theatre: "The Little Prince" (in German), 7 pm.

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

APRIL 16

Goethe Institut — Puppet theatre: "The Frog King" (in German), 11am.

APRIL 17

American Community Schools — Board meeting (tentative), 8 pm.

Lions' Cosmopolitan Club — Dinner meeting with guest speaker, ladies invited, Athenee Palace Hotel at 9 pm.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — General meeting with speaker Tony Evangelopoulou, child psychologist, on "Bi-Cultural Children", 8:15 pm.

APRIL 18

Bingo — American Club, 8 pm.

APRIL 19

Goethe Institut — Lecture by Antonios Lyratos: "Drugs and Us" and a film (in Greek). Sponsored by the Greek-German Medical Association, 9 pm.

American Club — Spaghetti dinner, Family Inn.

Istituto Italiano — Closed until May 2.

APRIL 20

Campion School — PTA meeting, Senior School at 6 pm.

Duplicate Bridge — 7:30 pm.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — General meeting, discussion of questionnaire results and booklet, 8:15 pm.

APRIL 21

American Community Schools — Folk festival arts exhibition, Elementary School, 11-3:30 pm.

Deree College — Spring dance, 8:30 pm.

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NAME DAYS IN APRIL

Name days falling during Lent are postponed until after Easter.

April 30 Anastasios (Tassos), Anastasia (Tassia)

May 1 George (Yiorgos), Georgia (Yorgia, Youli)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

April 27 Maundy Thursday (a half holiday)

April 28 Good Friday

April 29 Holy Saturday (a half holiday)

May 1 Easter Monday

May Day*

May 2 Easter Tuesday (a half holiday)

DATES TO REMEMBER

April 4 Hungary—National Day

April 7 World Health Day

April 8 Japan—Buddha's Birthday

April 22 Passover (through April 29)

April 23 Palm Sunday (Orthodox)

April 30 Easter Sunday (Orthodox)

* Since Easter Monday falls on May 1, official May Day celebrations will almost certainly be postponed.

IONESCO ARRIVES

The renowned playwright Eugene Ionesco will make two appearances in Athens on April 17 and 18 at the French Institute. On the 17th he will lead a discussion on "L' Acte Theatral" (7:30 pm). On the 18th he will introduce his film *La Vase* (8:30 pm).

Institut Francais — A lecture on Moliere and Karaghiozis theatre, by Panayotis Michopoulos (in Greek), introduction by Aris Alexakis (in French), 8 pm.

APRIL 22

American Community Schools — GRE examination.

American Club — Disco Night, Independence Room.

APRIL 24

School Closings: All state and most private schools including Athens College, Deree College, Pierce High School May 8.

APRIL 25

Hellenic International School — Music Group of London, 12 noon, auditorium.

APRIL 26

School closing: Campion School; to reopen May 8.

APRIL 27

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm.

Hellenic American Union — Closes for holidays, to reopen May 2.

APRIL 28

School closings: Hellenic International School and American Community Schools. To reopen on May 5.

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publisher's note

With this issue *The Athenian Magazine* enters its fifth year of publication. What began as a fortnightly magazine addressed to the English-speaking community of Athens is now read by subscribers on several continents and is to be found at major libraries in the United States, Canada, and Australia. Although many of our readers abroad are of Greek background, a substantial number are not.

Over the years, "translating" Modern Greece for a general readership, many intimately familiar with Greece and Greek society but the majority strangers to it, has been a challenging task for our staff and contributors. It begins with the problem of language and transliterations, and progresses to interpreting folkways and attitudes for a cosmopolitan readership. That Athens itself is becoming increasingly cosmopolitan compounds the task. It demands considerable agility in switching from one language to another: information may be received over the phone in German or French, then translated in some cases into Greek, and, finally, into English. Arriving at a nomenclature readily understood by all English-speakers leads to protracted discussions between contributors and editors: what is correct English usage may be meaningless to those accustomed to American - Canadian - Australian - or South African - English usage. And, finally, it comes down to deciding whether our readers will know that Lykavittos is Mount Lycabettus, that the Lyriki Skini is the National Opera, that the Pinakothiki is the National Gallery, that Mytilene is the island of Lesbos, that Syntagma is Constitution Square, and that although the official name of one of Athens' major thoroughfares is Venizelos most Athenians call it Panepistimiou. One of our favourites cropped up several years ago in an article centred around "Harmony Square". It was some time before we realized that our contributor, with a little license, had thoughtfully translated *Omonia* for our foreign readers.

When Margot Granitsas visited the Goulandris Museum of Natural History she faced no problem of communication. On the contrary, she was confronted with a choice of languages since Niki Goulandris is proficient in several, and fluent in Mrs. Granitsas's native tongue, German. Angelos and Niki Goulandris have devoted years of tireless effort to the creation of a museum dedicated to a field that was long neglected. The pioneer work of this unassuming couple has resulted in a museum that provides pleasure and instruction to visitors and is a centre of research. In *The Goulandris Museum*, Mrs. Granitsas describes the Museum and some of its projects.

Our cover is by Korky Paul.

goings on in athens

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

GREEK ORTHODOX

Lenten and Holy Week services at the Cathedral on Mitropoleos Street and at the numerous Greek Orthodox churches in Athens:

Lenten Services

Sundays: Matins, 7 am; Liturgy, 8:30 am; Vespers, 5 pm... April 7: Fourth Salutations, 7 pm... April 14: Akathistos Hymnos (the Salutations are sung in their entirety), 6:30 pm.

Holy Week Services

April 23 (Palm Sunday): Matins, 6:30 am; Liturgy, 8 am; Prayers, 7 pm... April 24 (Holy Monday): Prayers, 7 pm... April 25 (Holy Tuesday): Prayers, 7 pm (The Anthem of Kassiani is sung. Written by a ninth century Byzantine nun, it is among the finest poetry in Eastern Liturgical literature)...April 26 (Holy Wednesday): Liturgy of Presanctified Gifts, 6:30 am; Sacrament of Holy Unction (*Eltheleon*), 4 pm; Vespers, 7 pm...April 27 (Holy Thursday): Liturgy of St. Basil the Great, 8 am; Service of the Twelve Gospels, 6:30 pm... April 28 (Good Friday): Lamentation Service, 7 pm; Epitafios Procession, 9 pm...April 29 (Holy Saturday): Prayers, 8 am; Liturgy, 11 pm; The Resurrection (*Anastasi*) 12 midnight...April 30 (Easter Sunday): The Service of Love (*Tis Agapis*) 11 am.

ST. DENIS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

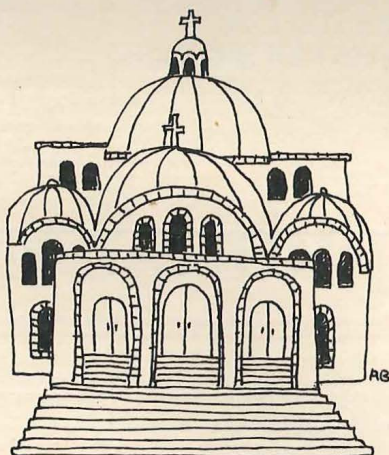
Regular liturgy every Sunday and during Holy Week at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 am and 6 pm. April 27 (Maundy Thursday): Blessing of Holy Oils, 10 am; High Mass, 8 pm... April 28 (Good Friday): Matins, 9 am; Stations of the Cross, 3 pm; Ceremony of the Passion, 7 pm...April 29 (Holy Saturday): Matins, 9 am; Easter Vigil, 11:30 pm; High Mass, 12 midnight...April 30 (Easter Sunday): Mass, 7, 8, 9, 10 am; High Mass, 11 am. St. Denis celebrates Easter on the same date as the Greek Orthodox Church.

ST. NIKODIMAS (RUSSIAN ORTHODOX)

Regular liturgy Wednesdays at 7 pm. April 23 (Palm Sunday): Service, 7 pm...April 25, 26 (Holy Tuesday and Wednesday): Service, 7 pm...April 27 (Holy Thursday): Matins, 9 am; Service of the Twelve Gospels, 6:30 pm...April 28 (Good Friday): Service, 1:45 pm; Epitafios Service, 7 pm; Epitafios Procession, 9 pm...April 29 (Holy Saturday): Service, 9 am; Liturgy, 11 pm; The Resurrection, 12 midnight.

BETH SHALOM SYNAGOGUE

Passover Seder to be held on April 21, the eve of the first day of Passover. For further information, Tel. 325-2823.



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Churches and synagogues of special interest to the foreign community are listed in the Organizer.

LENT AND EASTER IN GREECE

There is an informative booklet entitled *Prelent, Lent and Holy Week in Greece* by Anne Anthony which describes the traditions and rituals of Easter in the Greek Orthodox Church. Available at major foreign language bookshops in Athens for 75 Drs.

KOSHER FOOD

Passover matzoh can be purchased at the Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 6, Tel. 325-2823. If you relish more varied fare, Mr. Mano in Thessaloniki carries a complete stock of kosher and kosher - for - Passover foods. He will send you a list of available products if you telephone him at 031-273-672. Kosher meat is available in Athens at the central market and at Remondou 22.

MUSIC AND DANCE

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA, Rex Theatre, Panepistimiou 48, Tel. 362-8670, 361-4344 (box office). Because of the prolonged strike by orchestra members, the concert season has been cancelled.

LYRIKI SKINI (National Opera Company), Olympia Theatre, Akadimias, 58, Tel. 361-2461. Performances are usually at 8:30 pm on Tues., Wed. and Fri. and at 7 pm Sat. and Sun. but call ahead to be certain. Monteverdi's *Coronation of Poppea* (Apr. 2, 8, 15)... Prokofiev's *Engagement at the Monastery* (Apr. 9, 11, 13, 16, 20, 23)... Sakellaridi's *O Vafistikos* (Apr. 12, 18, 21)... Ballet Evening with music by Theodorakis, Xenakis and Hadzidakis (Apr. 19, 22, 25). Program subject to change.

PARNASSOS HALL, Agiou Georgiou Karitsi 8, Tel. 323-8745. Admission free. April 4: Eleni Karidimou, piano recital (8 pm)...April 6: Lillian Tsendou, piano recital (6:30 pm); Eleni Vlachi, piano recital (9 pm)...April 14: Concert by *Musiki Eteria Epistimonon* (7:30 pm)...April 21: Byzantine church music with chorus (8 pm). There are also regular recitals by students from the various conservatories which provide a glimpse of Greek social and musical culture. Phone for dates and times, or drop in and take your chances. The hall is near Syntagma Square, just below Kolokotronis's statue off Stadiou Street.

CONCERTS AND RECITALS

The addresses and phone numbers of the cultural institutes are listed in the Organizer. Call for ticket and reservation information.

FREDERIC VEYERS — piano, in a recital of works by Johann Sebastian Bach, sponsored by the Belgian Embassy and Odeon Athinon, April 5 (9 pm), Goethe Institut.

NICHOLAS CONSTANTINIDES — piano, in works by Mozart, Schumann, Liszt, and MacDougal. April 5 (8 pm), Hellenic American Union.

ANTONY PEEBLES — piano, in works by Debussy,

Ravel, Liszt, and John Ireland. April 11 (8 pm), British Council.

GREEK COMPOSERS' LEAGUE — concert of works by Kokkinos, Alexopoulos, Lucas, and Foss. April 11 (8 pm), Hellenic American Union.

HIS CONCERT SERIES — Vassilis Kristopoulos oboe, Yannis Boudounis classical guitar. April 13 (8:15 pm), Hellenic International School.

APOLLO CHAMBER ENSEMBLE — in a concert of Baroque music. April 13 (8 pm), British Council.

ARS NOVA ENSEMBLE — in a recital of works by Heider, Becker, Acker, Hashagen, Lechner, sponsored by Goethe Institut. April 17 (9 pm), Stoa Theatre.

MUSIC GROUP OF LONDON — clarinet, violin, cello, and piano. April 21 (8 pm), British Council.

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 vary, it is best to call before going. Hours will fluctuate during the holidays.

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 Bruegel to Braque, Picasso and Dali. A recent acquisition is a small Rodin sculpture. Special exhibits: Diamanti Diamandopoulos, 311 works including oils, temperas, and drawings (through April 23). Open Tuesday through Saturday 9 to 4 pm, Sundays and holidays 10 to 2. Closed Mondays. Admission: 20 Drs., free on Wednesday and Sunday. No admission charge for students.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2662. Paintings by Yiorgo Mavroudi (through April 8); Dimitris Galani, oils and drawings (April 10-May 5).

ARMOS, Veikou 6, Makryanni, Tel. 921-7856. Oils by Yiorgo Kanakaki (April).

ASTOR, Kar. Servias 16, Tel. 322-4971. William Pownall, paintings (through April 8); Spiropoulos, paintings (April 10-23).

ATHENS, Glykonos 4, Tel. 922-0052. Group show of Greek and foreign artists (April).

DESMOS, Akadimias 28, Tel. 360-9449. Paintings by Yannis Mihos (April).

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL, Tsakaloff 10, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-9652. Stathis Livanis recent oils from Ithaca (through April 5); Armenian artist Medros Aslanian, oils and pastels of Greece (April 7-28).

EL GREKO, Syngrou and Hrisostomou Smyrnis 2, Tel. 933-3302. Group show of artists: oils, batiks, and ceramics (April).

JEAN AND KAREN BERNIER, Marasli 51, Tel. 735-657. Robert Mangold, new works (through April 15); Boyd Webb 'Zoomancy' (April 18-May 6). Hours: Tues.-Sat. 10:30-1:30, Mon.-Fri. 6-9 pm.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7 (at Nikis St.), Tel. 322-4261. Sophie Kefala, oils (through April 3); Georgiana Krali, paintings (April 4-22).

NEES MORPHEUS, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165. Paintings by Dimitris Mazis (April 3-18); Group exhibit (April 19-May 7).

GALLERIE O, Haritos 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 717-669. Group show of Greek artists (through May 9).

POLYPLANO, Dimokritou 20, Tel. 362-9822. Kita Kriezis, paintings (through April 4); Vassilis Speranzis, paintings and engravings (April 7-30).

ROTUNDA, Skoufa 20, Tel. 362-2945. Apostolos Mitsatsos, forty oils (through April 17).

TO TRITO MATI, Loukianou 21b, Tel. 714-074. Oils by Takis Marthas (April).

ZOUMBOULAKIS, 20 Kolonaki Square, Tel. 360-8278. Editions, prints and multiples by Vassarely, Le Parc, Soto, Damion, Agam and others in collaboration with Galerie Denise Rene of Paris (April).

ZOUMBOULAKIS-TASSOS, Kriezotou 7, Tel. 363-4454. Graphics by Greek and foreign artists. Also antiques, jewelry and embroidery.

EXHIBITS

The addresses and phone numbers of the institutes are to be found in the Organizer. The exhibitions may be visited during the institutes' hours.

- ATHENS COLLEGE — Sculpture by Theodoros Papayannis (through April 15).
- BRITISH COUNCIL — Batiks by Glyn Hughes (through April 6); British posters: 1890-1978 (April 12-May 5).
- CAMPION SCHOOL — Weaving, appliqué, batik, fabric collages, mosaics, jewelry by fourteen Athenian artists (April 10-24). Mon.-Fri. 9-2 pm, Papanastasiou 23, Pal. Psychico.
- GOETHE INSTITUT — Contemporary graphics from Germany and Greece (April 10-21).
- HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION — Photographs by Alexis Phyras and Vassilis Makris (April 3-14); rubbings of ancient stone carvings of China and Guatemala by Maureen O'Ryan de Molinari, sponsored by the Argentinian Embassy (April 17-30).
- L'INSTITUT FRANCAIS — Pierre Soulages, lithographs and etchings (April).
- ISTITUTO ITALIANO — Exhibit of ancient Greek and Roman coins (April 11-19).

MUSEUMS

It is wise to call before setting out since museum hours occasionally change at short notice and are certain to fluctuate during Holy Week.

- ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, on the Acropolis, Tel. 323-6665. Pre-classical architectural and monumental sculpture from the Acropolis, and vases, terracotta, and bronze excavated since 1934. Other artifacts from the Acropolis are to be found in the National Archaeological Museum. Labels in Greek and English. Open 9-5:30 daily and 10-4:30 on Sundays. Closed Mondays. Admission 50 Drs. but free on Thursdays and Sundays.
- AGORA MUSEUM, Stoa of Attalos in the Ancient Agora, Monastiraki, Tel. 321-0185. The original 2nd century B.C. stoa, the long, colonnaded structure where businessmen transacted their affairs, magistrates conferred, teachers lectured and idlers idled, was reconstructed in 1953-6 on the original foundation. It now houses the finds from the Agora excavations which vividly illustrate its function as the commercial and civic centre of ancient Athens. Open 9-5:30 daily and 10-4:30 on Sundays. Closed Mondays.
- BENAKI MUSEUM, Koubari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias), Tel. 361-1617. The neo-classical mansion houses art and memorabilia from all periods of Greek history (especially from Byzantine times and the War of Independence). Islamic and Coptic art and textiles, Chinese ceramics, beautiful embroideries, traditional Greek costumes, jewelry, folk art and a room constructed from an 18th-century Macedonian mansion. The coffeshop on the top floor serves beverages and snacks. Guidebooks in English, French, German. Open 9-3:30 daily and 10-4:30 on Sundays. Closed Tuesdays. Admission 40 Drs. and 20 Drs. for students but free on Sundays. A special exhibition of Traditional Methods of Cultivation continues through March.
- 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 9-3:30 (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 am to 5 pm. Closed Fri. Admission 20 Drs., Students 10 Drs.
- JEWISH MUSEUM, Melidoni 5, Tel. 325-2823. A new museum housing antiquities of the centuries-old Jewish communities of Greece. Includes liturgical items, books from the 16th century, fabrics, jewelry, decorative arts, and photographs of community life and costumes. Open Sun. 9-12 noon, Wed., Thurs. 1:30-7:30 pm and by appointment.

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, housed in a renovated mansion on the Plaka side of the Acropolis. Open 9-3:30 (closed Mon.). Admission 25 Drs.

MARATHON MUSEUM, at Marathon about 42 kms. from Athens. (029) 455-462. A few kilometres beyond the tomb of the Athenians and near the tomb of the Plataeans, the museum is the gift of American-Greek shipping magnate Eugene Panagopoulos. 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 10-4:30 and Sun. 10-2 (closed Tues.). Admission free.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathineon 17, Plaka (near Nikis St.), Tel. 321-3018. A small, superb collection of Greek art, mostly of the 18th and 19th centuries, which includes embroideries, wood carvings, jewelry, and mannequins in traditional costumes. Reconstruction of a room with wall-paintings by the modern primitive artist Theophilos. Closed Mondays but open other days from 10 to 2. Admission free.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART — CERAMIC COLLECTION, Areos 1 (in a former mosque), Monastiraki Square, Tel. 324-2066. A small, well-displayed collection of Greek ceramics, mostly modern, but in traditional shapes and patterns and a few 19th century objects. Closed Tuesdays but otherwise open from 10 to 2. 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 eruption. Guidebooks available in many languages. Private guides upon request. A shop sells reproductions and copies. Open 9-4 (closed Mon.). Admission 50 Drs., students 5 Drs. Free on Thurs. and Sun.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotronis Square, Tel. 323-7617. Permanent collections 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 9-1 pm (closed Mon.). Admission 20 Drs., students 5 Drs.

NAVAL MUSEUM, Freattis, Akti Themistokleus, Piraeus, Tel. 451-6264. Relics, models, and pictures related to Greek naval history. Open 9-1 pm and Sun. 5-8 pm (closed Mon.).

PANOS ARAVANTINOS MUSEUM, Agiou Konstantinou (in the Dimotikon Theatre of Piraeus), 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 Mon. and Fri. 3-8 pm; Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat. 9-1:30 pm (closed Sun.).

WAR MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias and Rizari, Tel. 742-440. 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 9-2 pm (closed Mon.). Admission free.

POINTS OF INTEREST

THE ACROPOLIS. Open daily from 9 am to 5:30 pm. Admission 50 Drs. Free on Thurs. and Sun. 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 available upon request.

THE ANCIENT AGORA. Entrances from just below the Acropolis and from Adrianou St. Monastiraki. Open 9-5 daily. Admission 25 Drs. 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.

KERAMIKOS CEMETERY, Tel. 346-3552. The cemetery of Ancient Athens is 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 still in their original places but others are in the little museum, which is open from 9-3:30 every day except Tuesday. Admission 25 Drs., but free on Sundays.

LYKAVITOS. Over 900 feet above sea level, Mount Lycabettus is a favourite promenade for Athenians. The lower slopes are covered with pine trees, the summit is crowned by the nineteenth-century tiny Chapel of St. George contemplating the Acropolis in the distance. An ouzeri is about halfway up, and a restaurant is at the top. On a clear day, one can see all of Athens, the surrounding mountains, and the Saronic Gulf. Approach by foot, car or a funicular (*teleferik*), the latter operating 8:30 am to 12:15 am daily and Sundays, and 8:30 am to 1:30 am on Saturdays.

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, German and French upon request. At regular shows the narration is in Greek. First Sunday of the Month: *Starlight Concert* (12:30-1:30 pm). Through June 4: *Alone in the Universe* (Wed., Fri. and Sun. 7-8 pm), Children's Show, *Spaceship Earth* (every Sunday, from 10-12 noon). Cosmography, *The Story of Time* (Wed. & Thur. 10, 11, and 12 noon). The Experimental Physics Exhibit is open to the public Wed., Fri. and Sun. from 5:30 to 8:30 pm and on Sun. from 9:30 to 1 pm.

PROTO NEKROTAPIO. (The First Cemetery of Athens). Not far from the Temple of Olympian Zeus. Open 7 am to sunset. The names on the elaborate tombs (in neo-classical style, often decorated with splendid sculpture) read like an index to the cultural and political history of 19th and 20th century Greece. The Troy-inspired bas-relief Schliemann mausoleum, and the famous 'Sleeping Maiden' of Halepas are of special interest.

MONASTERIES

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

DAFNI. An eleventh-century Byzantine church with outstanding mosaics and some frescoes. Open daily from 8 am to sunset. (There is a tourist pavilion.) Bus to Eleusis or Aspropyrgos from Koumoundourou Square. By car, follow the signs on the road to Eleusis.

KESARIANI. A picturesque drive through the pine trees leads to this beautifully-located, eleventh-century monastery at the foot of Mt. Hymettos. The church has seventeenth and eighteenth century frescoes. Open daily from 8:30 am to 5 pm. Bus 39/52 to the terminal and then a short walk. By car, take Leoforos Vas. Alexandrou and follow the signs to the monastery.

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

Athens or 191 from Piraeus; by car, via Halandri.

LIBRARIES

- AMERICAN, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor), Tel. 363-8114. Books, periodicals, and records in English. There is a microfilm-microfiche reader and printer, and a small video-tape collection. *The New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Fortune* and *Radio Electronics* available on microfilm. Mon. through Thurs. 9:30 to 2 and 5:30 to 8:30. Fri. 9:30 to 2.
- ATHENS COLLEGE, Psychiko, Tel. 671-4628, ext. 60. A good collection of classical and modern Greek literature and history. Mon. through Fri. 8:30 to 6.
- BENAKIOS, Anthimou Gazi 2 (off Stadiou, near Kolokotronis's statue), Tel. 322-7148. Periodicals and books in several languages. For reference use only. Mon. through Fri. 8:30 to 1 and 5 to 8. Sat. 8:30 to 1.
- BRITISH COUNCIL, Kolonaki Square, Tel. 363-3211. Books, periodicals, records and references in English. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and Mon. and Thurs. evenings 6-8:30 pm.
- BRITISH EMBASSY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, Karageorgi Servias 2, Syntagma. Tel. 736-211, ext. 293. Books, reports, and other information on British social institutions. For reference use only. Mon., Thurs., Fri. 8 to 2. Tues. and Wed. 8 to 2 and 4 to 7.
- FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and 5 to 8. Sat. 9 to 1.
- THE GENNADIUS, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61, Tel. 710-536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and 5 to 8. Sat. 9 to 1.
- GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Fidiou 1, Tel. 362-0270. References on archaeology. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 10 to 1 and 5 to 8. Wed. and Sat., 10 to 1.
- GOETHE INSTITUTE, Fidiou 14-16, Tel. 360-8111. Books, periodicals, references, 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 in English about Greece. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and 6 to 9.
- ITALIAN INSTITUTE, Patisision 47, Tel. 522-9294. Books, periodicals, and references 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. References, 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. 8:30 to 1:30 and 4 to 8:45. Sat. 8:30 to 1:30.
- 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.
- POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, Patisision St., Tel. 361-1859. Books on architecture, engineering, etc. For reference use only. Mon. through Fri. 8 to 8.
- UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SERVICE, Amalias 36, Tel. 322-9624. Extensive reference library on UN related subjects, as well as a film lending library. Mainly English, with some Greek translations. Mon. through Fri. 8 to 2:30.

BOOK BARGAINS

The Hellenic Animal Welfare Society has opened a bargain book shop selling new and used hardback and paperback books in English, German, French, and Greek. Open Mon. — Sat. from 8:30 am to 3 pm at Pasteur 12, Tel. 643-5391.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

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

- BENAKI MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias and Koumbari, Tel. 361-1617. Books, reproductions of icons and jewelry, old engravings, prints, cards, etc.
- GREEK WOMEN'S INSTITUTION, Voukourestiou 13, Tel. 362-4038. Exquisite embroideries, hand-woven fabrics, and hand-made dolls, mostly from the islands. Also available exact copies of old embroideries from the Benaki Museum collection.
- LYCEUM OF GREEK WOMEN, Dimokritou 17, Tel. 363-7698. Ceramics, jewelry, embroidery, bedspreads, rugs, curtains, pillowcases, hand-woven fabrics sold by the metre, etc. Some special orders accepted.
- NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Tossitsa and Patisision, Tel. 822-1764. Excellent reproductions of statues, figures, vases, jewelry, etc. Books also available.



- NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF HELLENIC HANDICRAFTS, Mitropoleos 9, Tel. 322-1017. Items on exhibit are not on sale here, but a list of retailers is available and their shop at Panepistimiou 6 (Tel. 646-4268) sells hand-woven rugs and carpets.
- NATIONAL WELFARE ORGANIZATION. A wide variety of crafts from moderately-priced, utilitarian, copper or woven products, to delicate embroideries, jewelry and rugs. Shops located at Karageorgi Servias 8, the Hilton Hotel, and Voukourestiou 24. The latter specializes in rugs and carpets.
- XEN (YWCA), Amerikis 11, Tel. 362-6970. An exhibition of arts and crafts, embroidered items and cards for sale.

RECREATIONAL

RIDING

- GREEK ZOOPHILIC SOCIETY, Drossia (on the road to Stamata), Tel. 803-2033, 801-9550. Rates: 200 Drs. per hour, daily rates available. Lessons and trekking offered. Boarding for dogs also available.
- THE HELLENIC RIDING CLUB (Ipikos Omilos Tis Ellados), Paradisos (Tel. 681-2506, 682-6128). Initial fee: 10,000 Drs. Yearly membership fee: 3,000 Drs. Non-members: 200 Drs. per hour mornings or afternoons.
- VARIBOPI RIDING SCHOOL, Varibopi, Tel. 801-9912. Annual membership fee 4,000 Drs.; monthly fee 600 Drs. (one ride per week). For the occasional rider 300 Drs. per hour. Lessons available for adults and children. Open 9-12 noon and 3-6 pm. Closed Mondays.

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.

SPORTING CLUBS

- ATHENS TENNIS CLUB, Vas. Olgas, Athens, Tel. 923-2872, 923-1084. Twelve tennis courts and restaurant. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Initial fee 15,000 Drs.; 5,000 Drs. annually. Open daily from sunrise to sunset.
- AOK, Tatoiou, Kifissia, Tel. 801-3100. Five tennis courts. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Six month membership also available. Annual fee: 6,000 Drs. (4,000 Drs. for six months); 2,000 Drs. for minors (1,500 Drs. for six months). Open daily 8 am to sunset.
- ATTICA TENNIS CLUB, Philothei, Tel. 681-2557. Three tennis courts (an additional one to open soon). Restaurant. Initial membership fee: 7,500 Drs. for adults, 3,500 Drs. for minors. Annual fees: 4,000 Drs. for adults, 3,000 Drs. for minors. Open daily 7 am to 11 pm.
- EKALI CLUB, Ekali, Tel. 803-2685. Five tennis courts, two swimming pools, sauna and gym room. Restaurant open from 1:30 to 3:30 pm. and 9 pm to 1 am. Initial fee: 30,000 Drs.; annual fee 10,000 Drs. (Tel. 803-4284 Tues. — Sat. 10-2 for information).
- 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: 400 Drs. weekdays, 600 Drs. weekends. Rental of golf clubs and cart and caddy additional.
- PARADISSOS TENNIS CLUB, Paradissos, Marousi, Tel. 681-1458, 682-1918. Off Leof. Kifissias, between Halandri and Maroussi (Amarousion). Six tennis courts, bar, snacks, swimming pool, pro shop, rentals. Initial membership fee: 5,000 Drs.; annual fee 3,000 Drs. Temporary residents of Greece may acquire special membership (500 Drs. per month). Open daily from sunrise to sunset.
- POLITIA CLUB, Visarionos 3, Politia, Tel. 362-9230. Tennis, squash, volleyball, massage, children's playground, restaurant. Initial membership fee 20,000 Drs.; 500 Drs. per month. Open Mon. — Sat. 8 am to 11 pm.
- SPORTS CENTRE, Agios Kosmas (across from the old airport), Tel. 981-5572. Entrance fee 5 Drs. Volleyball and basketball (no charge), mini-golf (15 Drs.), ping-pong (10 Drs.), tennis (court fee 15 Drs., rackets for rent). Open daily sunrise to sunset.

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).

THEATRE

A growing number of theatres are alternating performances of two' and even three different productions. Check with theatre box offices for dates and hours or dial 181 for full information in Greek. Evening curtains rise at 9 pm or thereabouts and matinees usually begin at six. Weekday matinees vary from theatre to theatre but they always play on Sundays. Almost all theatres are closed on Mondays.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE OF GREECE — Central Stage Tennessee Williams's *The Glass Menagerie* alternates with Shakespeare's *King Lear* with Alexis Minotis as Lear. On the New Stage two, one-act plays by Ionesco are being presented: *La Leçon* (Mathimata) and *Le Nouveau Locataire* (O Enikiastis). (*Ethniko Theatro*, Agiou Konstantinou 20. Tel. 522-3242).

AGAIN AND AGAIN (Ta Idia ke ta Idia) — Mimos Volonakis directs an adaptation from the works of George Souris, the satirical journalist who flourished at the turn of the century. Smaroula Youli, George Mihalakopoulos, and Despo Diamantidou are among the leading actors. (*Vebo*, Karolou 18, Tel. 522-3453.)

BAREFOOT IN THE PARK (Xypoliti sto Parko) — Neil Simon's sure-fire comedy, translated by Marios Ploritis, revived with Zoe Laskari and Vassilis Tzivilikas. The director is Michael Bouhlis and the original score is by Manos Hadzidakis. (*Akadimos*, 5 Ippokratous, Tel. 362-5119.)

BERTOLT BRECHT—A series of playlets and scenes from plays by Bertolt Brecht under the direction of Jules Dassin, starring Melina Mercouri and Manos Katrakis. (*Broadway*, Agiou Meletiou-Patission, Tel. 862-0231.)

BLITHE SPIRIT (Gineka Fantasma)—Noel Coward translated by Alexis Solomos and directed by George Messalal with Jenny Roussea, Stavros Xenides and Nikos Galanos. (*Moussouri*, Platia Karitsi, Tel. 322-7748.)

CAFE CHANTANT—After a year's absence, Marietta Rialdi has relocated her Experimental Theatre and presents a new revue which contrasts the Roaring Twenties with the period of decadence which saw the rise of Fascism. (*Amiral*, Amerikis 10, Tel. 363-9385.)

THE COLD WIND AND THE WARM (Miss Freud)—S.N. Behrman's sparkling comedy based on his own autobiography adapted by Elsa Vergi and Christos Franos who star. (*Vergi*, Voukourestiou 1, Tel. 323-5235.)

THE DIARY OF A MADMAN—Kostas Karras gives a solo performance in the adaptation of Gogol's famous short story first presented here by Takis Horn a dozen years ago. (*Athina*, Derigny 10, Tel. 823-7330.)

DON'T PLUCK... YOUR SISTER (Mi Madas... tin Adelphi sou)—A comedy written, directed and starring George Constantinou. (*Diana*, Ippokratous 7, Tel. 362-6956.)

FOUR SOLITUDES (Tesseres Eremies)—This play by Kostoula Mitropoulou was awarded first prize at the Ithaca festival. Directed by Nikos Hatziskou. (*Kava*, Stadiou 50, Tel. 321-0237.)

GOODNIGHT MARGARITA (Kalinihta Margarita)—Elli Fotiou and Stefanos Lineos present last year's success, while preparing their next play, a tragi-political farce by Dario Fo, *Ena Tiheo Atihima* (An Unexpected Accident). (*Alfa*, Patission 37, Tel. 523-8742.)

GREEK PANORAMA (Romeiko Panorama) Last summer's popular revue continues during the winter at the same theatre (now equipped with a roof). (*Poreia*, 3 Trikofon and Triti Septemvriou, Tel. 821-9982.)

HE WHO WINS A FOOT IS LUCKY IN LOVE (Opios Kerdizi Ena Podi Kerdizi stin Agapi)—Kostas Voutsas presents a comedy by Dario Fo, translated by Tassos Ramsis with Maro Kontou, Andreas Fillipidis, Theodoros Exarhos and others. (*Gloria*, Ippokratous 7, Tel. 362-6702.)

HELLAS YOUSOUROUM—An Elia Limberopoulos revue with Stavros Paravas. Directed by Pantelis Voulgaris. Music by George Theodosiadis and choreography by Yannis Flery. (*Akropol*, Ippokratous 6, Tel. 361-4481)

THE HOMECOMING (O Gyrismos)—Nikos Kourkoulos, Nonika Galinea and Alekos Alexandrakis co-star in the Harold Pinter drama. (*Kappa*, Kypselis 2, Tel. 883-1068.)

LENZ—The story of German poet Jakob Lenz written by Mike Stott and based on a story by George Buchner. Directed by and starring George Potamides. (*Erevna*, Illission and Kerassoumnos, Tel. 778-0826)

LITTLE HUT (To Mikro Kalivi)—André Roussin's comedy *La Petite Hutte* (1947) which was adapted into English by Nancy Mitford as the *Little Hut* (1950). With Anna Fonsou, Dimitri Malavets and George Siskos. (*Orvo*, Voukourestiou, Tel. 323-1259.)

LITTLE PHARISEES—A comedy by Dimitri Psathas with Takis Miliadis and Haratini Karolou (*Louzitanía*, Evelpidon 47, Tel. 882-7201)

MY FAIR LADY (Orea mou Kyria)—Aliko Vouyouklaki continues as Liza Doolittle in last summer's hit. (*Aliki*, Amerikis 4, Tel. 324-4146.)

MY LITTLE FRIEND (O Filarakos Mou)—Yannis Yionakis stars in a comedy by Alekos Sakellariou with Stefanos Stratigos. (*Vrettania*, Panepistimiou 7, Tel. 322-1579.)

NAKED LOVE (Gymnos Erotas)—Written by Marcel Ashar translated from the French by Platon Mousseos, starring Costas Prekas (*Dimotikon Theatre*, Agiou Konstantinou, Piraeus, Tel. 417-8351).

THE PETTY BOURGEOIS—Katerina Vassilakou and Thanassis Mylonas continue with their last year's success by Maxim Gorky. (*Alambra*, Stournara 53, Tel. 522-7497.)

POPE JOAN (Papissa Ioanna) Jenny Karezi and Kostas Kazallos in George Roussos's stage adaptation of the famous nineteenth-century satirical novel of Emmanuel Roidis. Sets and costumes by Vassilis Fotopoulos. (*Super-Star*,

Agiou Meletiou in the Broadway arcade, Tel. 840-774.)

THE PROTECTORS—As a result of the director's recent illness, Karolos Koun's Art Theatre, is continuing last year's excellent production of Mitsos Efthimiadis's historical drama set during the War of Independence. (*Technis*, Stadiou 52, Tel. 322-8706.)

PUPPETS AND PETS (Kouklites Kalopeda)—Yannis Dalianides's revue with music by George Theodosiadis. Starring Mimis Fotopoulos and Katerina Giulaki. (*Hadjichristou*, Panepistimiou 38, Tel. 362-7248.)

A SLY INNOCENT (Siganopapadias)—A comedy by Vassilis Michaelidis starring Sotiris Moustakas. (*Dionysia*, Amerikis 10, Tel. 362-4021.)

THE SOCRATIC DIALOGUES—Dimitri Myrat presents, directs, and stars in his own adaptation of Plato with a cast that includes Voula Zouboulaki, Erikkos Briolal and George Grammatikos. (*Athina*, Voukourestiou 10, Tel. 323-5524.)

SPEAK TO ME OF LOVE (Mila mou y' Agapi)—A comedy co-authored by Pappas and Politis with George Georgis and Tonia Kaziani. (*Avlaia*, Kountouriotou and Merarchias, Passalimani, Tel. 412-9215.)

THE SPECTATORS (I Theates)—Pontikas's play alternates with *Fontas*, three one-act plays by Mitsos Efthimiadis. Both productions are directed by Thanassis Papayorgiou with sets and costumes by Antonios Evdemon. (*Stoa*, Biskini 55, Zografou, Tel. 770-2830.)

STELLA VIOLANTI—The Free Theatre with a revival of the 1909 melodrama by Gregorios Xenopoulos, the prolific Zantian novelist and

dramatist whose theatrical works were greatly influenced by Ibsen. (*Kalouta*, Patission 240, Tel. 875-588.)

SUICIDE (Aftohir)—Soviet writer Nicolai Rober-tovich Erdman's satirical drama which has never been produced in Russia. Translated by Costas Scaliaras, directed by George Lazanis, sets and costumes, by Dionysiss Fotopoulos (*Veaki*, Stournara 32, Tel. 522-3522.)

SUKIYAKI—Platon Mousseos's translation of *Why Don't You Stay for Breakfast*, the English hit by Gene Stone and Ray Cooney. Kostis Tsomos directs Kikia Analiti and Kostas Rigopoulos. (*Analyti*, Antoniadou-Patission, Tel. 823-9739.)

SUMMER AND SMOKE (Kalokeri kai Katahnia)—Tennessee William's 1947 drama, translated by Marios Floritis and directed by George Messalal, alternates with Noel Coward's *Blithe Spirit*. With Jenny Roussea, Stavros Xenides, Nikos Galanos. (*Moussouri*, Platia Karitsi, Tel. 322-7748.)

TITUS ANDRONICUS—Shakespeare's drama produced for the first time in Greece by Spyros Evangelatos. (*Amphi-Theatro*, Kefallinias 18, Tel. 823-5070.)

VICTORY (I Niki)—Contemporary tragedy by Loula Anagnostaki under the direction of Karolos Koun (*Technis*, Stadiou 52, Tel. 322-8706.)

ZOZO, THE CAPTAIN AND THE SHIP BOY (Zozo, o Kapetanios ke o Moutsos)—A revue by Costas Karayannis and Stephanos Kellaris starring Zozo Spoundjaki, Nikos Vastardis, Nikos Tsoukas. (*Theatre Piraeus*, Syndagma 34, Piraeus, Tel. 412-1965.)

CINEMA

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

ANNIE HALL (O Nevrikos Erastis)—Woody Allen's autobiographical romantic comedy—full of wit and invention—probably the best film of the season, and one of the most personal as well. With Diane Keaton.

CASH (To Tzini)—If you can believe it, a comedy about germ warfare. A miserable experience, with Elliot Gould. (Not to be confused with M*A*S*H.)

CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (Stenes Epafes Tritou Tipou)—Huge, expensive science fiction fantasy directed by Steven (*Jaws*) Spielberg. The U.F.O.s arrive in spectacular fashion, and the welcoming party includes Richard Dreyfuss and Francois Truffaut.

HARLAN COUNTY, U.S.A. (Eparhia Harlan, H.P.A.)—The award-winning, feature-length documentary about striking mine workers in Kentucky, made between 1972 and 1976 by Barbara Kopple, and highly praised by most American critics.

JULIA (Tzoulia)—Based on a section of Lillian Hellman's biography, this film is one of the best bets of the season. Starring Jane Fonda, Vanessa Redgrave and Jason Robards Jr.; directed by Fred Zinnemann.

STAR WARS (O Polemos ton Astron)—This is the Big One for '77. A science fiction epic which is rapidly becoming the most successful film in history.

TELEFON (I Diathora tis Exousias)—Spy versus spy in this suspense drama directed by Don Siegel. With Charles Bronson, Lee Remick, and Donald Pleasence.

ART CINEMAS

The film program is usually made on a weekly basis so it is advisable to call for exact schedules and showing times.

ALKIONIS, Ioulianou 42-46, Tel. 881-5402.

ATHENS CINEMATHEQUE (TENIOTHIKI), Kanaris 1, Tel. 361-2046.

STUDIO CINEMA, Stavropoulou 33, Tel. 861-9017. Call for program.

CHILDREN'S FILMS

PIRELLI FILM CLUB, Tel. 524-1911. Screenings of outstanding international children's classics. Every Sunday at 10:30 am showing at Studio Cinema of athletic films. Call for complete program.

AT THE INSTITUTES

BRITISH COUNCIL, Kolonaki Square 17, Tel. 363-3211. *Lucky Jim* based on the novel by Kingsley Amis, with Ian Carmichael and Terry Thomas (April 17, 6 and 8 pm).

GOETHE INSTITUT, Fidiou 14-16, Tel. 360-8111. Three films from the German TV series "Der Kommissar": *Laganke Verwandte* (April 7)...*Lisa Bassenge Morder* (April 12)...*Tod Eines Schulmadchens* (April 21). All showings at 6 and 8 pm.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. Continuation of the series "Four Women": *A Woman Under the Influence* with Gena Rowlands and Peter Falk (April 6)...*Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore* with Ellen Burstyn and Kris Kristofferson (April 12)...A series entitled "In Memoriam—1977" in tribute to eight film artists. *Giant* with James Dean and Elizabeth Taylor, directed by George Stevens (April 20)...*The Kid and The Circus* directed by and starring Charles Chaplin (April 26)...*Rio Bravo* with John Wayne and Dean Martin, directed by Howard Hawks (May 9, at 6 and 8:15 pm). Screenings at 8 pm.

L'INSTITUT FRANCAIS, Sina 31, Tel. 362-4301. *Les Etoiles de Midi* with Lionel Terray (April 3)...*L'Atalante (Le Chaland Qui Passe)* by Jean Vigo with Michel Simon and Jean d'Aste (April 6)...*La Cité de l'Indicible Peur* with Bourvil, Jean-Louis Barrault, and Francais Blance (April 13). Showings at 6:30 and 9 pm.

ELIA KAZAN FILM FESTIVAL, Cine Opera, Akademias 57. Sponsored by Hellenic American Union and the U.S. Information Service. *A Streetcar Named Desire* (April 3, 8:30 pm)...*Viva Zapata* (April 4, 6 pm)...*On the Waterfront* (April 4, 9 pm)...*East of Eden* (April 5, 6 pm)...*A Face in the Crowd* (April 5, 9 pm)...*Wild River* (April 6, 6 pm)...*Splendour in the Grass* (April 6, 9 pm)...*The Arrangement* (April 7, 5:30 pm)...*America America* (April 7, 8:30 pm) with an appearance by the director. Admission free but by ticket only, obtainable at Hellenic American Union.

restaurants and night life

LUXURY RESTAURANTS

Formal service and elaborate dining in spacious settings, where you will be greeted by a maitre d'hotel and served by several waiters and a wine steward. The music may be provided by a soloist, trio or orchestra. Some have dancing. The prices are high but modest compared to equivalent establishments in other major cities. Reserve ahead.

Athens Hilton Supper Club, Tel. 720-201. Yannis Spartakos at the piano accompanying his Golden Trio atop the Hilton (with a visit at midnight from Ta Nissia's Trio). An international menu. Dancing. A sumptuous banquet on Tuesdays at 'The Starlight Buffet'. Closed Monday.

Blue Pine, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia, Tel. 801 2969. Set in an elegant country-club atmosphere that moves out-of-doors in warm weather to a cool, gracious garden which usually offers a pleasant respite from the heat. Candlelight, comfortable armchairs, and very good service. A fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, entrées, and desserts, but favoured by the prominent for charcoal broils which include excellent T-bone steak, chateaubriand, shish kebab, etc. From 300 Drs. per person, without cocktails or wine. Reserve ahead. Daily 8:30 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Club House, Astir Vouliagmeni Complex, Tel. 896-0211, 896-1504. Restaurant, coffee shop, and bar set above the sea. Magnificent view, luxurious environment, international cuisine, attentive service. Expensive. Open daily from noon to 3:30 pm and 8 pm to 12:45 am. (The bar is open from 4 pm to 1:30 am.)

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, Syntagma Square, Tel. 323-0251. There is no music or dancing, but quiet elegance and nice fare at the oldest and perhaps best-known hotel in Athens. Lunch is served from 1 to 3 pm and dinner from 8 to 10:30 pm.

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

Nine Plus Nine (Enea Sin Enea), Atras 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.

Ta Nissia, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201. Downstairs at the Hilton remains one of the most pleasant restaurants in the city. Contributing to the cheerful, elegant island-taverna atmosphere in the evenings are the wandering troubadours with old and new Greek songs. A wide assortment of Greek and international dishes, and superb drinks prepared under the careful supervision of Popi. Daily 12:30 to 3 pm and 7 to 11:15 pm.

Pamela's, Voula, Tel. 895-2105. On the coastal road. A spacious, modern, attractive, restaurant by the sea, with international cuisine. In the evening music by Los Antinos (but no dancing). Daily 1 to 4 and 8:30 to 1 am.

Riva, Mihalakopoulou 114, Tel. 770-6611. Fine French cuisine delicately prepared and nicely presented in a pleasant, elegant and quiet atmosphere. Papastefanakis at the piano. Open 7:30 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Skorpios, Evrou 1 at the corner of Lampsakou St. (parallel to Vass. Sofias, near 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

that will please gourmets. Meticulously prepared and presented dishes with an emphasis on French cuisine. Open from 8 pm. Reservations necessary. Closed Sundays.

Tudor Hall, Syntagma Square, Tel. 323-0651. The formal, elegant, roof-top restaurant of the King George Hotel may be one of the handsomest anywhere and provides a panoramic view of the Acropolis. Tudor decor and pewter dinner service. A trio of musicians performs in the evenings (no dancing). International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Expensive. Daily 12:30 to 3:30 and 8 to 12.

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.



Da Walter, Evzouon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, Tel. 748-726. A modern elegant restaurant with a spacious bar, Italian cuisine, and moderately high prices. Daily from 8 pm.

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

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

L'Abreuvoir, Xenokratous 51, Tel. 729-061. The oldest French restaurant in Athens where the quality of the food and service are usually consistently good. The menu covers the standard French fare including frogs legs, *coq au vin*, *steak au poivre*. Excellent salads and omelettes (especially nice for lunch). Reservations necessary for dinner. Moderately expensive. Daily noon to 4 and 8 to 1 am.

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.

Argo, Akti Moutsopoulou 7, Pasalimani, Piraeus, Tel. 411-3729. The surroundings are comfortable and provide a view of Pasalimani Harbour. Fresh seafood, grills, Italian, French and Greek specialties. Daily 12 noon to 4 and 7 pm to 1 am.

Atrium, G. Papandrou 7, Zografou (opposite Mihalakopoulou) Tel. 779-7526. Tasteful Aegean-island decor with striking white walls, wood-panelling, copperware. Good international cuisine, Greek and Italian appetizers, excellent grills, entrecote café de Paris among other choices. Mrs. Hadjis is the gracious hostess. Open from 8 to 1. Closed Sundays.

Bagatelle, K. Ventiri 9 (near the Hilton), Tel. 730-349. One of the city's older international restaurants. The downstairs is particularly 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 12 to 3:30 pm and 7 to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Balthazar, Tsona and Vournazou 27, Tel. 644-1215. In a converted mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy, where the atmosphere is pleasant and quiet. The menu offers a change of pace with unusual soups, entrées, curries, and sweets. A complete curry dinner for four will be prepared if you call the day before. Open 8 pm to 1:30 am. Closed Sundays.

The Bistro, Trikorfon 10, Patisia, 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.

La Bussola, Vas. Georgiou 11 and Vass. Frederikis, Glyfada. (No phone.) Italian cuisine, with a variety of pizzas, pastas, main courses and Italian salads. Modern surroundings with indoor and outdoor dining. Moderate prices.

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

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

Cave Mirabelle, Levendi 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 743-333. Hosts Loukas and Platon preside at this cosy restaurant on three levels. Live entertainment at the bar on the street level; below, a display of fresh fish and meat specialities and an open charcoal grill lead down to the dining area where the menu includes lobster crêpes, *avocado cardinal*, filet langostine with lobster sauce, mushrooms and sherry, filet stuffed with mushrooms. Moderately expensive. Open from 8 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 offers a small choice of nicely prepared dishes, salads and desserts. A well-stocked bar. Open noon to 5 pm and 8 pm to 2 am. Closed for lunch on Sundays.

Flame Steak House, Hatzizyianni 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.

Le Foyer, Iofondos 25, Tel. 746-287. A lovely restaurant with superbly prepared food and music by Niko and George, who sing old and new favourites. Excellent hors d'oeuvres, the eggplant pie and asparagus soup a must. The main courses are accompanied by unusually well-prepared vegetables. Crêpes and Le Foyer ice cream special are delicious choices for dessert. Moderately expensive. Open from 9

pm (no music on Sundays). Reservations necessary.

- 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.
- Je Reviens, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, Tel. 711-174. The cuisine is French, the decor is comfortable and subdued. Open for lunch and dinner and for coffee and sweets from 9 am to 1 am. Reservations necessary for dinner.
- Kyoto, Garibaldi 5, on Philoppapou Hill, Tel. 923-2047. Charming Japanese hostesses serve Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Try their *tempura* and *sukiyaki* dinners, and *yakatori*, a Japanese version of *souvlaki*. Open for lunch and dinner. Closed Mondays.
- Lihnari, Athens Tower (behind building A). Tel. 770-3506. An extensive menu from snacks and desserts to full-course meals. Greek and International cuisine in a comfortable atmosphere. Friendly service and tasteful decor with hand-painted murals covering the walls. Open for breakfast, lunch and dinner, from 8 am to 1 am.
- Maralina's, Vrassida 11 (behind the Hilton), Tel. 735-425. A new restaurant, on the premises of the former Le Saint Tropez but under new management, it combines elegance and good food. Live piano music. Mainly French and American with an unusually wide selection of appetizers, entrees and desserts. Mr. Hiadelis presides. Very well prepared dishes and an outstanding chocolate soufflé. Moderately expensive. Open daily from 8 pm.
- Michiko, Kidathineon 27 (Plaka), Tel. 322-0980. Strictly Japanese fare served in a cool, Japanese-type garden in summer. Impeccable service from waiters and waitresses in traditional dress. Moderately expensive. Open 1 to 3 pm and 8 pm to midnight. Closed Sundays.
- Mike's Saloon, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between the Hilton and Caravel hotels), Tel. 791-689. The attractive art nouveau setting is the backdrop for rather cosmopolitan activity. The drinks are well prepared, as are the main courses and snacks. Noon until 2 am. Closed Sundays for lunch.
- Pagoda, Bousgou 2 (across from Pedion Areos), Tel. 360-2466. Cantonese specialities in a comfortable dining area illuminated by red-hued lanterns. Daily noon to 3:30 pm and 7 to 1:00 am.
- Papakia, Iridanou 5, (behind the Hilton), Tel. 712-421. This is an old favourite with many Athenians. Rustic decor, with a garden for outdoor dining. Greek and French cuisine, the speciality, as the name suggests (Papakia means little ducks) is duck. Expensive. Open for dinner from 8 pm.
- Prunier, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki, Tel. 727-379. A small, very cosy French-style bistro with fireplace and boiserie. Excellent service and French cuisine which includes escargots, frog legs, sole meunière, duck and crêpes suzettes. Moderately expensive. Daily from noon to 3 pm and 8 pm to midnight. Closed Sundays.
- Remezzo, Haritos 6, Kolonaki, Tel. 728-95. A quiet, sophisticated spot where one may have drinks at the comfortable bar or in the lounge, and tasty international specialities, some served on attractive wooden platters, in the adjoining dining area. The gracious owner welcomes early diners. Daily from 8 pm. Moderately expensive.



Maralina's

For a Unique Experience in Dining

Renowned international cuisine, a fine selection of fresh seafood and delicious surprises from our chef. Ruby at the piano.

Vrassida 11 (behind the Hilton — next to Delice)

Open from 7 pm. Closed Sundays. Reservations: 735-425

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LUNCH NOON TO 3 P.M.
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PAGODA

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Cantonese & Peking Cuisine

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CHINESE RESTAURANTS

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LIHNARI

THE OLD LANTERN

Greek and International Cuisine

Lunch and Dinner

Patisserie open from 8 am to 1 am

ATHENS TOWERS (behind building A) TEL. 770-3506

Ritterburg, Formionos 11, Pangrati, Tel. 738-421.

An unpretentious cafe-restaurant in rustic style, serving a variety of German dishes. The speciality is Ritterburg (schnitzel served with sausages and sauerkraut). Other favourites include beef fondue, Jager schnitzel (served with a spicy sauce), and cherry pie, Daily 8 pm to 1:30 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 specialities 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.

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.

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

Tabula, Pondou 40 (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind Riva Hotel), Tel. 779-3072. Permanently located at their former summer residence. The varied menu retains the same Greek, French and international specialities and a well-stocked bar. The onion soup, *pita* Tabula (zucchini and cheese wrapped in crust) and *plat du jour* are always delicious. Moderately expensive. Open 9 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

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

Vladimir, 12 Aristodimou, Kolonaki, Tel. 717-407. Greek and French cuisine featuring a variety of crepes. Rustic atmosphere with a large garden under pine trees. Expensive. Open for dinner from 8:30 pm.

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.

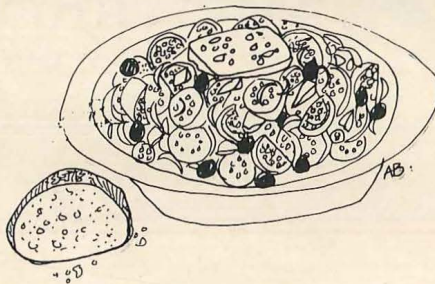
MAINLY GREEK CUISINE

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

Bouillabaisse, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave.). A very ordinary looking seafood restaurant which serves delicious bouillabaisse, excellent fresh fish, and a variety of shellfish. Daily 8 pm to midnight. Sundays open for lunch.

Corfu, Kriezotou 6 (next to the King's Palace Hotel), Tel. 361-3011. A pleasant solution to informal mid-city dining (just off Syntagma) where the surroundings are comfortable but uninspired. The extensive menu (from soups to sweets) includes the popular standbys of the Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. A favourite with local businessmen and tourists. Quick and attentive service, reasonable prices. Daily from noon to midnight.

Fatsios, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton), Tel. 717-421. Attractive murals, painted ceilings, and Greek and oriental specialities with Mr. Fatsios in attendance. Moderately priced. Daily noon to 5 pm.



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

Kapoulos, Formionos 102, Pangrati, Tel. 766-9903. A family residence renovated with a careful blend of traditional and modern. The large main dining room is on the top floor. (A smaller one faces a tiny garden with citrus trees.) Walls are covered with folk embroideries, paintings, mirrors and photographs. The menu (a newspaper with cartoons) includes a tasty spectrum of traditional dishes, from *pastourma*, *patsa* soup, and *kapamas*, to schnitzels, broils and desserts. Daily from 8 pm, Closed Sundays.

Lotophagus (The Lotus Eaters), Parodos Aharon 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.

Maxim, Milioni 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 361-5803. Just off Kanari street, this relatively new establishment specializes in Greek, French and Oriental food. Fresh fish available. Contemporary Mediterranean decor, generally attentive service. Open daily 11 am to 1 am.

The Old Stables Barbeque, Karela-Koropi, Tel. 664-3220, 724-024. (About 25 km. out of Athens. Take Leof. Messogion to Stavros, turn right; continue towards Markopoulo while watching for signs 1½ km. after the Koropi

junction.) Actually a fancy taverna, bar and nightclub complex suitable for dinner or a night out. Seemingly in the middle of nowhere, old stables have been transformed with imagination giving it a charming village atmosphere: fireplaces, beamed ceilings, flokati-covered benches, and wine from Markopoulo (a renowned vineyard area). The food is merely good but the atmosphere is special. Moderately expensive. Restaurant open from 9 pm, the nightclub from 10 pm. Closed Mondays.

Ponderossa, Amalias 8, Kifissia (near the train station), Tel. 801-2356. An old, converted mansion with a cool garden. Greek cuisine with Corfu specialities. Moderate prices. Open for dinner after 9 pm. Closed Tuesdays and holidays.

MIKROLIMANO (TOURKOLIMANO)

Bright with yachts, impromptu musicians and flower vendors, the tiny port, a major harbour in antiquity, is filled with restaurants specializing in premium seafood: lobster (*astako*), shrimp (*garides*), red mullet (*barbouni*), crayfish (*karavides*) and, the specialty of the area, *yiouvetsi*, a baked casserole of shrimp, tomatoes, cheese and wine. (Prices, however, are no longer moderate.) Most restaurants are open from noon until after midnight. Some have complete menus; others only fish, salads and fruit. Should you wish to check on the day's catch or reserve a table, the better-known establishments and their phone numbers are: Aglamair (411-5511); Kanaris (412-2533); Kaplanis (411-1623); Kokkini Varka (475-853); Kuyu (411-1623); Mavri Yida (412-7626); Mourayio (412-0631); Ta Prasina Trehandiria (411-7564); Zorba (412-5004). Reservations are not necessary, however, and customers are invariably greeted with enthusiasm.

TAVERNAS

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

Anna's, Perikleous-Stavros 3, Pal. Psychico, Tel. 671-9240 (across from Flocas on Kifissias Ave., just behind the playground). The hors d'oeuvres include fried zucchini, mushroom salad, baked peppers with bacon, and snails; the main courses: game and rabbit stew. Very nice wine. Moderate prices. Daily 7:30 pm to 1 am.

Askimopapo, Ionon 61, Ano Petralona, Tel. 346-3282. The name means "ugly duckling" but belies this intriguing assemblage of small rooms whimsically decorated with objects found here and there by the imaginative owner. Standard fare and moderate prices in a colourful, lively setting. Air conditioned. Open 8 pm to 2 am. Closed Sundays.

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

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

Kanakis, Lavriou Avenue 76, Liopesi (on the inland road to Cape Sounion), Tel. 664-2385. A well-known country taverna in operation since 1910, with a huge fireplace in winter. Excellent slightly-resinated *kokinelli*, hors d'oeuvres and charcoal broils. Daily 8 pm to midnight and Sundays for lunch.

Karavitis, Arktinou 35 (near Stadion Hotel), Tel. 715-155. A simple and amiable taverna 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.

Kavaleratos, Tatoiu 82, Metamorfosis (off the Nea Filadelfia Road, within easy reach of Kifissia), Tel. 279-8780. An old-time taverna.

POSIDON CAFE RESTAURANT



Enjoy all Greek specialities in the enchanting Ancient Agora Square. Breakfast, lunch & dinner at low prices served indoors or in our lovely park

KAPNI KAREAS 39 AND ADRIANOU
Open 8 am to midnight, Tel. 322-3822

Three rooms divided by window panes; lanterns and paper tablecloths. Country sausage, lamb on the spit, *kokoretsi*, broils, country salad, yogurt. Inexpensive. Daily 8 pm to 1 am.

Kyra Antigoni, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool), Tel. 895-2411. A fireplace offers a warm welcome when it is chilly. Good service and a great variety of both ubiquitous and hard-to-find Greek appetizers. Several tasty casseroles and boiled tongue (when available). Daily from 8 to 1 am. Open for lunch on Sundays and holidays. Closed Wednesdays.

Leonidas, corner of Eolou 12 and Iasonos 5. (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. Daily 12 to 4 and 8 pm to 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 Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erithrea. The speciality is kid with oil and oregano. The excellent hors d'oeuvres include *aubergine* stuffed with walnuts and wrapped in ham, and stuffed vine leaves; the entrées are mostly broils. Open from 9 pm daily and for lunch on Sundays and holidays. Closed Mondays.

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 and veal with eggplant in tomato sauce. Open 12 to 3:30 pm and 8 to midnight. Closed Sundays.

Rodia, Aristippou 44, Kolonaki (near the Lykavitos funicular), Tel. 729-883. An old house nostalgically decorated with family memorabilia, and a tiny, charming garden for dining in warm weather. The varied appetizers and two or three main dishes enjoy a good reputation. Open 8:30 pm to 1:30 am. Closed Sundays.

Rouga, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 729-934. A few steps from Kolonaki Square, set off on a small cul de sac (*rouga* means lane). Small, 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 *melizanosalata*), 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 traditional rural taverna with a large selection of appetizers and broils. Open daily from 8:30 pm to 1:30 am.

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

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

TAVERNAS WITH MUSIC

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

Asterias, Folegandrou 41, (Patissia area), Tel. 845-817. Asterias (meaning star fish) is one of the few remaining charming, small tavernas with soft unamplified music and singing, and old-fashioned tasselled lamps and wrought-iron fixtures suspended from the thatched ceiling. Acceptable food. Music starts around 10:30 pm and continues until the wee hours. Open daily from 8:30 pm.

Belle Maison, Fokeas 6, Platia Victoria, (Patissia area), Tel. 881-9830. The Troubadors of Athens settle themselves at a table midst the customers, sipping their retsina and singing a variety of well-known hits from the past and present to the accompaniment of guitars. For nostalgia and quiet and good singing it's a must. The food is only so-so, the prices moderate. Daily after 10 pm.

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

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

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

Laleousa, on the National Road (Platanou at the 15th kilometre, near Kifissias), Tel. 801-3627. The ever-popular singer, Toni Maroudas, specializes in nostalgia and honest-to-goodness performing at this country-style taverna with a cosy atmosphere that includes flokati-covered sofas. Fairly good food. Expensive. Entertainers include Maro Dimitriou, Phyllis Laskari and the Odysseus Komi Orchestra. From 9 pm to the wee hours.

Lito, Flessa and Tripodon, Plaka, Tel. 322-0388. Pleasant rustic surroundings, acceptable food, and entertainment by Lakis Tsilianos and Katerina Papadimitriou.

Myrtia, Markou Mousouri 35, Tel. 701-2276. Excellent cuisine with pleasant music. The vast array of entrees, presented in ritual order for your inspection, include cold and hot appetizers and *pites*. Gourmands may choose stuffed chicken or roast lamb with lemon sauce as a main course. Highly recommended. Prices moderately high. Daily 9 pm to the wee hours. Closed Sundays.

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

To 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. 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

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KOUTOUKIA

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

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

Kottarou, Agias Sofias 43 (behind the Larissis railway station), Tel. 513-2124. An unmarked door leads down a few steps to Kyrios Vassilis's establishment begun in 1924 by his parents who were poultry merchants in the Central Market. Hence the name which means 'the wife of the chicken man'. The fare now includes charcoal broiled veal and lamb chops, codfish with garlic sauce (*skordalia*), and excellent *retsina*. Daily 8:30 to 1 am.

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

O Sesoulas (The Scooper), Athanasiou Diakou 17, Peristeri. Frequented by the neighbourhood's regulars and Athenian gourmands willing to track it down (which requires perseverance or a well-informed taxi driver). Cutlery is provided only for salads. Mr. Scooper, stationed next to his broiler, counts heads as they enter and arbitrarily decides the correct portions for his customers. The surprisingly tasty and succulent results are scooped onto your table (no plates) accompanied by salad and *feta* (on plates) and *retsina* (with tumblers). Open from 8 pm

O Sotiris, Loukareos 41 and Kalvou (off Leof. Alexandras opposite the former site of the Averoff prison), Tel. 642-0417. Opened in 1897 by Sotiris's father on the ground floor of his grocery store, it is now a 'split-level' enterprise that includes the basement and first floor. Sotiris presides over the wall-to-wall hubbub and his wife Eleni cooks. No frills, no broils, just exceptionally tasty (one hundred percent) veal, pork and chicken stews, casseroles and roasts, at nostalgically low prices. Open daily from 8:30 pm.

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.

Apotosos, Venizelou 10, in the arcade, Tel. 363-7046. Probably the oldest *ouzeri* in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, *saganaki* (fried cheese — worth tasting),

salami from the island of Lefkas. Daily except Sundays 11 am to 4:30 pm and 7 pm to 11:30 pm.

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

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

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

MUSIC AND DANCE

Annabella, Agios Kosmas (West airport), Tel. 981-1164, 981-1124. Dancing to the latest disco hits in a cosmopolitan setting. Cover charge 190 Drs., drinks 100 Drs.

Le Figaro, Levendi 3, Kolonaki, Tel. 728-627. Chic, old-world touches at this cleverly-decorated lively discothèque with the latest music. Expansive bar and snacks. Open 10 pm.

The Jazz Club, Ragava Square, Plaka, Tel. 324-8056. In a quiet spot off-the-beaten-Plaka-track, enter another world where no visas are required to enjoy the mellow jazz. Live sessions on Tues., Wed. and Sun. Recorded jazz, blues and rock on other nights, with occasional appearances by visiting groups. Drinks 70 Drs. Open 9 pm to 2 am.

Nine Muses, Akademias 43, Tel. 604-260, 601-877. A fashionable discothèque sporting black walls red tablecloths dim lights and a good selection of music. Excellent food, attentive service. From 9:30 pm

Nine Plus Nine, Agras 5, Stadium area, Tel. 722-317. A chic discothèque adjacent to the luxury restaurant. Orange — hued and mirrored decor. Drinks only. Open daily from 10 pm.

On the Rocks, 30th kilometre on Athens-Sounion Rd., Tel. 897-1763. Dancing by the sea to a live orchestra and singers with the latest pop hits. Cover charge 170 Drs., Sat. 210 Drs.

BOITES

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

Diagonios, Adrianou 111, Tel. 323-3644. Haris Alexiou, Anna Vissi, Vasilis Papakonstantinou, and Kostas Matzopoulos have put together a lively show, full of new and old songs, a variety of rebetika, pop, and laiko music. Shows 10 pm and midnight.

Medusa, Dionisiou Areopagitou and Makri 2, Plaka, Tel. 921-8272. The performers include Marinos, Tania Tsanaklidou, Dimitris

Psarianos, Sofia Christou, Natasna, and Stavros Tsakos with songs composed by Hadjidakis, Nikos Gatsos and Moutsis.

Zoom, Kydathineon 37, Plaka, Tel. 322-5920. Marinella, the superstar of Greek-superstars, with Dakis, George Polychroniadis, The Athenians, George and Nikos Tzavaras, Zafirou and others.

Zygos, Kydathineon 22, Tel. 322-5595. Vicky Moscholiou, Greece's leading *laiko* singer, is appearing for the fifth season at this popular Plaka boîte. She is joined by Pop singer Elpida, Gaganourakis with Cretan songs and lyra, folk-singer Kosta Karalis, and the Kay Holden Dancers. Shows daily and on Sundays at 10 pm; Saturdays at 9:30 and 12:00. Closed Mondays.

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

THESSALONIKI

Ciao, Ciao, Vogatsikou 6, Tel. 225-152. Nice Spanish decor and pizza, spaghetti, omelettes, etc. at moderate prices.

Dionysos, Panorama-Hortiati. Recently opened with an excellent chef and service. Moderately high prices.

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

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

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

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

Olympos Naousa, Vas. Konstantinou 5, Tel. 275-715. another must for visitors. The service is dependably quick even during the noon rush. A large variety of dishes including fried mussels. Moderate prices.

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

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

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

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

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

Riva, Promenou Kosomila. Newly opened. Specialties include shrimp and bacon, canelloni with spinach. Generally good food at moderate prices.

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



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Eastertime

THAT Easter—called in Greek *pascha*, from the Hebrew word for passover, or *lambri*, which means brightness—coincides with a rebirth in nature is not accidental, of course. Since time immemorial mankind has surrounded the coming of spring with mystical associations. The earth is wet and fertile after the winter rains, the grasses lush, the trees in bloom, the weather occasionally temperamental but usually gentle and beckoning people out of doors. The major celebration in Greece—religious or secular—it is a time of reunions. Greeks abroad dream of coming home for Easter—and many do—while the majority of city-dwellers return to their own villages, or travel to the provinces and the islands.

The countryside, isolated in winter, comes to life with the return of children and grandchildren, relatives and friends, as well as strangers and tourists from larger towns and cities. The heads of households burst into activity with a new-found sense of importance—shopping for food is usually a male domain—and the bartering for the best spring lamb, essential to a proper Easter feast, begins as the holiday approaches. Villages ring with greetings and announcements of arrivals and the telephone operator becomes the centre of information on coming and goings.

Easter in Greece, to a greater extent than its counterpart in the Western world in terms of religious and social significance, is preceded by a prolonged period characterized by celebrations and traditions. It begins with *apokries*—similar to Mardi Gras but strung out over several weeks—progresses to Clean Monday, which marks the end of the revelry and heralds the forty days of Lent and another series of religious customs, and leads to Holy Week which culminates in the midnight service on Easter Eve.

The religious aspects of Holy Week are taken less seriously today although the pious in the cities and most people in the provinces still approach them with sobriety. All Greeks, however, lay claim to the traditions. Militant atheists will attend church services, and at least one

active communist of our acquaintance is a psalm singer at a small church near his home. (He is very proud of the fact that he knows the entire liturgy by heart.)

Holy Week is marked by the strictest fasting of the Lenten period, which includes abstaining even from the normally indispensable olive oil, and a multiple of services rich with poetry and music. Good Friday is a national day of mourning. Flags throughout the country are lowered to half mast, bells toll throughout the day, and churches are



draped in black. Women and children arrive at the churches to decorate the heavily-carved Holy Table crowned by a dome-like construction. The icon of Christ in death—called the *epitafios* from which the procession takes its name—is placed on the sepulchre and that evening is carried through the streets in a sombre procession—accompanied by the highest ranking clergy, government officials, and an honour guard of soldiers, their rifles pointing to the ground.

The presence of soldiers and the pronounced militaristic tone of the major procession in Athens, which begins at the Cathedral and winds around Constitution Square, is disconcerting to many visitors. But, as we noted, Easter brings together a myriad of traditions and the military is a part of Greek tradition. The beautiful dirge-like hymn that is sung during the

procession begins with the words “All generations with a hymn to your burial praise thee my Christ”. (Today, the chanting is usually interrupted at intervals by military bands playing Beethoven’s Funeral March.)

Customs on Holy Saturday vary from area to area but in most parts of Greece people begin to gather at churches before midnight. Athenians visiting the provinces often arrive in a jubilant mood to the distress of local parishioners who consider a sober demeanour to be appropriate to the occasion as the churches are darkened and candles are snuffed out in anticipation of the resurrection.

How dramatic these moments are depends largely on the officiating priest’s sense of theatre, the timing of the elders responsible for dimming and raising the lights at the appropriate moment, and the mood of the congregation. At midnight the priest emerges from the dark recesses of the altar carrying three glowing tapers and chanting “Come receive light”, and the light is passed from candle to candle among the parishioners. The priest then leads everyone out of doors where by tradition the resurrection is celebrated. (Despite official decrees every year, this is still accompanied in most areas by the explosions of firecrackers.) Although a beautiful mass now begins, most people return home to break the fast with *mageritsa*—the traditional Easter soup. The lighted candles are carried with them to light the flame in the altars at home. Sunday is a day of feasting and by Monday most people begin the journey home, and the countryside grows once more quiet as villagers return to their normal routines.

Dog Days

WHEN we read that the Ministry of Agriculture had acquired several hundred “special” rifles and pistols which will knock unconscious or painlessly liquidate stray dogs, we promptly ran over to the home of our young friend the Canine Lover who has for some years now waged a relentless, private campaign to enlighten

ten his fellow countrymen about kindness to animals.

Our concern was two-fold. We wondered first of all if the members of the "special service", which according to the news reports will be created "to implement the program", will be able to distinguish between strays, which might well be better off out of misery, and pets, which may have gotten loose from loving masters. Second, will members of this special force respond with equanimity to the sight of any dog, since dogs are universally feared in Greece as a result of careful indoctrination from childhood?

As any dog walker in Athens can confirm, the most civilized of individuals may become rabid in the presence of a dog, and it is not unusual to see the fiercest of men leap into a doorway or cringe with terror at the approach of a Chihuahua or take hysterical flight at the sight of a Doberman on a leash a block away. Weapon-toting, anti-stray-dog militiamen might well become a little jittery and trigger happy, perhaps even directing their fire at dog lovers such as our young friend, if they are not deprogrammed.

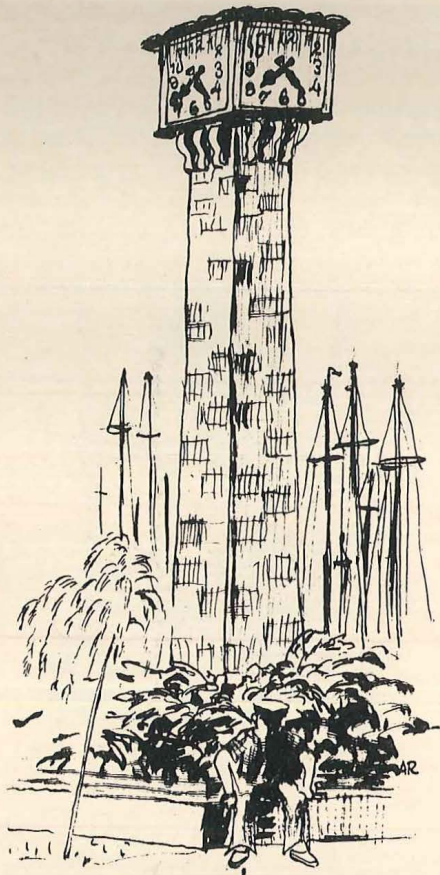
We never got a chance to discuss this and other weighty questions because when we arrived at his flat on Kolonaki Square we were told that our young friend had just set off with his two dogs for a stroll. We knew that a major target in his indoctrination campaign was one of the Kolonaki Square watchmen, on guard much of the day from early in the morning until after dusk.

We have never been quite clear as to what the watchman's official duties are, or, indeed, if they are official. According to some, he's actually a gardener. According to others, he is merely a self-proclaimed guard. From experience we know that most of Greece's squares — *platias* — have an official or ex-officio caninephobe in vigilant attendance. The one at Kolonaki Square devotes most of his energies to berating dogs and their owners and driving them off with a flurry of threats. Indeed, the appearance of a dog and master approaching the square is enough to lure him away from his other avocation, philosophical discourses with the square's regular habitués, the kiosk owners, or the bored cleaning women in attendance at the underground lavatories that grace Athens' chicest *platia*.

Our young friend's protracted dispute with the watchman — which has usually consisted of our friend explaining that dogs are man's best friends and the watchman retorting that they were a

threat to humanity and the grass — had nearly led to blows in the past, and so we were somewhat concerned when after an hour he failed to return.

We hastened down to the square but all was quiet there. In fact, peculiarly quiet. There was the usual movement of people cutting through the square, a group of students gathered across from the British Council, but no sign of our friend, his dogs, the watchman or the regular bench sitters. We hastened back to the flat and waited uneasily until our



friend finally returned looking somewhat shaken, and confirmed our fears.

He had been arrested. It seems that as he approached the square that day the watchman was temporarily absorbed in advising the photographer who periodically sets up his ancient camera on a tripod and for a fee photographs passersby, but not so absorbed that he did not spot the dogs prowling in the gardens. Descending on our friend with a volley of expletives, he ordered him to remove himself and his dogs from the park.

Our friend stoically chose to stand firm and begin his proselytizing, launching into what he described as a "reasoned, scientific" discourse about fertilizers and how dogs provide nutrition to plants. The watchman was

unimpressed and replied that they were filthy beasts spreading infection. Our friend pointedly noted that his dogs were inoculated against just about every disease known to canines and, furthermore, he emphasized, they were bathed at regular intervals. The watchman interpreted this last remark as a personal insult and became even more enraged, demanding to know who our friend thought he was, the Prime Minister?

By then the square's regulars — dog haters to a man — had gathered around to observe. Our friend replied that his name was not Karamanlis, nor was it Papandreou but that he was an ordinary citizen with rights, too. Well, came the response to this bit of arrogance, are we to understand that you do not approve of the Prime Minister or the Opposition Leader? Compulsively addicted to the truth, our friend pondered this for a moment and then confessed that in fact he did not like either of them.

Before he could expound on his rather convoluted political views which would have won him the wrath of supporters of all parties from the Left to the Right, a commotion of indignation broke out and the police were sent for. Our friend and his dogs were led off to the local station, with the watchman and other witnesses bringing up the rear while muttering that it was high time young people were taught to show more respect.

At the police station, the officer in charge informed him that the penalty for insulting the authorities was six months in jail. His protests of innocence were drowned out by the chorus of approval from his accusers who, vigorously nodding their heads, gave full vent to their fecund imaginations, unwittingly saving our young friend's skin: in the process of embellishing their accounts, they succeeded in giving birth to several contradictory accounts and began arguing with each other as to what precisely he had said.

After an hour of pandemonium during which the witnesses heatedly disputed each other, the officer in charge loudly announced that he would see that justice was done and that the young man would pay for his disrespect. Dismissing the witnesses, he led our friend to another room, and after a safe interval released him, admonishing him not to indulge in political discussions.

We were about to tell our young friend about the new regulations but decided to suppress the impulse. There was the danger that his next foray into the ranks of the anti-dog forces might lead to a major international incident.

THE NEW INCENTIVES

AFTER World War II, a series of incentives were introduced to encourage Greek and foreign investments in industry, mining and tourist enterprises, particularly when located in Greece's less developed provinces. They provided more favourable terms in the areas of taxation, bank credits and exports. A slackening of investment activity in the past two years —by no means limited to Greece— which has coincided with the expiration of legislation governing certain incentives recently led the Government to undertake a wide-scale revision of the incentives system. The revisions will affect investments in industry, handicrafts, tourism and agriculture and for the first time, will encourage the relocation of labour. The new legislation to be tabled in Parliament will be retroactive from the beginning of this year continuing through 1982.

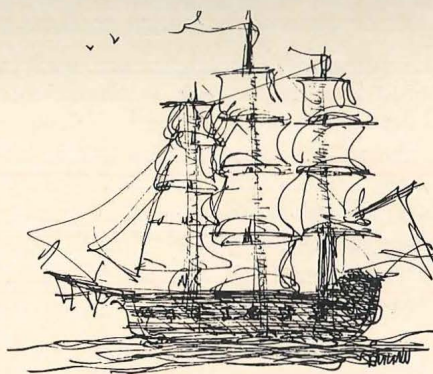
In addition to the rapid and rational development of the economy, and the stimulation and proper channelling of private investment activity, the revised system has two principal targets: the country's intensive preparation for accession to the European Economic Community (EEC) and the decentralization of economic activity through regional development. The new incentives, incidentally, are expected to be in line with EEC practice in similarly less developed areas of the Community.

For purposes of regional development, in the areas of industry, handicrafts, and mining, the country remains divided into five previously-established incentive zones. These range from the highly-developed Greater Athens area (Zone A) to the least developed area (Zone E), which includes the northeastern provinces near the Turkish border and the islands in the eastern Aegean Sea. For purposes of tourist development, the country is divided into three zones. Greater incentives are offered to enterprises locating outside the Greater Athens area and in the least developed provinces. The following are details of the new incentives system:—

Industry: Direct coverage of part of the cost of fixed investments will be provided to stimulate the modernization and development of industry. This sum will be refunded to the State at the rate of regular depreciation of fixed assets after a two-year grace period; that is, two years after the commence-

ment of production. In Zone D, the State may cover up to 35% of the cost of investment and in Zone E up to 50%. Alternatively, investors in Zones D and E may invite the State to participate in the share capital of the enterprises involved with non-voting common shares and with the private shareholders retaining the right to repurchase government-held stock within ten years. This in effect amounts to an interest-free loan.

For the first time, the State may also directly cover part of the cost of fixed investments of industrial and mining enterprises in all zones of the country:—



— For reduction of environmental pollution, the State will assume up to 50% of the cost.

— For reduction of energy consumption, up to 35% of the cost.

— For establishment of research and development laboratories, up to 50% of the cost.

— For relocation from Zone A to Zones C, D or E, or to the industrial parks of the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETVA) in Zone B, up to 50% of the cost.

The existing incentives governed by Law 289/1976 will remain in force and enterprises may choose between this or the new system of investment grants. Law 289/1976 is being improved through a reduction of stamp taxes on loans and an extension of subsidies on loan interest rates for loan applications filed through the end of 1982.

Tax deductions on part of the cost of industrial and handicraft investments in Zone B, which expired at the end of 1977, are being extended as follows: Investments carried out through 1982 will be allowed deductions at the rate of 50% on profits of the same, or carried

over to the following years until 1987 and until 60% of the profits are covered every year. The same benefits will be applicable to industrial enterprises now active in Zone A which make investments in the ETVA industrial parks located in Zone B.

The subsidization of interest rates on drachma loans for investments, which expired at the end of 1977, is being extended for applications submitted through the end of 1982 as follows:—

— For loans contracted for investments carried out in ETVA industrial parks of Zone B, the subsidies will amount to one percentage unit for bank loans and up to 1.5 units for bond loans.

— If the investments are carried out in Zone C, the above subsidies will amount to 1.5 percentage units for bank loans and to two units for bond loans. Mining enterprises can also benefit from these subsidies.

— If the investments are carried out in Zone D, the subsidies will be three percentage units for bank loans and 3.5 units for bond issues.

— In the event that these investments are carried out in the ETVA industrial parks of Zones C and D, the above subsidies of interest rates increase by one percentage unit.

Another regulation which expired in 1977 will be extended. This was the option given to industrial and handicraft enterprises to deduct from their gross income the total value of raw materials purchased from enterprises in zones subject to reduced turnover tax.

Marble extracting companies, regardless of their location, enjoy the same incentives as mining enterprises. Other regional development incentives (such as tax deductions, additional depreciation, etc.) which have not expired will remain in force.

Small industry and handicrafts. Small and medium-sized industries and handicrafts which up until now could claim only those tax deductions decreed by Law 3213/1955 (which was in effect until 1967), and incentives provided under Law 289/1976, which concerned Zone E, will benefit from the new incentives. Such enterprises, regardless of their location and of the category of their accounting books, may now deduct from their taxable profits the value of investments (excluding the value of land) which contribute to productive

activity and which are to be carried out until 1982. In particular: Enterprises established in Zone A and meeting the above conditions may deduct from taxable profits 30% of the value of investment until they cover annually a maximum of 40% of taxable profits made until 1987. Similarly, in Zone B the respective percentages are 50% and 60%, in Zones C and D, they are 120% and 100% respectively, and in Zone E they are 175% and 100% respectively.

Finally, the procedures for financing small industries and handicraft enterprises are being revised as follows:—

— Maximum credits to each enterprise are being raised from Drs. 12,000,000 to Drs. 20,000,000.

— Banks may require collateral guarantee only for that part of credits not covered by State guarantees.

— State guarantees will fluctuate from 100% on credits up to Drs. 300,000; 80% on credits of Drs. 300,000 to 1,500,000; and 60% on credits exceeding Drs. 1,500,000. In Zone D, the State guarantees beyond Drs. 1,500,000 can go up to 70% and in Zone E up to 80%. In these two zones financing can go up to 75% or 80% respectively for fixed investment.

— Commercial banks are authorized to extend small sums (under Drs. 300,000

for working capital and under Drs. 600,000 for fixed assets) without permission from the Government's Currency Committee.

Agriculture. Locally made or imported farm machinery is entirely exempt from all import duties or other dues, including turnover tax and stamp tax. Such exemption, however, does not apply to farm machinery imported from third countries, to which the EEC's outer tariff schedule applies. Existing subsidies to farmers for the purchase of farm machinery (which in certain cases go up to 50% of their value) continue to remain in force.

Exports of industrial produce. Measures are underway to facilitate such exports and reduce some of the costs borne by export enterprises. This includes increasing the advance from 50% to 80% on the refund of interest rates paid by such enterprises and a simplification of the refund procedure.

Tourism. The right to tax-free deductions on the value of investments made by hotel enterprises in Tourist Zone B, which expired at end of 1977, is being extended as follows: Enterprises carrying out investments through 1982 may deduct 50% from taxable profits earned during the same or subsequent years until they cover 60% of profits

every year. The same right will be enjoyed by hotel enterprises of Tourist Zone A for investments made in Tourist Zone B.

The right to carry forward losses sustained in one year from the profits of the next five years, which expired at the end of 1977, is being extended indefinitely.

The right to deduct a percentage of gross revenue in order to cover advertising expenditures abroad, which expired at the end of 1977, is also being extended.

Creation of major economic units. Incentives provided under L.D. 1297/1972 which expired at the end of 1977, are extended until the end of 1982 with the following improvements:—

— Merged enterprises may contribute one or more of their sections to a new enterprise before the lapse of five years without loss of tax exemptions. Previously the incentive was applicable only after five years.

— The lease of part of real estate offered will be permitted before the lapse of five years as well as its sale but with simultaneous substitution with other fixed assets of the same value contributing to the enterprise's productive activity.

— Depreciation to be deducted from taxable income and taken into consideration for the determination of the cost of items produced will be calculated on the undepreciated value of fixed assets contributed to the new enterprise formed by merger.

Relocation of skilled labour. To encourage decentralization and regional development, the following special incentives are being instituted for the first time:—

— Priority housing loans are granted to those established in industrial parks of Zones C, D and E after a stay of two years in these areas.

— A relocation subsidy of up to Drs. 30,000 and a rent subsidy of Drs. 1,500 to 3,500 monthly for up to two years will be paid to those established in the aforementioned areas.

— Transportation facilities and new housing units for personnel will be created in these areas.

Additional incentives promised include improvement of local administration in the provinces, simplification of bureaucratic procedures and the immediate extension of basic services, such as electricity, telephone and telex communications and other infrastructure services.

—ANTONY M. ECONOMIDES

INCENTIVE ZONES FOR INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS AND MINING

ZONE A

Province of Attica, which includes Athens, Piraeus and surrounding municipalities with the exception of Lavrion.

ZONE B

Provinces of Boeotia, Corinth and Thessaloniki, Halkis in Euboea province and Lavrion in Attica province.

ZONE C

Province of Achaia, Argolis, Elia, Iraklion, Imathia, Kozani, Karditsa, Corfu, Kavala (except Thassos island), Lassithion, Larissa, Magnissia (except North Sporades islands), Euboea (except Halkis), Rethymnon, Pieria, Trikala, Fthiotis, Fokis, Hania, and Halkidiki; and the island of Mykonos in Cyclades province.

ZONE D

Provinces of Aitolia-Akarnania, Arcadia, Arta, Grevena, Drama, Evrytania, Zakynthos, Thesprotia, Ioannina, Kastoria, Cephalonia, Kilkis, Cyclades (except the island of Mykonos), Laconia, Lefkas, Messinia, Pella, Preveza, Serres, Florina, the island of Thassos in Kavala province and North Sporades islands in Magnissia province.

ZONE E

Provinces of Evros, Rodopi, Xanthi, Hios, Lesvos, Samos and Dodecanese.

INCENTIVE ZONES FOR TOURISM

ZONE A

Provinces not otherwise included in Zones B and C.

ZONE B

Provinces of Preveza, Thesprotia, Aitolia-Akarnania, Messina, Arcadia, Cyclades (except the island of Mykonos, Laconia, the islands of the Ionian Sea (except Corfu), the islands of Skyros, Kythira and North Sporades (except Skiathos), and the southern seaside and province of Sitia on the island of Crete.

ZONE C

Provinces of Evros, Rodopi, Xanthi, Hios, Lesvos, Samos and Dodecanese (except the island of Rhodes).



GREECE — IN A NUTTY SHELL

NOW THAT April is here and the tourists will start coming in droves to our country, I think I should beg the forbearance of our regular readers and devote this page to a short rundown on what Greece is all about.

The Land: Greece is a mountainous country of about forty thousand square miles. If you flattened it out there would be no Mont Parnes and no casino. So it stays mountainous. The islands cover another ten thousand square miles or so. If you flattened them out there would be no Aegean Sea and one of the disputes with Turkey would be automatically resolved. As a matter of fact, I have it from the highest authority that a bulldozer salesman from Atlas Copco was staying at the same hotel as Prime Minister Karamanlis at Montreux and spent two hours with him before he flew back to Athens.

Athens is the capital of Greece. It is a charming city with sprawling suburbs

composed of one- and two-story concrete villas painted in every shade of yellow, green, red and blue. Their flat roofs are topped by delightful outcrops of reinforcing steel rods and spindly television aerials. The male inhabitants spend most of their time in cars and buses, stalled in traffic jams all along the broad avenues of the downtown area. This is a great relief for the housewives who do not have to start cooking lunch until three or four p.m. and can watch Dr. Kildare, Ben Casey, and Bonanza on noontime television at their leisure.

The monotony of the mountains that surround Athens has been ingeniously broken by large gashes on the mountainsides made by quarrymen who have exposed the essential qualities and beauty of the bedrock for all to see. One mountain in particular, Penteli in the north, has been transformed into a fascinating moonscape which stands ready for the first re-make of 2001 —



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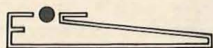
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The People: The Greeks have a great love and craving for carbon monoxide. Since this commodity is found in its greatest concentration in Athens, Piraeus, Thessaloniki, Patras, and Volos, half the population of nine million has flocked to these cities, leaving the other half in the countryside or the islands to sit in cafés and amble over to the post office once a month to collect the cheques sent to them by relatives working in Germany or on merchant ships.

A few hardy peasants still insist on growing wheat, cotton, and tobacco, and picking a few olives to go with their ouzo, but they are a dying race. Their extinction is being hastened by the introduction of the tractor into Greek farm life. Often such vehicles overturn, spilling occupants into irrigation canals, down ravines, or on to the asphalt where they are subsequently run over by lorries with no lights and no brakes. There is, however, little concern over this state of affairs since Greece will soon join the Common Market and nobody will have to work anymore.

Imports and Exports: Greece's main imports are scotch whisky and bananas. Its main exports are university students and sick people who go to London to have their adenoids removed. The trip and other costs amount to less than one visit to a Greek doctor. And if they can smuggle through customs about a half-dozen summer dresses from Marks and Spencer, they can even make a profit.

The Economy: The Greek economy is one of the most remarkable in the world. It enables an office clerk, who earns nine thousand drachmas per month and supports a wife and two children, to buy a car that may cost anywhere from two hundred to four hundred thousand drachmas, and to eat out every night. He will also manage to scrape up another million drachmas or so to buy a small apartment for his daughter's dowry. Top economists from all over the world visit Greece to study this phenomenon but none have found the answer. Indeed, most of them stay on and make their own pile in this country as advisors to the government or to some multinational company that makes toothpaste in Peristeri.

The History: Greek history has always been glorious. If there are any bits of it that are not so glorious, nobody talks about them. At first sight, you may wonder how the ancient Greeks got anything done when you see their statues. Most of them had no arms and

quite a few had no heads either. Yet they built the most marvelous piece of architecture in the world — the Parthenon which stands proudly on the Acropolis. It seems a bit worse for the wear these days, what with a Venetian admiral blowing up a Turkish powder magazine on the site, Lord Elgin heisting the sculptures and the Athens gasworks polluting the surrounding area, but it still looks good during the Sound and Light show.

The ancient Greeks also produced such outstanding thinkers as Archimedes who discovered that if you fill your bath to the brim, the water you displace when you enter it will make a terrible mess on the floor; Pythagoras who discovered that a squaw sitting on a hippopotamus hide is equal to the sons of the squaws on the other two hides, or something like that, and Diogenes who went around with a lighted lantern in broad daylight "looking for an honest man". He never found him and you wouldn't today either, not even with a ten thousand-watt arc lamp.

Alexander the Great was another glorious figure in Greek history but present-day Greeks will never forgive him for dying so young and allowing his empire to crumble before it could leave an indelible stamp on history as the Romans did with Ben-Hur and Charlton Heston or the British with gin and lime and the Bengal Lancers.

The Byzantine Empire is a consolation of some kind but that has also never been forgiven for allowing Constantinople to fall into the hands of the Turks — the beginning of Greek woes to this day.

The Mythology: Greek mythology has the uncanny habit of turning out to be history after all. Until Heinrich Schliemann dug up the ruins of Mycenae and Troy, everybody thought Homer's *Iliad* was a fairy tale. Now we know that the Greeks did indeed launch a thousand ships with the face of Helen of Troy — a technical feat that has not been equalled, or indeed repeated to this day.

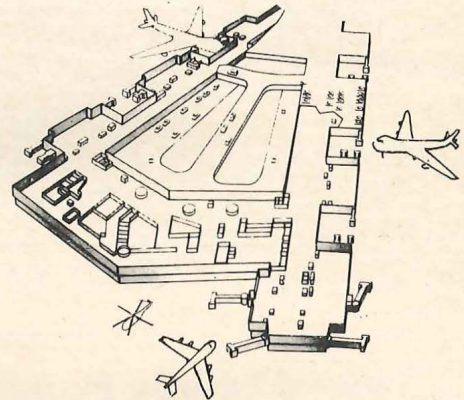
And who is to say that some future archaeological find will not prove that the Olympian gods did exist in some distant corridor of time? Their antics, as they have been handed down to us, are indeed human enough to warrant it. But the greatest myth of all, and one that is being assiduously cultivated by the National Tourist Organization abroad, is that you can live or spend a holiday more cheaply in Greece than anywhere else in Europe. No archaeological find will ever, ever substantiate that fairy story.

—ALEC KITROEFF

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THE GOULANDRIS MUSEUM

UNDER fragrant cedars and pines on Mount Lykavitos, a few steps from the paved paths, one still comes upon flower-covered slopes blue with grape hyacinths or sprinkled with cow vetch and tiny pinks. Were it not for the constant din of Athens traffic rising from below, one might imagine it to be the countryside, and contemplate what it must have been like before the encroachment of apartment buildings which now cover Lykavitos's flanks almost to the top.

Concern with the environment is no longer novel, but fifteen years ago it was. It was then that Angelos and Niki Goulandris became concerned about the fate of Greece's rich flora and decided to do something about its preservation. The natural sciences had long been neglected in Greece. With few exceptions, zoology began and ended in the fourth century B.C. with Aristotle. In botany, the researches of Theophrastos, a pupil and collaborator of Aristotle, led to important contributions. In the second century A.D. Dioscorides identified six hundred plants and his system of plant classification and his book, *Materia medica*, remained the authoritative sources in both the East and the West for centuries. But a Dark Age lay between

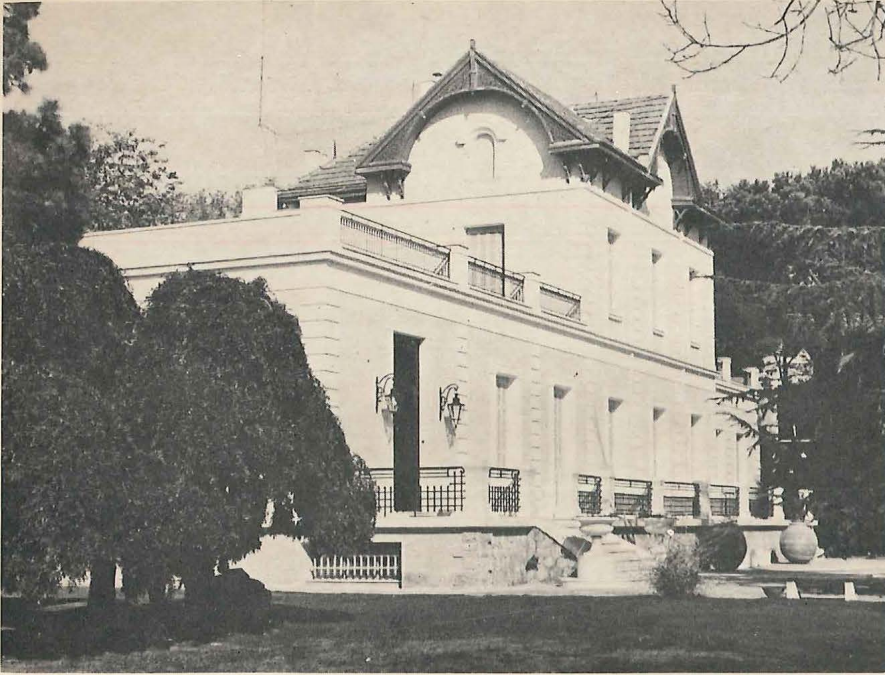
their contributions and the eighteenth century when naturalists from abroad, most of them travellers from England, resumed such studies.

When the Goulandris Natural History Museum in Kifissia opened to the public in 1974, few realized that ten years had been devoted to its preparation. The interval was a significant one and typifies the spirit that pervades the institution: a concept of perfection and a desire to do things right is apparent. The exhibitions may seem small in scale if compared to those of other, more-famous natural history museums, but great attention has been given to their quality.

How does one begin to establish a museum? In the case of the Goulandris, it was a private endeavour. Angelos and Niki Goulandris, both of whom studied political science, have always maintained many varied interests in the arts and sciences. (Niki Goulandris is an artist with a particular interest in flower painting, a challenging and highly intricate art in which she has won international acclaim. "This is the best thing I can do in life," she says, showing me an exquisite watercolour of a crocus. It was in 1964 that Angelos Goulandris, concerned about the environment and wishing to foster a

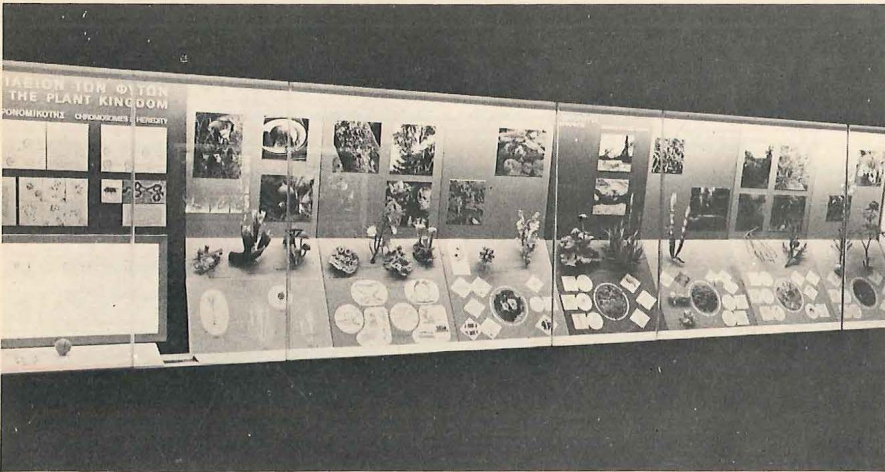
reverence for the gifts of nature, first conceived the idea of a museum of natural history which did not then exist in Greece. The university owned collections, but they were not open to the public. "The next ten years were the best," says Niki Goulandris during a conversation in her book-lined office behind the Museum building. "We only collected."

The Goulandris assembled a small staff of scientists, advisers, collectors, and a designer, most of whom still work with them today. Greek and foreign botanists and naturalists were invited to participate in the preparation and extension of the collections. Complete private collections were acquired, either purchased by or donated to the Museum. Soon the work expanded into marine zoology, ornithology, entomology, palaeontology, and mineralogy. The search was begun for a large building, one that could house the collections and provide sufficient exhibition space. The former residence of the Retsina family on Levidou Street in Kifissia was bought in 1964, and after extensive restoration and remodelling of the handsome, spacious neo-classical building, it was opened to the public in 1974. The Museum's aims are twofold: to provide a research centre for



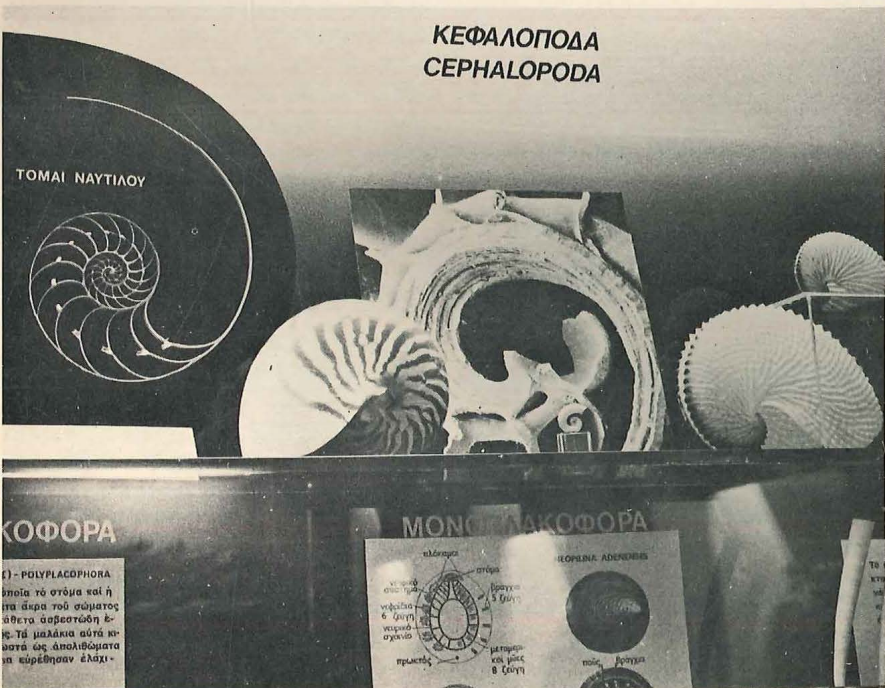
The Goulandris Museum. The handsome neo-classical building was opened to the public in 1974.

MARGOT GRANITSAS



A display case in the Botany Gallery.

MARGOT GRANITSAS



Shells, photographs, and drawings from the mollusc collection. The objects are intricately lit in attractive displays and carefully labelled.

scientists specializing in the natural resources of Greece and the Mediterranean area, and to disseminate information.

Most mornings the Museum's grounds are dotted with blue-smocked school children and one is not surprised to learn that in 1977, out of more than twenty-six thousand visitors, almost twenty thousand were school children. The educational aims of the Museum are well illustrated by the first exhibit the visitor comes upon, the Botany Gallery. Panels on one wall of the long room illustrate the basic rhythm in plant life. Photosynthesis, growth, reproduction and heredity are explained with the help of meticulously executed drawings, photographs, and models of basic plant species.

Although the Botany Gallery was prepared in collaboration with specialists from the British Museum of Natural History (with whom strong links are maintained), all the other exhibits were designed and prepared locally. All are striking in their design: the Insect Gallery, with backlit schematic drawings; the Mollusc Gallery, presented in two small rooms, with its intricately-lit, delicate shells on lucite stands. The descriptions, in Greek and English, are clear, a fact not to be taken lightly in local museums, where illustrations or legends, when they exist, are sometimes to be found taped or thumb-tacked to the walls. These and other details are largely due to attention to detail and constant supervision. Mrs. Goulandris recounts how, in their first publishing venture, they looked over the engravers' work with a magnifying glass, checking on every line and shade.

Petros Zambelis, a graphic designer who has been associated with the Goulandris for nearly twenty years, works with a staff of six when preparing exhibits. Their current major project is planning the galleries which will be housed in the new wing now under construction. The new facility will house the Museum's entomological collection, and provide a more expanded area for the extensive collection of molluscs and the thirteen hundred stuffed birds in the ornithological collection. The various species of birds will be presented in dioramas reconstructing their natural habitat. The mineralogical and palaeontological collections, fairly recent additions to the Museum, will find their place in the new wing as well.

Although a variety of private collections, containing such things as plants, shells and minerals, were acquired over the years, systematic field surveys were undertaken by the



The Herbarium. The Museum's centre of scientific research, it contains more than two-hundred-thousand specimens from Greece and the Mediterranean area.



A few of the thirteen hundred stuffed birds in the ornithological collection which will eventually be housed in the new wing of the Museum.

Museum from the time of its inception. Today four members of the staff go on specific expeditions several times a year to collect specimens. The palaeontologist and the geologist on the staff (there are six scientists and their assistants working on a full-time basis at the Museum) do their own collecting. Elli Stamatiadou, a student of K.H. Re-chinger, an Austrian botanist and specialist on Greek flora who was a visiting scholar to the Museum for many years, hikes over the mountains of the Greek mainland and the islands several

times a year. At present efforts are being concentrated on border areas which have thus far hardly been explored botanically. The indispensable Alekos Pesiridis, a specialist in collecting sea plants, shells and minerals, is widely credited with possessing a "magic eye" for spotting specimens while just out walking. Aside from the four permanent collectors, there are contributing collectors residing in various parts of Greece.

The Herbarium, located in the basement of the museum building, is the

centre of scientific research. It has more than two hundred thousand specimens from Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean area catalogued by family, genus and species, with detailed information about their provenance. Preparatory work is now being done to introduce electronic data processing. Specimens are sent out in an extensive exchange program with other herbaria, primarily European, for scientific information.

Adjoining the Herbarium in the basement is the library. Aside from basic reference works, it contains a series of six hundred and fifty international scientific journals. There is also a modern laboratory where various experiments are conducted. As the Museum expands its collections into other fields, local and international specialists are invited to the Museum to work with its staff of scientists for several months of the year. Some of these collaborations have resulted in publications, an area where the Museum expects to expand still further. The *Annales Musei Goulandris* has appeared regularly since 1973. It includes scientific papers by members of the staff and visiting scholars, as well as outside contributions. In addition, the Museum has published two illustrated books: *Wild Flowers of Greece*, with text by the late Dr. Constantine Goulimis and illustrations by Niki Goulandris, and *Orchids of Greece and Cyprus* by Gerd Hermjakob, with colour photographs by the author, a German biologist who lived for eight years in Greece teaching at the Dorpfeld Gymnasium in Maroussi. The



Angelos and Niki Goulandris.



Flora of Mount Olympus by Arne Strid of the University of Copenhagen, with six hundred colour photographs, is now going to press and *The Shells of the Greek Seas* with approximately two hundred and fifty colour photographs, is being prepared. There are also plans for the publication of a periodical of natural history, in Greek, with a general readership in mind. Other plans include a regular lecture series and study trips for those with a more than casual interest in nature.

Up until now, the Museum has been privately financed. This has included the purchase of the building, the acquisition of collections, the salaries of the staff, and stipends for the scientists. Last year for the first time in the Museum's history one fifth of its budget was met by a contribution from the Ministry of Education.

For Niki and Angelos Goulandris the Museum is an all-absorbing enterprise to which they have dedicated their lives. I found Angelos Goulandris busy coordinating various groups of visiting school children (I had actually mistaken him for a teacher). How many staff members does the Museum now have? "Twenty-five or so," he replied, "plus the two of us, who work for ten." Mrs. Goulandris credits her husband with the concept of the Museum and with "being able to see something in his mind in its finished form, organize it to perfection, and see it through to completion". It is evident that they wish to remain in the background as they have done during their nearly fifteen years of dedicated work. The focus is on the Museum and the work being done there. They perceive their greatest contribution as having filled a gap and contributed to the awareness of a rich heritage about which little is known and which is endangered today. "How can you expect the young people to protect their environment when they know little of the functions of the plants and of the interrelations in nature? When plant names are hardly known, beyond *garifala* [carnations] and *triantaifila* [roses]?" Mrs. Goulandris comments at the conclusion of our long discussion.

Not surprisingly the Museum's guest book includes the most admiring comments from people known the world over for their contributions to natural sciences and conservation—from Jacques Cousteau to Dillon Ripley of the Smithsonian Institution, from the ornithologist Roger Peterson to Luc Hoffman of the World Wild Life Fund.

—MARGOT GRANITSAS

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Industry, Mihalakopoulou 80	770-8615
Interior, Stadiou 27	322-3521
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Labour, Pireos 40	523-3121
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Ministry to the Prime Minister Zalokosta 3	322-7958
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Public Works, Har. Trikoupis 182	361-8311
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Transport & Communication, Xenofontos 13	325-1211
Northern Greece, Diikitirion, Thessaloniki	(031)260-659

EOT (National Tourist Organization)

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

U.N. REPRESENTATIVES

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

EMBASSIES

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Argentina, Vass. Sofias 59	724-753
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Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
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Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	713-039
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Cyprus, Irodou 16	737-883
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Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferis 6	671-0675
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Germany East, Vas. Pavlou 7	672-5160
Germany West, Loukianou 3	724-801
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Ireland, Hilton Hotel, Suite 924	720-201
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Switzerland, Lassiou 2	730-364
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U.S.R., Irodou 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



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Aliens' Bureau	362-8301
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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

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Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club (Mr. P. Baganis)	360-1311
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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
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THE CENTRAL BANK

The Bank of Greece (Central Bank) Venizelou 21 (Mon-Thurs 8-1; Fri 8-1:30)	323-0551
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INVESTMENT BANKS

ETEVA (NIBID), Amalias 14 (Mon-Fri 8-2:30)	324-2651
ETVA, Venizelou 18 (Mon-Fri 9-1)	323-7981
Investment Bank S.A., Omirou 8 (Mon-Fri 8:30-3:30)	323-0214

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Kifissias 230 (8am-7:30 pm)	671-2838

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Kolonaki Sq. (Tues, Thurs, Fri 5:30-7:30)	361-8619
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Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
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Professional Artists Chamber, Mitropoleos 38	323-1230
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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, Stadiou 3	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
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Olympic, Othonos 6	923-2323
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Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
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Syrian Arab, Stadiou 5	324-5872
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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 Peloponnisos (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

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Kalamata	513-4293
Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	831-7158
Karditsa	831-7181
Larissa	831-7109
Levadia - Antikira	831-7173
Nafplion	513-4588
Patras	512-4914
Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	821-3203
Sparta	512-4913
Thebes	831-7179
Tripoli	513-4575
Volos - Almiros - Anhalos	831-7186
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
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SOCIAL/SPORT CLUBS

American Club, Kastri Hotel	801-3971
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
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LOST PROPERTY

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

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS

Athens	321-7056
Suburbs	250-171

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Electricity (24-hr. service)	324-5311
Gas (24-hr. service)	346-3365
Garbage collection	512-9450
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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), Kalithea, Kolonaki, Neo Faleron, Pal. Psyhiko, Ilissia

SATURDAY

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

CHURCHES & SYNAGOGUES

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest

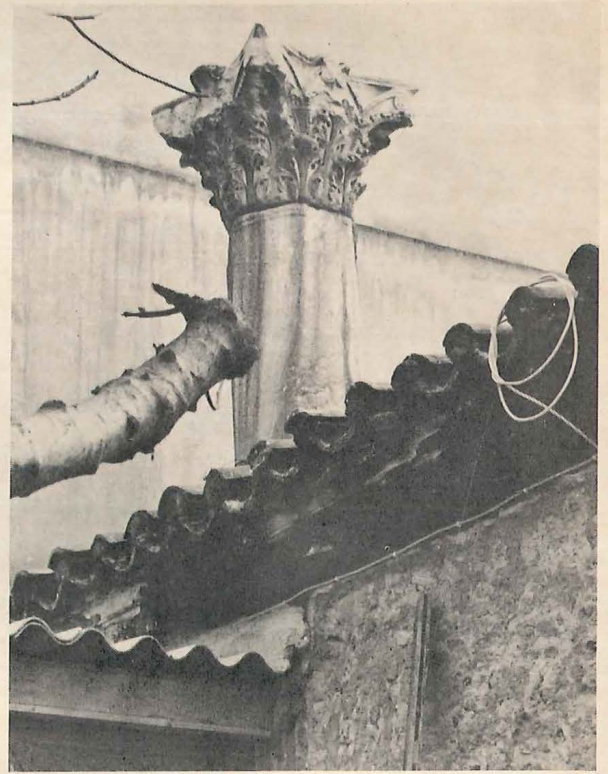
Agia Irini, Aeolou	322-6042
Agios Dimitrios, (Ambelokipi)	646-4315
Agiou Sotiros, Kidathineon	322-4633
Chrisospilliotissa, Aeolou 60	321-6357
Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	322-1308

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, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	451-6564
St. Andrews Protestant American Church, Sina 66	770-7448
St. Pauls (Anglican), Filellinon 29	714-906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon	323-1090
Trinity Baptist, 3 Aristotelous Ano Glyfada	894-9551

PETS

Hellenic Animal Welfare Society (English spoken)	643-5391
Greek Society for the Protection of Animals (pets only)	346-4445
Vet Clinic & Kennels, Iera Odos 77 (English spoken)	346-0360
Vet Clinic, Halkidonas 64, Ambelokipi	770-6489
For the export & import of pets: Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Services, Aeolou 104	321-9871



The tiny chapel of St. John of the Column. The Corinthian capital of the ancient column can be seen protruding from its roof.

The Last Days of A Pillar Cult

HERE WAS a time when people turned with their troubles to gods and goddesses, demi-gods and heroes, saints and angels, but today more and more enlightened non-believers turn to physicians and psychiatrists for help. "More than half of my patients suffer from psychosomatic problems," explained a prominent Athenian physician. "Their parents went to priests, lit a candle, and made a vow in front of the icon of their patron saint. If we only had an institution that could absorb those many patients who no longer believe in the efficacy of prayer."

The extent to which modern life has encroached on age-old traditions is illustrated by the fate of the tiny chapel dedicated to Saint John the Baptist and known as the Shrine of St. John of the Column (*Agios Ioannis stin Kolona*) at 70 Evripidou Street, between Athinas and Menandrou. Built around an ancient column whose Corinthian capital protrudes from its roof, the chapel has been described as a "tiny jewel box set around antiquity". Until recently, many used to visit the chapel, particularly around August 29 the feast of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, and many attached threads to the column believed to cure certain illnesses.

The length of the thread was determined by the width of the waist of

the worshipper who would make the sign of the cross with the thread before the icon of St. John. Then the thread was worn for three days around the waist after which it was removed, taken to the chapel, wound around the column and fastened with wax. This was accompanied by the statement: "As I leave here this thread, so I also leave here my fever."

There is a long tradition in the Eastern Mediterranean of belief in the therapeutic qualities of columns, which includes the sweating column of St. George in Saint Sophias in Istanbul, and the numerous fragments of the Column of Scourging with which Jesus Christ is associated. The origin of the pillar cult at the Shrine of St. John, like that of so many cults, is shrouded in mystery. One theory suggests that St. John's predecessor was the physician Toxaris, who came to Athens from Scythia which comprised, in ancient times, parts of Europe and Asia and is today a region of the USSR. His medical advice was said to have rid the city of a plague. After his death, the Athenians in gratitude bestowed on him heroic honours, and a column dedicated to him was erected near the Dipylon on the left side of the road leading to the Academy. The lower part of the column was regularly decorated in tribute to the many healings with which he was credited.

Kyriakos S. Pittakis, the prominent nineteenth-century Athenian antiquarian, was convinced that the Scythian was the forerunner of the Christian saint.

Whether the Athenian healing cult associated with St. John's column really had its origin in the classical past is difficult to ascertain, and folklore has contributed other explanations for its origins. According to one such story, St. John was associated with fever because of the ague-like trembling of his body when he was beheaded. According to another story, all those who were present at Herod's banquet when the saint's head was brought in on the charger were attacked by a fever which did not leave them until they had prayed to the saint for healing.

The earliest reference to the column appears in the travel journal of Jacob Spon and George Wheler published in 1678. Spon indicates the column on a map which places it at what was then the northernmost part of the city. George Wheler merely alludes to it indirectly in his written account, stating that the cathedral of Athens was situated in the northern part of the town between St. John's column and the bazaar. The first detailed description was given by an English archaeologist, Edward Dodwell, who worked in Greece from 1801 to 1806:

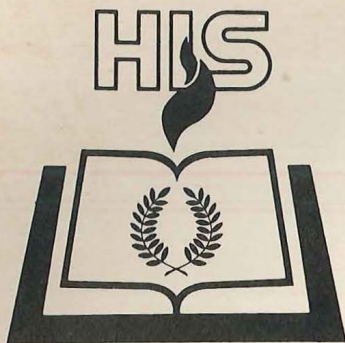


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"At the northern extremity of the town is a single plain Corinthian column of Euboean marble, and of considerable dimensions," he wrote. "It stands in its original position, and as there are no other remains near it, and as it is of coloured marble, it probably never formed part of any building, but supported a statue, like the Corinthian column in the Roman Forum, which was surmounted by the statue of Focas. The Greeks have dedicated this column to St. John, and a poor Albanian woman who lives near it piously supplies a lamp with oil, which is placed in a hole of the column every night."

The column of St. John within a sanctuary is first mentioned by Pittakis, the author of *L'Antienne Athènes*, published in 1835. He noted that the cult came under ecclesiastical organization in the first half of the nineteenth century. Excavations on or near this site had unearthed a large Ionian capital and other antiquities, and Pittakis concluded that the healing cult associated with the column of St. John was a continuation of an ancient tradition. By the middle of the nineteenth century, several visitors to Athens described pilgrimages being made to the Church of St. John of the Column where those suffering from fevers offered candles and even tufts of hair.

In 1892, the noted British diplomat James Rennell Rodd, later the first Baron Rennell and author of *Customs and Lore of Modern Greece*, wrote: "This column is looked upon as exerting a magical and miraculous power over fevers and other diseases. In August and September when fever is rife, patients throng to it, and fastening a silken thread to the column with a piece of wax, have the firm conviction that the fever will be drawn out along the thread and into the column."

The chapel is no larger than three metres by four. It has a representative collection of nineteenth and twentieth-century icons, and its walls are adorned with paintings of saints. A little store, selling candles, votive offerings, and reproductions of icons, is administered by a nun. On special days the miraculous icon of St. John the Baptist is placed for veneration in the outer court. But two years ago the chapel was redecorated and the column is now hidden behind the iconostasis beyond the reach of worshippers. "Superstitions of this kind have no place in our religion," one of the elders told me. The column may now be seen only through the Royal Doors of the altar.

—OTTO F. A. MEINARDUS



An SOS Village abroad—one of the many sponsored by the organization in sixty countries around the world.

A Children's Village

THE TOWN of Vari is a small community twenty-five kilometres from Athens, located inland from such resort areas as Vouliagmeni, Varkiza and Kavouri which dot the Saronic coast. The many tavernas and yoghurt stands remind one that not so long ago it was primarily vineyard and sheep grazing country. The area has gradually developed, and more summer villas have sprung up. Now a semi-urban community, Vari will be the location of the first SOS Children's Village in Greece. The project, which will provide a permanent home to abandoned or orphaned children, will be the one hundred and thirty-fifth village sponsored by the private, non-political and non-denominational social-welfare organization in various parts of the world. It is expected to open in 1979. More than twenty-two thousand square metres of land have been donated by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the architectural plans are underway. Financial aid is coming from SOS Kinderdorf International, the head organization located in Vienna, to be supplemented by contributions from the "Friends of SOS Children's Villages", of which the late Senator Hubert H. Humphrey was chairman. Eventually, the Greek SOS

organization will in turn help other nations build their Children's Villages. At the moment, the local organization is soliciting support of every kind—from financial to psychological—but particularly important is their search for qualified personnel.

The key to all Village projects is the cottage "mother" who supervises the household and provides the affection and security of family life for the children entrusted to her care. Six to eight children of various ages make up the family unit and grow up together in the same home as brothers and sisters, under conditions similar to those of a normal family. Siblings are always placed in the same SOS family. SOS Villages have no schools of their own. The children attend local schools, thus making contact with others outside the Village.

The SOS Children's Village Association was founded by Hermann Gmeiner in 1949. A graduate in medicine from the University of Innsbruck, Dr. Gmeiner sought to alleviate the plight of the many children left homeless after the War. The first Village was built in Imst, Tyrol. It was soon followed by others in France and Germany. Eventually SOS Children's

Villages were established throughout the Continent, and in 1964 SOS Kinderdorf International was founded. It later became a member of the International Union for Child Welfare and is affiliated with UNESCO. Today SOS Villages have sprung up in more than fifty countries throughout the world.

The idea of caring for orphaned and abandoned children in small family units is by no means new. Among the pioneers were Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, the Swiss educational reformer who in the eighteenth century established a school for underprivileged children on his estate at Neuhof; Johann Heinrich Wichern who, in the nineteenth century, sheltered vagabond boys in Hamburg; and Father Flanagan who, in 1917, established the famed Boys Town in the United States.

Nor is the concept of "cottage" living new to Greece. It was introduced here after the War by the "Mitera" organization. Infants and pre-schoolers were housed in cottage units supervised by a "mother" on the institution grounds at Agios Anagiris in Attica—a few miles from Athens. Here the children, mostly of unwed mothers, awaited either adoption or return to their natural mothers once they were in a position to care for them. Foster-parenthood has, of course, been in practice for some time in Greece, with children being raised by foster parents as part of their families along with their own children.

Mrs. Claudia Catzaras brought the SOS concept to Greece and is the volunteer director of the organization which has its offices in Athens. She works enthusiastically with her small staff to establish the Greek agency with a view to its eventual financial independence from abroad. One of her major tasks is to locate Greek women here or abroad to become "mothers" to families in the Village. The "single" parent concept has been a modern development based on the premise that it is the mother figure — married or unmarried — who is the key to a stable childhood.

There are many unattached women who wish for the opportunity to raise a family, and throughout the world there are children without parents. It is the task of the SOS Children's Village to bring the two together.

—C.M. PELEKAN

For information contact The SOS Children's Village in Greece, Ermou 8, Athens 128. Telephone: 323-8048. Or write to SOS Kinderdorf International, A-1094 Vienna, Prechtlgasse 9, Austria.



Kazan and Brando consulting during the filming of *On the Waterfront*.

cinema

AN EVENT AND A NON-EVENT

KAZAN is coming. At the invitation of the Hellenic American Union and the United States Information Service, Elia Kazan (née Kazantzoglou) will be in Athens from April 3 through 7 to participate in a festival of his films. Five days. Nine films. Free admission. The event will be the highlight of this year's cinema season.

To say that Elia Kazan is a giant in the world of theatre and film is an understatement. While he readily acknowledges his own mentors (notably Lee Strasberg and Harold Clurman for theatre; Eisenstein and Ford for cinema), Kazan has probably influenced the style and substance of American stage and screen drama more than any other individual. In the forties and fifties, Kazan brought to life the plays of Thornton Wilder, Arthur Miller, and Tennessee Williams, not by merely blocking the plays, as was customary for directors to do, but by working intimately with the playwrights and

actors, and developing the plays, searching for reality and adding his own energy and imagination to every scene.

If Kazan was inspired by the playwrights, it can also be said that these playwrights were inspired by Kazan, and actors, too, thrived under Kazan's guidance. Marlon Brando, Karl Malden, Kim Hunter, Lee J. Cobb, Jo Van Fleet, Eli Wallach, and Lee Remick were a few of the actors in Kazan's troupe who followed him from New York to Hollywood.

Few theatre directors have made successful transitions from stage to screen work. Orson Welles is one notable exception and Elia Kazan is the other. It took Kazan longer than Welles to come to grips with the language of cinema, but his instincts were good and his determination has paid off handsomely.

It is a pity that the retrospective in Athens will not include more of Kazan's lesser known films (*A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*, *Pinky*, *Baby Doll*, *The*

Visitors), but the selection offers a rare opportunity to study the development of an artist and an individual.

Appropriately, the retrospective will open with *A Streetcar Named Desire*, which is virtually a film record of Kazan's original New York stage production. This will be followed by *Viva Zapata*, Kazan's first genuinely "cinematic" film, influenced visually and thematically by the Russian masters Eisenstein and Dovzhenko. *On the Waterfront*, *East of Eden*, and *A Face In the Crowd* are based on stories by John Steinbeck and Budd Schulberg, but very much coloured by Kazan's own experiences. *Wild River* and *Splendour in the Grass*, both polished and enjoyable melodrama, are firmly rooted in the physical and psychological landscape of rural and suburban America, and a departure from his more personal works. The festival will close with Kazan's two most personal films — *The Arrangement* and *America America* — both adaptations of Kazan's very successful semi-autobiographical novels.

Retrospectives of this sort are rare in Athens. Kazan's films, like the works of other filmmakers and artists, become more meaningful when viewed in some relationship to each other, chronological order usually being best. Although not complete, this retrospective will present most of Kazan's screen works chronologically from 1951 until 1969. (Kazan has made only two films since 1969—*The Visitors* in 1971 and *The Last Tycoon* in 1976.)

Kazan is scheduled to give an introductory talk before the screening of *A Streetcar Named Desire*, and will also participate in a question and answer session before the screening of *America America*.

ONE wonders if the whole Academy Awards routine is not becoming obsolete. It used to be a magnificent obsession, this Oscar competition. Film enthusiasts from Hollywood to Hoboken to Hong Kong would follow the race, bet on the results, and, most importantly, patronize the pictures which received nominations and awards. The publicity blitz from the film studios was intense, and for years the public was hoodwinked into believing that there were such things as a Best Picture of the Year or Best Performance by a Supporting Actress. Award-winning films have generally made more money than other films, although the cause-and-effect of these two factors may have been reversed on occasion. The Academy Awards were, more than

ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATIONS FOR 1977

BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR

Annie Hall, *The Goodbye Girl*, *Julia*, *Star Wars*, *The Turning Point*.

BEST ACTOR

Woody Allen in *Annie Hall*; Richard Burton in *Equus*; Richard Dreyfuss in *The Goodbye Girl*; Marcello Mastroianni in *A Special Day*; John Travolta in *Saturday Night Fever*.

BEST ACTRESS

Anne Bancroft in *The Turning Point*; Jane Fonda in *Julia*; Diane Keaton in *Annie Hall*; Shirley MacLaine in *The Turning Point*; Marsha Mason in *The Goodbye Girl*.

BEST DIRECTOR

Woody Allen for *Annie Hall*; Steven Spielberg for *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*; Fred Zinnemann for *Julia*; George Lucas for *Star Wars*; Herbert Ross for *The Turning Point*.

BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR

Mikhail Baryshnikov in *The Turning Point*; Peter Firth in *Equus*; Sir Alec Guinness in *Star Wars*; Jason Robards in *Julia*; Maximilian Schell in *Julia*.

BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS

Leslie Browne in *The Turning Point*; Quinn Cummings in *The Goodbye Girl*;

Melinda Dillon in *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*; Vanessa Redgrave in *Julia*; Tuesday Weld in *Looking for Mr. Goodbar*.

BEST FOREIGN LANGUAGE FILM

Iphigenia (Greece); *Operation Thunderbolt* (Israel); *A Special Day* (Italy); *That Obscure Object of Desire* (Spain); *Madame Rosa* (France)

BEST ORIGINAL SCREENPLAY

Annie Hall, screenplay by Woody Allen and Marshall Brickman; *The Goodbye Girl*, screenplay by Neil Simon; *The Late Show*, screenplay by Robert Benton; *Star Wars*, screenplay by George Lucas; *The Turning Point*, screenplay by Arthur Laurents.

BEST SCREENPLAY ADAPTED FROM OTHER MATERIAL

Equus, screenplay by Peter Shaffer from his own play; *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden*, screenplay by Gavin Lambert and Lewis John Carlino, based on Joanne Greenberg novel; *Julia*, screenplay by Alvin Sargent, based on a section of Lillian Hellman's *Pentimento*; *Oh, God*, screenplay by Larry Gelbart, based on Avery Corman novel; *That Obscure Object of Desire*, screenplay by Luis Bunuel and Jean-Claude Carriere, based on Pierre Louy's "La Femme et le Pantin".

anything else, a publicity gimmick, and they did inevitably generate a good deal of profit and gossip—the two fuels that keep the Hollywood Machine chugging.

This year feels different. In mid-March, when the Academy Award presentations were less than two weeks away, there were few references in the press to the event and film enthusiasts to whom I spoke did not know the names of nominees. A list of nominations was relegated to page five in *Variety*—a "trade paper" which is usually overrun by advertisements promoting the various nominees many weeks before the ballots are counted. There were fewer of these ads this year, fewer notes about the Awards in newspapers and magazines, and, it seems, less excitement and speculation on the part of film-goers and media commentators who seem to be preoccupied with stories of greed, waste, and corruption in the new Hollywood Babylon. Alas, it seems that Hollywood does not need the Academy Awards this year, not for gossip and not for profit.

Variety notes that the Hollywood studios are making more profit these

days than they know what to do with. Last year was the most successful in Hollywood's history (3.2 billion dollars at the box office), and *Star Wars* is destined to become the highest grossing motion picture in history (more than 100,000,000 dollars so far). It is hard to see how a few Academy Awards could effect *Star Wars*' grosses or, indeed, those of the other nominated films—all of which are already among the top money-makers of the year.

In the past, Academy nominations and Awards were the grist of Hollywood's publicity mill. Today, however, poor Oscar's importance seems to be overshadowed by the flamboyant marketing and exploitation campaigns being mounted by studio publicity departments. The promotion budget for *The Deep* could easily have financed five modest-budget feature films—most of which would probably have been better films than *The Deep*. But *The Deep* became a competitor in the Biggest Money Makers of All Time sweepstakes, and this seems to be the only race to win today.

—GERALD HERMAN



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IN THE COMPANY OF BRECHT AND FO

THE Greek Popular Theatre's current production at the Broadway is a tribute to Bertolt Brecht which marks the eightieth anniversary of the German playwright's birth. Under the title of *Sintrofia me ton Brecht* (In the Company of Brecht), director Jules Dassin and translator Marios Ploritis have assembled excerpts from Brecht's better-known plays as well as a selection of his poems and songs for which he wrote the lyrics. It is not dissimilar to *Brecht on Brecht* which was compiled in 1962 by George Tabori and had a long run at the Theatre de Lys in New York and was later seen at the Royal Court in London. Ploritis has described the current endeavour as "an act of love for the work of Brecht which is at the same time a political act since his entire work is political".

An impressive cast has been recruited for the occasion, headed by Manos Katrakis, Melina Mercouri, and Yannis Fertis. Dassin has skilfully woven together the excerpts and selections, using the assembled talent to the best possible advantage. Thanos Mikroutsikos has adapted the original songs of Kurt Weill and Hanns Eisler and set Brecht's poems to music. Antonis Kyriakoulis's expressionistic costumes underline Brecht's satirical approach.

Dassin, a friend of Brecht during his 1941-47 sojourn in the United States, has observed that Brecht was a "multi-coloured personality . . . a dramatist, a poet, a revolutionary with a peculiar sense of humour". Two years ago Dassin presented here in Athens a very Brechtian and delightful production of *Threepenny Opera* and now he and his collaborators have attempted an integrated portrait of Brecht. Dassin has wisely divided the show into two parts. The first is essentially political; since so much of Brecht's approach to social issues now sounds dated, it was the less dynamic. Had it not been for the glamorous (but un-Brechtian) presence of Mercouri, the imposing figure of Katrakis, and Mikroutsikos's delightful music, it would have been very dull, indeed. The second half is more theatrical and lively, and Mercouri and Katrakis are ably assisted by Christos



Manos Katrakis and Melina Mercouri in a scene from "In Company with Brecht".

Kalavrouzos and Betty Valassi. It has been suggested by some critics that the production owes its success to Dassin, Mercouri, Katrakis and perhaps Mikroutsikos. The fact is that it is an excellent production and its political overtones appeal to a large audience.

It may be argued that Dassin has failed to present the composite picture of Brecht he was striving for, but this would have been difficult since Brecht cannot easily be summed up. Brecht saw himself as a "classical writer in a socialist tradition", and he was torn by many inclinations. First and foremost a practitioner, he seized the opportunity upon his move in 1949 to East Berlin to establish the Berliner Ensemble which became one of the outstanding repertory theatres in the world. Until his death in 1956, he focussed his energies on applying his philosophical theories to the theatre and to working them out on stage. He wrote and rewrote many of his own plays but never published a definitive edition of his own works, believing that the questions which they posed and their answers were in a constant state of change. It may well be that the only director who could have done full justice to Brecht was Brecht himself.



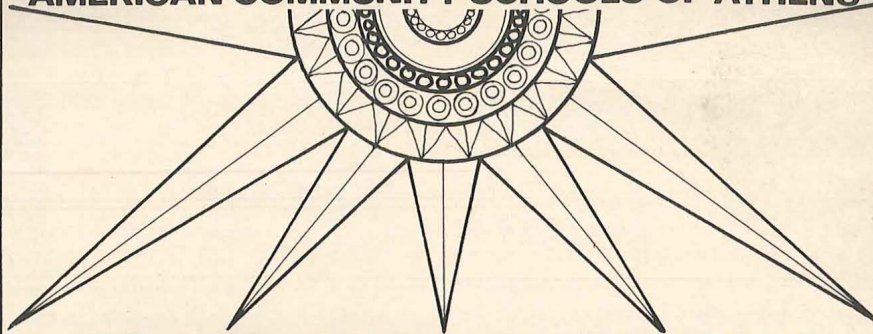
A scene from "An Accidental Accident".

IN contrast to Brecht, the Italian playwright Dario Fo denies any political affiliations, and has no wish to "teach" his audiences, although he believes that the playwright is "wedded" to the audiences who wish to be entertained. His works have little literary merit. An actor, director, playwright, and mime, he continually revises his plays but in response to the reactions of his audiences. Fo's works spring directly from the *commedia dell'arte*, and focus on the contemporary Italian political scene which nevertheless can be universally understood: his targets are the government, the military, industrialists, middle-class morality, and the Establishment in general, and his plays range from pure to broad farce and are replete with gags, acrobatics and songs, and carry such titles as *Lock Up the Sane* and *Cadavers are Dispatched and Women Undress*. A more recent play being presented here by the Contemporary Greek Theatre of Stephanos Lineos and Elli Photiou under the title *An Accidental Accident*, is an example of one of his more "universal" works. It is based on an actual incident involving an anarchist by the name of Pinelli who was arrested for bombing two Milan banks and died while under detention. The official explanation was that he had committed suicide. The story did not wash and so Fo and several of his friends carried out their own investigation and arrived at the conclusion that Pinelli had actually been pushed out of a window by his over zealous interrogators determined to extract a confession. The result of Fo's discoveries was this play written in his usual burlesque style. In the original production, the complex role of Vittorio the Madman, interpreted here by Stephanos Lineos, was played by Fo and the three female roles, played here by Lineos's wife, Elli Photiou, were played by Fo's wife. The entire action takes place within a period of two hours at the police station where the Madman undertakes an investigation of the incident.

Stephanos Lineos, who also directed the production, gives a bravura performance, and Elli Photiou carries her three roles well; Alekos Mavrides gives an agreeable performance as a dull-witted policeman. The audiences respond to the wild antics with peals of laughter while behind the burlesque are endless connotations of social protest that are comprehensible in the language of any culture.

—PLATON MOUSSEOS

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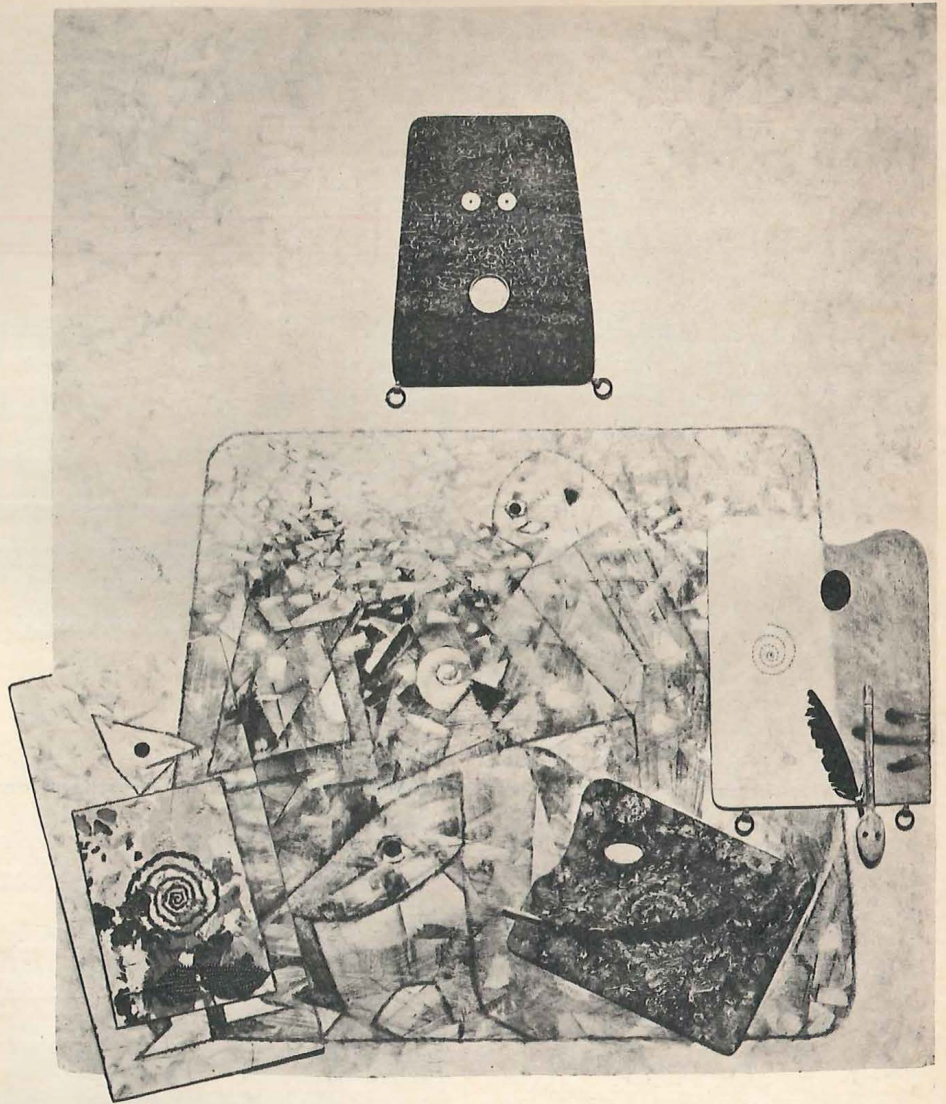
MAX ERNST

MORE than seventy works by Max Ernst adorned four Athenian galleries last month, with paintings at the Athens and the Bernier, sculpture at the Desmos, and graphics at the Trito Mati. It was the first time that Ernst's work was shown publicly in Greece, and the event was of major significance. The works were on loan from the extensive private collection of the Greek-based, internationally-known art figure, Alexander Iolas. The exhibition raised the question: Why does the National Gallery (Pinakothiki) not devote some of its resources to organizing exhibits of this calibre, exposing the public to the works of mainstream artists?

Artists in the past rarely attained international renown and became legends in their lifetimes but the twentieth century "Modernist Movement" has spawned a phenomenal harvest of such undisputed giants. Max Ernst was one of them. Exceedingly inventive, prolific and restless, he considered his major "achievement" to have been his failure to find himself. Born in 1891 at Brühl near Cologne, Ernst began experimenting at an early age and was for a time loosely associated with the "Dada" movement which began in Switzerland during World War I in overt rebellion against the absurdity and insanity of the war (and not against society or as an attempt to shock the bourgeoisie as is commonly believed). Ernst soon abandoned the turbulent



Max Ernst, "The King Playing with the Queen"



Max Ernst, "Ubu—Père et Fils"

movement because of its nihilistic, anti-art approach which was at odds with his philosophy. His experience with Dada methods and more particularly with collage, developed by the early Cubists, and the impact of Giorgio de Chirico's pre-surrealism, all of which emerged almost simultaneously, were crucial factors in his development. With his discovery of collage, Ernst rejected the brush. From this point onward he continually introduced novel and anti-art techniques, which accounts for his extraordinary range of styles. In his collage-assemblages, he combines heterogeneous and seemingly incompatible elements and materials which differ in scale and texture, always complemented by pertinent titles.

Never an orthodox surrealist, Ernst was attracted to the movement, which grew out of Dadaism, because it enabled the release of the unconscious and allowed for the depiction of the subjective meanderings of the mind and of dreams. His work was not based on the total and "pure psychic automatism" demanded by André Breton — who defined it in 1924 as "the dictation

of thought, free from the exercise of reason, and every aesthetic or moral preoccupation" — which culminated in the abstract surrealism of Miro, Masson

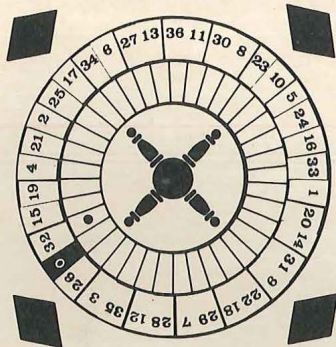


A 1920 self-portrait by Max Ernst.

and Tanguy. Nor did his work resemble the "descriptive", veristic Surrealism of Dali or Magritte, derived from dreams. Ernst is suspended somewhere between. He established his own type of Surrealism which allowed for semi-automatism but was controlled by the intellect. "Unreflective outpourings of art" did not interest him. In 1925 Ernst evolved the "frottage" (from the French word, *frotter*, to rub): the simple device of placing a canvas over a rough surface, usually of wood such as floorboards, or cork, and running a pencil over it to pick up the image. He used this technique sporadically from 1919 on. Through frottage, Ernst was able to "extract" the impression from its context and place it in a new framework, a concept related to collage. In his frottage works, objects and ground mingle, clearly lacking physical presence, and volume and illusion are sacrificed in favour of attractive surface structures. Spatial definitions are rare and the background, a textural surface, serves to define any objects in the picture as in *Blue and Pink Doves* (1928).

The bulk of the works seen in Athens post-date 1940. His earlier frottage works anticipated paintings such as his *October* (1968) shown at the Bernier Gallery, and *Au Moindre Bruit les Oiseaux se Taisent* at the Athens Gallery, where colour and form are fused. After 1950 the thematic content of the compositions diminished and his works acquired an air of economic sophistication, the result of eloquent handling of his medium. The minutely intricate patterning of the frottage imbues them with a markedly sensuous quality. His more abstract works were produced in the last decades of his life using frottage and "grattage" — scraping off successive layers of paint. These have often been compared to works of abstract expressionists, notably *The World of the Naive* (1965), or his "band" paintings with wide, simple, flowing, horizontal and transparent divisions as seen in *Fine Morning*.

Through his use of collage, a more aggressive and questioning Ernst surfaced. In his collage-assemblages fragments of reality were selected and combined with care, transforming the mundane and robbing it of its usual and logical contents. The juxtaposition of unrelated "found objects" and technique create a state of tension. Although early collages, such as *Two Children are Threatened by a Nightingale* produced in the 1920s, had expressionistic qualities and an acute anxiety related to Surrealism, after 1950 a witty and comic note was



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introduced. Like the later frottage, these opaque, relief-like collages are more simplified and reduced, as illustrated by *Constellation aux Herbes Fines* at the Athens Gallery, and *Ubu — Père et Fils* at the Bernier. The latter work is a sizeable collage integrating various materials, including an easel painting, an allusion to the artist's "Loplop" series of the twenties in which he used the device of a "picture within a picture". Loplop, an imaginary character invented by Ernst, was the mouth-piece through which he externalized his personal problems. By the 1930s he was more preoccupied by social problems, illustrated by the heinous monsters he painted between 1930 and 1940, reflecting the hovering brutality and the rising political threat. *Entire City* prophesies the impending war. Here he used frottage and decalomania which involves pressing patterns on wet paint, a technique he also used in the 1940s to produce such bizarrely beautiful works as *The Robing of the Bride* and *Marlene*.

In 1942 Ernst invented the technique of "dripping". A tin with perforations at its base was filled with paint and passed over a canvas surface in random and sweeping movements. (Jackson Pollack, the foremost exponent of American Abstract Expressionism, later adopted this method.) Ernst used this in some of his later works but most notably in his graphics, which reflect the free linework derived from the "dripping" technique. After 1949 he devoted more and more time to book illustrations, the most important of which is *Maximilliana*. Three of his illustrated volumes, *La Rose est Nue*, an anthology of poems by Holderlin, and *Decervillage* were shown at the Trito Mati. The mellowness and lyricism which characterizes these graphics is amplified by the use of unrestrained, moving, linear curves.

Ernst's sculptures occupy a special place in his oeuvre, and most of his significant works were seen here. They are based on the same principle as his collages and "found objects" play a decisive role in the making of his sculptures. Most of those shown at the Desmos Gallery were executed at Great River on Long Island, New York, in the forties. In the well-known *The King Playing with the Queen*, the artist creates a successful sculptural space by means of the king's long, bent arms, creating the impression of the queen being protected while being held in power by the king. Smaller works include *Tortoise* and *Young Woman in the Shape of a Flower*. *Ames Soeurs*, with little faces recalling "Loplop", and

strangely elongated forms alluding to the plant world, and *La Genie de la Bastille*, reminiscent of an exaggerated, elongated totem pole, were both executed after 1960. *The Table is Set* at the Bernier Gallery was a fine example of Ernst's sculptural collage, made of modified found objects set in what could be an odd still life.

Until the end of his life, Ernst continued to use techniques which led him "beyond painting", and explored exhaustively possibilities open to the

materials he tackled. Having "spent" himself emotionally, as it were, in his early works, Ernst allowed himself the sensuous pleasures of the "vocabularies" of collage and frottage, which culminated in the bold, direct and appealing relief-collage, the streaky transparent paintings and the crystalline impression of splitting prisms of his frottage.

—CATHERINE CAFOPOULOS

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books

John Koliopoulos

GREECE AND THE BRITISH CONNECTION 1935-1941

Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1977. 315 pages. £10 (Drs. 900).

C.M. Woodhouse

THE STRUGGLE FOR GREECE 1941-1949

Hart-Davis, MacGibbon, London, 1976. 324 pages. £15 (Drs. 1350).



A group of guerrillas captured by the nationalist forces.

So precipitate has been the decline of British power that it is difficult to realize that as recently as thirty years ago Britain exercised a preponderant influence upon the affairs of Greece. Indeed, in the years immediately before 1947, when it surrendered its traditional hegemony over the country to the United States, Britain, as C.M. Woodhouse writes, "appointed and dismissed Greek Prime Ministers with the barest attention to constitutional formalities". These two new studies, which together constitute a very welcome addition to the rapidly growing body of scholarly literature devoted to modern Greece published in English in recent years, throw much new light on the tortuous complexities of Greek politics during the critical period of the pre-war Metaxas dictatorship (1936-41), the German-Italian-Bulgarian occupation during the Second World War, the communist insurgency of December, 1944 and its suppression by British troops, and the bitterly fought civil war of 1946-49, the "Third Round" of the communist attempt to seize power in Greece.

As its title suggests, Koliopoulos's book is focussed on Anglo-Greek relations from the time of the restoration of King George II in 1935 until the lightning German invasion of the country in April 1941. Based on a careful scrutiny of the British Foreign Office papers and the available Greek sources, both published and unpublished, Koliopoulos's book is a masterly study of Britain's links with its Greek "client" during the critical years leading up to Greece's involvement in the Second World War. He demolishes the view, still widely held in Greece, that the British actually engineered the establishment of the dictatorship of General Metaxas on August 4, 1936. Nonetheless he makes it clear that the Foreign Office was prepared to take a relatively benign view of the Metaxas dictatorship. This was for two basic reasons. First, Metaxas showed himself much more conciliatory than his elected predecessors in matters of purely British interest in Greece such as the payment of interest on Greece's external debt. Second, with the passing of time and the entrenchment of the dictatorship, the fate of King George was increasingly bound up with that of Metaxas and King George was, for the Foreign Office, the indispensable guarantor both of Greece's political stability and of British interests in the country.

Although from time to time the Foreign Office showed some disquiet at the more repressive features of the

Metaxas regime and was to some extent aware of its unpopularity in the country at large, it was not prepared to give any encouragement to opposition elements. Moreover this tolerance of the regime increased as the international situation deteriorated and as both King George and, more remarkably, Metaxas himself made their basic pro-British commitment increasingly clear. Despite his admiration for the dictatorships of Hitler and Mussolini, and his borrowing of some of the external trappings of Nazism and Fascism to adorn his "Third Civilization", Metaxas remained firmly committed to Britain as Greece's principal external "patron". Indeed, from 1938 onwards Metaxas continually pressed for a formal alliance between the two countries, approaches that were coolly received by the Foreign Office, which was convinced that it "would eventually enjoy all the benefits of an alliance without entering into any formal commitment to support Greece militarily in time of war". Metaxas and King George, as Koliopoulos makes clear, consistently overestimated Greece's strategic value to Britain.

Some of the most interesting chapters of Koliopoulos's book cover the decision to commit British troops to Greece in the aftermath of Greece's heroic resistance to the attempted Italian invasion of October 1940. When it became clear that the Germans intended to extend their grip to the Balkans, including Greece, the British overcame their reluctance to commit substantial forces in support of Greece. Indeed, it seems that their enthusiasm was greater than Greece's desire to be aided. It is clear from Koliopoulos's analysis that the British decision to intervene actively in the Greek campaign was based more on political than strictly military calculations. By going to Greece's assistance Britain hoped to stiffen both Yugoslav and Turkish resistance to the Axis, a hope that was to prove forlorn. There was never much chance that the combined British and Greek forces would be able to check a German invasion for long, but that the German victory proved so rapid was to a considerable degree due to a fatal misunderstanding over strategy between Eden and Papagos, the Greek commander in chief. Within days of the German invasion in April 1941, the Greek army that had fought so well on the Albanian front disintegrated and mainland Greece was overrun. Reading Koliopoulos's narrative one readily understands why the British authorities, and Churchill in particular, felt such a debt of gratitude towards King George,



EDES and ELAS guerrilla forces.

a sense of obligation that was greatly to influence and indeed distort subsequent British policy towards Greece. For in the face of defeatism, incompetence, and worse in sections of the higher leadership of the government and military, King George proved a pillar of courage and reliability. At this particular juncture the stubbornness that was later to irritate British policymakers was a positive virtue and King George's pro-allied convictions never wavered.

By June 1941 the whole of Greece had been overrun and Greece was subject to a brutal German, Italian and Bulgarian occupation. It is here that Woodhouse takes up the story. His main concern is not with British policy in Greece, although as Commander of the British (subsequently Allied) Military Mission to the Greek Resistance from

1943 he was intimately involved with its implementation, a role which he scarcely mentions in the book. Rather his concern is to recount more generally the history of Greece at a period when there was a serious possibility that the communists, a well nigh negligible factor in the pre-war Greek political spectrum, would assume power in Greece. For in Greece alone of the countries of the Balkan peninsula did the communists fail to achieve power in the aftermath of the Second World War. In Yugoslavia and Albania the communists achieved power through their own resources, a fact that clearly has much to do with the fact that both countries, in their very different ways, now find themselves at odds with the Soviet Union; by contrast in Bulgaria and Rumania the communists were



A soldier standing guard on Mount Lykavittos in December, 1947.

helped to power by the presence of the Red Army.

Greece, then, was very much the exception despite the fact that the historical heritage, political structure and socio-economic development of all the countries in the region were broadly similar. All five countries — Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania — were predominantly agricultural, with peasant-based economies and only the most rudimentary of urban proletariats, regarded by orthodox communities as the traditional vehicles of communist revolution. All five countries had been seriously affected by the world depression of the 1930s. In all five countries right-wing dictatorships had destroyed the fragile bases of parliamentary democracy (perhaps more firmly rooted in Greece than elsewhere) and in doing so largely destroyed the credibility of the bourgeois parties. In all five (with the partial exception of Bulgaria) the Communist Party during the pre-war period had either been small or, as in Rumania and Albania, virtually non-existent. Moreover in all the Balkan countries the communists had been forced to operate clandestinely for most of the inter-war period.

But war, as Lenin once pointed out, is the locomotive of revolution. It was the Second World War that gave the Balkan communists their chance, a chance unlikely to recur in peacetime. After the war, communist regimes were firmly in control in four out of the five countries. The single exception was Greece, although it had shared to the full the dislocating effects of invasion and foreign occupation. Why was Greece the odd country out in the Balkans? Was the failure of the Greek Communist Party (KKE) to achieve power due to its own inadequacies or was it rather due to external factors beyond its control?

These are some of the questions to which possible answers are to be found in Woodhouse's book. He has no doubt that the KKE was engaged in a bid for power by force during the 1940s. He sees the three rounds — 1943-44, when internecine fighting broke out between the National Liberation Front (EAM) and the National Popular Liberation Army (ELAS), the communist-inspired resistance movement, and its much smaller rival EDES; the somewhat ambiguous communist insurgency of December 1944; and the all-out civil war of 1946-49 — as "three climaxes in a continuous process". He attributes the failure of the KKE to achieve power, despite its resort to arms on three

occasions, to three principal factors: failure of leadership, confusion over strategy and tactics and, above all, to what he terms "the ruthless egocentricity of Stalin".

The first two factors are, of course, linked for one basic reason: the confusions in KKE policy lay in the inadequacy of its leadership. He sees neither Nikos Zahariadis, the Secretary-General of the KKE who spent the war years in a German concentration camp, nor his temporary replacement, George Siantos, as remotely approaching the calibre of Tito, although he has a considerable respect for Kostas Karayiorgis and also for the Slavo-Macedonian Andreas Tzimas, whom he sees as someone who might have played the role of a Milovan Djilas had the KKE's bid for power succeeded.

The KKE under its mediocre leadership could never quite make up its mind whether to seek power by constitutional or quasi-constitutional means or by force. It is this basic confusion that lies at the heart of Siantos's curious strategy in December 1944. If the December insurgency did really have as its objective the seizure of power then Siantos's policy is indeed hard to understand. For the fighting against the small forces under the Greek government's control and the small British force that had accompanied it to Greece on liberation was restricted to the Athens area alone. Elsewhere the small British garrisons, although heavily outnumbered by the forces of EAM/ELAS, were not molested. Moreover, the greatest military talents at the disposal of the KKE, Aris Velouhiotis and General Saraphis, were dispatched on an irrelevant mission to Epirus to break up the non-communist forces of EDES rather than being deployed in Athens. The KKE subsequently denounced Siantos as a British agent who had deliberately organized the uprising at half-cock so as to give the British a pretext to smash ELAS. But a much more plausible explanation of his behaviour is that the KKE at this juncture was not aiming to seize power by force but rather at removing the fiercely anticommunist politician George Papandreou from the premiership and replacing him with a more pliant politician under whom a gradual communist progression to power on the Czech model might have stood a greater chance of success.

Such a policy at this time would certainly have been more consonant with Stalin's famous "percentages" agreement with Churchill of October 1944, in which Britain was allocated a

ninety per cent preponderance in Greek affairs to Russia's ten per cent, the percentages being precisely reversed in the case of Rumania. Stalin seems to have known little and cared less about the Greek Left and was quite happy to exchange British preponderance in Greece for Russian preponderance in Rumania and Bulgaria, both of which he regarded as being of more importance to Soviet security interests than was Greece. It was this piece of high-level horse-trading between Churchill and Stalin that determined the subsequent course of events in Greece.

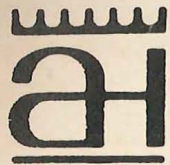
Zahariadis's dogmatic insistence during the "Third Round" that the communist Democratic Army fight pitched battles along regular army lines instead of engaging in the effective hit-and-run guerilla tactics advocated by the army's commander Markos Vaphiadis was certainly one factor in leading to the communist defeat, as indeed was the massive American aid that poured into the country after the enunciation of the Truman Doctrine in March 1947. Another significant blow to the Democratic Army was the closing by Tito in the summer of 1949 of the Yugoslav border, which had constituted a useful refuge and supply line for the communist partisans, after the KKE had backed Moscow in its quarrel with the Yugoslavs. In its propaganda the KKE subsequently made much play of Tito's so-called "stab in the back". But the true stab in the back for the Greek Left had come not from Tito but from Stalin, who scrupulously adhered to his excellent bargain with Churchill and was simply not prepared to give the Democratic Army the kind of all-out support it needed if it were to prevail. Once again, as so often before in Greece's stormy history, the "external factor" had proved the dominant one. Once the Great Powers had allotted Greece to the Western sphere of influence there was precious little the Greek communists could do about it.

The period 1936-49 is one of critical importance in the recent history of Greece. The books of Koliopoulos and Woodhouse, based as they are on a wide range of archival and secondary material, are indispensable guides to our understanding of a period that has had, and continues to have, a profound influence on the course of Greek politics. It is to be hoped that both will be translated into Greek and also that they will be published in paperback, as the combined price of the two volumes, at twenty-five pounds (in Great Britain), is prohibitive.

—RICHARD CLOGG

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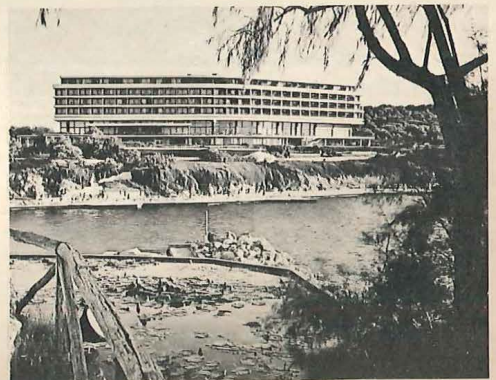


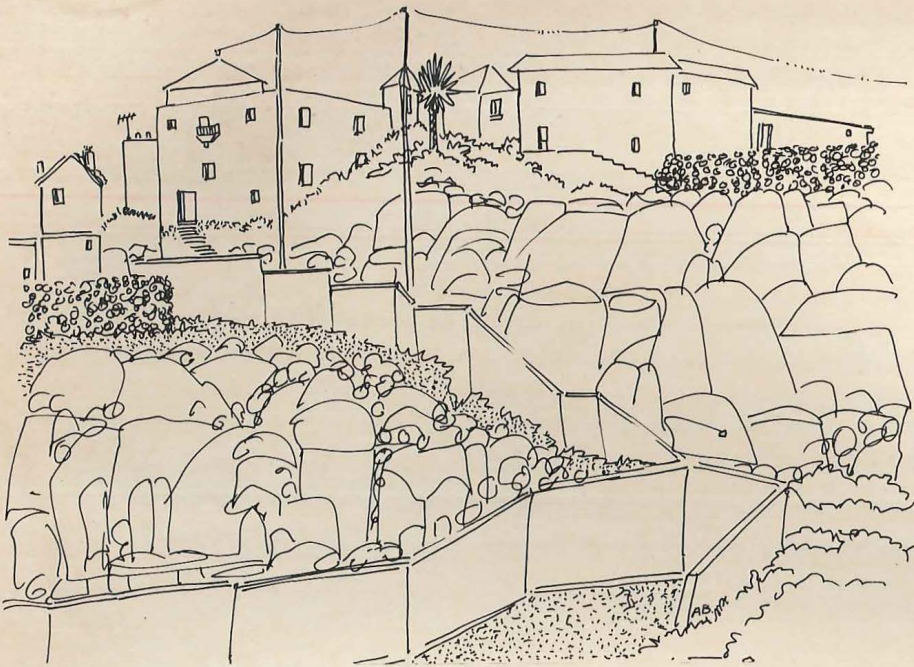
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food

THE CUISINE OF CYPRUS

THE cuisine of Cyprus, very much like the island's history, is sprinkled with romance. The romance bloomed with the goddess Aphrodite who according to some mythological accounts emerged from the sea at Paphos. Hesiod affirms in his hymn "To Aphrodite" that she "stirs up sweet passions". Like the goddess Athena who planted the first olive tree in Athens, Aphrodite planted the first pomegranate tree on Cyprus and aroused a lasting passion for the fruit and the cuisine. Much later, Shakespeare chose the eastern Mediterranean island as the setting for *Othello*.

A chat with any of the thirty-two thousand Cypriots living in Athens reveals that the romance is very much alive despite the island's most recent troubles. How do they compare their cuisine with the Greek? They consider the Cypriot to be milder, less spicy and note that they marinate food more "to increase flavours" and use more mint and coriander.

Certainly Greek Cypriots share many cultural and religious food habits and dishes with mainland Greeks but they have their own customs as well. At first, the similarities between the cuisines are more apparent than the differences. There are, however, different names for some dishes: *louvana*, *koupepia* and *epsima* have their counterparts in *fava*, *dolmades* and *petimezi*.

Both cuisines use olive oil primarily, and butter, but the Cypriots use more peanut and corn oil, more *tahini* (sesame seed emulsion), and *pligouri* (cracked wheat) which they call *pourgouri*. *Trahana* (sour milk pasta) and noodles, *koulouria* and *paximadia*, spoon sweets and *vasilopita* for New Year's Day are common to both countries and legumes, vegetables, spices, wine, and cheese are used extensively in cooking. Cypriots do not like resinated wines (*retsina*), preferring their Commandaria table wine with their meals. Their use of spices reflects an affinity to Middle Eastern cuisines: *mahlepi* (called *mahlep*) and mastic are sometimes used in combination in baking, and ground coriander, fresh coriander, cumin (*artisha*), and mint are used liberally and cinnamon and cloves less so. *Haloumi* is a staple and most popular curd cheese, and is sometimes available at specialty shops in Athens. *Haloumi* is used in the traditional Easter *flaounes* or tarts. Cypriots love *flaounes* and say they are especially delicious made with fresh *haloumi*.

Breads and *pites* are favourites, particularly *eliopsomo* and *eliopita* (made with olives, onions and mint) which have such a fascinating flavour. Another favourite is *tavas* — a meat dish named for the earthenware casserole in which it is baked.

Mouchentra (rice and lentils) topped

with fried onions, is more reminiscent of Eastern rather than Greek combinations. *Afelia* is a notable dish — made with meat and vegetables seasoned with coriander. *Koupes* (ground meat stuffed into a cracked wheat dough) and *Loukoumia* (a dessert made with semolina dough stuffed with spiced nuts) also reflect culinary ties with the Middle East.

Then there is *kolokassi*, a plant of the arum family (taro root) which most Athenians have never heard of but whose virtues Cypriots extol. It is very popular among the Caribbeans and is known by various names, such as *malanga*. On Cyprus, *kolokassi* is cooked with pork and celery to make the dish known by the name of its main ingredient, *kolokassi*. Carob trees are plentiful in Cyprus and are enjoyed as they are in other southern climes. But the similarity to tropical cuisines ends about there—there is no flirtation with hot peppers.

Cyprus has its share of folk customs, many coinciding with holidays: You must sneeze on New Year's Day to live through the year. Blue and red thread bracelets are worn in March for good luck and health and are cut off on Easter Eve. Carobs are roasted on St. John's Day (July 18) and Cypriots jump over a fire to chase fleas away.

SAVORO

(Pickled fish with rosemary)

5 small porgies (*tsipoures*) or other frying fish
Salt
Flour seasoned with salt and pepper
Oil for frying
Fresh rosemary sprigs or dried rosemary
3 tablespoons flour
½ wine glass of a flavourful vinegar
4 garlic cloves, chopped
Water
Fresh rosemary or parsley for garnish

Clean and wash the fish, salt it lightly and set aside for thirty minutes. Drain the fish and roll it in seasoned flour. Heat a shallow layer of oil in a frying pan until very hot. Place fish in the oil and fry until golden brown on both sides. Drain and place on an earthenware or heatproof dish. Tuck rosemary sprigs inside and around the fish or liberally sprinkle with crushed rosemary. Meanwhile, pour off all except three tablespoons of the oil remaining in the pan, heat it, and add the flour. Cook for one minute, stirring constantly. Carefully add the vinegar (it will sizzle), garlic, and enough water to make a thick sauce (about twice the amount of vinegar). Cook for two minutes and immediately pour over the fish. Cool. Refrigerate, covered, for one to two days. Serve cold garnished with rosemary or parsley.

TAVAS
 (Baked spiced meat)
 Olive oil or vegetable oil
 4 tomatoes, peeled and chopped
 4 large onions, sliced
 1 pound or ½ kilo lean pork or lamb (preferably with bones), cut into serving pieces
 Salt and pepper
 Cumin (*artisha*)
Pligouri, bulgur, or rice (1-1½ cups)

Put a few drops of oil on your *tavas* (earthenware baking dish). Arrange tomatoes, onions, and meat in it. Season with salt, pepper and cumin. Cover and bake in a very slow oven for two hours, stirring occasionally. The sauce will be thickened and the meat falling away from the bones. Serve over cooked grain, or add water to the meat and add the cracked wheat or rice and continue baking until tender, about forty minutes. Serve with fresh or cooked green salad. Serves four.

AFELIA
 (Marinated pork with coriander)
 1 pound or ½ kilo lean pork, cubed
 Dry red wine
 Vegetable oil
 Dry white wine
 Salt and pepper
 1-1½ teaspoons coriander seeds, pounded
 1 cup cracked wheat (optional)

Place meat in a glass or earthenware bowl and cover with red wine. Marinate in the refrigerator for one or two days, turning occasionally. When ready to prepare, drain the meat and discard the liquid.

Heat two tablespoons of oil in a pot and sear the meat on all sides quickly at a fairly high temperature, turning constantly. Lower the heat. Warm about one-half cup of dry white wine and pour over the meat (some add more red wine at this point). Cover and cook very slowly until tender, adding only enough water to prevent sticking. Season with salt and pepper, and sprinkle with coriander seeds. Stir well. If using the cracked wheat, pour off the sauce from the meat and add enough water to make two cups. Pour back into the meat combined with the cracked wheat. Continue cooking until done. Serves four.

Note: Substitute spring vegetables (artichokes, potatoes, mushrooms, etc. for the meat) for a vegetable *afelia*.

MOUCHENTRA
 (Lentils and rice with crispy onions)
 1 cup lentils
 Salt
 ½ cup long grain or converted rice
 Vegetable or olive oil
 1-2 large onions, cut into long strips or thin rings

Wash the lentils, place them in a large pan and cover with water. Bring to a boil (If you use quick-cooking lentils, turn

off the heat and leave them for thirty minutes to reduce the cooking time). Cook lentils until almost tender. Season with salt and stir in the rice. Add more water if necessary and continue cooking until the rice is done but not mushy. Meanwhile, heat a small amount of oil in a pan and fry the onions until crisp. Remove and drain. Pour three tablespoons of oil over the *mouchentra* and stir. Add more salt if necessary. Serve warm with the fried onions on top.

FLAOUNES
 (Cheese-mint Easter tarts)
 1 pound or ½ kilo haloumi cheese, grated (or substitute graviera or provolone)
 3 large or 4 medium eggs
 1½ teaspoons baking powder
 ½ cup black raisins
 2 cups flour
 4 tablespoons butter, melted
 3-4 tablespoons milk, warmed
 Water
 8 mahlepi seeds, ground
 ¾ teaspoon mastihi and ½ teaspoon sugar, pounded together
 Sesame seeds for sprinkling (optional)

Begin the day before. Place the grated cheese in a large bowl. Lightly beat two eggs and stir them into the cheese. Cover and leave overnight at room temperature.

On the following day, prepare the filling: Lightly beat the remaining egg or eggs, reserving some for the glaze and adding as much to the cheese as it will absorb (the mixture should not be runny). Add one teaspoon of the baking powder and raisins to the cheese mixture and stir well.

To make the dough: Combine the flour and one-half teaspoon baking powder with the butter until the mixture resembles cornmeal. Stir in the *mahlepi* and *mastihi* and enough milk to make a soft dough. You may add drops of warm water if necessary. Turn the dough onto a board and roll it out as thin as possible. Using a tin can or cup, cut dough into rounds (four inches or ten cm). Place two tablespoons of filling in the centre and turn up the sides to make open squares, triangles or scalloped *flaounes* that frame the cheese without enclosing it. Wet the dough with fresh cold water wherever you pinch it together. Brush the upper part of the crust and filling with the remaining beaten egg, and sprinkle with sesame. Place on cookie or baking sheets. Bake in moderate oven for 15 to 20 minutes. Look into the oven after the first three minutes of baking and if the dough is flattening out, remove the pan from the oven and pinch or fold the dough again. Bake until golden brown. Cool on racks. Serve cold. Makes 14 *flaounes*.

—VILMA LIACOURAS CHANTILES

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FEBRUARY 16

A thirty-seven-year-old father of two is sentenced to four months in prison in Volos for assaulting his mistress and cutting off her hair after she informed him that she was bringing their affair to an end. In nearby Larissa, a husband reaps his revenge in court when his wife and her lover are sentenced to four months in prison for committing adultery. The husband's suspicions were aroused when he discovered that his wife had been presented with a truck by her lover.

Novelist Graham Greene arrives in Athens where he is met at the airport by his brother, Sir Hugh, the former director of the British Broadcasting Corporation and occasional consultant to the Greek Television Network. While here, the writer will introduce on local television an English series based on his works.

FEBRUARY 17

An irate husband is arrested on the island of Thassos after firing a volley of shots which slightly injure his spouse. He explains he was merely trying to reestablish his authority after a quarrel.

FEBRUARY 19

Thieves make off with an estimated fifteen million drachmas worth of jewelry at the "Salon Antik", located a block away from the Piraeus Police headquarters. The robbers, who have been dubbed the "Rififides" after Jules Dassin's film about a large-scale robbery that came unstuck, are thought to be amateurs. As loot is found scattered throughout the neighbourhood, police speculate that the thieves' bags broke as they made their escape. Although fifteen cases of easily transportable jewels were left untouched, they focussed their attentions on a twenty-pound onyx clock which they eventually dropped and smashed.

FEBRUARY 20

The woes of local television mount as the government dismisses the director of the National Television Network (ERT) and the Actors' Union votes to continue its strike against the two government-controlled networks. As a result of the strike, popular serials are replaced by reruns.

FEBRUARY 21

The President of the Panhellenic Association of Gypsies, Nick Ioannides, who claims to be "king" of the local gypsies, issues a protest when the Minister of the Interior receives in

audience another claimant to the throne, Kostas Halidopoulos. The latter asks that a referendum be held among the gypsies to resolve the conflict.

FEBRUARY 22

A fourth century B.C. statue of a nude young man disappears from the Museum at Amphiarion, Attica. Since it has been stolen before, police suspect that the abduction may be the work of the same infatuated thief.

On Skyros, thirty-eight-year-old Constantine Syrokostas, a father of one child who is separated from his wife, elopes from the island with his girlfriend, nineteen-year-old Sophia



Sarris, by chartering a helicopter and flying to Athens.

Policemen assigned to duty outside one of the girls' secondary schools in Athens were not there to spy on students' political activities as has been suggested but to discourage overzealous young Romeos, thirteen of whom were arrested but released after a dressing-down, Minister of Public Order Balkos announces.

In Halkidiki, a gypsy goes through the ritual of removing the Evil Eye afflicting Vassiliki Hadzipavlou—who was blindfolded for the occasion—while a second goes through the house and removes a cache of one hundred and ten thousand drachmas.

Mediums, fortunetellers and sorceresses, and how to protect the public from their activities, are the subjects of a meeting presided over by the Public Order Minister.

FEBRUARY 23

Athenians living near the Acropolis petition the Ministry of Public Works to

enforce a decree which controls commercial enterprises in the area and to remove all shops on Dionysiou Areopagitou Avenue which runs along the southern slopes of the Acropolis.

As police squads throw out their nets in the light of a rash of burglaries, an Athenian cleaning woman snares two burglars when she arrives early in the morning at the jewelry shop where she works. They had inadvertently locked themselves in while rifling the shop.

FEBRUARY 26

Professor Manolis Andronikos, the archaeologist who last year excavated the much-publicized tomb in Vergina, said to be that of King Philip of Macedon, warns a capacity audience at the Pallas Theatre against over-enthusiasm. Reiterating that he believes the tomb to be that of Philip, he adds that positive proof is still lacking.

FEBRUARY 27

The Government drops all charges against Stratis Andreadis after an Athens Court of Appeals acquits the shipping and banking magnate of accusations related to infractions of banking regulations. On the basis of the charges, special legislation was passed in 1976 enabling the Government to seize control of enterprises in the Andreadis empire which included The Commercial Bank, The Ionian and Popular Bank, The Investment Bank, The Bank of Attica, The Bank of Piraeus, The Hilton Hotel, Eleusis Shipyards, The Phosphoric Fertilizer Company, and the Phoenix and Ionian insurance companies. Although Andreadis no longer holds controlling interests in these enterprises, he remains the major single shareholder.

FEBRUARY 28

A spectacular cave is brought to light during demolition of a house in the Rizoupolis quarter of Athens. While Rizoupolitans are hoping to develop the subterranean find into a tourist attraction, speleologists are investigating the site further. Meanwhile a seminar at the University of Athens is devoted to a survey of Greek Speleology, including Cave Biology, Cave Botany, Cave Exploration, Cave Climbing, and for those of practical bent, How to Give First Aid in Caves.

In response to queries, the postal authorities explain that the use of trumpets in rural areas to announce the arrival of mailmen is not only within regulations but a practice that brings joy



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to country folk heralding as it does the arrival of the mails and alerting those wishing to dispatch letters.

MARCH 1

Church authorities announce that fees for marriage ceremonies at the more popular churches in Athens will henceforth range from fifteen hundred to seven thousand drachmas.

A forty-three-year-old suitor is arrested in Athens after stealing a bouquet of flowers to present to his girlfriend. In the province of Elia, an amorous seventeen-year-old is arrested for a less subtle form of courting. Wielding a knife, he orders the object of his affections, a nightclub singer, to leave the club with him. In the ensuing struggle several people are stabbed.

Police dogs will be brought to the soccer fields during matches, the authorities announce. It is hoped that the canine patrol will curb impassioned fans and players whose outbursts of enthusiasm have led in recent weeks to scores of injuries.

Three young men are arrested in a public square in Patras for tugging at the cassock of a priest and assaulting the policeman who reprimanded them.

MARCH 2

Jean-Paul Sartre is seen sitting at a sidewalk cafe in Kolonaki Square enjoying the Athenian spring in the company of one of his students, Lily Lasithidiotis.

MARCH 6

Marina Piyiaki, twenty-eight, gives

birth to quadruplets, the smallest of which weighs well over five pounds.

MARCH 7

While Prime Ministers Karamanlis and Ecevit prepare for talks involving the future of the Aegean in Montreux, Switzerland, the Dodecanese Islands celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of their union with Greece.

The Ministry of Public Works announces that private cars will be forbidden to park on most major streets in downtown Athens.

MARCH 8

Despite astronomical duties and road taxes and a ban on installment-plan buying, twenty-six billion drachmas were spent on the purchase of private automobiles in 1977, the Ministry of Commerce reveals. Today there are 540,000 private cars in Greece, two-thirds of which circulate in the greater Athens area. This is an increase of one hundred thousand over last year.

MARCH 13

Over ten thousand mourners pay tribute to Sophia Vembo at the Athens First Cemetery where the famous sixty-six-year-old singer is interred. Vembo, who died suddenly two days ago, became well-known in the Thirties, but reached the peak of her fame during the War when her patriotic songs were heard throughout the country. One of the first civilians arrested by the Germans during the Occupation, she escaped to Egypt in 1942. Vembo returned to Greece after the War and continued her career. She appeared in several films, including *Stella*, the post-war Greek film that brought fame to fellow countrywoman, Melina Mercouri.

MARCH 17

Minister of Culture George Plytas visits the former house of Isadora Duncan in the Vyronas area of Athens, and announces that the house will be restored and made into a cultural centre dedicated to the famous dancer.

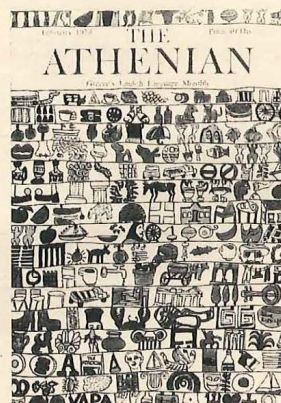
More than seventy artists from around the world arrive in Athens to participate in the Maria Callas International Music Competition for voice and piano.

An Athenian husband who failed three years ago to divorce his wife on grounds of adultery even though she gave birth to a baby ten months after they had officially separated, renews his appeal in court. He now seems certain to win his case since it is revealed that she recently gave birth to a second child.

The fact that *The Athenian* is Greece's most informative English language monthly is only the *second* reason you should advertise in it.

The first is that *The Athenian* is widely read by Greece's local and foreign communities as well as English-speaking businessmen and tourists visiting this country. It is placed upon major airlines flying into Greece. Some of Greece's most influential and affluent consumers buy it. They rely on *The Athenian* to keep completely informed about people, places, and events each month in Greece. You might also be surprised by our large circulation abroad.

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television and radio

The following is a guide to some television 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 3:00 Les Brigades du Tigre (French series)...3:50 Film*...6:10 Disneyland...7:15 The Week's News in Review*...8:00 The Waltons (dubbed)*...9:30 Sports*...10:00 Film or series (usually in English)

YENED 2:15 Classical Music...2:45 Film*...4:15 Cartoons...4:45 Survival (dubbed)*...6:30 Pop Music Show...7:30 The Muppet Show...8:00 Eva Evangelidou, interviews*...8:30 The Brady Bunch (American comedy)...10:00 Soccer*

MONDAY

ERT 2:00 Every Afternoon (cartoons, games, stories for the entire family) ... 6:00 Cartoons...6:35 Big Blue Marble (international children's show)...7:30 The Next 100 Years (documentary)...8:05 All You Need is Love (Musical show) ... 9:30 Economic Periscope* ... 9:45 Theatre*

YENED 1:30 Dr. Kildare (resumes at 2:15 after the news): 5:30 Forest Rangers*...7:00 Little House on the Prairie (dubbed)*...8:05 The Taxi Driver* (serial)...8:50 The Mothers-in-Law (American comedy series)...10:00 Film or series (usually in English)

TUESDAY

ERT 11:30 Educational Program*...2:00 Every Afternoon...6:05 Porky Pig (cartoons)...6:30 Circus...7:15 Sports*...9:30 Bestsellers...10:30 Charlie's Angels (adventure series)

YENED 1:30 The Man and the City (serial)...5:30 Children of Stone (science fiction)...7:00 Pop Music Show...7:45 Air Power ... 10:00 Film or series (usually in English)

WEDNESDAY

ERT 10:35 Educational Program*...2:00 Every Afternoon...4:00 Repeat of 10.35 program...6:00 Puppet Show...7:30 Sports...9:30 Film*

YENED 1:30 Bonanza (resumes at 2:15 after the news)...5:30 Supercar...7:00 Combat...8:00 Sunset Song (dramatic series)...10:00 The Fugitive with David Janssen...11:10 Angie Dickenson as Policewoman

THURSDAY

ERT 11:30 Educational Program*...2:00 Every Afternoon...4:55 Repeat of 11:30 program...6:35 Journey to the Centre of the Earth (cartoon)...7:50 Luna Park*...9:30 Stories by Graham Greene

YENED 1:30 Ben Casey (resumes at 2:15 after the news)...5:30 Marionettes*...7:30 The Odd Couple...8:00 Upstairs, Downstairs (British drama series)...9:30 Award Theatre...10:00 Roger Moore as The Saint...11:00 Clay Hanger

FRIDAY

ERT 10:30 Educational Program*...2:00 Every Afternoon*...4:00 Repeat of 10:30 program...6:25 Charlie Chaplin classics...7:15 Happy Days ... 8:30 Man and the Environment (documentary)*...10:30 Hawaii 5-0 (police adventure series)

YENED 5:30 Cartoons...7:30 Space:1999...8:30 Peyton Place (drama series)...10:15 The Man in a Suitcase (British series)...11:10 Softly, Softly (British police series)

SATURDAY

ERT 2:00 Every Afternoon*...3:30 British Soccer (dubbed)*...7:15 Supersonic (British musical program)...9:30 Every Saturday* (film clips of the week's news)...10:00 File 38* (serial)...11:00 Musical Program*

YENED 1:30 Lucy (resumes at 2:15 after the news) ... 2:45 Cartoons ... 3:15 Athletic program...5:30 Fury...10:00 Film*...12:15 The Protectors.

NATIONAL RADIO COMPANY - ERT

There are three stations. The National Program (728 KHz, 412m) and the Second Program (1385 KHz, 216m) are on the air throughout the day with music, drama, news and commentary. The Third Program (665 KHz, 451m) broadcasts from 8am-12 noon and from 5pm-1am, a wide range of music, readings and discussions. News in English, French and German on The National Program at 7:30 am Monday-Saturday and at 7:15 am on Sundays. Weather reports in Greek and English at 6:30 am Monday-Saturday and 6:35 am on Sunday.

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 Ellinikon 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, 10:25 pm); *All Things Considered* (Mon-Fri. 9:05 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); *Drama Theatre* (Mon.-Fri. 8:05 pm) featuring *Playhouse 25*, *The Whistler*, *Gunsmoke*; Paul Harvey (10:15 pm).

ATHENS SHOP HOURS

Shop Category	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Optical, Pharmacies*	8am-2:30pm	8am-1:30pm 5:30-8:30pm	8am-2:30pm	8am-1:30pm 5:30-8:30pm	8am-1:30pm 5:30-8:30pm	8am-2:30pm
Barbers and Hairdressers	8am-2pm	8am-1:30pm 5-9pm	8am-2pm	8am-1:30pm 5-9pm	8am-1:30pm 5-9pm	8am-4pm
Dry Cleaners and Laundries	8am-2pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	8am-2pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	8am-2pm
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables	8am-3pm	8am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm	8am-3pm	8am-3pm	8am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm	8am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm
Meat, Poultry	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm 6-9pm	7:30am-2pm 6-9pm
Fish	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm	7:30am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm
Bakeries	7am-3pm	7am-2:30pm 5:30-9pm	7am-3pm	7am-3pm	7am-2:30pm 5:30-9pm	7am-2:30pm 5:30-9pm
Wines and Spirits	7am-3pm	7am-10pm	7am-3pm	7am-3pm	7am-10pm	7am-10pm
Florists Open Sun 8-2:30	8am-9pm	8am-9pm	8am-2:30pm	8am-9pm	8am-9pm	8am-9pm

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



On August 22, 1974, Greek-Cypriot troops and civilians rescued religious treasures from the 300-year-old Church of St. George in Nicosia. The following day the church was set afire by Turkish grenades. During the same period, Turkish forces destroyed priceless classical mosaics in Paphos.

A Record of Aggressive Acts Committed by Turkey during the 20th Century

A Message to President Jimmy Carter and the members of the United States Congress

We ask that you review the following facts regarding the aggressive policy of the Turkish Government toward Christian minority groups in Asia Minor.

"John to the seven churches that are in Asia; Grace be unto you and peace from him which is and which was and which is to come." (Revelation 1:4). The Seven Churches were Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia and Laodicea, all of which were located in present-day Turkey.

Today there is not a single church or a single Christian living there. What has happened to them?

In 1915, the Turks, regarding the Armenians as a dangerous foreign element, deported the entire Armenian population of about 1,750,000 to Syria and Mesopotamia. The operation was carried out in a barbarous manner with many dying en route.

In 1922, the Ionians, the Pontic Greeks and the

Thracians, a total over 2,500,000, were similarly killed or driven out of their lands.

In 1955, the remains of the Greek Orthodox residents of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople (Istanbul) were driven out of their homes.

In 1974, the Turks, illegally using United States military aid, invaded the defenseless nation of Cyprus, occupied 40% of its territory, displaced brutally one-third of its population, and began colonizing the occupied areas with Turks from the mainland.

Today Turkey is threatening to seize the Greek islands of the Aegean Sea including the island of Patmos.

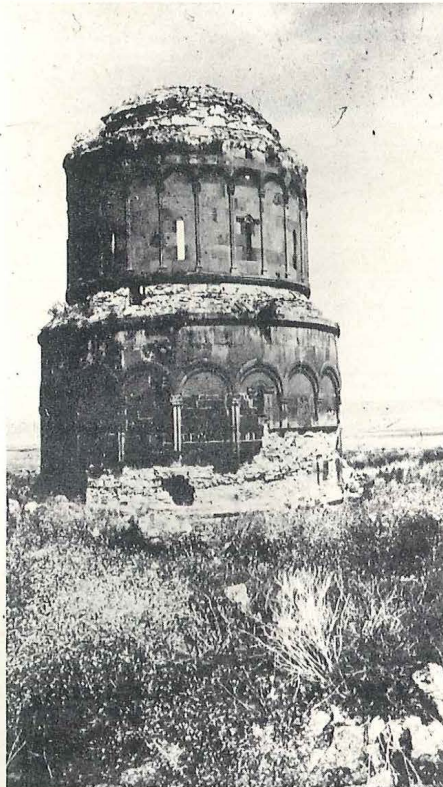
We have documented these incidents as a reminder of an all-important fact: That the policies of the Turkish Government have not changed during the last century. We urge civilized people in the name of humanity to put an end to these acts of barbarism and aggression.

THIS PAID ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN PRESENTED BY:
THE HELLENIC AMERICAN SOCIETY, DIAKOU 38, ATHENS GREECE

WHY IS THIS ARMENIAN CHURCH DESERTED?

This and hundreds of other Armenian architectural monuments throughout Turkey are vacant and in ruins because, beginning in April of 1915, the Turkish government brutally deported the Armenian people from their ancestral homeland and in the process exterminated 1.5 million men, women, and children.

Henry Morgenthau, then U.S. Ambassador to Turkey stated: «And thus, as the exiles moved, they left behind them another caravan—that of dead and unburied bodies... There were women who held up their babies to strangers,



begging them to save them from their tormentors, and failing this, they would throw them into wells or

leave them behind bushes that at least they might die undisturbed.»

Turkey's act of genocide during World War I sentenced the surviving Armenians to a life of banishment, just as in the 1970s Turkish aggression has created thousands of Greek-Cypriot refugees. Turkish interlopers were moved onto Armenian properties some sixty years ago, just as today colonists from Turkey are being moved into the homes of Greek-Cypriots.

Turkey was an imperialist power in the past, it is an expansionist country in the present.

As Greek Cypriots demand a return to their homes and the removal of Turkish occupational forces, Armenian exiles around the globe impatiently await reparations, and repatriation into portions of Turkish-held Armenia.

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66, Vas. Kon/nou st. Tel. 01/4526.600

Patras

5, Kolokotroni st. Tel. 061/220.990

Salonica

4, Venizelou st. Tel. 031/224.906, 277.787
Airport Tel. 031/419.852

Islands

Crete

Heraklion - Airport Tel. 081/221.031
44, 25th August Avenue Tel. 081/282.702, 285.101
Chania - Airport Tel. 0821/29.019
21, Tzanakaki st. Tel. 0821/20.366

Rethymnon

76, Gerakari Tel. 0831/23.404

Agios Nicolaos

17, Koundourou Square Tel. 0841/28.311, 28.820
ELOUNDA BEACH HOTEL Tel. 0841/28.461

Chersonissos

"CRETA MARIS" Hotel Tel. 0897/22.115

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10, Griva st. (Grand Hotel) Tel. 0241/21.819, 25.888

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