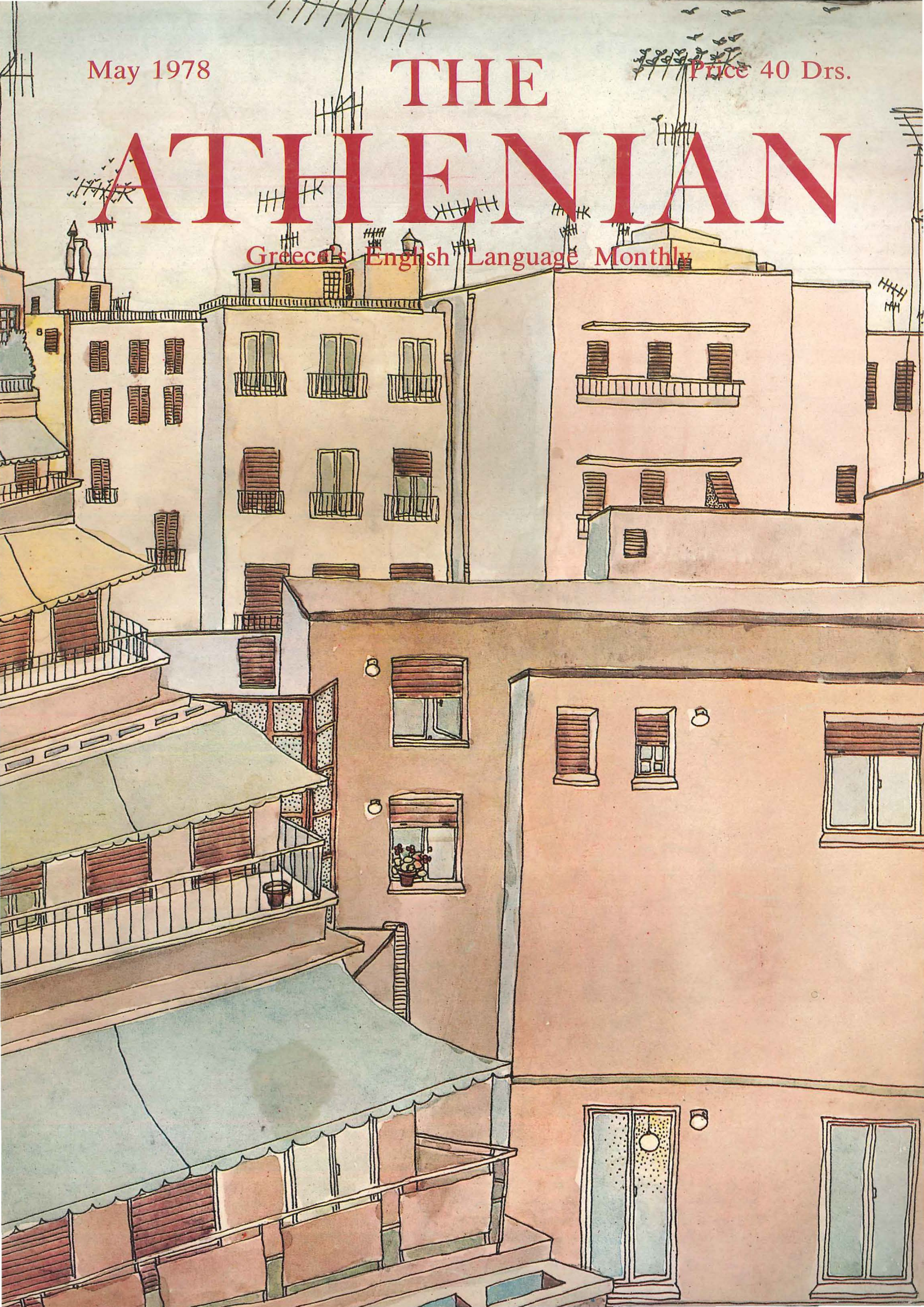


May 1978

Price 40 Drs.

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



E. J. PAPADOPOULOS S.A.

BISCUIT INDUSTRY

since 1922



Top Quality



Scandinavia is a way of life . . .
modern, traditional, friendly,
relaxing, efficient . . . all year round.

Scandinavian is a quality way of flying.

SAS offers nonstop flights
from Athens to Copenhagen.
The Scandinavian Way means
special meals for preorder,
and free SAS city portraits
to all major European cities.
Call your travel agent or our
SAS office at Vissarionos 9,
corner Sina 6, Tel. 363 44 44.

SAS has a way and
a day to suit your
timetable.

THE SCANDINAVIAN WAY



SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

community calendar

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

MAY 1

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Community Centre, 9-1 pm, Women's Centre, Ellanikou 3, Pangrati.

MAY 4

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

MAY 5

Classes resume — Hellenic International School and American Community Schools.

MAY 6

American Community Schools — Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and Achievement Tests (ACH), 8:30 am.

Campion School — SAT examinations.

American Club — Beefeater's Night, at the Americana Room.

MAY 8

Classes resume — At all state and most private Greek schools including Athens College, Deree College, Pierce High School, as well as at Campion School.

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — Wine and cheese party, 9 pm. For information call Mr. Baganis, Tel. 360-1311.

MAY 9

Canadian Women's Club — Cruise to Hydra, Aegina, Poros. Departure 7:45 am. For reservations call Voula Ganas, Tel. 970-8668.

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

Bingo — American Club, 8 pm.

MAY 10

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

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

The American Republican Committee in Europe — Wine and cheese party for new recruits. For information call: Jennie Smith, Tel. 681-2667, 681-2747, 801-1017.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture by John Manetta "Gurus and Disciples", 8:30 pm at the centre, Perikleous 25, Neo Psychico, Tel. 681-1462.

Rotary Club — Awards presentation meeting, 9 pm, Kings Palace Hotel.

MAY 11

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm.

MAY 12

St. Andrew's Women's Guild — Silver Bowl Appeal, 9:45 am at the home of Lorraine Schmiede, Tel. 801-7660.

Italian Institute — Lecture (in Italian) by Mario Vitti, on the new edition of the book *The Story of Greek Literature*, followed by a panel discussion, 8 pm.

THE OLYMPICS

The eightieth session of the International Olympic Committee will be held in Athens from May 13 to 21. The opening ceremony will take place at 8 pm on Tuesday, May 16 at the Herodes Atticus Theatre. The location of the 1984 Winter Games and Olympiad will be announced on May 18 at the Caravel Hotel. For further information call the Greek Olympic Committee, Tel. 710-031.

A SPRING FLING

The American Women's Organization of Greece is sponsoring a dinner-dance on June 2 at the Glyfada Golf Club beginning at 9:30 pm. Tickets may be purchased at the AWOG club room at the American Club or at the Volunteer Service Desk at the American Embassy.

VOTER INFORMATION

The U.S. Embassy has posted the 1978 primary election dates in the United States. Eligible voters seeking information or assistance may contact the Voting Officer at the Embassy from 9 am to 3:30 pm weekdays.

MAY 14

Hellenic International School — Annual spring picnic, 1-5 pm at the school pool.
American Club — Mother's Day Dinner, 12-4 pm and 5-10 pm, both dining rooms.

MAY 15

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Community Centre, 9-1 pm (see May 1).
American Community Schools — Board of Education meeting, 8 pm.

MAY 16

American Community School — Play "The Wizard of Oz", 7:30 pm, Halandri Campus, tickets 100 Drs. adults, 50 Drs. students (through Friday, May 19).

Bingo — American Club, 8 pm.

MAY 17

American Community Schools — Field day at the Academy; PTA meeting, Halandri Elementary School.

German Community Centre — Coffee afternoon for younger members with lecture by Mrs. Petierboni of the International Social Services, 4:30 pm.

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

Helianthos Yoga Union — Vegetarian dinner, 9 pm, for reservations Tel. 681-1462.

MAY 18

American Women's Organization of Greece — Luncheon, fashion show and election of new officers, 11:15 Glyfada Golf Club. Tickets at the AWOG club room, American Club and volunteer desk at the American Embassy. Reservation deadline: May 13.

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

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm.

MAY 19

American Community Schools — Middle School field day.

St. Andrew's Women's Guild — Art Auction at Deree College, Aghia Paraskevi, 8 pm. For information: Lorraine Schmiede, Tel. 801-7660 or Winia Sionides, Tel. 671-1619.

MAY 20

American Community Schools — The Junior-Senior Prom.

MAY 21

American Club — Dinner Dance, entertainment by the Galaxy Combo, 8-11:30 pm. Tickets may be purchased in advance.

MAY 22

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Community Centre, 9-1 pm.

University of La Verne — Registration for the summer term (through June 1).

American Community Schools — Science Fair, Halandri Elementary School (through Friday, May 26).

British Council — Lecture by the renowned poet and critic Stephen Spender, 8 pm.

Goethe Institute — Lecture by Wolf Graf von Bandissin on "Armed Forces and Democracy" followed by discussion (in German). At the Pandios School, Syngrou 136.

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — General meeting, 9 pm. For information Mr. Baganis, Tel. 360-1311.

MAY 23

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture by Jack Baker "Poetry Synonymous with Life", 8:30 pm. Pericleous 25, Psychico, Tel. 681-1462.

British Council — Lecture by Professor N. G. Hammond, on "The Tomb of Philip of Macedon", 8 pm.

Rotary Club — General meeting and lecture by the president of Rotary on "The Woman in our Life". The presidents of various women's clubs will participate. Kings Palace Hotel, 9 pm.

Bingo — American Club, 8 pm.

MAY 24

American Community Schools — Field and Fun Day.

NAME DAYS IN MAY

May 1 George (Yiorgos), Georgia
May 5 Irini (Rena)
May 7 Thomas
May 21 Constantine (Costas), Helen (Eleni)

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 1 Easter Monday
May Day: Public Holiday
May 2 May Day: A Public Holiday
May 8 World Red Cross Day
May 12 Israel—National Day
May 14 Mother's Day
Pentecost (Whitsunday)
May 22 Canada—Victoria Day
May 25 Lag B'Omer (Jewish)
May 28 France and Sweden—Mother's Day
May 29 USA—Memorial Day

Activites this month at the French Institute are not listed as the program was not available at the time of publication.

Hellenic American Union — Mime performance by the Richard Morse Mime Theatre, 8 pm.

MAY 25

British Council — Lecture by Dr. E. Canelopoulou on "The Blue and White Mathematics Projects: a Special Method of Teaching Math at Secondary Schools", 8 pm.

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm.

MAY 26

Campion School — Speech Day
American Community Schools — Spring Festival at the Kastri Country Day School.
Deree College — Friendship Concert, 8 pm. (through May 27).

MAY 27

Campion School — Governor's meeting.
American Club — Choose Your Own Steak, Americana Room, reservations necessary.
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Community Centre, 9-1 pm.
American Community Schools — Memorial Day holiday.

Italian Institute — Lecture by the writer Stanislaw Niewo on his own works (in Italian), 8 pm.

MAY 30

Rotary Club — General meeting and lecture by the Minister of Social Services, Spyros Doxiades, on old age in Greece, 9 pm, Kings Palace Hotel.
Bingo — American Club, 8 pm.

MAY 31

American Community Schools — PTA meeting at the Academy, 7:30 pm.
Goethe Institute — Lecture (in German) by Professor Paul Moraux on "Aristotle as Philosopher and Scientist" followed by a discussion, 8 pm.
American Club — Barbeque Night, Family Inn.

JUNE 1

Hellenic International School — Baccalaureat and graduation exercises at the auditorium.
Goethe Institute — Lecture by Professor Paul Moraux on "The Beginnings of the Greek Studies of Aristotle" (in German with Greek summary), 7 pm at the University of Athens, Hippocrates 33.

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

Vol. V. No. 55, May, 1978
Spetsippou 23, Kolonaki, Athens 139, Greece
Telephone 724-204, 724-289

EDITOR

Helen Panopalis Kotsonis

MANAGING EDITOR

Stephanie Argeros

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Barbara Vassilopoulos

CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

Sloane Elliott

BOOKS

John Stathatos

Kimon Friar

THEATRE

Platon Mousseos

ART

Catherine Cafopoulos

MUSIC

Robert Brenton Betts

CINEMA

Gerald Herman

SPECIAL FEATURES

Alec Kitroeff

Katerina Agrafioti

Margot Granitsas

Willard Manus

FOOD

Vilma Liacouras Chantiles

RESTAURANTS AND NIGHTLIFE

Angela Haggipavlou

Marilla Dantos (Corfu)

Mavis Manus (Rhodes)

Sofia Petsalis (Patras)

Helen Stamatopoulos (Thessaloniki)

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

Lorraine Batler

CONTRIBUTORS

Vassilis Andonopoulos, John Bowman, Abigail Camp, Jeffrey Carson, Costas Couloumbis, Antony M. Economides, Lou Efstathiou, Drossoula Elliott, Elsie Hirsch, Demeter M. Kotsonis, Haris Livas, Menelaos Kyriakidis, Brenda Marder, Antoinette Moses, Korky Paul, Paul Valassakis, Eugene Vanderpool, Alan Walker, Irene Wanner.

PRINTED BY

E. Valassakis / K. Angelis O.E.

(E. Valassakis, Sina 38)

PHOTOTYPESETTING

Fotron S.A.

(A. Lechonitis, Vassileos Pavlou 81)

(Paleon Psychico)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Greece and Cyprus: 400 Drs.

Other countries: \$15.00

Air Mail Europe: \$17.00

Air Mail Rest of World: \$24.00

The Athenian is owned and published by
Helen Panopalis Kotsonis, Koubari 8, Athens.

All rights reserved.

No part of this periodical may be reproduced
without the consent of The Athenian.

in this issue

Community Calendar ...	4
Goings on in Athens ...	6
Restaurants and Night Life ...	10
Our Town ...	15
The World's Rich and Poor ...	17
More About Greece ...	19
The Posidonia Connection ...	21
The Firedancers ...	22
The Athenian Organizer ...	26
Letter from Cyprus ...	28
Dance ...	32
Theatre ...	34
Music ...	36
Records ...	39
Books ...	40
Art ...	42
Food ...	45
Kosmos ...	48
Television and Radio ...	49
Athens Shop Hours ...	49

publisher's note

This month thousands of observers will again converge on Northern Greece where on May 21, the feast day of Saint Constantine and Saint Helen, the firedancers will go through their annual ritual of walking on burning coals. Last year Willard Manus visited Langada, one of the villages where the firedancing takes place. Far from being members of a pagan or satanic cult who work themselves into a frenzy, the participants, he notes in "The Firedancers", are simple, deeply-religious individuals who attribute the phenomenon to their faith and the protection of their patron saints. Manus, an American freelance writer, screenwriter, and author of several novels and plays, has lived in Greece with his Scottish wife, Mavis, and their two children for almost eighteen years, most of that time in Lindos, on the island of Rhodes. This summer he and his family will be returning to New York where one of Manus's plays, "The Bleachers", will be produced by Joseph Papp, the founder of the New York Shakespeare Festival. It will be directed by Jack Gelber, the author of "The Connection" and a veteran off-Broadway director. An earlier play, "The Rathunt", was produced by various State theatres in Austria and Germany and at the Open Space Theatre in London.

May will see another convergence on Greece. The occasion will be the Posidonia exhibition, the major event in the shipping world, held every second year in Athens. In "The Posidonia Connection" Michael Aust discusses some of the issues and traditions that will surround the event. In his second article in a series of introductions to Greece, Alec Kitroeff, with his tongue firmly in cheek, discusses Taxis, Television and Provincial Hotels in "More About Greece". Although his sardonic view of our folkways and habits occasionally enrage extreme chauvinists or romantic Grecophiles, Kitroeff's most devoted fans are to be found among his fellow-countrymen who enjoy the twitting.

Our cover is by Annamaria Beleznav.

goings on in athens

MUSIC AND DANCE

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA. Olympia Theatre, Akadimias 58, Tel. 362-8670, box office 361-2461. Because of a protracted strike, most of the winter concert season was cancelled but performances were resumed in late March and one is scheduled for May 8 (program to be announced). Tickets are 60 Drs.

PARNASSOS HALL, Agiou Georgiou Karitsi 8, Tel. 323-8745. Admission free. A number of concerts by groups from the various conservatories and a solo concert are scheduled this month. May 11: the Ellinikon (6 pm)... May 13: Orfeon Athinon (8 pm)... May 14: Areon Athinon (11 am)... May 15: Attikon (7 pm)... May 18: Orfeon Athinon (8 pm)... May 19: Maria Valenti, song recital (8:30 pm)... May 25: Orfeon Athinon (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.

DORA STRATOU DANCE COMPANY — Folk dances, costumes and instruments from various parts of Greece with Madame Stratou's explanations delivered in several languages. Performances nightly at 10:15 pm and also at 8:15 pm on Wednesdays and Sundays. Filopapou Theatre (near the Acropolis). Tel. 322-4681, 921-4650. Admission 70 to 150 Drs., students 50 Drs.

ATHENS THEATRE BALLET — Yannis Metsis's ballet company will give performances on May 8 and 9 at 8:30 pm at the Aliki Theatre, Amerikis 4, Tel. 324-4146. Tickets 120 Drs.; students tickets 40 Drs.

OPERA FILMS

The Goethe Institute is celebrating three hundred years of the Hamburg State Opera with the screening of a series of opera films made during actual performances. Mozart's *The Magic Flute* (May 12 at 5:30 pm and May 15 at 9 pm); Weber's *Der Freischütz* (May 12 at 8:30 pm and May 22 at 6 pm); Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* (May 15 at 5:30 pm and May 22 at 8:30 pm); Wagner's *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg* (Part I May 24 at 6 pm and Part II May 26 at 8:30 pm); Berg's *Wozzek* (June 2 at 8:30 pm).

CONCERTS AND RECITALS

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

ISMENE ECONOMOPOULOU — piano, in a recital of works by Brahms, Schumann, Chopin, Prokofiev, Casella. May 9 (8 pm), Italian Institute.

YANNIS ZARALIS and YOLANDA SEVERE — violin and piano, in works by Vitali, Schubert, Dvorak. May 10 (8 pm), Italian Institute.

CONSORT OF SYDNEY — guitar, cello, flute. Works by Rodrigo, Rubbra, Boccherini, Canteloube, Carr-Boyd, May 11 (8 pm), Italian Institute.

BILL CROFUD — American folk songs. May 17 (8:15 pm), Hellenic American Union.

MARIA LITTAUER — piano, with works by Mozart, Beethoven, Bartok, Debussy and Liszt. Sponsored by Goethe Institute. May 29 (9 pm), Estia Neas Smyrnis, Chrysosostomou Smyrnis Square.

GALLERIES

Unless otherwise noted, galleries are open from around 10 to 2 and reopen in the evenings from 6 to 9 or 10, Mondays through Saturdays. Since the hours may vary, it is best to call ahead.

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. Special exhibits: 19th and 20th century religious paintings of the Nazarene school

(through May 20); paintings by the Greek-born American artist, Thodoros Stamos (May 22-June). Open Tuesdays through Saturdays 9 to 8 pm, Sundays and holidays 10 to 2. *Closed Mondays.* Admission 20 Drs. Free on Wednesdays and Sundays. No admission charge for students.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2662. Dimitri Galanis, oils and drawings (through May 8); Costas Tsaras, oils and aquarelles (May 10-30).

ARMOS, Veikou 6, Makryanni, Tel. 921-7856. Yiorgo Kanakakis, oils (through May 6); Panayioti Moraitis, oils (May 7-June).

ASTOR, Kar. Servias 16, Tel. 322-4971. Spiropoulos, paintings (through May 6); Notara, paintings (May 8-24).

ATHENS, Glykonos 4, Tel. 922-0052. Group show (through May 14); Mario Prasinos, paintings (May 15-June 10).

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL, Tsakaloff 10, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-9652. Katia Mitropoulou, recent ceramics (May 5-21); George Fokas, paintings and drawings (May 22-June 10).

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL, Diogenous 12, Plaka, Tel. 322-6942. Permanent exhibition of painting and sculpture.

JEAN AND KAREN BERNIER, Marasli 51, Tel. 735-657. Boyd Webb 'Zoomancy' (through May 6); Lucas Samaras, retrospective show of boxes, phototransformations, pastels, reconstructions (May 9-June 3). Hours: Tues.-Fri. 10:30-1:30 pm and 6-9 pm, Mon. 6-9 pm, Sat. 10:30-1:30 pm.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7 (at Nikis St.), Tel. 322-4261. Oils by Armando (May 4-22).

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165. Group show of landscapes (through May 6); paintings by Stavros Bonatsos and Zenis Sahinis (May 8-23); group show (May 24-June).

GALLERIE O, Haritos 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 717-669. Group show of new artists (through May 9); group exhibit of Surrealist artists: Theodoros Pandeleon, Nautat, Garfield, and Savadoss (May 11-June).

POLYPLANO, Dimokritou 20, Tel. 362-9822. Permanent exhibit of graphics, multiples, and sculpture by contemporary Greek artists.

ROTUNDA, Skoufa 20, Tel. 362-2945. Group show of oils.

TO TRITO MATI, Loukianou 21b, Tel. 714-074. Akritthakis, collages and drawings (May 9-22); Yerasimos Steris, oils and drawings (May 23-June).

ZOUMBOULAKIS, 20 Kolonaki Square, Tel. 360-8278. Prints and multiples by Vassarely, Le Parc, Soto, Damion, and others in collaboration with Galerie Denise René of Paris (through mid May); a photography exhibition in collaboration with Leo Castelli Gallery of New York (late May).

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

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33 (near the Caravel), Tel. 729-219. Drawings and pastels by Yannis Tsarouhis (May 9-29). Hours: Daily 10-2 pm and 7-10 pm, Sun. 11-2 pm.

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.

BRITISH COUNCIL — British Posters: 1890-1975 (through May 5); British Art Books (May 9-18).

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION — Group show of paintings sponsored by the International Association of Fine Arts, Greek Section (May 10-23); Judith Allen and Lou Efstathiou, sculpture, constructions, drawings and graphics (May 25-June 8).

ITALIAN INSTITUTE — Contemporary Italian graphics (May 24-June 30).

ZAPPION — In the National Garden, Tel. 322-4206. (Open 9-1:30 and 5-9, Sun. 9 to 9). Human rights exhibit sponsored by Ministries of Education and Culture (May 2-22); Children's drawings based on Homer's "Odyssey" (May 25-June 5).

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

PRE-FESTIVAL PREVIEW

From June 2 to 25 at the Herodes Atticus Theatre at the foot of the Acropolis. Performances begin at 9 pm. Tickets on sale at the Athens Festival Office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), Tel. 322-1459, 322-3111, ext. 240, or at the gate. Student prices available.

DIMITRI MYRAT THEATRE TROUPE. Dimitri Vernardaki's *Fausta*. June 2, 3, 4. Tickets from 50 to 150 Drs.

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA. June 5. Tickets from 50 to 200 Drs.

AMPHI-THEATRE. Spyros Evangelatos directs Aristophanes' *Plutus*. June 8, 9, 10, 11. Tickets from 50 to 150 Drs.

NATIONAL OPERA ORCHESTRA. June 12.

NATIONAL THEATRE. Kazantzakis' *Buddha*. June 16, 17, 18. Tickets from 50 to 150 Drs.

DUTCH NATIONAL BALLET. June 19 through 25. Tickets from 100 to 350 Drs.

MUSEUMS

Most of the museums have announced their summer hours. It is wise, however, to call before setting out because last minute changes are not unusual.

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 7:30 to 7:30 daily, and on Sundays from 10 to 6 pm. *Closed Tuesdays.* Admission 50 Drs. 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 7:30 to 7:30 daily and on Sundays from 10 to 6. *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 coffeeshop on the top floor serves beverages and snacks. Guidebooks in English, French, German. Open daily from 8:30 am to 2 pm. *Closed Tuesdays.* Admission 40 Drs., students 20 Drs. There is no charge on Sundays.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias 22, Tel. 711-027. Set in a peaceful courtyard the Florentine-style villa, built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848, houses the major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art in Athens. The assemblage is rich but many objects are not labelled. Open 7:30 to 7:30 daily and 10 to 6 on Sundays. *Closed Mondays.* Admission 50 Drs., students 20 Drs. Free on Thursdays and Sundays.

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 Wednesdays 3 to 7 pm and Sundays 9 am to 1 pm, or 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 Thera (Santorini) in a 15th-century B.C. eruption. Guidebooks available in many languages. Private guides upon request. A shop sells reproductions and copies. Open 7:30 to 7:30 daily and 10 to 6 on Sundays. *Closed Mondays.* Admission 50 Drs., students 5 Drs. Free on Thursdays and Sundays.

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 Themistokleous, Piraeus, Tel. 451-6264. Relics, models and pictures related to Greek naval history. Open daily 9 to 12:30 pm and Sundays 6 to 9 pm. *Closed Mondays.*

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.

ROUND AND ABOUT

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

ST. GEORGE DAY CELEBRATIONS: Traditional music, dancing and fairs in many areas but notably at the village of Rodochori in Veroia at the Monastery of St. George Peristereotas; the island of Kasos; Hania, Crete (May 1).

EASTER TUESDAY: Traditional dancing on the islands of Evia, Karpathos and Thasos (May 2).

PREVEZA (northwestern Greece): The "kag-gelario", a local dance, performed in the village of Papadates (May 5).

VOLOS (eastern Greece): A village fair with local dances at Trikeri (May 7).

SYROS: "Cycladic" Festival (10 days in May).



ANASTENARIDES: The ritual walking on burning coals, performed in northern Greece: Serres in the village of Aghia Eleni (May 21); Veroia in the village of Meliki (May 21); Thessaloniki at Langadas (May 21-23).

HANIA: Crete. An international festival of Greek and foreign dances (May 21-23).

PIERIA: Just south of Thessaloniki. A cherry festival at Kolindros (May 28).

KASOS: In the Dodecanese. Fair with local dances (May 30).

POINTS OF INTEREST

THE ACROPOLIS. Open daily 7:30 to 7:30. 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 7:30 to 7:30 daily. Admission 25 Drs. The marketplace 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.

with a cast that includes Voula Zoumboulaki, Errikos Briolas and George Grammatikos. (Athina, Voukourestiou 10, Tel. 323-5524.)

THE SPECTATORS (I Theates) — Pontikas's play alternates with *Fontas*, three one-act plays by 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: *The Sky of Greece*, Last 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 NEKROTAFIO. (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.

SOUND AND LIGHT, the Hill of Pnyx, facing the Acropolis. Performances: English at 9 pm daily; French at 10 pm Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun; German at 10 pm Tues. and Fri. General admission 60 Drs., students 30 Drs. Tickets are on sale at the Athens Festival Office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), Tel. 322-1459 and at the gate, Tel. 922-6210. Bus No. 16 (Thon-Thission) departs from Syntagma. No performances on full moon nights (May 20, 21, 22, 23).

SOUND AND LIGHT, Rhodes. The Knight's Castle in the Municipal Garden. Performances daily at 9, 10 and 11 pm. The program alternates in English, German, French and Swedish. Tickets 60 Drs., students 30 Drs. For information: 322-3111 ext. 350 (Athens) or 21-922 (Rhodes).

MONASTERIES

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

DAFNI. An eleventh-century Byzantine church with outstanding mosaics and some frescoes. Open daily from 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, Massalia 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.

Akadimias 58, Tel. 362-8670, box office 361-2461. Because of a protracted strike, most of the winter concert season was cancelled but performances were resumed in late March and one is scheduled for May 8 (program to be 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, Soudias 61, Tel. 710-536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and 5 to 8. Sat. 9 to 1.

GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Fidiou 1, Tel. 362-0270. References on archaeology. 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, Patisssion 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, Patisssion 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.

SUMMER STUDIES

GREEK STUDIES

THE AEGEAN INSTITUTE, Poros. Greek-language and other courses from June 23-August 4. The \$850 fee is all inclusive. For information: Niki Stavrolakes, director, 20 Harbor Hills Dr., Port Jefferson, New York 11777, USA or Tel. 362-5949 or 718-746 (Athens).

ATHENS CENTRE FOR THE CREATIVE ARTS, 48 Archimidou St., Pangrati, Tel. 701-2268. Two programs: June 25-July 28 (\$650) and July 31-August 25 (\$750). Courses in theatre, fine arts, and Greek Studies. Registration deadlines are May 20 and May 30. For further information contact John Zervos at the Centre

or the Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886.

INSTITUTE FOR BALKAN STUDIES, Tsmiski 45, Thessaloniki, Tel. 031-235-550. Courses in Greek language, history and culture July 31- August 27. Fee: \$400.

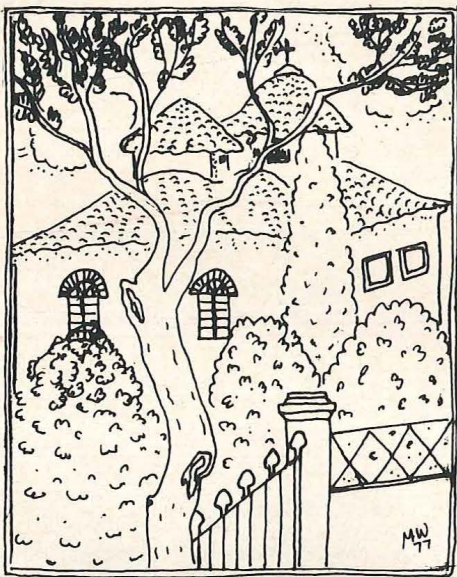
SUMMER SCHOOL

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS, Aghia Paraskevi, Tel. 659-3200. Two sessions: June 19-July 7, July 10-July 28. Recreational and academic courses offered for kindergarten through academy. Open to all qualified students. Registration deadline May 19.

CAMPION SCHOOL, Tel. 671-8194. The six-week summer program begins on July 3. Registration May 29-June 9.

DEREE COLLEGE, Aghia Paraskevi, Tel. 659-3250. Summer session June 14-July 14. Business and liberal arts courses. Registration June 12 and 13.

DEREE-PIERCE DOWNTOWN CAMPUS, Athens Tower, Tel. 779-2247. Business administration courses June 16-July 21. Registration June 16. Fee: 4,500 Drs. per course.



HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. Greek lessons for beginners through advanced. One month course, 36 hours. Fee: 2,300 Drs. and 200 Drs. registration fee. Courses offered from June through August.

UNIVERSITY OF LAVERNE, Kifissia, Tel. 808-1426. Summer session June 5-August 11. Liberal arts courses. Registration the last week of May.

RECREATIONAL

BEACHES

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

ALIMOS, Tel. 982-7345. Near the Olympic airport. Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 12 Drs., children 6 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas and snack bar. Bus 84 (Ano Voula) or 89 (Vouliagmeni). Stop No. 4 Kalamakiou.

ASTIR, Glyfada, Tel. 894-6461. Open 9 am to 6 pm. Adults 60 Drs., children 30 Drs., parking 30 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, tennis court, volleyball court, mini-golf (20 Drs. per person), snack bar, restaurant, hairdresser. Bus 84 (Ano Voula).

ASTIR, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. At the luxurious Astir Palace resort hotel and bungalow complex. Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 90 Drs., children 40 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes 30 Drs. an hour, water-ski school 250 Drs. quarter hour with boat and instructor. Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni) to terminal and then about a ten minute walk.

LAGONISSI, Tel. 895-8514, at the Lagonissi hotel-bungalow resort on the coastal road to Sounion. Open 9 am to 7 pm. Adults 30 Drs., children 15 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, restaurant and snack bar. Take the Sounion bus which leaves from the junction of

Leoforos Alexandras and Patisssion every hour from 6:30 am, but be sure it stops at Lagonissi. VARKIZA, Tel. 897-2402. Open 7 am to 8 pm. Adults 25 Drs., children 15 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Private cabins may be rented for 250 Drs. a day. Bus 90 (Varkiza).

VOULA A, Tel. 895-3249. Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 15 Drs., children 8 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes 25 Drs. an hour; tennis courts 60 Drs. and hour. Bus 84 (Ano Voula) or 89 (Vouliagmeni).

VOULA B, Tel. 895-9590. Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 12 Drs., children 6 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, children's playground. Volleyball, tennis and basketball courts 60 Drs. an hour. Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni).

VOULIAGMENI, Tel. 896-0906. Open 7 am to 8 pm. Adults 16 Drs., children 10 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes 40 Drs. an hour; tennis courts 60 Drs. an hour. Snack bar. Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni) or 90 (Varkiza).

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), Parados (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.

SAILING

HELLENIC SAILING CENTRE, Glyfada Marina, Tel. 894-2115. Under the management of the Greek Sailing Federation. Open daily from 10 am to sundown. Registration fee (including about 20 hours of instruction): children 7 to 15, 250 Drs.; students 15 to 21, 500 Drs.; others 1,500 Drs.

HELLENIC OFFSHORE RACING CLUB, Papadiamantou 4, Mikrolimano, Tel. 412-3357. Membership requires three Greek members as sponsors. Initial membership 2,000 Drs., annual fee 2,000 Drs. The club has four Swan 36's for use of the members and students. A ten-week course in sailing for those 16 to 25, 3,000 Drs.; for those over 25, 6,500 Drs. Open 9 am to 1:30 pm and 6 to 9 pm. Closed Sundays.

PIRAEUS SAILING CLUB, Mikrolimano, Tel. 417-7636. Initial membership 1,000 Drs., monthly fee 150 Drs. The Club owns a number of Lightnings, Solinz, 420's, 470's, and Finn craft for the use of members. Open daily 9 am to 2 pm. Restaurant and bar open from noon to 10 pm.

YACHT CLUB OF GREECE, Mikrolimano, Tel. 417-1823. Membership requires two regular members as sponsors. Initial membership 20,000 Drs., annual fee 4,000 Drs. Members of yacht clubs abroad may use the club's facilities for up to ten days. Bar, restaurant and mooring facilities, and a number of sailing boats for members' use. A six-week course in sailing for ages 10 to 18 is free and begins when the school year closes. Open daily from 9 am to 3 pm and 5 pm to 7:30 pm.

Yacht races are held regularly in or around Faliron Bay on Saturdays and Sundays. For further information contact The Federation of Greek Sailing Clubs, 15a Xenofondos, Tel. 323-5560.

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

The winter season gradually draws to a close in May but some performances will continue through at least part of the month. Call the theatres to check or dial 181 for a recorded announcement in Greek of the productions still playing. Curtains rise at 9 pm or so; matinées begin at 6 pm. Almost all theatres are closed on Mondays but never on Sundays.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE OF GREECE — New Stage, two one-act plays by Ionesco: *Lessons and Exercises in Conversation and Pronunciation* (Mathimata) and *The New Tenant* (O Enikiastis). (*Ethniko Theatre*, Agiou Konstantinou 20, Tel. 522-3242).

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.)

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

DONT PLUCK... YOUR SISTER (Mi Madas... tin Adelphi sou) — A comedy written, directed by and starring George Constantinou. (*Diana*, Ippokratous 7, Tel. 362-6956).

GOODNIGHT MARGARITA (Kalinihta Margarita) — Elli Fotiou and Stefanos Lineos present last

year's success, while preparing their next play, a tragic-political farce by Dario Fo, *Ena Tiheo Athima* (An Unexpected Accident). (*Alfa*, Patission 37, Tel. 523-8742.)

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 Kerassoumos, 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.)

MY FAIR LADY (Orea mou Kyria) — Alik Vouyouklaki continues as Liza Doolittle in last summer's hit. (*Alik*, 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.)

POPE JOAN (Papissa Ioanna) Jenny Karezi and Kostas Kazallos in George Rousso's stage adaptation of the famous nineteenth-century satirical novel of Emmanuil Roidis. Sets and costumes by Vassilis Fotopoulos. (*Super-Star*, Agiou Meletiou in the Broadway arcade, Tel. 840-774).

PROGRAM OF YANNIS RITSOS — Three works by the poet Yannis Ritsos performed by Nikos Hatziskos and Titika Nikiforaki (*Kava*, Stadiou 50, Tel. 321-0237).

THE PROMISE (Kaimene mou Marik) — Aleksis Arbutov directed by G. Mihalidi with Costas Karras and Katia Dandoulaki (*Athina*, Derigny 10, Tel. 823-7330).

PUPPETS AND PETS (Kouklitises Kalopeda) — Yannis Dalianides's revue with music by George

Theodossiadis. Starring Mimis Fotopoulos and Katerina Giulaki. (*Hadjichristou*, Panepistimiou 38, Tel. 362-7248.)

SIX MONOLOGUES — Elli Lambeti performs selections from Brecht, Strindberg, Chekhov, Cocteau (*Kappa*, Kypselis 2, Tel. 883-1068).

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

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).

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 Kasia Analiti and Kostas Rigopoulos. (*Analyti*, Antoniadiou-Patission, Tel. 823-9739).

SUMMER AND SMOKE (Kalokeri kai Katahnia) — Tennessee Williams's 1947 drama, translated by Marios Ploritis and directed by George Messalas. With Jenny Rousseau, Stavros Xenides, Nikos Galanos. (*Moussouri*, Platiá Karitsi, Tel. 322-7748).

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 Sapoundjaki, Nikos Vastardis, Nikos Tsoukas. (*Theatre Piraeus*, Syndagma 34, Piraeus, Tel. 412-1965.)

CINEMA

May is a transition month for Athens cinemas. 'The season' for new releases is over and first-run movie houses will be playing mostly hold-overs from April and re-releases from past seasons. Towards the end of the month indoor cinemas will begin closing for the summer, as outdoor cinemas open all over the city.

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

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.

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, Ioulianiou 42-46, Tel. 881-5402.
ATHENS CINEMATHEQUE (TENIOTHIKI), Kanaris 1, Tel. 361-2046.
STUDIO CINEMA, Stavropoulou 33, Tel. 861-9017. Call for program.

AT THE INSTITUTES

BRITISH COUNCIL, Kolonaki Square 17, Tel. 323-3211. *Steven D*, an adaptation of two novels by James Joyce, 8 pm.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. The continuation of series "In Memoriam, 1977": *Rio Bravo* (1958), with John Wayne and Dean Martin, directed by Howard Hawks (May 9 at 6 and 8:15 pm)... *Lolita* (1962) with James Mason, directed by Stanley Kubrick, novel and screenplay by Vladimir Nabokov (May 16 at 5:30 and 8:30 pm)... *A Night at the Opera* (1935) with the Marx Brothers (May 23 at 6 and 8:15 pm)... *Follow That Dream* (1962) with Elvis Presley (May 30 at 8 pm)... *Fantasia* (1940), produced by Walt Disney, music conducted by Leopold Stokowski (June 6 at 5:30 and 8:30 pm).

ITALIAN INSTITUTE, Patission 47, Tel. 522-9294. Series on cinema and literature to be held at the Polytechnic Institute. *La Notte Brava*, with Jean Claude Brially (May 15) *Il Bell' Antonio* with Marcello Mastroianni, Claudia Cardinale (May 16) *La Giornata Balorda* with Jean Sorel (May 17)... *La Viaccia* with Jean Paul Belmondo and Claudia Cardinale (May 18)... *Senilità* with Anthony Franciosa (May 19) *Agostino* with Ingrid Thulin and John Saxon (May 22)... *La Donna l'Una Cosa Meravigliosa* with Angela Minervini (May 23)... *L' Bellissimo Novembre* with Gina Lollobrigida, Paolo Turco (May 25)... *L'Assoluto Naturale* with Sylvia Koscina, Laurence Harvey (May 26)... *Metello* with Massimo Raveri (May 30)... *Bubu* with Ottavia Picolo (May 31)... *Per Le Antiche Scale* with Marcello Mastroianni, Françoise Fabian (June 1)... *L' eredita Ferramonti* with Fabio Testi, Dominique Sanda (June 2). All showings at 8:30 pm at the Polytechnic, Tossitsa Street entrance.

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 Mondays.

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), Agras 5, Stadium area, Tel. 722-317. A luxurious, spacious garden-like setting with couches and cozy corners, dim lights and soft music. The food is good but not outstanding (the sauces in particular are not up to gourmet standards), the service lacks finesse. Open daily for lunch and dinner.

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.

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

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

La Bussola, Vas. Georgiou 11 and Vass. Frederikis, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine including a variety of pizzas, pastas, main courses and Italian salads. Modern surroundings with indoor and outdoor dining. Moderate prices. Open nightly from 8 pm to 1:30 am and Sundays and holidays for lunch.

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. A cosy restaurant situated on three levels. Live entertainment at the bar on the street level; a display of fresh fish and meat specialties and an open charcoal grill lead down to the dining area where the menu includes lobster crepes, avocado cardinal, filet langostine with lobster sauce, 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, Hatziyianni Mexi 9 (next to Hilton), Tel. 738-540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Delicious garlic bread, Caesar salad, Irish coffee. Candlelight atmosphere. Bar open for cocktails. Daily 6 pm to 2 am.

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. Crepes 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 specialties 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 specialty, as the name suggests (Papakia means little ducks) is duck. Expensive. Open for dinner from 8 pm.

Prunier, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), Tel. 727-379. A small, very cosy French-style bistro with a charming garden with very fine, delicately-prepared dishes graciously served. The cuisine is French and includes escargots, frog legs, sole meunière, duck, crêpes Suzettes, and other less standard fare. 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 specialties, some served on attractive wooden platters, in the adjoining dining area. The gracious owner welcomes early diners. Daily from 8 pm. Moderately expensive.

Ritterburg, Formionos 11, Pangrati, Tel. 738-421. An unpretentious cafe-restaurant in rustic style, serving a variety of German dishes. The speciality is Ritterburg (schnitzel served with sausages and sauerkraut). Other favourites include beef fondue, Jager schnitzel (served



DRY RED WINE CAVIROS

CAVIROS WINE CO S.A. 2 MESSOGHION STR. (Athens tower) ATHENS CALL 77.92.608-9

NOW OPEN

The Beau James

HOME COOKING • STEAKS AND CHOPS

286 MESSOGHION AVENUE, HOLARGOS TEL. (MORNINGS) 823-5146



PAGODA

Athens First Chinese Restaurant

Cantonese & Peking Cuisine

ALEXANDRAS 7 & BOUZGOU 2, TEL. 360-2466, 643-1990

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

MR. YUNG'S Chinese Restaurant

最佳食府

LUNCH NOON TO 3 P.M.
DINNER 7 P.M. TO 1 A.M.

3 Lamahou St., Athens
TEL. 323-0956

CHINESE RESTAURANTS

THE
MANDARIN

PASSALIMANI - PIRAEUS
AKTI MOUTSOPOULOU 44



THE
CHINA TOWN

GLYFADA - GREECE
VASS. KONSTANTINOU 7



AMFITRION RESTAURANT

Welcome stranger, enjoy our hospitality

AUTHENTIC GREEK FOOD

Kifissias 49 and Evritanias 8
(next to President Hotel)

Tel. 643-1990, 360-2466

with a spicy sauce), and cherry pie. Daily 8pm to 1:30am.

Rumana, Eleon Square, Nea Kifissia, Tel. 801-3335. Rumanian folk art decor and soft Rumanian and international songs are offered by the charming hostess, Cristina Constantinescu. The tasty fare includes specialties such as *sarmale* (Rumanian dolma), *drob* (tasty pie), *frijurui* (Rumanian souvlaki with onions and tomatoes), *mititei* (meatballs). Attentive service and warm 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, Eginitou 6 (between Hilton and U.S. Embassy), Tel. 717-445. Cheerfully urbane, a favourite for excellent charcoal broils ('home of the authentic steak') served with baked or fried potatoes, and tasty salads. Good service, full menu and bar. Daily 6:30 pm to 1

Tabula, 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 specialties 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

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 specialties with Mr. Fatsios in attendance. Moderately priced. Daily noon to 5 pm

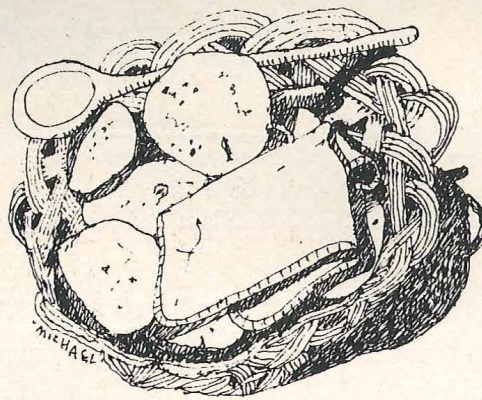
Gerofinikas, Pindarou 10, Tel 362-2719. An extensive selection of Greek and Oriental specialties which you may choose from displays

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

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

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

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 Barbecue, Karela-Koropi, Tel. 664-3220, 742-024. (About 25 kilometres out of Athens. Take Leof. Messogion to Stavros, turn right; continue towards Markopoulo while watching for signs 1½ kilometres after the Koropi junction.) Seemingly in the middle of nowhere, these old stables have been transformed with imagination into a charming restaurant, bar and nightclub complex with a village atmosphere. During the summer, dining and dancing under the stars in the lovely, rustic outdoor area. The food is merely good but the atmosphere is special. Complete meal (appetizers, main course, salad, fruit and wine) 225 Drs. Restaurant open daily from 9 pm; the nightclub from 10 pm. Closed Mondays.

Ponderossa, Amalias 8, Kifissia (near the train station), Tel. 801-2356. An old, converted mansion with a cool garden. Greek cuisine with Corfu specialties. 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); Kapanis (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 mezedes (hors d'oeuvres), broils, the occasional prepared dish and salad. Ouzo, wine and beer to drink and fresh fruit for dessert. The waiter will be shocked if you ask for coffee but may make you a cup of 'metrio' if you insist. The prices are reasonable.

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

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

Kanakis, Lavriou Avenue 76, Liopesi (on the inland road to Cape Sounion), Tel. 664-2385. A well-known country taverna in operation since 1910. Lovely summer garden and spacious rooms with rustic décor and a huge fireplace. Excellent, slightly resinated *kokinelli*. Starters include spicy pickles, country sausages, tiny meatballs, followed by charcoal broils: lamb chops 65 Drs. and pork shish-kebabs 60 Drs. Daily 8 pm to midnight. Sundays open for lunch as well.

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

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

Kyra Antigoni, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool), Tel. 895-2411. In warm weather tables are set out under the trees in a spacious garden, while a rustically decorated room with a fireplace offers a warm welcome when it is chilly. Good service. A great variety of Greek appetizers: *gardoumba* (42 Drs.); *meltizanosalata* — eggplant salad (45 Drs.); fried squash (27 Drs.); *soutzoukaki* (meatballs seasoned with cumin in tomato sauce). Several tasty casseroles, and boiled tongue when available. Daily from 8:30 pm to 1 am.

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.

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

Rodia, Aristippou 44, 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, rustic, pleasantly spartan atmosphere, and cheerful service. A good selection of nicely prepared taverna fare. Inexpensive. Daily from 8 pm. To Steki tou Manthou, Dafnomilis 8 (Lykavittos). Tel. 363-6616. A small, muralled, cheerful and authentic taverna where the versatile proprietor, Mr. Manthos, enthusiastically announces that his speciality is everything and that nothing he serves is frozen. A good selection of hors d'oeuvres (a delicious *melitzanosalata*), a small but nice selection of main courses (broils and stews) and a special dessert of fresh fruit in season with a touch of cinnamon, sugar and brandy. Taped music with entr'actes by guitar-toting patrons, and air conditioning when called for. Very reasonable. Open after 7:30 pm.

Ta Tria Adelfia, Elpidos 7, Victoria Square, Tel. 822-9322. A spacious, pleasant taverna with a wide variety of excellent Greek food. Choose from a large assortment of appetizers, fresh fish and broils to prepared dishes. Highly recommended. Moderate prices. Open nightly from 8 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.

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.

To Tzaki, Vas. Konstantinou 12, Glyfada (near Congo Palace Hotel), Tel. 894-6483. Spacious wood-pannelled 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, prepared dishes, excellent retsina. Two guitarists entertain guests with popular Greek songs. Moderate prices. Open from 8 pm to 2 am. Closed Sundays.

OUZERI

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

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

Athinaikon, Santaroz 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-



Greek and International Cuisine
Fireplace, Stereo Music, Lovely Garden

Open Sundays and Holidays for lunch
Catering available

TATOIOU 27 & KOKKINAKI, KIFISSIA
(Private parking available)
TELEPHONE 801-9804



THE BEST IN GREECE

108 Kifissias Ave., Ambelokipi
Phone orders: 692-2581, 692-4064

Prunier

727-379



MAX M
restaurant

French Cuisine
Oriental Foods
Mediterranean Fish
and Lobster Specialties

4 MILIONI & KANARI ST.,
KOLONAKI, ATHENS TEL. 361-5803

POSIDON
CAFÉ RESTAURANT



Enjoy all Greek specialties 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

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 discotheque 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 discotheque 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.

CASINO MONT PARNES

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

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

OUT OF TOWN RESTAURANTS

CORFU

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

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

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

Bella Napoli. In the centre of town. Tel. 33338. Lovely decor with good food, specializing in Italian dishes. Expensive.

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

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

Corfu Palace. In town, at Garitsa Bay. Tel. 29485. Super elegance and gracious service in one of Greece's finest hotels. The focus is on Greek specialities. The grill room also offers excellent à la carte selections. Justifiably expensive. Dinner served from 8 to 10 pm.

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

Dihtia. 12 km. from town at Dassia. Tel. 93220. Seaside dancing and good dining but reservations necessary. Expensive.

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

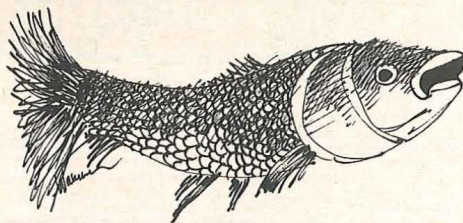
PATRAS

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

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

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

Evangelatos, on Agiou Nikolaou, Tel. 277-772. One of the oldest and best-known restaurants in Patras situated in the heart of downtown close to the harbour, station and shopping area. Offers good food at moderate prices.



Grand Hotel Averoff (about five km. from the town of Rion). Luxury hotel-bungalow complex in an idyllic setting by the sea. The restaurant, presided over by chef Maraletos, offers a variety of cuisines. Expensive.

Lido Nightclub, Tel. 522-401. Bouzouki by the sea. A colourful spot for dinner and dancing or just drinks. Prices reasonable; food is average.

Parisiana Nightclub (eight km. from town on the road to Pyrgos, located close to Lido), Tel. 522-402. Bouzouki entertainment, good food and drinks at reasonable prices.

Tzaki Hotel-Restaurant (situated at Bozaitika, about four km. from town), Tel. 421-942. Now in a new location at a modern seaside hotel which offers one of the finest cuisines in Patras. Service is always excellent. Prices are moderate.

RHODES

There are places to eat scattered throughout the island. In Lindos, three restaurants on the main beach specialize in fish. In Lindos' main square, "Cleobis", "Zorba" and "Mavrikos" serve lunch and dinner and in the village, "Pericles", "Kanaris" and "Hermes" offer good fare and in some cases charm and old tradition. Some seaside restaurants on the island are "Klimis", at Gennadion, and "Kolimbia" just past Archangelos. At Atsipas, on the main road between Afandou and Archangelos, is "Atsipa" which serves delicately fried smelts and grills, and "Seven Springs" where a plain, Greek cuisine is set out in an unusually idyllic spot especially nice for lunch. At the southern tip of the island, Yannis gathers from his garden and prepares fresh vegetables which he serves along with fish and meat at the "Plimiri". The following restaurants are located in the town of Rhodes.

Alexis, Old City. Long-established with excellent seafood in unpretentious surroundings.

Arapaki. Solid taverna fare, in the centre of town. Generous portions and well-prepared grills.

Casa Castellana, Aristotelous, Old City, Tel. 28803. An elegant steak house noteworthy for its decor (a medieval restoration) and good food.

D'Asteria, Akti Miaouli 3, Tel. 22488. Specializing in a large variety of home-made pies. Don't

miss the *scalopatia* — a dish of layered meat, spinach, mushrooms, and cheeses, or their scampi rolled in tiny pancakes. Consistently good.

Kalyva, Trianda, Tel. 92214. Simple surroundings by the sea (bring your bathing suit), with the usual grills and unusually tasty meatballs.

Kon-Tiki, Mandraki, Tel. 22477. A houseboat in the main harbour with a view of Rhodes' colourful waterfront, and a continental menu and good service.

Koufas, Tel. 92801, located opposite the airport. The decor is rustic and the service friendly. The specialties include *stamnas* (meat in casserole) and *exohiko* (lamb baked in paper) and are delicious. Moderate prices.

Maison Fleurie, Riga Fereou St., Tel. 25340. An elegant steak and seafood restaurant that maintains a high standard. Reservations are usually necessary.

Mandy's. Surprise! A Chinese restaurant in the Aegean, located near the Grand Hotel. Not Limehouse, but a change when you've had one moussaka too many.

Manolis, Old City. The atmosphere is unpretentious and funky, the variety of fresh seafood great. This is an old, established restaurant.

Norden, Kos St., Tel. 25627. Popular with German and Scandinavian tourists, the Greek and European cuisine is good and there is a moderately-priced special luncheon menu daily.

Oscar's, Vas. Marias, Tel. 23247. A spot popular with the tourists. The prime ribs of beef and chicken are specialties. The service is good.

Pythagoras, Pythagoras St., Old City. The seafood is special, well-prepared and nicely served. A dinner for two, consisting of scampi, red mullet, swordfish, salad and a Cretan wine runs to about 900 Dr.

THESSALONIKI

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

Dionysos, Panorama-Hortiaty. 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 with music and good food.

Krikelas, Vas. Olgas 284, Tel. 411-289. A must for all visitors. Wild game is the speciality but the menu includes a large variety of hors d'oeuvres, *kokoretsi*, and barbequed 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.



our town

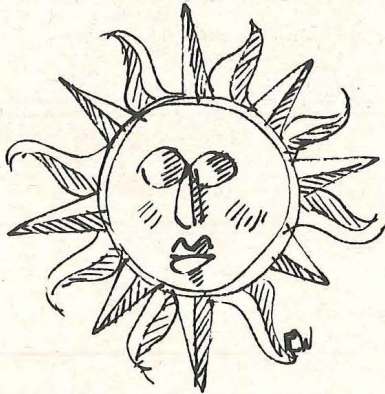
The Merry Month of May

THAT May Day coincides this year with Orthodox Easter Monday — and that both days are by tradition legal holidays — led to some official shilly-shallying in April. It was first announced by the Government that because of the coincidence, May Day would be celebrated on the second of May. Later, this edict was superseded by another declaring that May Day would be celebrated on the first of May after all, Easter Monday notwithstanding. There is nothing, however, to prevent officials from changing their minds again; pronouncements on holidays have often in the past been marked by suspense, with final decisions being made at the last moment. Until May Day has come and gone, we cannot be certain when it will be observed. May Day's designation as "the day of the workers" is a fairly recent development, incidentally, dating to the Second Socialist International held in Paris in 1889. Since then it has been celebrated throughout Europe as Labour Day.

Although some uncertainty remains, it seems likely that May Day this year will be *in situ* and find many Athenians out of town rounding off their Easter holidays. On May Day, city dwellers and villagers alike make the traditional excursion into the nearest fields and woods to enjoy the sun, to gather flowers, and to "catch" the May, according to a Greek expression. Makeshift garlands are draped on the inside and outside of automobiles and twined around bumpers, aerials, rear view mirrors, and windshields. With their vehicles thus gaily festooned, drivers slowly and cautiously make their way home. This year, those already on the road returning home after the Easter holidays need only stop their cars by the nearest flower-speckled field to gather flowers and "catch" the May. Those relaxing at home after the Easter Sunday festivities will have to bestir themselves into making wreaths of flowers, or wandering down to the nearest florist to purchase ready-made ones, and by early afternoon garlands

will have appeared on balconies and front doors throughout the city.

These May wreaths are left in place until June the twenty-third, the eve of the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, when they are removed. Today, householders often forget to remove them on that day and the wreaths' dried and gnarled remains stay on display indefinitely. In the past, May wreaths were not likely to have been abandoned to such an ignominious fate. On the



contrary, the twenty-third of June was the occasion for another celebration during which bonfires were built and the May wreaths were ceremoniously burned. This revelry, which marked the end of spring in our clime, was similar to Midsummer Night celebrations observed on the same date in Britain.

The May Day customs themselves are also similar to those in other parts of Europe. In Greece, young girls visit early to collect the morning dew which they apply to their faces to keep their complexions fresh the year through. (Samuel Pepys in his *Diaries* describes the same practise in England in the seventeenth century.) In some areas of Greece, a young boy is decorated from head to toe with flowers and is then pursued through the village by other youths, dancing, singing and playing instruments. In other areas, a long piece of wood or clay is decorated with fruit, flowers and ribbons, a sort of mobile Maypole. Not surprisingly, it is associated with fertility.

Although spring may arouse love's

fancies, some superstitions associated with the month of May can run interference with its course if a couples' thoughts turn to marriage. It is widely believed that only donkeys marry during May and that it is unlucky for humans to wed during this month. (Couples disregarding this belief invite the suspicion that their haste is due to a lack of restraint during the rites of spring.) This superstition can be traced to ancient times — indeed, Ovid refers to an "old" proverb that it is unlucky to marry in May — and was probably related to the "Lemuria", a Roman festival, celebrated on the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth of the month when it was believed that unhappy ghosts came up from Hades and went on the prowl. Thus, only the most impetuous would consider marrying in May. Nuptials are out during Lent, of course, and so it can be a long stretch when May, as it does this year, follows immediately on the heels of Easter. For young couples waiting impatiently for the coming of June, it may seem like a very long springtime indeed.

Up in the Clouds

FROM a contributor: Remember the Olympic Airlines television commercial which featured bouzouki music, a passenger dancing on board a flight, and a voice saying, "But, please, no dancing in the aisles"? Well, there was live bouzouki music and considerable revelry on board when on March 30 the Lufthansa Airbus went on a quick jaunt over the Saronic Gulf, but the passengers refrained from dancing in the aisles. The occasion was to introduce the press to the Airbus, the short and middle range jet which can carry two hundred and fifty passengers in its spacious cabin and since April has been flitting back and forth daily between Dusseldorf, Munich and Athens, and four times a week between Frankfurt, Athens, and Jeddah.

The Airbus' genealogy is a multinational one. The offspring of French, German and Spanish ingenuity, its parts are built by eight different firms in

various countries including Holland, England and the United States. While the Airbus carries passengers, the "Super Guppy" is a specially constructed transport plane which carries the Airbus' parts, many of which are immense, from the various countries of origin to Toulouse where they are assembled. The relatively quiet, fuel-conscious Airbus has been in the service of several European and Asian airlines since 1974. (In the United States, Eastern Airlines has leased several and is now ordering twenty-three of their own). The new run to Athens is expected to pick up much of the traffic between Greece and Germany. According to the National Tourist Organization, tourists from Germany last year spent approximately one billion dollars in Greece, and this is expected to increase this year.

The co-hosts of the jaunt in March were Airbus Industries and Lufthansa. With what may have been a calculating eye on those one billion tourist dollars to be generated from Germany, they went all out to put their best foot forward for the benefit of the press. The one-hour, airborne inauguration was preceded by cocktails and a lavish luncheon before take-off, and champagne and bouzouki music up in the air, all managed with German deftness and Greek charm. After circling the Saronic Gulf, we were returned to Athens and gently brought back down to earth.

Parking Principles

ALTHOUGH we have long been concerned about traffic congestion in downtown Athens, the recent announcement by the Government that certain major streets will be off limits to parking caused us some moments of anxiety until we spotted the key word, "streets". Like all good Athenians, we prefer to park on the sidewalks and presumably this practice will continue unimpeded by the new regulations.

Visitors to Athens observing automobiles parked at curbs and on sidewalks in a breathtaking variety of angles—usually horizontally but occasionally vertically if the driver has overlooked one of the ubiquitous, gaping, subterranean stairwells that appear at regular intervals on Athens sidewalks—often leap to the conclusion that Athenians flagrantly ignore parking regulations and are disdainful of pedestrians. Careful analysis of the seemingly random pattern of parking usually reveals the opposite. The

Athenian driver upholds a scrupulously literate interpretation of the traffic code as well as an excessive concern for his fellow citizens.

Consider what happens when a driver finds himself on a narrow street where parking is restricted to one side only and all the spaces on that side are occupied. Confronted with such a dilemma, drivers in other cities will stealthily park on the illegal side of the street, willingly running the risk of receiving a parking ticket or having their cars towed away by the ever-vigilant police. Law-abiding Athenians rarely



resort to such overt transgressions. Instead, they deposit their vehicles on the sidewalk thus staying within the letter of the law and sparing the authorities considerable inconvenience.

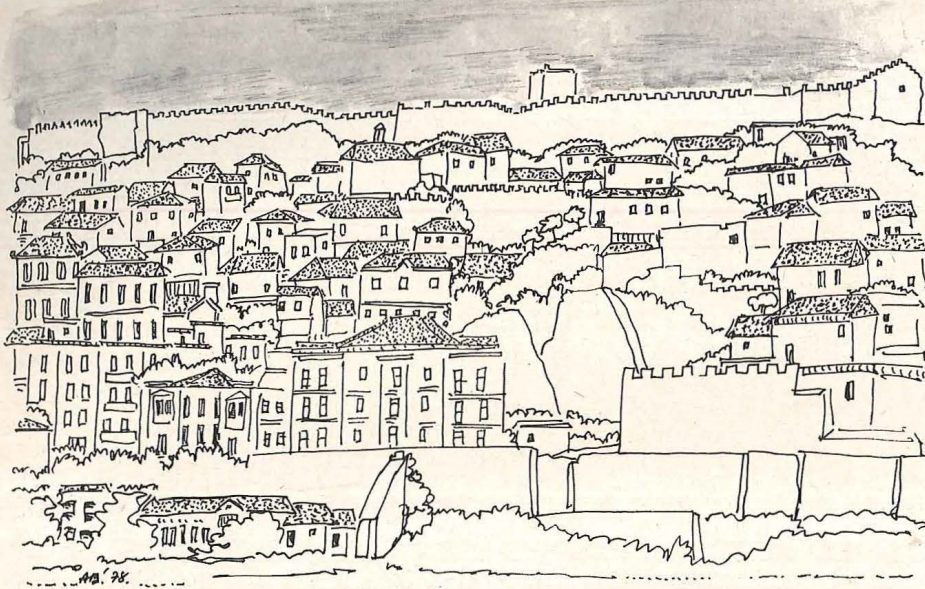
If the sidewalk is a particularly narrow one, the more considerate drivers are careful to angle their cars in such a way that a small portion of the rear end of their vehicle juts out onto the road, allowing passing motorists to manoeuvre around it with a minimum of inconvenience. This parking technique also demonstrates the drivers' consideration of the pedestrian, in particular the elderly and the infirm. By parking at a diagonal across the sidewalk, only a corner of the front fender meets the wall of the building. Thus the less agile need only leap gingerly across, or step up on to the fender and down, to continue along their route. Other drivers, believing that the majority of citizens are able-bodied, and that keeping them fit is of paramount importance, park at a right angle to the sidewalk, forcing pedestrians to scale the vehicle and crawl across its breadth if they are not up to a hurdle, or to detour to the road

where they must then sprint out of reach of oncoming cars.

Particularly skilled drivers carefully squeeze their automobiles into the limited space of a corner. Pedestrians arriving at an intersection find their progress completely obstructed and must then retrace their steps until they find an adequate opening between other parked cars. On a busy day they may have to backtrack several blocks. Occasionally, the pedestrian arriving at a corner blockade turns back to discover that another vehicle has pulled up behind them on the sidewalk and completely hemmed them in. With a little vigorous enterprise, however, the pedestrian can clamber out of the impasse.

Traversing the streets, pedestrians may sometimes feel like one of Princess Ann's steeds being trained for a steeplechase, but it keeps them in good shape, and although city dwellers are sometimes annoyed to find that the entrance to their building is sealed off by a car drawn up on the sidewalk, it has positive social benefits, bringing neighbours together in a spirit of camaraderie. Other tenants are usually eager to come to the rescue, the more cantankerous types with sledgehammers or wrenches to dismantle the offending vehicle. Such drastic methods are not necessary, however. Tenants on the ground floor will usually cooperate by allowing their fellow tenants to climb out their windows.

In the wake of the no-parking-in-the-downtown-thoroughfares regulations have come other announcements of measures to alleviate traffic congestion. Among them are plans for above-ground and underground garages. After examining the streets involved in the new proposals, we have concluded that parking garages will not be necessary. Vassilissis Sofias, for example, has wide expanses of serviceable sidewalk which will easily accommodate two or three rows of cars. Panepistimiou (Venizelos) Street may present a few problems because of the presence of several long-established sidewalk cafés and restaurants, such as Orfanides, Flocas, and Zonar's, but we feel certain that the owners of these establishments will prove cooperative and move their tables indoors. Ermou Street is another matter entirely. It is too narrow, and presents some minor problems, but these, too, can be easily resolved. Among the possible solutions are that all the shops and department stores move to other quarters, or, alternatively, that sidewalks be banned to all pedestrian traffic.



issues

THE WORLD'S RICH AND POOR

THE most populated country in the world is the People's Republic of China, with 835.8 million people. One of the smallest countries is tiny Kuwait, with only 1,064,000 people, but it has the highest per capita Gross National Product (GNP), namely \$15,480. These and other interesting data on 185 countries and territories are listed in the 1977 edition of the *World Bank Atlas* published by the World Bank Group. The World Bank's function is to provide financial and technical assistance to the development of its poorer member countries. It is now providing more than \$7 billion annually in such sectors as agriculture and rural development, education, electric power, industry, population planning, telecommunications, tourism, transportation, urban development and water supply.

The data shown in the *Atlas* provide only an approximate measure of economic conditions and trends in the countries of the world. They are merely rough indicators of the state of poverty in the developing world and reveal absolutely nothing about the distribution of income in these countries. Just as there are poorer and richer countries, so there are poorer and richer people within the countries. The per capita GNP figures are thus useful for statistical purposes only; the statistical averages do not necessarily correspond to the individual reality.

Seven countries have populations exceeding 100 million each. They are China (835.8 million), India (620.4 million), USSR (256.7 million), United States (215.1 million) and Brazil (110 million). Thirty-seven countries have a population growth rate of less than one percent annually, forty have growth rates of 1-2%, twenty-nine others grow by 2-2.5%, thirty-six by 2.5-3% and forty countries grow by 3 or more percent annually. Kuwait topped the growth list, presumably because of its oil wealth, with a growth rate of 6.2% annually between 1970 and 1975.

It is interesting to note that the countries with the lowest population growth rates, i.e. with less than 1%, generally have the highest or near highest GNP per capita, namely an overall average of \$4,400 per inhabitant.

They include the United States (with a 0.8% annual population growth rate), the Soviet Union (0.9%) and all of Europe, except Albania (2.4%), Spain (1%) and Ireland (1.2%). Practically all countries south of the US, the USSR and Europe have higher rates of population growth and generally lower GNP per capita. Most of them are the less-developed countries of the so-called Third World.

There are twenty-five countries and territories whose inhabitants statistically are supposed to earn \$5,000 and over, per capita, each year. These "super

rich" are the US and Canada, several countries in Western Europe (including Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Netherlands, Iceland, and Finland), Australia, and a number of oil-producing countries of the Middle East (such as Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates).

Thirty more countries and territories register GNP per capita incomes ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,999. They include most of the other countries in Europe (including Greece, the UK, the USSR, Spain, Italy and most of Eastern Europe), Saudi Arabia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. In fifty-nine countries, GNP per capita ranges from \$500 to \$1,999; these include Albania, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Cyprus, Turkey, Portugal, several countries in the Middle East and Africa and most of Latin America.

Forty countries have per capita incomes of \$200 to \$499, including China, Indonesia, and a good part of Africa. Finally, in the twenty-eight poorest per capita countries and territories the per capita income is less than \$200. These include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, India, Laos,

THE TOP THIRTY-ONE

Per Capita Gross National Product
at Market Prices, 1975

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (US\$)
Kuwait	15,190
United Arab Emirates	13,600
Qatar	10,970
Switzerland	8,410
Sweden	8,150
United States	7,120
Canada	6,930
Denmark	6,810
Norway	6,760
Germany, Federal Rep. of	6,670
Belgium	6,270
France	5,950
Netherlands	5,750
Australia	5,700
Libya	5,530
Finland	5,420
Austria	4,870
Japan	4,450
New Zealand	4,280
Saudi Arabia	4,010
German Democratic Rep	3,910
Israel	3,790
United Kingdom	3,780
Czechoslovakia	3,610
Italy	2,810
Spain	2,750
Poland	2,600
USSR	2,550
Singapore	2,450
Ireland	2,390
Greece	2,340

new



For fast, quality processing of your EKTACHROME Super 8 movie films and slides, ask your photo-dealer to send them to the Kodak Color Laboratories in Athens. They will be returned within a few days.



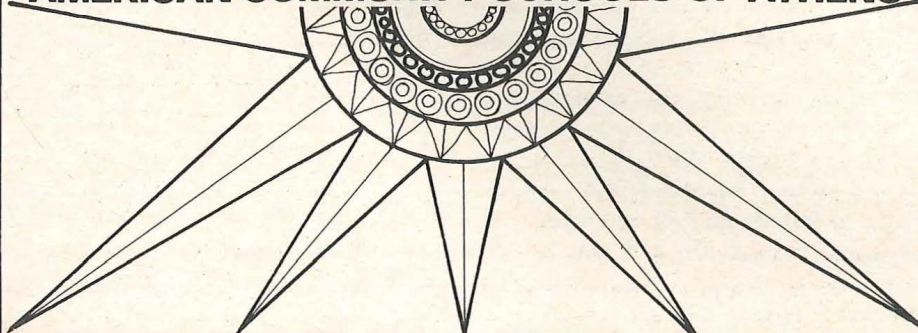
**DENTAL SURGEON
PLATON ANTONIADIS, D.D.S.**

has moved his offices from Kolonaki
to 339 Kifissias Ave., Kifissia

TELEPHONE 808-4479

Patients accepted by appointment only.
English, French, Italian, Arabic, Greek spoken.
Parking facilities available.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF ATHENS



**1978 SUMMER ACTIVITIES
PROGRAM Halandri Campus**

First Session June 19-July 7 (9:00 am - 1:00 pm)
Second Session July 10-July 28 (9:00 - 1:00 pm.)

For Brochure and information, please call 6593-200 or 6519-331

Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zaire and a number of smaller countries.

The figures on the GNP per capita reveal that the richer countries are in the north, the income scale generally declining as one goes southward — with the notable exception of Australia. Considering broad geographic regions, North America has an average GNP per capita of \$7,100, followed by Japan with \$4,910, Oceania \$4,480, Europe (excluding the USSR) \$3,830, the USSR \$2,760, the Middle East \$1,990, South America \$1,050, Central America \$970, Africa \$390, and Asia (excluding Japan) \$280.

The United States is, of course, by far the richest country in the world, with an overall GNP of \$1,698 billion. It is followed by the USSR with a GNP of \$708 billion, Japan \$553 billion, West Germany \$458 billion, France \$346 billion, China \$343 billion, the UK \$225 billion, Canada \$174 billion, Italy \$171 billion, Brazil \$126 billion and Spain \$104 billion.

Are the rich countries getting richer? The answer is: not necessarily. In fact, some of the highest growth rates in GNP per capita in recent years have been registered in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East, in addition to Rumania (10.2% annually in 1970-1975). Even China has had a relatively high growth rate in GNP per capita (5.3%), against 3.1% for the USSR and only 1.6% for the United States.

But the stark fact remains that the poorest countries are getting poorer, despite assistance from the World Bank and other sources. It is surprising how many of the least-developed countries in Africa and Asia have registered negative increases in income in the period 1970-1975.

Bangladesh, for instance, registered -2.3% annually, Laos -15.9%, Mali -0.1%, Somalia -0.2%, Burundi -1.1%, Chad -2%, Niger -2.8%, Mozambique -2.6, etc. All these countries have a per capita income of under \$200.

At the same time, they all have population growth rates ranging from 2 to 3%, which means that, at least statistically, their economic condition in the short run is likely to get worse rather than better.

—ANTONY M. ECONOMIDES

For further reading: *World Bank Atlas (Population, Per Capita Product, and Growth Rates)*, published in 1977 by the World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433.



MORE ABOUT GREECE

LAST month, I begged the forbearance of our local readers in order to give visitors to this country a rundown on what it is all about. I must ask them to be patient once again while I dwell on some of the aspects of Greek life with which they will be coming into contact.

Taxis: "Taxis" is a Greek word that means "order" or "class". Greek cab drivers, however, seem to be unaware of this definition since their taxis are neither orderly nor classy. The reason for this is probably because they never stop. They always appear to be speeding by, occupied by blowzy females or seedy-looking men who should really be travelling by bus. The cabbies have also hit on the novel system of picking up extra passengers on the way and making them pay the full fare instead of sharing it with the blowzy female or the seedy-looking man already inside. The result is that they are constantly on the go and if a door handle drops off, it stays that way, and if a fender gets dented, it stays dented because there is no time to stop for repairs. Indeed, the only thing that might prompt a Greek cabbie to

stop and fix anything is when something goes wrong with his radio or cassette player. Most of them find it physically impossible to do their job unaccompanied by the strains of the principal aria from some obscure Anatolian opera.

Quite the opposite of the bustling grey taxis are the hire cars — sleek, black limousines of ancient vintage that stand parked along Amerikis Street behind the Grande Bretagne Hotel. They never seem to go anywhere and their drivers look completely forlorn as they whisk the dust off their gleaming vehicles or wash the wheels with a bucket of water and a sponge for the umpteenth time in a day. I happened to engage one of them in the summer of 1955 for some American friends. I have never had the opportunity of throwing any more business his way since then. Yet, every time I have walked past his limousine on Amerikis Street for the last twenty-three years, he has nodded to me politely and bid me good-day with a note of desperate hope in his voice.

Provincial Hotels: The owners of provincial hotels in Greece are in a



Developing of colour and black and white prints and slides.

Specialists in making slides from photos, X-rays, textbooks for schools, doctors and businesses for slide presentations.

118d KIFISSIAS AVE.
(behind Flocas)
TEL. 692-1448

Le Sport

EXCLUSIVE SPORTING GOODS
AND CLOTHING FOR...
TENNIS, RIDING
SNOW & WATER SKIING
SWIMMING, SAILING

Le Sport Ltd.
Tel. 360-1086

Demokritou 1
& Academias St.

DENTIST

CHRISTOS N. KOUTSIAS D.D.S.

F. Instructor Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C. P. G. in Prosthodontics and Gnathology Loukianou 19 — Alopekis Strs., Kolonaki

Telephone: 79.00.81

SPOUSE WANTED

A Filipino immigrant in U.S.A., 35, seeks wife. Must be well-educated, sweet-tempered, beautiful, and with substantial dowry. Send recent photo, horoscope, and handwritten letter to: E.S. Nieva, 3536 Mt. Carol Drive, San Diego, California 92111 U.S.A.

N. STEFAS

THESSALONIKI

Flocati

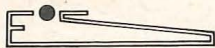
The unique handwoven flocati from our well-known firm in Thessaloniki is now available at wholesale prices at our factory outlet in Kifissia.

Open daily Mon.-Sat. 10-2:30
Tues., Thurs., Fri. Evenings 5-8
Parking available

40 KASAVETI AND KYRIAZIS 1st floor
(at the old tower) Kifissia
Tel. 808-2961

Your Athens Office EXECUTIVE SERVICES Ltd.

- Efficient Mail Handling and Telephone Message Service, Including After Hours Electronic Answering Service
- Telex Service — Messages Sent, Received, Relayed or Held
- Multilingual Secretarial Service Confidential, Accurate
- Multilingual Translating and Interpreting Service General, Legal, Technical, Certified on Request Greek, English, French, German, Arabic.
- Congress and Conference Planning and Staffing
- Special Services Public Relations, Research, Direct Mail, Mailing Lists
- "Your Athens Office" is a complete Business Centre with prestige offices. It is equipped with telephone and telex facilities, IBM typewriters, Xerox and a quality multilingual staff



EXECUTIVE SERVICES Ltd.

ATHENS TOWER "B" ATHENS GIO GREECE
TEL. 7783.698-7701.062 TELEX: 214227 exse GR

Mike Deme DDS., M.D., M.S.D.
University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A.
Orthodontics Exclusive
86 Michalakopoulou St., Athens 611
Tel. 777-4880, 777-7770

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS ATHENS

- Kindergarten (4 and 5 year olds) and Grades 1-12
- Counseling services
- Extensive foreign language program (1-12)
- New fully equipped Library, Science and Art Complexes
- Gymnasium; Extra-curricular activities and sports

INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM

**The only accredited
High School in Greece
for English-speaking students**

129 Aghias Paraskevis
Ano Halandri
Tel. 659-3200

constant state of seething anger. This is caused by the fact that they are classified by the National Tourist Organization (EOT) according to the facilities they provide and can only charge the fixed rates decreed by EOT. As a result, they cannot get rich overnight as they had hoped, and they take it out on their clients in various subtle ways. One of these is to keep the bathroom water slightly tepid so that it is never hot enough for a bath. And to guard against anyone hardy enough to take a bath in lukewarm water, the drain plug is invariably missing. Another tactic is to provide a continental breakfast consisting of two dry rusks, a piece of stale tea-cake and barely enough coffee or tea for one cup. But the time of year when they really get even with everyone is the winter. Their hotels are maintained at the temperature of an ice box and if anyone complains, they assume an expression of extreme sorrow and explain that just this morning the boiler broke down and the repair man can't get any spare parts for a week. For dinner they can only give you fried eggs and a salad because the cook went to visit his sick mother and is snowbound in a village thirty kilometres away. After that, they lose interest in you completely and gather round a television set in the hotel lounge with assorted relatives, the village mayor, policeman and public notary until the national anthem sends them to bed at 12:30 am.

Television: Greek television consists almost entirely of commercials and news broadcasts. Some popular American or British shows are sandwiched in between but the Greek shows are gradually dying out as the result of a long actors' strike. They are being replaced by documentaries on the "Fall of Okinawa" or the "Battle of Britain".

The commercials come in waves. Sometimes there is a solid week of detergents with ultra-plebeian housewives proclaiming they have switched to Omo, Tide, Essex or Dixan Polyprogrammé (whatever that may mean) because it washes their husbands' collars whiter — an obvious lie because their husbands assuredly have never worn a white collar since their wedding day. Then there is a solid week of "feminine hygiene products" with coy females flinging themselves all over the screen with gay abandon because they have found the answer to a maiden's prayer. Next comes a solid week of macaroni featuring happy families with disgusting table manners slurping spaghetti and talking with their mouths full as they extol the virtues of various pastas. Perhaps more noisome than the

spaghetti slurpers are small, pasty-faced children stuffing their faces with chocolate-covered wafer biscuits or the utterly revolting sight of a father kissing his baby's bottom.

The news broadcasts on both channels vie with each other in covering every aspect of the latest developments in Greece's bid to enter the Common Market. The comings and goings of minor functionaries between Brussels and Athens are filmed and reported with a thoroughness that is equalled only by the coverage given to the comings and goings of Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis. After having stupefied their audiences in this manner, the newscasters cover world events very briefly and then embark on another tedious round of films showing the swearing-in ceremonies of police cadets, the "cutting of the New Year's cake" parties of the association of employees of the National Mint and kindred groups, which go on well into March, or the opening speech of the Undersecretary of Health at the annual congress of dental technicians of Aetolo-Acarnania. They are followed by the weather report with a meteorologist who points at complicated charts and tells us that it rained today and that tomorrow will be marked by "weather phenomena", whatever that may mean.

The only good thing about the news is that it is always aired on time. And it is the only one of the scheduled programs that enjoys this privilege. Rumour has it that the Prime Minister switched on his set once at midnight to see the late news and was enraged by having to wait for twenty minutes until the end of an inane quiz show and ten minutes of commercials before the news came on half an hour late. He then gave a piece of his mind to the person in charge of the TV station and ever since the news has come on the dot.

But in spite of its shortcomings, Greek television is to be thanked for performing what may be the greatest of all services to the people of this country. It has made us aware for the first time in our long and glorious history of the horrors of body odour. Subtle commercials showing a girl and two men in the close confines of an elevator with the men wrinkling their noses at the girl and saying, "Someone should tell her about Rexona" as she walks out, have had the salubrious effect of eliminating an element in the Greek atmosphere that, along with garlic, was once as all-pervading as carbon monoxide is today.

—ALEC KITROEFF

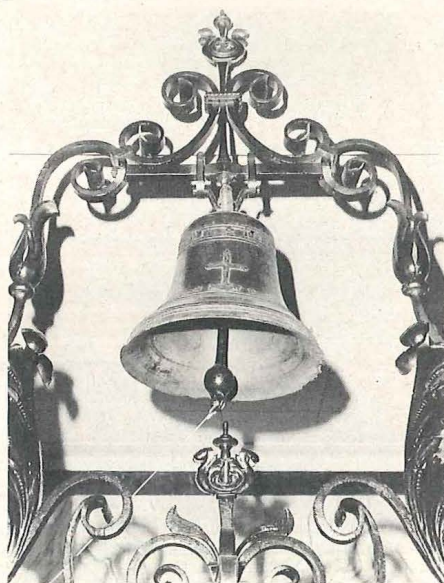
THE POSIDONIA CONNECTION

THE biggest event in the maritime world, the Posidonia exhibition and forum which is held in Greece every two years, will take place in Piraeus in early June. Those who were here in 1976 will no doubt remember the vast invasion of thirsty shipping men who drank Athens dry of tonic water—a disaster that sent frantic hoteliers out into the countryside buying up every bottle in sight. Parties apart — although that is difficult in a week with eighty to a hundred “dos” being organized — the idea of Posidonia is for the international shipping community to get together, display their wares, and meet for serious discussions on the problems facing the industry. Today the problems are many and according to a leading shipowner this year’s Posidonia could end up being quite a gloomy affair. With far too many ships chasing too few cargoes, for some shipowners it has now become a question not of falling profits but sheer survival. Many ideas have been produced and one that is attracting the most attention is for a voluntary withdrawal of ships to force up the freight rates.

Another topic that comes up every time shipping people meet, and one that enters into the life of everyone, is the ugly word pollution, especially oil pollution caused by large ships breaking up. With the stranding of the *Amoco Cadiz* off the French coast in March, the long-expected and feared finally happened. In pollution terms the casualty was five times worse than the mess created by the *Torrey Canyon* which for the past ten years has been considered the world’s worst. This latest obscene mess along the French coast was probably inevitable. Some Greek shipowners and certainly the Greek government delegation to the big international conference on the subject (IMCO) believe, however, that although it may not have been avoidable, at least the resulting chaos could have been alleviated. As far back as 1975 the Greek delegation to IMCO proposed a system of segregated ballast tanks for tankers and in May 1976 Greece and Norway presented an extremely valuable work of reference. A member of the Greek delegation explained that by the use of segregated ballast tanks, containing water, the chances of oil pollution would be greatly reduced. At the IMCO conference held in London last February, the Greek-Norwegian position,

supported by several other countries, failed to gain acceptance. Had the *Amoco Cadiz* casualty occurred before the vote was taken in London there can be no doubt that the Greek idea would have won the day.

For Greece and all the other countries surrounding the tideless Mediterranean, and for countries bordering the major oil tanker routes, oil pollution remains a constant threat. Like the *Argo Merchant* disaster off the American coast, this latest pollution is going to put a lot of people, fishermen,



The Lutine Bell

hoteliers, and so on, out of business for a long time. What effect it will have on the marine environment and the life cycle of creatures in the sea is still not known. In financial terms it is still too early to assess the cost but one thing is certain: the London insurance market, and in the main that means Lloyd’s of London, will be hard hit. The hull cover on the ship has been put at twelve million dollars with forty per cent written in London together with all the pollution cover.

There is still a certain amount of confusion abroad about the exact status of Lloyd’s. Tracing its origins back to a seventeenth-century coffee house, Lloyd’s is unique among the world’s insurance organizations in as much as it is a market whose members cooperate with each other, compete against each other, and compete against other insurance groups. The speed at which business can be transacted, and above all its integrity, have made Lloyd’s a

familiar and respected name around the world. Lloyd’s accepts foreign members but it is a very British “institution” and while a quill pen is used to update the Casualty Book, a computer keeps track of more than sixty thousand merchant vessels and their movements around the world. The old and well-tried methods work alongside the new and modern. The daily newspaper, *Lloyd’s List*, established in 1734, is no longer just a shipping journal but has branched out and become a general financial and transport paper with a worldwide circulation. And contrary to popular opinion, the Lutine Bell, to many a symbol of Lloyd’s, is not rung for every ship lost but only on special and usually ceremonial occasions, one stroke for bad and two strokes for good news. City gossip has it that the next two bells could well signal the announcement of the engagement of Prince Charles.

The Lutine Bell originally belonged to the French frigate *La Lutine* that surrendered to the British at Toulon in 1793 and, as *HMS Lutine*, was used to carry a cargo of gold bullion from Yarmouth Roads to Hamburg in 1799. That was her last voyage, for the vessel was wrecked off Terschelling in a violent storm on October 10, 1799 with the loss of all hands and the cargo valued at about one-million four-hundred thousand British pounds, which was insured at Lloyd’s. A number of salvage attempts have been made over the years resulting in the recovery of some one hundred thousand British pounds in bullion, relics such as a cannon, the rudder from which a chair and table now in the library at Lloyd’s were made, the captain’s watch and, of course, the bell itself, which was raised in 1859 and now hangs over the rostrum in the underwriting room.

The Loss Book, not simply a picturesque survival from the coffee shop days, is consulted by underwriters and always written up with the point of a quill which is cut after being hardened in hot sand. A good quill should last a fortnight and all visitors to Lloyd’s want to see the Book and admire the calligraphy. Another duty of the clerk is to send postcards to the wives of ships’ captains who have asked to be advised of the movements of their husbands’ ships. The loss of the *Amoco Cadiz* has, naturally, been recorded.

—MICHAEL AUST



THE FIREDANCERS

EVERYTHING we had heard or read about the firedancers of Greece turned out to be wrong. We had been led to believe that the men and women who take part in the annual ceremony were a strange, even satanic lot, that the ceremony had its roots in pagan, Dionysian rites, that the dancers drank heavily for days and worked themselves into a frenzy in order to walk barefoot on the red-hot coals. Yet another source insisted that the whole thing was a fraud, a carnival show put on for money, a piece of flimflammy.

The truth lay somewhere between these theories, we learned soon after arriving in Langada, a rural village just north of Thessaloniki. The "Anas-

tenarides" congregate here every May to practice their rites of fire-passage. The first thing that strikes you about the Anastenarides is how far they are from being pagan or satanic. On the contrary, the firedancers are devout Christians who never brave the coals without a sacred icon or relic in hand of St. Constantine or St. Helen whose feast day is on May 21. In life they are the most ordinary of people — farmers, housewives, shopkeepers, butchers. They are only exceptional when they answer their "call", the need to demonstrate their love of God (and the power of their saints) by walking on fire.

Last year, we watched them perform three nights running, before a crowd of

two or three thousand people, each of whom had paid an admission charge to witness the event. But the charge was small — a few drachmas — and most of the money went to the three musicians (bass drum, two lyres) to cover the costs of their week-long stay in Langada. The dancers not only drew no money, but often danced during the day, among themselves, when the spirit moved them — and when no one else was watching. Their motivation was at all times spiritual, not pecuniary.

The only carnival folk at the proceedings were in the audience. Each night at least one or two persons rushed from the stands and tried to walk the coals with the firedancers, in an attempt

to upstage them. (They invariably ended up in the hospital with badly burned feet, of course.) The most sceptical observers on the scene, however, were a team of Germans making a television film on the dancers and eager to expose the "tricks" involved. Most of the Germans were medical researchers backed up by a van-load of testing equipment. The Anastenarides could not perform until the Germans tested the temperature of the coals or measured the thickness of the calluses on the dancers' feet. The head of the group was a doctor who kept badgering the dancers to sit still long enough for him to run psychological tests on them.

"If I could just get one of them to take a Rorschach test," he said, "I'm sure I could find the pattern of mind-body discipline that aids them in unleashing their awesome powers of psychomastery over pain."

Through it all the firedancers managed to retain their equanimity and humour. They simply shook their heads at the crazy foreigners, with their cameras and thermometers, and went about their devotions as they and their ancestors have been doing for at least a century.

There is no evidence that the history of the Anastenarides goes back much further than that. The scholars who have traced their lineage back to pre-classical times have never been able to prove their case. It is a popular misconception that the Anastenarides are continuing an age-old pagan rite when they dance. Their roots probably go back no further than the 1800s, when the phenomenon of their firedancing was first observed in Thrace and Macedonia (notably in areas that are now part of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria).

No one, not even the Anastenarides themselves, can explain how they first began dancing on red-hot coals. Probably the rite sprang up as a reaction to the economic and religious oppression they suffered at the hands of the Turks. What better way to cling to their faith and express both devotion and defiance than by walking on fire? Ironically, the hierarchy of the Greek Orthodox Church has always been leery of the dancers and has even made unsuccessful attempts to suppress the firewalking ritual entirely.

The Anastenarides are therefore a small but determined band of initiates. They are a patriarchal order, ruled by a "chief", in this case a wizened old farmer in whose home all the preparations for the nightly dance took place. The group's icons and relics were stored

with him in a simple back room. Those Anastenarides who had come to Langada from other parts of Greece also slept and ate there.

The firedancers were accompanied by friends and relatives, children and grandchildren. Some but not all members of a family were actual firewalkers. There was no pressure from anyone to force a loved one to risk the coals. As one of the dancers said, "You know inside when it has come time to dance."

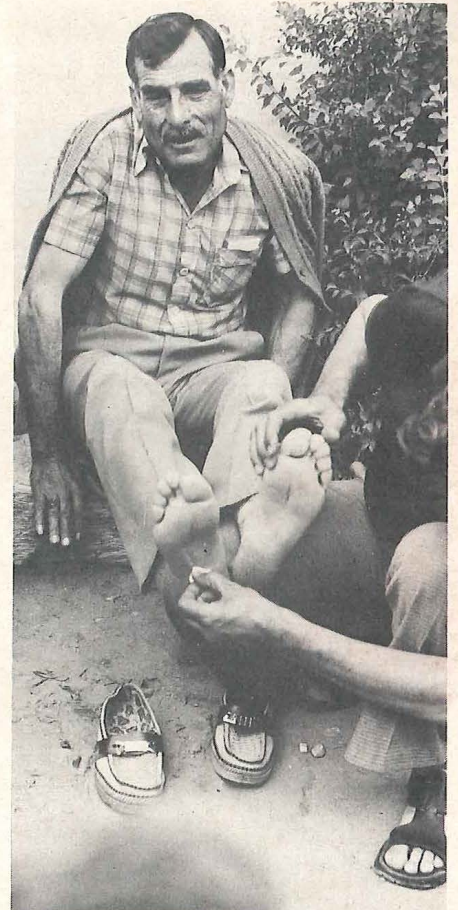
Walking over the fire was only one way the Anastenarides had of asserting their holiness. Following the ritual slaughter of a bull and goat, they prayed, then danced within the confines of the chief's farmhouse. The musicians were always with them, the pounding of the big goat-skinned drum and the counterpoint of the lyres gradually becoming urgent, hypnotic. The dancing varied between circle dances and solos, with the beat of the drum increasing in speed and intensity, and the dancers uttering short, excited gasps and cries as they whirled. (Hence the name, Anastenarides, from *anastenazo*, to sigh.)

During the day, a small fire was lit. Those who felt the need walked and skipped across the coals. But at no point did the dancers ever work themselves into a frenzy. One minute they seemed to be in a partial trance, or a state of ecstasy, the next they would catch sight of a favourite grandchild and flash a big smile, or even blow a kiss. They seemed able to go in and out of their ecstatic condition at will. When asked how they could do it so easily, the dancers just shrugged and said, "The saints look after us."

It was the same at night, when they braved a circle of coals a good twenty feet in diameter. There was a lot more tension, even hysteria, in the air, what with the thousands of milling, largely-sceptical and hostile onlookers, and the television lights, the whirring film cameras. The dancers arrived at the field after having marched in procession through the village to the accompaniment of the steadily beating drum, the high-pitched lyre, children and dogs running and yapping behind them.

The sight of that huge bed of coals glowing vividly in the dark brought a stab of fear. The dancers were tense, keyed-up, but certainly not in a stupor. Not one of them had drunk anything harder than water, or taken any kind of drugs. They were armed and aided only by their icons — and their faith.

First the dancers circled round and round the fire, kicking up the dust, uttering their characteristic and piercing



Administering to the soles of a firedancer's feet which appear to be unscathed by the red hot coals.



The chief in an informal moment washing his feet which have been repeatedly examined by scientific investigators in search of an explanation for the fire walking phenomenon.



The German film crew, equipped with assorted scientific paraphernalia, measuring the heat emanating from the bed of coals.

cries and yelps. A woman stood off to the side, singing the ballad of St. Helen and St. Constantine. Then the chief, looking tight-lipped now, but youthful and agile, suddenly skittered barefoot across the coals. The crowd gasped, hardly able to believe what they were seeing. No sooner did the old man finish one traverse but he started another, feet driving deep into the fiery coals, kicking up sparks. With his two flights, he seemed to be outlining the shape of a cross. But he would not confirm or deny this later. The Anastenarides have their secrets.

Then the other dancers — about twenty in all — began crossing the bed of coals, some arm in arm, others alone, yelping all the while, making their cries heard above the high-wailing music and song, holding their icons and relics high. Some stopped in the centre of the coals to stomp their feet like fandango dancers, others seemed to skim the coals like low-flying birds. Many of the dancers only crossed once or twice, others crossed again and again. Several of them bent down and actually picked up the coals in their hands and pressed them to their cheeks, lovingly. Then with a cry they flung the coals away like confetti and resumed their joyous sweeps across the glowing bed. The dancers ran this way and that, sometimes bumping into each other, going

faster and faster as the music and song soared and dipped, dipped and soared.

The fire dance did not last long, perhaps ten or fifteen minutes, but by then the crowd was with them each time they flew back and forth over the fire, their ecstatic cries filling the air. The



The chief's hut where the icons and relics used by dancers are stored. The large, goat-skinned base drum to the right is beat in accompaniment to the firedancing.

dancers had become animated, transformed, but just as it seemed they had entered a hypnotic state, you would catch one cracking a joke to another, and laughing.

The heat of the coals — strong enough to drive me back continually from where I kept edging to take photographs — did not bother the dancers at all. What disturbed them most were the intruders — “fire-crashers”. Whenever an outsider tried to join them on the coals, they would angrily try to drag him off. It would lead to an altercation which the police had to settle each time. Some observers kept goading the dancers to allow an outsider to join them, but they would have none of it. It was their night and no one else was cutting in on it.

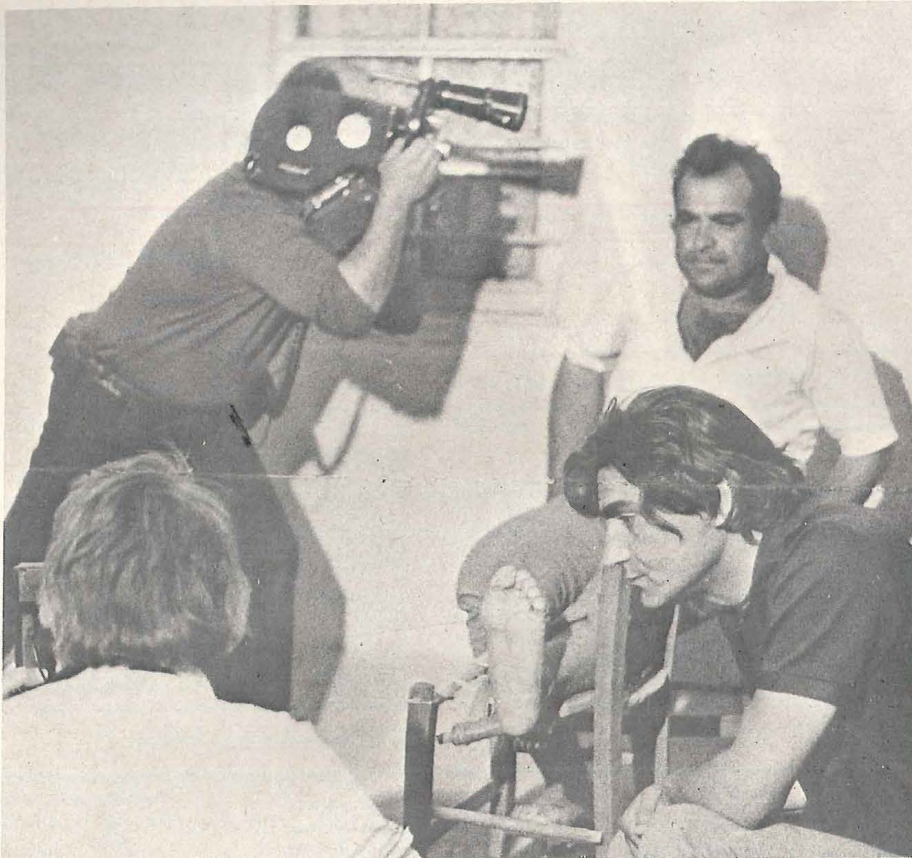
But these unpleasant flare-ups did not detract from the miracles taking place. One lady fire-dancer, for example, skipped over the coals in her stocking feet. The Germans immediately checked her out. Her stockings were intact, not even scorched.

The chief did not keep dancing. After his first flights, he stood on the sidelines watching over everything. Whenever a dancer seemed to be working himself into a frenzy, the old man would restrain him with a nod of his head, a quick little gesture. Immediately, the dancer would drop out, sometimes even sit down. The chief paid particular attention to the new dancers. Those taking the journey for the first time went arm in arm with oldtimers. They never attempted their baptism of fire alone.

And then it was over. On a signal from the chief, the dancers regrouped and left the field, still doing a kind of shuffle-dance in time to the beat of the drum. Back to the chief's hut they went, to cool off and rest. Then the television crew arrived, to once more examine their feet, and put calipers to their calluses. Friends and strangers alike came to embrace them, thank them for the spiritual gifts they had passed on to the community at large, acknowledge the miraculous powers of these people and their icons.

Hours later, after everyone had left, the dancers shared a simple meal on the floor of the chief's hut. Toward dawn religious feelings took hold of them again. They asked for music and song, soon began to dance, to build another fire over which to once again express their joy and devotion.

It went on like that for three days, an almost unbroken time of celebration and communion. When it was finally over, the German psychologist was



The German film crew zeroing in on one of the dancers.

there to corner the chief, to ask to see his feet one last time. The old man gave an exasperated sign and muttered an expletive. But then he finally sat down and pulled off his dung-stained rubber boots. He displayed two absolutely normal soles to the professor, who then asked him if he had felt any pain at all while risking the coals.

"The fire can never hurt me," the chief said for the fiftieth time that week. "The saints protect me when I dance."

The psychologist suddenly whipped out a card with an ink blot on it. "What does this remind you of? Please tell me," he begged. The chief looked at it, then at Herr Director. Then he put his head back and began to laugh, and laugh, and laugh.

—WILLARD MANUS

Firewalking rites will take place on and around May 21 at several locations in Greece. Details are in the listings section of this issue under "Round and About".



Outside the chief's hut, a group awaits the emergence of the firedancers.

ELEFTHEROUDAKIS

BOOKSHOP

ATHENS TOWERS
Building A

Books, gift items,
office supplies, paper
goods and greeting cards

ELEFTHEROUDAKIS

INTERNATIONAL
BOOK CENTRE

SYNTAGMA
at
4 Nikis Street

Over 150,000 titles
for every reading
interest and need

ELEFTHEROUDAKIS

MUSIC CENTRE

ATHENS TOWERS
Building A

Records, cassettes,
guitar and pop music
song books, posters,
and gift items

MINISTRIES

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

Albania, Karahristou 1	742-607
Argentina, Vass. Sofias 59	724-753
Australia, Messogion 15	360-4611
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	713-039
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, Ioannou Gennadiou 4	739-511
Cyprus, Irodotou 16	737-883
Chile, Vass. Sofias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2A	672-3282
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferis 6	671-0675
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	713-012
Egypt, Vass. Sofias 3	361-8613
Ethiopia, Vass. Sofias 25	718-557
Finland, Sekeri 4	363-2392
France, Vass. Sofias 7	361-1664
Germany East, Vas. Pavlou 7	672-5160
Germany West, Loukianou 3	724-801
Hungary, Kalvou 10	671-4889
Iraq, Amarillidos 19	671-5012
Iran, Antinoros 29	742-313
Ireland, Hilton Hotel, Suite 924	720-201
Israel, Marathonodromou 1	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1722
Japan, Vass. Sofias 59	715-343
Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14	728-484
Korea (South), Vass. Sofias 105	644-3219
Kuwait, Mihalakopoulou 45	748-771
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Irodotou 2	790-072
Mexico, Vass. Sofias 21	362-4974
Netherlands, Vass. Konstantinou 7	739-701
New Zealand, Vass. Sofias 29	727-514
Norway, Vass. Konstantinou 7	746-173
Panama, Vass. Sofias 82	777-9064
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	790-214
Poland, Chrissanthemou 22	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	790-096
Rumania, Ravine 14-16	714-468
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71	671-6911
South Africa, Vass. Sofias 69	729-050
Spain, Vass. Sofias 29	714-885
Sudan (Consulate), Rigilis 6	717-298
Sweden, Vass. Konstantinou 7	724-504
Switzerland, Lassiou 2	730-364
Syrian Arab Republic, Vas. Pavlou 18	672-5577
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B8	764-3295
United Kingdom, Ploutarhou 1	736-211
U.S.A., Vass. Sofias 91	712-951
U.S.S.R., Irodotou Attikou 7	711-261
Uruguay, Vass. Sofias 7	360-2635
Venezuela, Vass. Sofias 112	770-8769
Yugoslavia, Vass. Sofias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3	681-8925



The Athenian Magazine, S

Mayor of Athens	324-2213
Aliens' Bureau	362-8301
Residence/Work Permits	362-2601

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

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

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, Mihalakopoulou 38	717-427
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club (Mr. P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC), Karitsi Sq. 12	324-7711
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofontos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Club, Akadimias 27A	363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistria 28	360-0411
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24	322-6871
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Likourgou 14-16	324-7805
Propeller Club, Syngrou 194	951-3111
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150

POSTAL SERVICES

Post offices are open Monday-Saturday from 7:30 am to 7:30 pm. The main offices at Aeolou 100 (Tel. 321-6023) and Syntagma Square (Tel. 323-7573) remain open until 8 pm daily, and open on Sundays from 9 am to 8 pm.

PLEASE NOTE: Parcels to be shipped abroad and weighing over 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.) may be mailed from the following post offices only: Koumoundourou 29 (Tel. 524-9568); Stadiou 4 in the Stoa at the Tamion Building (Tel. 322-8940); Psychiko (Tel. 671-2701); and Ambelokipi (Tel. 646-3541). Parcels should be left unwrapped until after inspection.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

General information	134
Numbers in Athens and Attica	131
Numbers for long-distance exchanges	132
International operator	161 & 162
Recorded instructions (Eng., Fr., Ger.) for making international calls	169
Domestic operator	151 & 152
Telegrams (taken in several languages) Domestic	155
Foreign	165
Complaints (English spoken)	135
Repairs	121
Application for new telephone	138
Transfer of telephone	139
*Correct Time	141
*Weather	148
*News	185
*Theatres	181
*Pharmacies open 24 hours	107
*Pharmacies open 24 hours (suburbs)	102
(* Recorded messages in Greek)	

THE CENTRAL BANK

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

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

COMMERCIAL BANKS

All banks are open from 8 to 1 Monday through Thursday and 8 to 1:30 on Friday. The following banks, however, are open additional hours, as indicated in parentheses, but only for special services such as foreign currency exchange.

Commercial Bank of Greece

Venizelou 11 (Sat 8-7, Sun 9-12)	323-6172
-------------------------------------	----------

Credit Bank

Pezmazoglou 10 (Sat-Sun 6am-8:30 pm)	324-5111
Kifissias 230 (8am-7:30 pm)	671-2838

Citibank N.A.

Kolonaki Sq. (Tues, Thurs, Fri 5:30-7:30)	361-8619
--	----------

Ionian & Popular Bank of Greece

Mitropoleos 1 (Fri 8am-8:30 pm)	322-1027
---------------------------------	----------

National Bank of Greece

Kar. Servias 2 (Daily 8-3:30; Sat, Sun 8-8)	322-2737
Aeolou 86 (Mon-Fri 5:30-7:30)	321-0411

FOREIGN BANKS (Mon-Thurs 8-1, Fri 8-1:30)

Algemene Bank Nederland, Paparigopoulou 3	323-8192
American Express, Venizelou 17	323-4781
Bank of America, Stadiou 10	323-4002
Bank of Nova Scotia, Venizelou 37	324-3891
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale S.A., Filellinon 8	324-1831
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	361-9222
First National Bank of Chicago, Venizelou 13	360-2311
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank, N.A., Othonos 8	322-7471
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24	324-1562
First National Bank of Chicago, Venizelou 13	360-2311
Grindlays Bank, Syntagma Sq.	324-7015
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	452-9215
Saderat (Iran), Venizelou 25-27	324-9531
Williams and Glyn's Bank, Akti Miaouli 61, Piraeus	452-7484

CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

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

TOURIST ORGANIZER

NUMBER THE FIRST TIME

Page 23, Athens, 139. Tel. 724-204

AIRLINES

Aeroflot (USSR), Kar. Servias 2	322-0986
Air Canada, Othonos 10	322-3206
Air France, Kar. Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Filellinon 3	323-4027
Air Zaire, Filellinon 14	323-5509
Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4	324-1342
Alitalia, Venizelou 9B	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Canadian Pacific, Stadiou 3	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Czechoslovak, Venizelou 15	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
EL AL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-6717
Iberia, Xenofontos 8	323-7524
Iran Air, Mitropoleos 3	322-8404
Iraqi Airways, Ath. Diakou 28-32	922-9573
Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM, Voulis 22	323-0756
Kuwait Airways, Filellinon 17	323-4506
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4	323-8621
Luxair (Luxembourg), Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Venizelou 15	324-0921
Middle East, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6	923-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15	323-1931
Pan Am, Othonos 4	322-1721
Qantas, Mitropoleos 5	323-2792
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	323-6821
Saudi Arabian, Filellinon 17	324-4671
SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9	363-4444
Singapore, Mitropoleos 5	324-7500
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-5811
Syrian Arab, Stadiou 5	324-5872
Tarom (Rumanian), Venizelou 20	362-4808
Thai International, Lekka 11	324-3241
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
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	147
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

ATHENS TIME: GMT + 3

AUTOMOBILE & TOURING CLUB

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

COACH (BUS) STATIONS

Corinth	512-9233
Delphi - Amfissa - Itea	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - Kimi) - Skyros	831-7163
Evia (Halkis - Edipsos - Limni)	831-7153
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
Kipselis 57 & Agiou Meletiou 1	822-5860

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 or Greece, Amerikis 15	363-5620
Underwater Fishing, Agios Kosmas	981-9961
Varibopi Riding School	801-9912
Yacht Club of Greece, Tourkolimano	417-9730
YMCA (XAN) of Kifissia	801-1610
YWCA (XEN) of Kifissia	801-2114

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

EMERGENCIES

Emergencies (English spoken)	171
For all emergencies (police)	100
Fire	199
Coast Guard	108

Ambulance/First Aid

Athens only (Red Cross)	150
Athens & Piraeus (I.K.A.)	166
Poison Control	779-3777

For U.S. Citizens

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

LOST PROPERTY

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

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS

Athens	321-7056
Suburbs	250-171

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

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

STREET MARKETS

MONDAY

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

TUESDAY

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

WEDNESDAY

Agii Anargyri, Ano Nea Smyrni, Ano Patisia, Kifissia, Nea Smyrni, Pefki, Peristeri

THURSDAY

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

FRIDAY

Agia Paraskevi, Ano Kypseli, Faleron (Ag. Barbara), Kalithea, Kolonaki, Neo Faleron, Pal. Psyhiko, Ilissia

THURSDAY

Aharnon, Ano Ilisia, Glyfada, Immitos, Nea Ionia, Papagou, Voula, Ellinoroson (Ambelokipi)

CHURCHES & SYNAGOGUES

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest

Agia Irini, Aeolou	322-6042
Agios Dimitrios, (Ambelokipi)	646-4315
Agiou Sotiros, Kidathineon	322-4633
Chrisospillotissa, 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



Views of the Greek and Turkish sectors of Nicosia.

LETTER FROM CYPRUS

THE lemons and oranges seem to reach into my window. After the maze of multi-storey dwellings in Athens, the rain-slippery slopes around Kolonaki Square, the pock-marked asphalt, the cars parked on sidewalks discouraging even the most determined walker, Nicosia looks like a peaceful suburb, a garden city — a walker's city, where nobody walks and everybody drives even for short distances. Having reported on the Cyprus issue for many years I feel I know the country, but arriving here for the first time is a strange experience. I do not feel as though I am in Cyprus. Nor do I know what I expected. An alter-image of Greece, which it is not? Even after several days, after seeing the city, driving to the mountains, meeting people in their homes, dining in restaurants, an answer eludes me. There are sections that remind me strongly of Bermuda, of the Bahamas, or other places where the British have settled and retired. Yet, the houses look less affluent, the gardens less lush. Driving on the mountain roads in the Troodos range I am reminded, strangely enough, of travels in Haiti.

When my host gave me a map of Nicosia before I set off on my first peregrinations, I had visions of an old Italian city with crenellated walls, mellowed by age. These visions quickly vanished. Crossing one of the busy

bridges that span the moat surrounding the old section, the remnants of the fortifications are hardly noticeable. Entering the old city, there is little change in the appearance of the streets: there are shops inside and shops outside, and modern buildings mingle with old buildings in both the new city and the old.

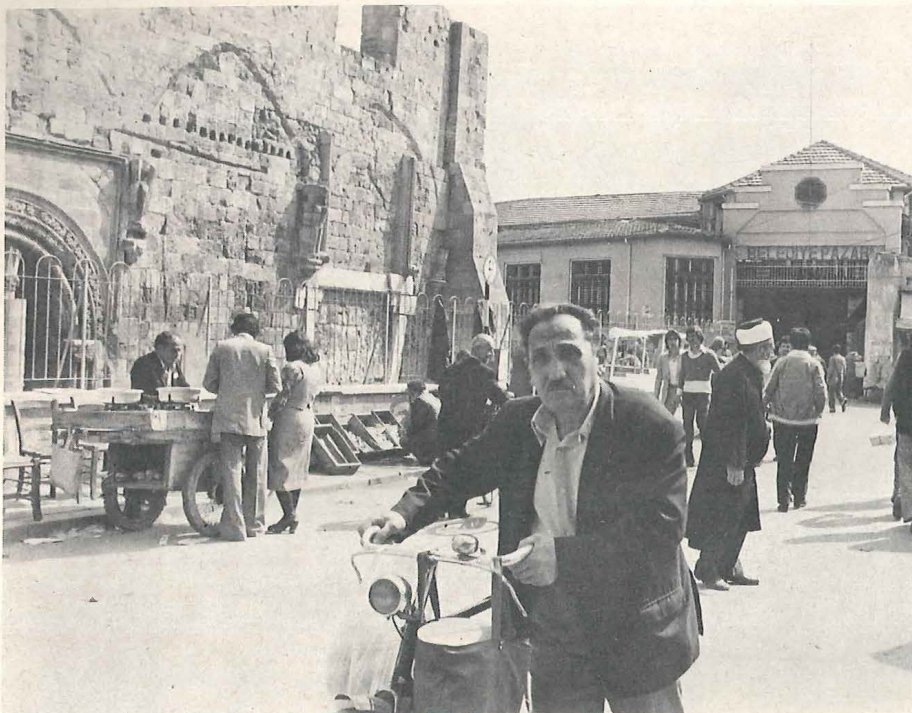
The shops, the people in the streets, the new apartment blocks, show a degree of provincial prosperity. The city is clean, the streets well-kept, and the shop windows testify that one can find anything.

This impression changes quite rapidly crossing over into the Turkish sector at the Lydra Palace Hotel checkpoint. The families waiting at the checkpoint remind me of the Berlin Wall, although there is no wall. The sight of waiting people—mostly women and children—talking to their relatives on the other side is no less depressing. One suddenly has the feeling of being in an old city. And in a different country altogether. In contrast to the modern, commercial area on the Greek side, it seems more like a peasants' marketplace. Turkish soldiers are patrolling the streets. It is a sunny Saturday morning, and most people are shopping for the weekend. There are vendors selling fish and various produce and tucked into the entrances and hollows of old, dilapidated buildings are shops selling the

spices and wares of the old Arabian souks.

Posters with patriotic Turkish slogans cover the alleys and passageways. They depict soldiers with rifles and bayonets. In between are advertisements of a less-martial character. One of them praises the attributes of "Apollo" shoes. I try to locate a copy of the *Cyprus News*, an English-language weekly published on the Turkish side of the island. The most recent edition I can find is over a week old. I have only a large bill and the bookshop can give me change only in Turkish pounds, the official currency now in the Turkish sector. As I back out of the sale, the clerk in the bookstore expresses, in very good English, his surprise that I will not accept Turkish money. He pleasantly suggests that I read the paper in the store, without charge.

The plane from Athens to Larnaca last night had been full of German tourists—destined for Paphos. My curiosity aroused by such a strong showing of tourists so early in the season, I decide to make inquiries while in the northern section of Nicosia about the nationality of tourists coming to Famagusta. But my efforts fail. At the official Turkish airline office I find, after speaking in English, German and French, that only Turkish is spoken. Finally I am handed a few travel brochures in English on Girne



(Kyrenia), Lefkosa (Nicosia), and Magosa (Famagusta). I was to learn later that most of the tourists are from mainland Turkey.

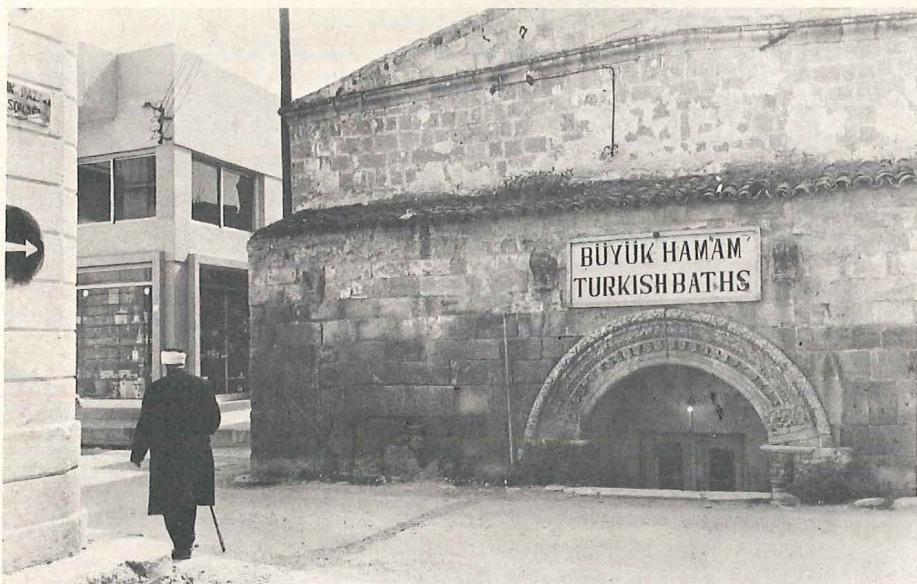
During discussions with Cypriots, including politicians and journalists, and with members of the foreign colony, I learn that life in the North is hard. Prices are exorbitant, even for those with above-average incomes, and were exorbitant even before the recent devaluation of the Turkish pound. The countless Turkish soldiers conspicuous in the North are not a strain, however, on the Turkish budget, as one might assume. "They live off the land to a great extent," one journalist tells me. The cost of maintaining them in Northern Cyprus is no greater than maintaining them on the Turkish mainland.

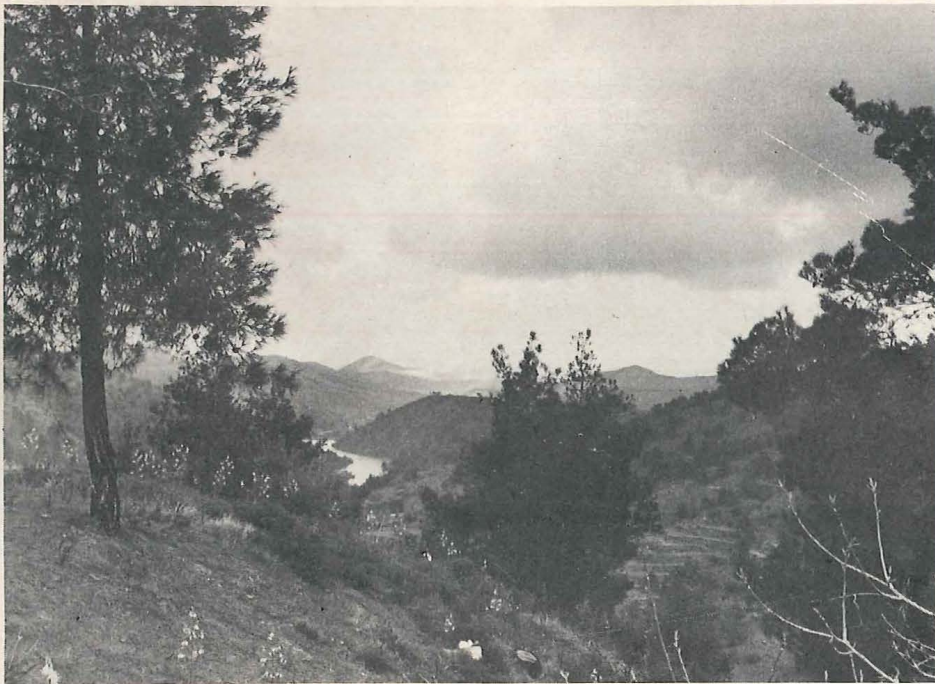
I ask about making professional contacts in the North with administration officials and journalists. A colleague tells me that the Journalists' Union sent a letter of invitation to their confrères in the North to get together for a meeting. The letter was sent six months ago. To this day there has been no reply.

Politically there is said to be a growing opposition to Rauf Denktaş's hard-line stance. Alper Orhun, the leader of the Populist party, the major opposition party in the North, has openly accused Denktaş of not "allowing" Ecevit to offer more liberal terms of negotiations. At the same time it is believed that the opposition will come around to the "official" line. The Turkish Cypriots, it is said, are not very vocal in the political debate. But the recent resignations of both "Premier" Necat Kunuk and "Foreign Minister" Vedat Chelik in the North (their government is not officially recognized) seem to bear out the indication that not all is well in their administration.

Meanwhile the Cyprus problem does not seem to be any nearer to a solution. There is, among the Greek Cypriots, a growing concern that a new problem will eventually have to be faced — that of "getting used" to the situation. Nobody is openly admitting it, but people are finding ways of making concessions. It is too early to speak about a new generation which has grown up with a *fait accompli*. Yet, this has been the case in other parts of the world, and finding solutions does not grow easier with the passing of years.

In the aftermath of the Larnaca incident, discussions invariably involved the question of how it could have happened. Why was nothing being written about the Palestine Liberation





Freshly rainwashed woods in the Troodos mountains.

Organization's presence in Nicosia before the incident? Why had Greek Cypriot papers failed to report on their activities, that they were being allowed to train on the island, and about Makarios's open-door policy towards all Arabs? One observer suggests that it was a price paid for all the money that poured into Cyprus with the arrival of the Lebanese. Officials reply that Arabs play a small role on the island. The PLO representation does not consist of more than a handful of individuals, it is said, and indeed they keep a very low profile. Officially they are said to enjoy the same freedom of movement as everybody else. "And in a free society that is how it should be," an official stressed, admitting that perhaps in the future "we will have to be a little more careful".

On a trip to the Troodos mountains a heavy rainfall disrupts the sunny, spring weather. We wind our way up through freshly rainwashed woods looking for a dry spot to have a picnic. We had chosen Kikko Monastery, the place where Makarios is buried, as our destination, little realizing what a long trip it is. After passing the last village and discovering that we had another six miles to go, we almost give up, as the car is enveloped by blinding rain. No breathtaking view, as certainly there must be in good weather. I feel as though I am driving in Northern Europe rather than in sunny Cyprus. The villages look sad this morning; I assume it is the weather and the cold. The freshness and whiteness to be found in Greece's countryside is absent. The village houses look closed-



A busy corner in the Turkish sector. The sign to the right proclaims the attributes of Apollo shoes.

off to the outsider. They bring to mind remarks made by foreign friends who have spent considerable time on the island and who still, despite their efforts, feel that there are barriers to communication.

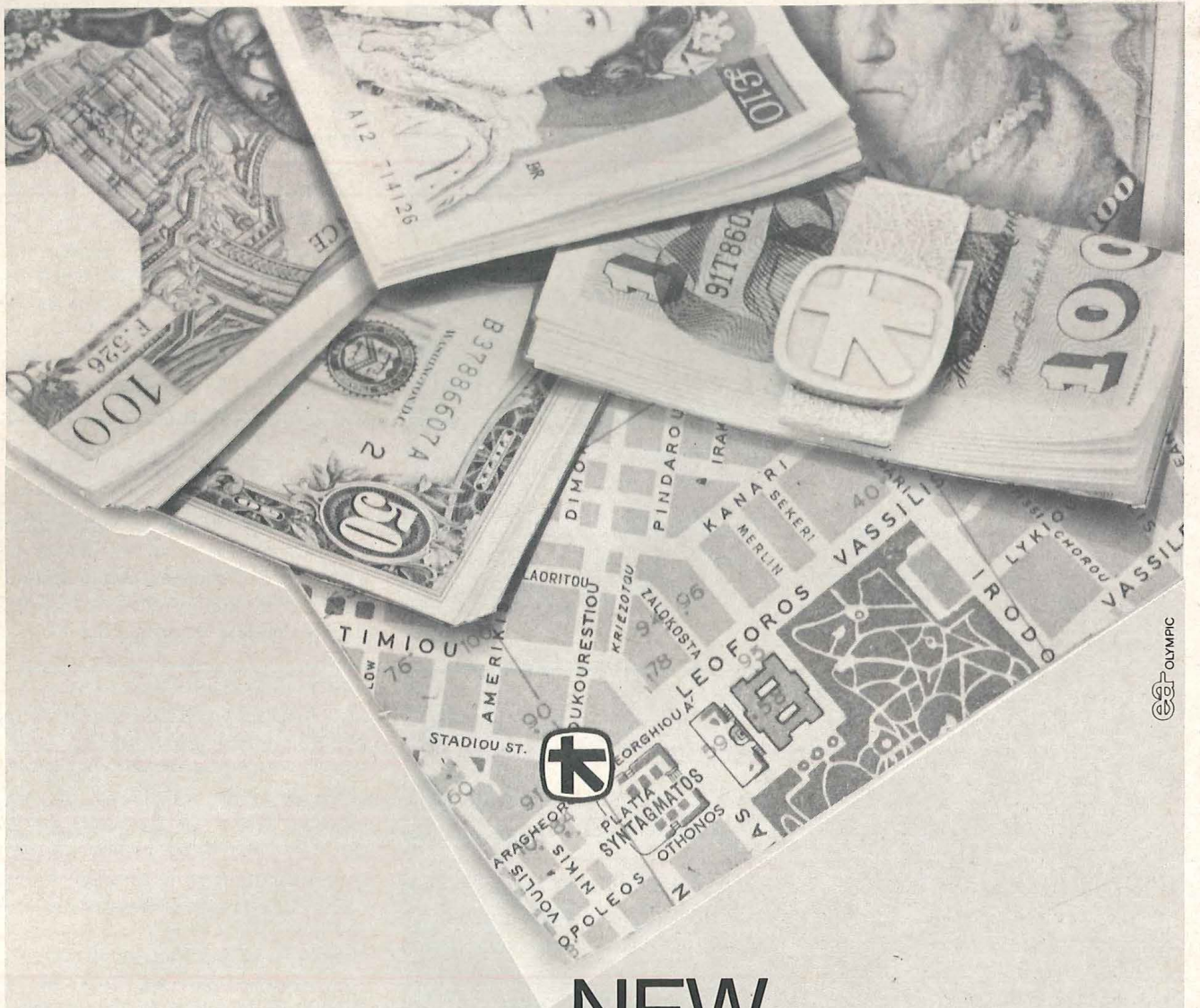
There is, in fact, still an aura of colonialism in Nicosia, in the life style and trappings of the foreigners stationed on the island, who work in isolated offices, shop frequently in special commissaries, and meet again and again at the same parties. Confined by the same boundaries, there is little opportunity to avoid each other. Weekends mean mostly excursions to the countryside and picnics with friends, usually from the same office. Everybody knows everything about everyone else. If one leaves the island for a weekend in Beirut, or Damascus, everybody seems to hear about it.

Although far more mobility is enjoyed by the foreign community than by the local population, an occasional regret is expressed because it is no longer possible to go to those magnificent beaches on the Karpas, now in the Turkish sector. Generally speaking, those who knew the island before the division say they had friends among the Greeks and the Turks, but now Cypriots are keeping to themselves. They feel it is not the same any more.

There is some superficial socializing between the foreign community and some of the Cypriots who "count", but on the whole exchanges are restricted and a small-town atmosphere, something akin to a colony in a tropical post, pervades the foreign community, fermenting an inescapable closeness. To an observer removed from the real problems of the land, life appears easy and, except for partying, not strenuous.

The United Nations headquarters located on the outskirts of town on the old airport road is run with military precision, with barracks and officers clubs, enlisted mens facilities, hobby clubs organized to reduce the boredom, supply departments, and a preponderance of signs and directions in incomprehensible military jargon. It could be any military base in the Sinai, in the Golan Heights, Gibraltar, or in Kansas. Except that most of the civilians attached to the UN agree that, even though divided, Cyprus is a more pleasant place to spend one's leisure hours than the Sinai, the Golan Heights, or the plains of Kansas. That their social standing and prestige are infinitely more elevated is some modest compensation for not being able to swim off the coast of the Karpas.

—M.G.



OLYMPIC

NEW EXCHANGE CENTER

All your foreign exchange needs
will be met at our new
EXCHANGE CENTER located
in the heart of Athens,
on Syntagma Square
(corner Stadiou street).

 **CREDIT
BANK**

A New Concept in Banking



Yannis Metsis

dance

A Ballet Company in the Making

IT MUST be a dispiriting experience to run a ballet company in Athens where everything that is taken for granted in other parts of the world is lacking: a regular influx of good foreign as well as local dancers, a guarantee of reasonably long seasons, a chance to tour the country frequently and, above all, subsidies to enable all this to take place. To create a company in spite of this and to fight year after year not only to keep it alive but to improve it and create something worthwhile for local audiences demands a special courage and determination. Yannis Metsis has

both of these qualities and his Athens Theatre Ballet is the kernel of what could become Greece's most exciting professional company, one that could regularly tour internationally on a par with any other small touring company.

Metsis formed the Athens Theatre Ballet, originally the Yannis Metsis Dance Group, in 1965 with the costume and stage designer Lisa Zaimi, ballerina Persephone Samaropoulos and director and artistic director Andreas Rikakis. Their aim was to establish a permanent dance company which, in addition to performing the standard repertoire,

would specialize in ballet based on Greek subjects and using the music of Greek composers. They have been largely successful in accomplishing this although the members of the company are frequently forced to separate and diversify because of a lack of productions.

"We can't offer our dancers a regular contract," says Rikakis, who is also manager of the Metsis Ballet School which helps support the company as well as provide new dancers. Rikakis is not optimistic about the future, and believes that the situation will not improve unless there is a drastic revision in government policy towards the arts. The principal barrier is the attitude that ballet is not traditional to Greece and that there already exists here a living tradition of dance. Rikakis is quick to point out the many other countries in a similar position that have now developed excellent dance companies: Japan, Scotland or even the United States where ballet does not have a long tradition even though it is now flourishing there. One could also add that the royal patronage of ballet in Russia in the nineteenth century did not obliterate the tradition of ethnic dancing; in fact the one has drawn upon the other. This is something that Metsis is attempting here in Greece. A recent ballet, *Classics go Bouzouki-high*, is an apt illustration of this.

Nevertheless, despite all the obstacles, despite the fact that the best dancers from the school often prefer to open their own schools or go abroad—one ex-pupil is now with the Scottish National Ballet and another with the American Ballet Theatre—the Athens Theatre Ballet gives its best wherever possible. Since its first performance in Athens, it has performed here regularly, and has toured and performed in festivals in Greece and abroad. Their participation in a special festival held in Rumania last summer was particularly successful and drew excellent notices—something of a first for a Greek ballet group. They have also collaborated with the National Opera and, more recently, with Kanelos Apostolou and the Eleftheros Kyklos Theatre (hence the theatre in their name).

The many facets of the Athens Theatre Ballet were in evidence at the premiere of the group's latest works at the Aliki Theatre in April. The program was varied and original, an evening of Greek music and themes that revealed the company's strengths and weaknesses. The binding strength comes from Metsis himself, a highly sensitive,

imaginative choreographer who can create excellent dances within the range of his company's ability.

Yannis Metsis has considerable experience to draw on. Trained in Greece, he became at an early age the star dancer and resident choreographer at the National Opera (*Lyriki Skini*) in 1950, and also travelled widely, working under Preobrazhenska, Peretti and Egorova in Paris. In 1956, he became the *premier danseur* with the Ballet Rambert in London and with Rambert, went on an international tour that included Russia and China, partnering such stars as Alicia Markova, Violette Verdy, and Lucette Aldous. (Metsis says he is the only Greek dancer ever to have performed at Covent Garden.) After Rambert, Metsis became the ballet master, *premier danseur* and guest choreographer for the Irish Theatre Ballet in Cork and finally, before returning to Athens, he spent some time in New York working under Balanchine and Martha Graham. He is thus an ideal exponent and teacher of modern dance from a diverse classical training.

Described as "the most brilliant Greek artiste" in the *Dictionnaire de Danse*, Metsis showed his range and versatility as a choreographer in a number of works last month, from his familiar *Daphnis and Chloe* to his new *Intermutations*, an exciting abstract piece.

The evening began with a well-known Metsis work, *Dances Sacrées et Profanes*, set to the music of Debussy. The beautiful set and costumes by Lisa Zaimi were simple but highly effective, as they were throughout the evening in all the works. The dancing, however, warmed up slowly and the dancers lacked the lyricism offered by both choreography and music; Christo Papidis was particularly wooden in this role. *Passacaglia*, set to the music of Skalkotas, revealed Metsis's musical sensitivity as choreographer. Conscious of every phrase, he creates movements from within the music, never imposing the movement on the sound. This pas de deux was ideal for the lithe grace of Metsis and his supple partner, Gitsa Karela, a tall dancer who is perfectly suited for this type of modern dance.

The second half of the program began with the brilliant new work, *Intermutations*, with music by the young composer Dimitris Marangopoulos. Based loosely on the tale of Adam, Eve and Lilith, it was a fiercely dramatic work charged with eroticism. Maria Bertoumi gave a stunning performance as Lilith (according to some traditions, Adam's first wife). This was followed by

Ravel's *Daphnis and Chloe*, a score that is irresistible to all choreographers. Here the eroticism was tender compared with the flamboyant passion of Lilith and it was a charming piece though falling into a few visual clichés. Roula Papadimitriou, a superb dancer, was a seductive, delightful Chloe but again Papidis was not right for the part. He is excellent in his partnering but this muscular, technically-able dancer was dreadfully hampered by the tiny stage. The final work was two pieces set to the music of Thodoros Antoniou;

simple, effective abstract ballet at its best, full of patterns of light, colour and harmony. It is a pity that apart from Aleka Ragusi, who starred in this ballet, and the few female stars I have mentioned, the remaining female dancers and all the male corps de ballet were so weak. They reduced this work to ballet school level, underlining the tragedy that such a brilliant talent as Metsis cannot receive the backing to build the company he deserves.

—ANTOINETTE MOSES

The only wide bodies we have in service are our DC10's and Airbus 300.



If you are familiar with the women of Thailand, you will agree that they are very beautiful indeed.

Thai women, traditionally, are slight of stature, graceful of movement and friendly of nature.

And fortunately for us at Thai, one of the most attractive jobs a young lady can have in Thailand

is as a hostess on the country's national airline. Which not only means we have the opportunity of selecting girls who are good looking, we can look for brains as well.

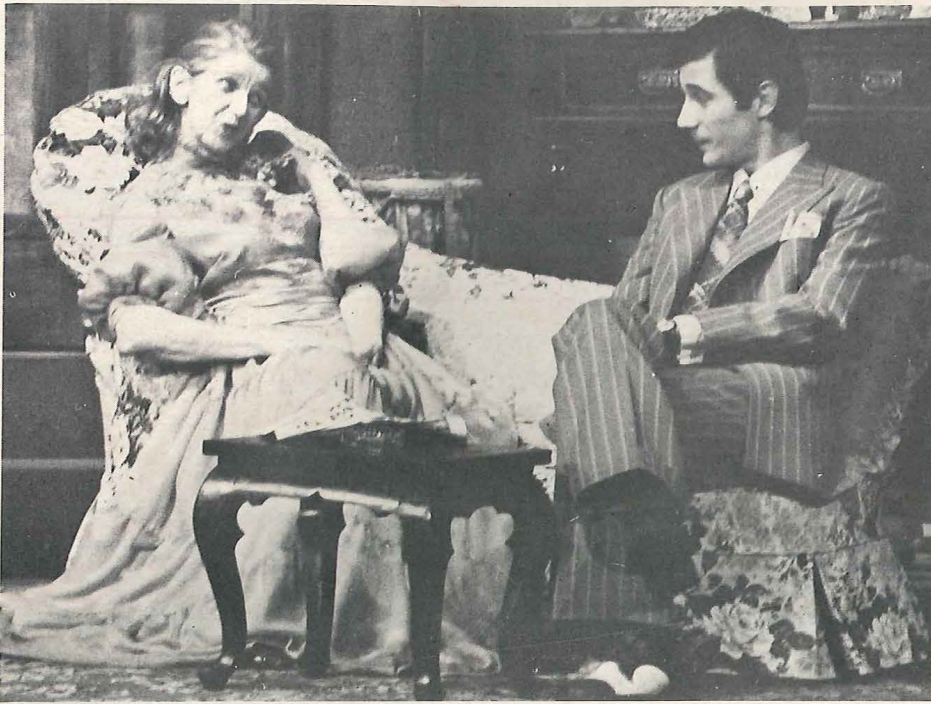
The fact that many of our hostesses have a university degree or speak at least three languages, proves that we find

what we're looking for.

Some say it's our beautiful wide-bodied DC10's and Airbus 300 that cause so many heads to turn at airports throughout the world.

We think our beautiful slim-bodied hostesses have a lot to do with it.

 **Thai**
Smooth as silk.



'The Glass Menagerie'

theatre

AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE

THE CENTRAL Stage of the National Theatre has mounted a new production of Tennessee Williams's *The Glass Menagerie*, directed by Michael Cacoyannis. Together with *A Streetcar Named Desire*, *The Glass Menagerie* is generally regarded as the most enduring of the playwright's works. Born Thomas Lanier Williams in Columbus, Mississippi in 1911, Tennessee Williams was the son of a travelling shoe salesman. A crude, insensitive individual, he was much hated by his son who transferred his emotions to his mother, a "gracious lady" of the poor South, to his sister, Rose, who gradually withdrew from reality and was eventually institutionalized, and to his maternal grandmother.

The Glass Menagerie established Williams as a major American playwright, winning the New York Drama Critics Circle Award in 1945. (He won the same award in 1947 for *A Streetcar Named Desire*, in 1955 for *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, and in 1961 for *The Night of the Iguana*.) The work is clearly autobiographical and haunted by parallels in Williams's life. The play focusses on three lonely, frustrated, and destructive characters: Amanda, the mother who is trapped in her illusions; the daughter, the delicate and partially-handicapped Laura who withdraws from the world until she becomes "a piece of her own glass collection, too

exquisitely fragile to move from the shelf"; and Tom, a sensitive figure who feels trapped in his home and the "living death" of the warehouse where he works, and escapes to discover that he is trapped within society.

In his notes to the play Williams wrote: "*The Glass Menagerie* can be presented with unusual freedom of convention. Because of its considerably delicate or tenuous material, atmospheric touches and subtleties of direc-



'The New Tenant'

tion play a particularly important part." As the curtain rises on the current production, it becomes immediately clear that Director Michael Cacoyannis has made a desperate attempt to bring a modern touch to the play. Dionyssis Fotopoulos's exquisitely atmospheric sets and the accompanying background music of Michael Christodoulides amply illustrate this. The emphasis is shifted to the stark realities beyond the dream house of Laura's glass menagerie. The nostalgic melancholy essential to Tom's introductory narrative is absent and at odds with his closing speech in which he realizes that he has fled from his suffocating family ties only to become ensnared in the more ruthless trap of the outside world.

Fanis Hinas gave an acceptable performance as Tom. He failed, however, to transmit the variety of moods needed for the role. As Laura, Ranis Economidou was *sympatico* but not enough so to win over the audience. She was unconvincing in projecting the deep radiance hidden beneath the disturbed personality, and justifying Tom's deep attachment toward her and his melancholy reminiscences. Thus the production focusses inevitably on Amanda, played by that seasoned trooper of the Greek stage, Vasso Manolidou. "There is much to admire in Amanda and as much to love and pity as there is to laugh at," says Tennessee Williams. Manolidou is so charming, however, that there is very little to pity or laugh at. She sweeps the stage with her dynamic presence and upstages the unfortunate Laura. The audiences appeared to enjoy the production, however. An over-familiarity with the play may be a disadvantage in this case. I found it very difficult to be objective, furthermore, because I am still under the spell of Karolos Koun's outstanding and faithful production which was performed in Athens thirty-two years ago!

AFTER 1950, when *The Bald Soprano* (*La Cantatrice Chauve*) was first performed, Eugene Ionesco's plays were produced primarily at avant-garde theatres, but since 1960 they have become part of the repertoire of major companies. Generally regarded as the "Father of the Theatre of the Absurd", Ionesco was born in Rumania in 1912, spent his early childhood in France, returned to Rumania at the age of thirteen where he studied at the University of Bucharest, and finally resettled in France in 1938. He underlines in his plays the relativity of sanity and the irrationality of what is considered "normal". Fundamental to

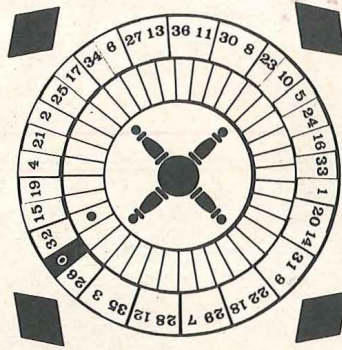
his plays is the problem of language and the breakdown of communication. (The idea for *The Bald Soprano* came to him when he decided to study English.)

Ionesco's plays are thoroughly universal. There are no characters and no plot in the traditional sense. His anguished heroes are unable to rise above the absurd human condition, which Ionesco uses to generate both pathos and comedy. Most of his works are one-act plays, each dealing with one aspect of the human dilemma. His full-length dramas are essentially extensions of the one-act format, demanding considerable ingenuity from a director if repetitiousness and tedium are to be avoided.

The two Ionesco works being presented at the "New Stage" of the National Theatre are the relatively-long, one-act play *Lessons and Exercises in Conversation and Pronunciation*, and a shorter one, *The New Tenant*. The former must have presented many problems to translator Dimitri Constantinides, director George Christodoulakis, and choreographer Maria Hors. In addition to Ionesco's usual preoccupation with the impotence of human dialogue as a means of communication, the playwright dramatizes the insensibility that exists between the teachers and students, the suffocating dullness of the lessons, and the absurd meaninglessness of the importance attached to pronunciation. Christodoulakis has transformed the school into something resembling a circus, presumably to emphasize the absurdity of the dialogue and to avoid tedium. The movement, which needed to be more burlesque and chaotic to match the absurdity of the dialogue, was too coordinated and ultimately disrupted the focus of the play. Composer George Papadakis was more fortunate. He was free to improvise and his score is very effective.

The New Tenant is a satirical sketch about materialism and acquisitiveness. The concierge, played by Vilma Lyrou, is eager to provide useless services to supplement her income and to be able to acquire more possessions. The tenant is anxious to economize on services, even necessary ones, in order to accumulate even more pieces of superfluous furniture which already clutter the premises. Director Costas Bakas has chosen to overburden the production with morbidity and eccentricity, and George Patsas has emphasized the bizarre and ugly in his sets. The meaning of the play is thus deprived of its universality.

—PLATON MOUSSEOS



casino night special

You are invited to an unforgettable evening of luxury and entertainment at the renowned Mont Parnes Hotel and Casino. Situated only 22 miles from the centre of Athens on the wooded three - thousand - foot summit of Mount Parnis, the spectacular Mont Parnes complex includes a luxurious hotel and complete gambling casino as well as a restaurant, night club, cocktail lounge and snack bar.

You may enjoy American and French roulette, baccarat, punto banco and black jack at our Casino and the delicious French and Greek specialities offered at the Casino Restaurant or in the Night Club, where a unique panoramic view and lavish floor show await you. A private coach will bring you to Mont Parnes from the centre of Athens.

PRICES

A. Transportation to Mont Parnes by private coach, entrance to the Gambling Casino, and dinner in the Casino Restaurant (prix fixe menu).

DRS. 900 per person

B. Transportation to Mont Parnes by private coach, entrance to the Gambling Casino, and dinner at the Night Club (prix fixe menu).

DRS. 1,150 per person

Departures:

Grande Bretagne, King George Hotel at 8:30 pm

Caravel Hotel at 8:45, Hilton Hotel at 8:55

From Mont Parnes at 2 am

(The Casino is closed on Wednesdays)



DRY ROSE WINE

CIMAROSA

CAVIROS WINE CO S.A. 2 MESSOGHION STR., (Athens tower) ATHENS CALL 77.92.608-9



Bill & Costas AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

TWO LICENSED "CLASS A" MECHANICS
MAJOR AND MINOR REPAIRS
ELECTRONIC TUNE-UPS — ELECTRICAL WORK
RENAULT SPECIALISTS
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SPOKEN

Open 8 am-6 pm—6 days a week Metamorfoseos 69, Tzitzifies, Tel. 94-10-464



NOW IS THE TIME...

...to plan your summer vacation
...to buy a new or second hand boat
or to sell yours.
Before you do any of the above
read our magazine
because we are by the sea
all the year round
for 365 days

THE GREEK YACHTING MAGAZINE

Hellenic
ΨΤριαινα

EVERY MONTH AT THE NEWSTANDS
FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Tel. 4529571 - 742135

DENTIST

American-trained specialist

Tel. 74.44.74

English, French, German spoken
N.D. Alivizatos B.S., D.D.S.
Ravine 6, Kolonaki
(Near Hilton)

MARY N. SARANTOPOULOU

DENTIST

American-trained
11 Lykavitos Street, Athens
Consulting hours daily 8-4
Phone 361-3176 for appointment

HOUSE WANTED

Wanted to rent: three bedroom
seashore home in Greece from June 22
to August 22, 1978. Write Mrs. G.
Fenton, 1825 El Molino Avenue, San
Marino, Ca., USA, 91108.

THE
ATHENIAN
is phototypeset by
FOTRON S.A.



The Clerkes of Oxenford

music

REVIVING A MORIBUND SEASON

IT is not often that a vocal group of such excellence as the Clerkes of Oxenford performs in Athens, and it is to the credit of the British Council that they have undertaken to sponsor tours of such fine groups to our corner of the Balkans. The Clerkes of Oxenford, as their name implies, are a group of singers from Oxford who specialize in the performance of fifteenth and sixteenth century English polyphony. Some of the greatest choral music of all time was composed in England during the Tudor and early Stuart (before Cromwell) periods, and a large number of choirs in England, of which the Clerkes are among the very best, perpetuate this great musical tradition with frequent concerts and excellent recordings.

Founded in 1961 by its conductor, David Wulstan, the group consists of some twenty singers, including Vicars Choral from several of the very fine college chapel choirs of England's oldest university. The group was reduced to twelve for its recent tour of Greece and Yugoslavia, but calls upon additional singers when needed to

perform such staggering period pieces as Thomas Tallis's motet, *Spem in Alium nunquam Habui*, for forty voices (eight sopranos, eight altos, eight tenors and sixteen basses, each singing a different line of music). The group gave two performances in Athens, one at the British Council auditorium and the other at St. Denis Roman Catholic Church. The acoustics of the latter were far more suited to both the singers and the music they performed, but those of the bone-dry Council auditorium which lacks resonance gave one the opportunity to hear the group without any help from the Gothic cathedral echo one associates with Renaissance church music, and demonstrated how good they really are.

To sing music of this kind properly a choir needs two things, both of which are scarce: excellent boy sopranos who can cope with the extremely complex music written during that period, and male altos or countertenors. Although the Clerkes have the latter, it is virtually impossible for a regularly performing professional group that travels to include boy sopranos. To meet this

33 countries in Piraeus...

...will meet
the biggest merchant fleet
in the world...
...the Greek



Posidonia 78

International Shipping Exhibition, June 5-10
St. Nicholas Terminal - Piraeus

Official Carriers
 **OLYMPIC**
AIRWAYS

problem, conductor Wulstan has trained his female sopranos to sound as much like boys as possible, and it is at best a compromise. Most women, particularly those who are good singers, are not comfortable singing with a pure, white, vibrato-free sound, and unless cloaked with cathedral resonance, their voices do not have the silvery brilliance and biting edge of the true boy soprano. They do, however, keep better in tune and are able to render the music with a great deal more musicianship and insight.

For their performance at the Council, the Clerkes divided the evening into Medieval and Renaissance works for the first half, and Victorian and contemporary for the second. The first half was the more successful, largely for reasons of numbers. Pieces such as Samuel Wesley's "In Exitu Israel", for

instance, require twice the number of singers. Particularly well sung were the William Byrd "Lamentations of Jeremiah" and motet "Laudibus in Sanctis", and the four-part organum "Anna Mater Matris Christi" of the fifteenth-century composer John Plummer.

Aside from singing very well indeed the group clearly enjoyed what they were doing. It is a pleasure to watch a group whose members smile (even laugh), move on stage with a bounce in their steps and do not try to impress the audience with a feigned solemnity simply because they are performing religious music. From what we know of medieval cathedrals, they were pretty lively places, and I think the Clerkes would have been very much at home in any one of them. Their performances were not, however, flawless. Attacks in

particular were not always in tune (although quickly rectified), and blend, especially among the sopranos, was noticeable by its absence on several occasions. The male altos were a little raucous when all three were singing together, and the basses lacked real bass sound when it was called for. Only the tenors were as nearly perfect as one could reasonably expect, and a joy to follow throughout the performance. All in all it was a thoroughly delightful evening of superb professional standard and one would hope that a repeat is in the offing not too far in the future.

After a succession of mediocre performances this season, the National Opera Company (Lyriki Skini) outdid itself with an excellent presentation of Verdi's *Othello*. This is not everybody's favourite opera, but the story is good (unlike Verdi's other adaptations of Shakespeare, in this case he followed the plot very closely) and the music quite extraordinary for its time. Written when the composer was in his mid-seventies and had been written off by the younger generation of opera composers as well over the hill, *Othello* took everyone by surprise and has remained in the standard repertoire since its first performance in Milan in February 1887. Unlike many operas, it moves quickly, is full of action and excitement, and is one of those operas where the characters do not seem a little silly singing, rather than speaking, their lines.

Everything about this production was good. Maestro Karydis was in full control throughout and kept things moving at an exciting pace. The staging by John Copley was imaginative and highly appropriate to the mood of the opera. Andrei Kucharsky was a forceful and intelligent *Othello* convincingly duped by a devious and more intelligent Iago, sung by Themis Sermie. Barbara Gavakou-Psarropoulou was particularly suited to the role of Desdemona, and it was refreshing to see this role performed with a minimum of Mediterranean histrionics. It is obvious she has studied in Northern Europe. She is also very obviously an excellent musician, something not too often encountered in the realm of opera, where often as not one must put up with singers whose voices resonate gloriously where their brains ought to be. All in all it was a thoroughly rewarding performance, and one which came just as I had almost forgotten how good the local musical forces can be when they put their mind to it.

—ROBERT BRENTON BETTS

MOVING???

The largest, best equipped and most reliable moving company in Greece.

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN OVERSEAS AND INTRA-EUROPE REMOVALS

th.g. baxevanides & son Ltd

44 SYNGROU AVE., ATHENS, GREECE, TEL. 923-9483/4 - 922-0830

Cable: BAXEVAN; Telex: 21-9470, 21-8146



DRY WHITE WINE ELISSAR

CAVIROS WINE CO S.A. 2 MESSOGHION STR. (Athens tower) ATHENS CALL 77.92.608-9

HIS



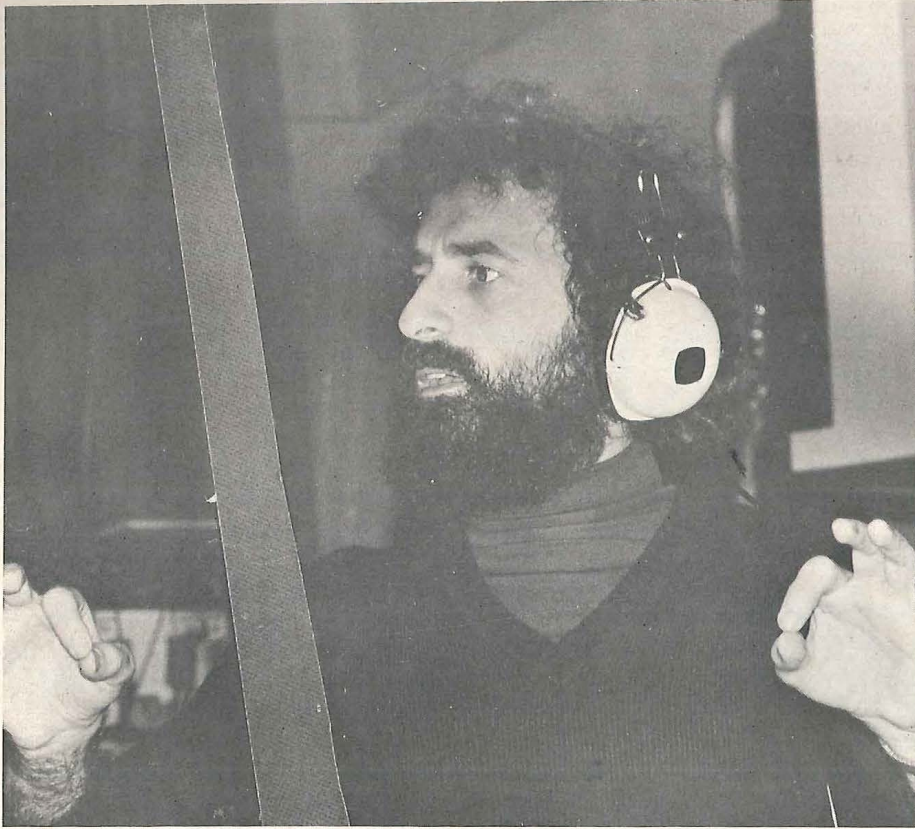
Hellenic International School

Private California co-ed college preparatory school, grades kindergarten through 12. Small classes, full American (C.E.E.B.) and British (G.C.E.) curricula, laboratory, library and sports facilities.

Tuition per year, including books and lab fees, \$1,400 (grades 1-8), \$1,675 (grades 9-12). Limited Scholarship aid for deserving applicants. Discounts given to families with more than one student enrolled.

Bus transportation available from all areas. Located on two spacious wooded campuses at Xenias and Artemidos (near Kefalari Square) Kifissia, and Parnithos and Dafnis, Ekali.

For information: Tel. 803-4309 (elementary); Tel. 808-1426 (high school), from 9:00-3:00, Monday through Friday.



Notis Mavroudis in the recording studio.

records

NOTIS MAVROUDIS

LYRA records has recently released a new album by Notis Mavroudis, *Pedi tis Gis* (Child of the Earth). Although Mavroudis is best known here and abroad as a classical guitarist, he is also a composer, and his latest record represents yet another departure: Mavroudis has set to music a collection of poems by another composer, Manos Hadjidakis.

It was in 1973 that a friend first drew Mavroudis's attention to the collection — *Mythologia*. That Hadjidakis, a prolific composer (his works include the score for *Never on Sunday*), had not set his own verse to music intrigued the younger musician. "I began to speculate how Hadjidakis must have written the poems and decided that he must have begun with a melody in mind and then wrote a poem. I tried to imagine what it would be like if another composer wrote the music for some of these poems that surely existed as music in Hadjidakis's mind before he wrote the poems, even if he didn't set the music down." Hadjidakis gave him carte blanche to use the poems and the result is an unusual metamorphosis of music. "If you enter one of Hadjidakis's poems

you enter the world of music," Mavroudis says.

Mythologia includes "word portraits" of three of Greece's foremost poets, Odysseus Elytis, Nikos Gatsos, and George Seferis. "These word-portraits are so accurate," says Mavroudis. "They are like seeing a portrait and immediately recognizing who it is. If you didn't have the title you'd still know who it was." The "portrait" of Seferis is not in verse. Mavroudis describes it as "a curious sort of piece" which he did not feel should be turned into a song. Instead, it is read by Hadjidakis against a musical background.

The vocalists on this album are Arleta and a new singer Elias Liougos, both of whom have voices "untouched by commercialism". "Voices like Arleta's and Elias Liougos's are rare in Greece because singers get caught up in a commercial cycle that destroys the purity of their voices," says Mavroudis. "They become popular. They become purveyors of grief and passion."

Mavroudis has avoided the "commercial" in his works. His current release is his fourth record. In an earlier recording, *Prin to Harama* (Before the

Dawn), released by Nikos Moraitis, he used Greek folk and popular songs scored for bouzouki, mandolin, violin, accordion, xylophone, twelve-string and classical guitar, bass, and percussion. The tempo is slower than in the original songs, highlighting the configurations Mavroudis builds around the melodic line. This has resulted in unusual variations on the traditional music, soft and melodious, although occasionally evolving into faster paced, rhythmic climaxes.

Paintings from Theofilos, another of his earlier records, with vocalists Alexandra, Haris Galanos, and Moufoulouzelis, has twelve songs which he calls 'impressionistic' renderings into music of the works of the famous Greek painter.

Chants de la Resistance Grecque, produced in Paris in 1974 by Nikos Moraitis just before the fall of the Dictatorship, is a collection of revolutionary songs from the Civil War of the 1940s. It was not available in Athens at the time of its release, of course, but oddly enough it is still not widely available although it can be located with a little clandestine enterprise. The songs were sung by Petros Pandis, one of Theodorakis's lead singers, whose deep throaty voice is one of the most interesting around.

On *Notis Mavroudis Plays* he demonstrates his expertise as a classical guitarist in compositions by the Latin-American composers Angel Barrios and Leo Brouwer, Manuel Ponce, one of Mexico's major composers during the first half of this century, and Greek composer Dimitri Fampas. Angel Barrios, born in Granada in 1882, is renowned as a violinist and composer whose works for the guitar are of a very high calibre. The younger Leo Brouwer has earned acclaim for his unusual guitar music which demands virtuoso playing.

This record was also produced by Nikos Moraitis who is more interested in high quality recordings than in mere commercial successes. He is himself a guitarist and composer whose latest record, *Alekos Panagoulis*, contains twelve of his own songs, based on poems written by Panagoulis while he was in prison during the dictatorship. Panagoulis was the famous resistance hero who attempted to assassinate Colonel Papadopoulos and after the dictatorship became a Centre Union Member of Parliament. He was killed in a car accident in 1976. Petros Pandis is the singer; the orchestration and the direction is by Notis Mavroudis.

—HARIS LIVAS

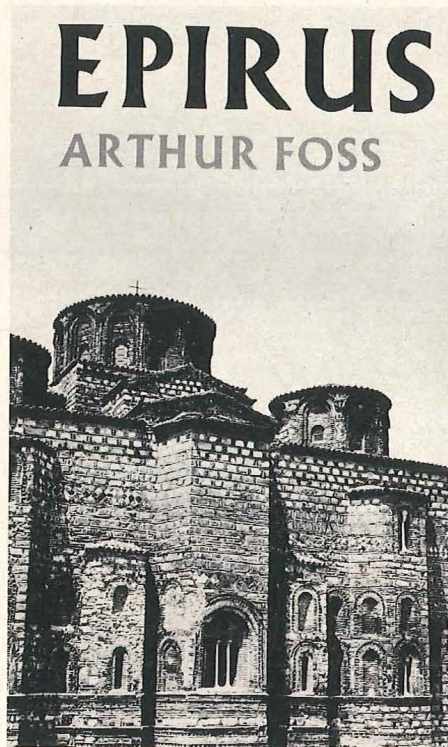
Arthur Foss
EPIRUS

Faber and Faber, London 1978. Illustrated. 224 pages. £ 7.95

In the last twenty years, travellers have begun casting an increasingly jaundiced eye upon travel books; when, as is sometimes the case, the traveller is himself a writer, the result can be a peculiarly unsettling kind of schizophrenia. My first reaction to a book on Epirus was one of dismay. Successive Greek governments have increasingly committed themselves to a policy of tourism on a massive scale, apparently unperturbed by the hideous results of such policies in Italy and Spain. Even if one is blind enough to disregard the environmental and social destruction caused by mass tourism, the long-term economic wisdom of this policy is open to considerable question. Nevertheless, we seem to be stuck with it for the present, and the main concern must be to limit the rot as much as possible.

Understandably therefore I at first recoiled from any exercise which might tend to open up a beautiful and as yet unspoilt tract of Greece to the kind of depredation which has struck Attica and the majority of Aegean islands. That danger still lurks in the future, but perhaps after all it is not quite so imminent; Epirus is still far enough off the beaten track not to attract the package tourist. And Mr. Foss has written an excellent book about this mountainous northwest corner of Greece.

The author is at home in this rugged countryside in more ways than one, having first set foot there in 1944 as a member of the Allied Military Mission. His task was to liaise with EDES, the nationalist guerilla force operating under the command of that ambiguous officer General Napoleon Zervas. Foss remained with Zervas until EDES retreated to Corfu under attack from the communist ELAS guerillas, and memories of that experience are woven into his narrative. This is a book to read before visiting the area, and then to take along and refer back to as one travels through it. There are chapters on every site and region of any consequence, and respectable amounts of historical and topographical information have been included in the framework of a journey in 1973. In the author's words, this is an account of Epirus past and present.



The past weighs heavily on these parts, for even in Greek terms Epirus has suffered an exceptionally complicated and bloodstained history. A number of larger than life-size figures stalk its mountains and coasts: the



Arthur Foss

Epirote princess Olympias, wife of Philip of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great; Pyrrhus, King of Epirus from 299 to 272 BC who successfully challenged the Roman legions on their home ground; Anthony and Cleopatra, whose fatal naval engagement against Octavius in 32 BC took place at Actium, opposite modern Preveza; and Michael Doukas who founded the Despotate of Epirus after the fall of Constantinople to the crusaders in 1204, providing a rallying point of sorts for Byzantium.

But most of the scene is taken up by the protagonists and spear-carriers of the period of Turkish occupation and of the Greek war of liberation in 1821, with stage centre firmly occupied by the appalling figure of Ali Pasha of Tepeleni. Ali was a comic opera pasha gone murderously wrong, a small-time Albanian gangster who worked his way bloodily up the hierarchy of the Ottoman bureaucracy in Epirus until he was able to challenge the Sultan himself. His territory fluctuated, covering at times most of Greece except for Attica and Boeotia, with his headquarters in Ioannina, the capital of Epirus. He played a major role in the years leading up to the general revolt of 1821, but was finally brought to bay and killed by imperial forces in that year. A blood-thirsty and unpredictable murderer, he nevertheless enjoyed charming prominent European visitors such as Lord Byron and his companion Hobhouse who would later write "...we received nothing but civilities" from a man who was in the habit of impaling, burning, and skinning alive his enemies with great gusto. Though conscious of Ali's enormities, Foss nevertheless reminds us that atrocities were not uncommon to all the races of the region.

The greatest thorn in the Pasha's side was probably the famous Souliotes, the tribe of Christian Albanians who loom so large in the folk-history of the war of liberation. They were a particularly intractable people who formed a loose republic of four villages in the upper Acheron valley, owing allegiance to none but their own leaders. They did not exceed about five thousand in all, but their fighting force of some fifteen

hundred men were often reinforced by the women folk, never backward in wielding musket or yataghan. In 1792, an Albanian army which tried to invade Souli under Ali himself was routed with three thousand dead by a group of Souliote women under the redoubtable Moscho Tzavella. Moscho and her women are said to have pursued the fleeing Albanians with drawn swords while Ali killed two horses under him in his headlong retreat to Ioannina. It is illuminating to read that after the Souliotes had finally been driven from their mountain fastness in 1804 the Russians recruited six infantry companies from among the survivors, with Moscho Tzavella being granted the rank of major.

Another tribal group living in these rough mountains were the Tsamides or Chams, Moslem Albanians who shared a reputation for martial valour with the Souliotes and served as mercenaries as far afield as Naples. Like the Souliotes, they engaged in a modified form of vendetta hedged about with taboos; for example, a man could not be killed in his own house, or while escorting a woman. According to Foss, the most socially acceptable time was evening, after the flocks had been tended. Both tribes valued fighting men too much to indulge in prolonged and wasteful internecine fighting. Unfortunately, during the German occupation the Chams were taken in by Nazi propaganda and acted as a particularly energetic police force for the occupiers. As a result they suffered heavy reprisals in Greece and Albania and have now almost vanished.

Best known of all the Epirote sub-cultures is that of the Vlachs, divided into the semi-nomadic Albanian speaking Arvanitovlachs or Karagunides (the black capes), and the nomadic and Greek speaking Sarakatsanides. These last have attracted considerable anthropological and ethnologic attention, and Foss quotes Professor Dakaris's theory that they may well represent one of the oldest and purest strains of Greek blood, thanks to the strict endogamy practised until very recently.

This viewpoint is supported by an old Sarakatsan quoted by Patrick Leigh Fermor, who deals with the tribe at length in his classic *Roumeli* (John Murray, 1966): "We are Greeks. Nothing to do with Koutzovlachs. Who knows where they come from? You can't understand what they say when they are talking among themselves. People are always getting us mixed up, because we both wear black and graze flocks. We keep clear of them. You'll

never get a Sarakatsan marrying a Koutzovlach. Let alone a Karagouni!"

However, even in the mountains of Epirus things are changing, and when Foss called upon the Chairman of the Society for Epirote Studies to find out more about the Sarakatsanides, he was informed that most of them had sold their flocks and settled down or gone to work in Germany. Four hours out of Ioannina the author managed to trace a family of Sarakatsani consisting of three young men, two girls, and two older women living in a hut of plank uprights and plastic sheeting. The two branches of the family owned and grazed some five hundred sheep between them, but they were planning to move into village houses and keep their sheep under cover in winter as soon as possible. One of the young men announced that they were "the last generation of Sarakatsani to live in encampments", and there seems to be no reason to doubt his statement.

An attractive feature of this book lies in the fact that it avoids the kind of hazy mushiness which continues to disfigure so much writing about Greece; a sense of humour is among the author's assets. After describing Nicopolis, the great city founded by Augustus north of Preveza, and its decay under subsequent emperors, he goes on to write "There must have been a revival under Byzantium in the fifth century to make its sacking attractive to Genseric and his vandals in 475. The city... recovered once more for it was plundered again in 551, this time by Totila and the Huns." Not, one gathers, a particularly salubrious spot.

The visit of the future Liberal Prime Minister William Gladstone to the village of Filiates in 1858 must have been an occasion of grand comedy. He covered the last section of the route on foot, "accompanied by a guard of eight white-kilted *palikari*... who to his annoyance, fired off their long guns, in all directions". He was received with ceremony and entertained by a rich old lady who arranged for a black slave in blue velvet and a great silver stick to proceed her guest as he made his way through the bazaar. Mr. Gladstone's only comment on this rather splendid treatment was characteristically sour and sanctimonious.

All in all then, an enjoyable and valuable book. But don't all rush off to Epirus in a body. For one thing, luxury hotels and bungalows are still rather thin on the ground, and there are no organized beaches. Long may that state endure...

— JOHN STATHATOS

subscribe



THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

One Year Subscription Rates

Greece and Cyprus: 400 Drs.

All other countries: \$ 15.00

Air Mail

Europe: \$ 17.00

Rest of World: \$ 24.00

Enclosed is my check or money order for _____
subscriptions

Total payment _____

name _____

address _____

city & country _____

postal code _____

The Athenian
P. O. Box 3317
Athens 139

FINNISH SAUNA

150 Drs

At the Royal Olympic Hotel (by the columns of Olympian Zeus). Cold water pool and gym equipment. Hairdresser service.

Open Mon.-Sat. 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Tel. 922-1411, 921-8028



HOME EXCHANGE

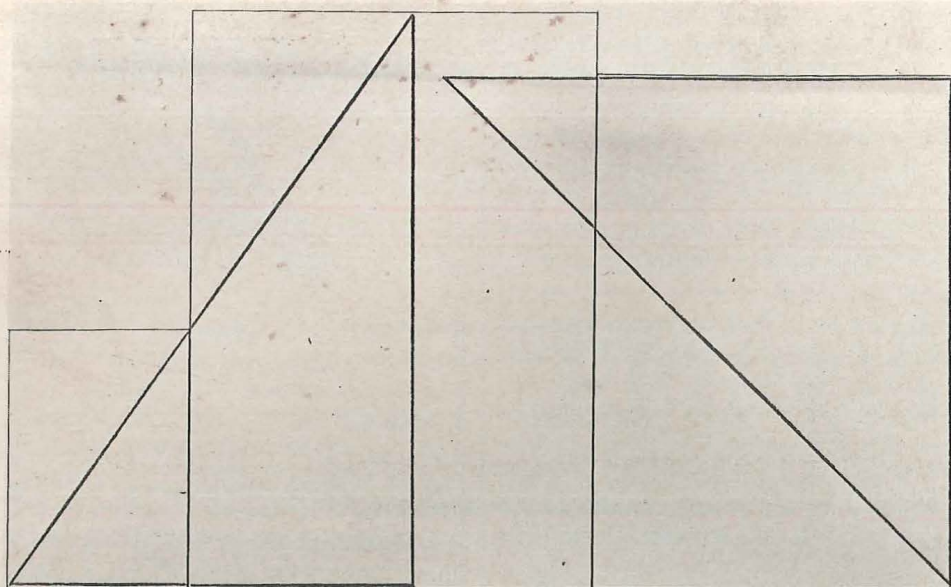
For exchange from June 22, 1978 to August 22, 1978. A three bedroom home with pool and guest room in San Marino, California, U.S.A., close to Los Angeles, for like home on the seashore in Greece. Write Mrs. G. Fenton, 1825 El Molino Avenue, San Marino, Ca. USA, 91108.

● Laundromat ● Miele-Lito

Clothes, Rugs,
Carpets, Floccatis
Self-service,
pick-up, delivery
8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PROKLOU 29, PANGRATI ATHENS
TELEPHONE 701-4303

Drycleaning ●



Robert Mangold, 'Two Triangles within Three Rectangles'

art

GALLERIES IN RETROSPECT

THE exhibitions in April of prints by the French artist Pierre Soulages at the French Institute, and paintings by the significant young American artist Robert Mangold at the Bernier, continued the recent trend of shows by major artists from abroad which included earlier in the season exhibitions of works by the New Realists and Max Ernst.

Born in 1919, Pierre Soulages is one of the leading abstract painters of the School of Paris and a major exponent of L'Art Informel. His works are often compared to those of Hans Hartung or Georges Mathieu. Soulages belonged to that group of artists who focused on the action of painting and the bold, expressive brush stroke. His lithographs (worked on stone rather than zinc as is the practice today), which bear direct resemblance to his painting, reflect this preoccupation as well as his interest in oriental calligraphy. First adapted by Mathieu in 1937, oriental calligraphy was also taken up later by the American abstract painter, Franz Kline. Soulages's interest in it stems from its similarity to a work of art: in oriental calligraphy, each image is seen as a whole, at a single glance. Soulages's lithographs all have free, direct, intuitive and spontaneous brush work which was characteristic of L' Art Informel. This movement, which coincided with, and is roughly equivalent to Abstract Expressionism in America, saw the beginnings of the continuing exhaustive exploration of the role of paint in art, of

brushstrokes, and of the canvas plane *per se*.

Soulages began his experimentation with abstraction in his adolescence. Later, his abstract studies were based on his observation of tree forms as was the case with Mondrian. The characteristic, physical solidity of the thick, black strokes of his paintings, also seen in the lithographs, have the architectural massiveness which the artist himself says may be influenced by the dolmens, prehistoric monuments of stone slabs, found in his native Auvergne. In both his paintings and lithographs, Soulages has used a subdued and limited palette with an abundance of black to produce forceful, elegant, expressive works, with great sweeping bands that have a sensual quality. In Soulages's etchings



A lithograph by Pierre Soulages

the sweeping line is almost nonexistent, the result of a new technique he himself invented in the early fifties. The conventional, rectangular copper plate used for etchings is eroded with acid to arrive at the desired shape but in such a way as to introduce the element of chance. The irregular shaped plates thus produced are placed on a conventional rectangular printer's paper whose colour and outline become a part of the print's composition. The etching plate, when pressed down on the paper, produces an embossed, relief-like quality. The colours are again limited with emphasis on black and white. The etchings' compositions are more constrained and centre on the abstract imprint left by the plate. The artist's introduction of the element of chance in the method he uses to erode the plate with acid is related, of course, to the L'Art Informel concept of allowing for a measure of the spontaneous and intuitive. Soulages's assertive lithographs, however, were more revealing and representative of the artist.

EXPLORING what painting is all about, the ultimate preoccupation of Minimalists such as Robert Mangold or Robert Ryman, manifests itself in the absence of composition and subject matter. The two-dimensional canvas is treated as what it is — and its narrow limitations are challenged. Figurative and illusionistic art reached its saturation point at the beginning of this century and was succeeded by abstraction, which in its early stages retained the formal structural elements of painting — composition, theme, and picture plane. With the advent of Abstract Expressionism in the forties and fifties, a conscious attempt was made to attack directly the problem of the painting media. Jackson Pollock was the most notable example because he treated the canvas as a two-dimensional plane, eliminating the relationship of subject and ground in order to create a single flat unitary image. The minimal artists of the sixties and seventies went still further, gravitating towards the obliteration of all overt emotion in their works in contrast to the turbulence of the Abstract Expressionists. Broadly speaking, the Minimalists retained only the absolute physical dimensions of painting: paint, the two-dimensional plane, the brush stroke (Ryman), or the line (Mangold). The work itself becomes a compositional totality as opposed to the traditional idea of a theme within the work.

Mangold's most recent works focus on the relationship between the re-

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
GENERAL HELLENIC BANK

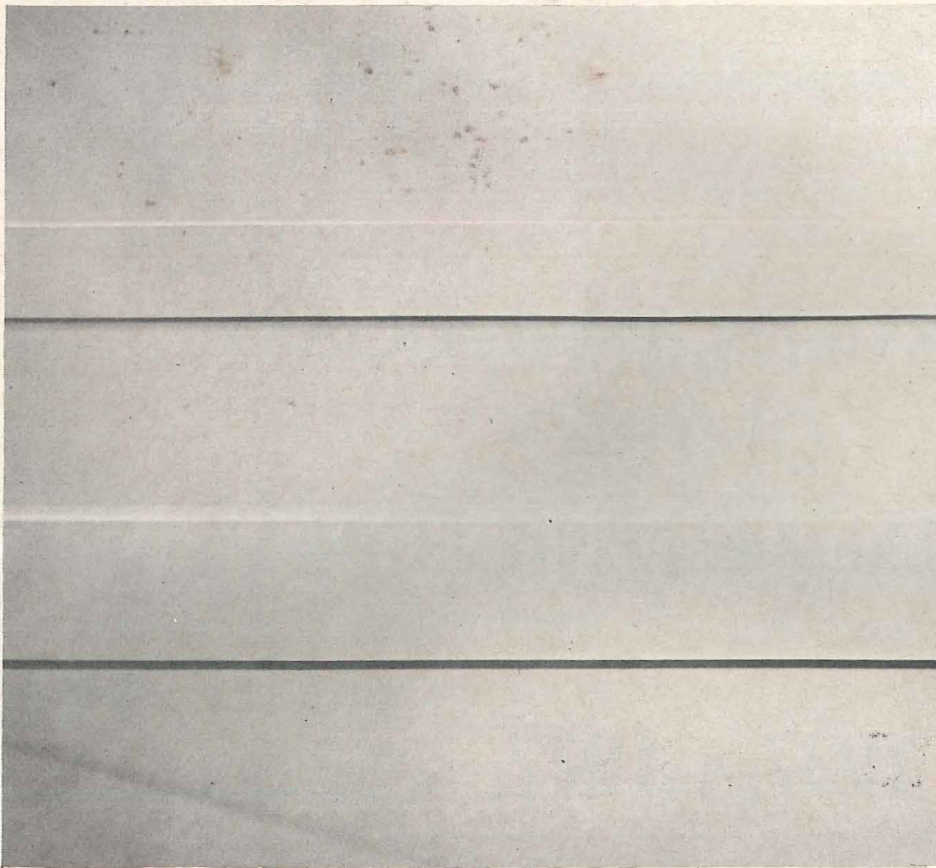
1937 - 1977



40 YEARS
OF DYNAMIC
ACTIVITY
IN THE BANKING
WORLD

THE GENERAL HELLENIC BANK

A nationwide presence



A composition by Yannis Michas

ctangle and the triangle. (His earlier works focused on the square and the circle.) Two or more rectangular panels of varying sizes are placed side by side which create the irregular outline of the work. The additive arrangement of the panels is at odds with the traditionally enforced idea of the rectangle being the implicit shape for a painting. It forces one to perceive the work as a compositional totality on another "field" — the wall *per se*. The "lines" created at the point where the panels meet play a crucial role in the compositional make-up of the painting. According to Mangold, they create the "intra-structure" of the work. The monochrome surfaces (he uses acrylic) are evenly opaque, and seem to provide the rectangles with a skinlike "cover". Form and colour become one, but colour is subject to form. Applied with an airbrush, the colours are rich and spectacular — yellow-oranges, reds and salmon-pinks. They have a warm intimacy that draws the viewer to them. The works fluctuate between this sensuous intimacy which contrasts with the strictness of form and the architectural construction of the panels. For Mangold, the drawn line is important: it must be seen in alliance with the "line" of the edges of his panels and the "line" where the panels are joined. It is through the line that the illusionism peculiar to Mangold is manifest. Since he draws illusory geometric shapes

(triangles) onto real geometric shapes (rectangles), his work does have an element of illusion. The outline of the traced triangles, the "line" of the edge of the work, or the dividing "line" of his panels, establishes a relationship between the differing line types: the traced or drawn triangles which are pictorial illusions and the actual, physical "lines" of the edges of the rectangles. The element of illusion inherent in painting, no matter how greatly "minimalized", appears, however, to be inescapable. Mangold's works, although characterized by an absence of anxiety, do project a controlled tension through the triangles placed off centre and through the broken or arrested line of his incomplete triangles.

YANNIS Michas is a painter who has abandoned all fundamentals of the painting process — texture, colour, and line. His use of low reliefs, a departure from the two-dimensional plane of painting, enters the realm of the third dimension, producing works that have a closer affinity to sculpture than painting. Light, and the play of actual shadows on white surfaces, are his only sources of colour. The exhibition last month at the Desmos Gallery included his latest works, and in another section of the gallery, a small, representative selection of earlier works dating from 1975 which provided a basis for comparison.

It is apparent that Michas's work has undergone a gradual, distinct process of simplification to arrive at his current, subdued low-reliefs. The absence of colour is most striking, and is apparent even in his early high-relief constructions in which the white ground was the most salient feature. Colour was replaced by shadows cast on the surfaces by the reliefs and the metal bands incorporated into the compositions. This effect has been even further diminished in his more recent low-relief works, which produce only the slightest play of shadow and shade. Since he is not interested in the textural quality of paint, his white surfaces invariably have an absolutely smooth, matte finish.

His earlier works, always executed on either masonite or plywood (never canvas because of its resiliency) are studies in the interactions of opposites. Forms cut out of the wooden surface are reattached to the work at a distance from the surface, usually held in place with perspex (plexiglass). This juxtaposition of the positive form (the cut out) and negative shape (the empty space) brings into play their complementary relationship.

To achieve a minimal surface relief in his latest works, Michas superimposes onto wooden surfaces thin layers of plywood, usually cut in the form of wide bands which are arranged in intersecting, right-angled patterns; on some, they extend across only part of the surface, ending abruptly at some point. Where one band passes over another, or one layer covers another, Michas has softened all the edges and corners to create curves which are at variance with the sharp right angles of the bands. Although the layers of plywood beneath the topmost layers of bands are "hidden" from view, their volume and their contours are nevertheless discernable. When the works are examined in profile, a cross section of the layers is visible.

Two murals were included in the exhibition to demonstrate the need for collaboration between architects and artists producing works of art to be incorporated into architectural spaces. The murals, consisting of the familiar bands intersecting at right angles, recall Roman or Renaissance pilasters attached to the facades of buildings for purely decorative reasons. The murals have a classical calm but are so unobtrusive that they verge on the bland. Very similar to each other, they were superfluous to the exhibition and weakened the impact of his better panels displayed nearby.

—CATHERINE CAFOPOULOS

WINE FOR ALL SEASONS

HERE is no moment in life more pleasant, Homer wrote, than that when guests are dining at a well-laden table listening to a singer, and the wine bearer, "drawing wine from the amphora, pours it into cups all around". The ancient Greek word for wine — *oinos* — is derived from the verb *onisis*, to benefit, Homer noted.

Greeks have continued this tradition of conviviality described by Homer. Wine, food, and good company inspire *kefi*, that untranslatable word used to describe fun and high spirits. When the *kefi* is right, the most reserved individuals may suddenly begin improvising uninhibited dance steps or burst into song. Whether the table is modest or elegant, where there is wine and food *joie de vivre* prevails, and often enough late at night the sound of youthful voices singing through the streets can be heard as a group of young friends make their way home after an evening at a neighbourhood taverna.

Artists through the ages have portrayed the many facets of wine in music and verse which were in turn incorporated into drinking songs and proverbs. Indeed, the god of wine — Dionysus to the ancient Greeks, Bacchus to the Romans — has had a long-lasting influence. According to some mythological accounts, Dionysus sailed from Thrace to Attica, and thus viticulture spread through the mainland, the islands, and to the Greek colonies. The vines flourished wherever planted, adapting to new climates and soils, and when viticulture waned in Greece, Greek vines continued to prosper elsewhere. The malmsey and malvasia grape which originated in Monemvasia, in the Peloponnisos — "Malmsey" and "Malvasia" are corruptions of Monemvasia — were developed into excellent white wines in France, Spain, and Italy. Wine experts, furthermore, remind us that the famous vineyards of Sicily, Malaga, Jerez, and the Rhone Valley originated in Greece.

Greek wine production is currently thriving. Annual production of wine grapes since 1925 has increased from one hundred and eighty thousand to five hundred thousand tons, of which three hundred and fifty thousand tons are used at home. Export of wines contributes some fifty million dollars to the national purse. Now, twenty-three types of Greek wines have met specifications of the European

Economic Community (EEC) and may carry the initials V.Q.P.R.D. (*vins de qualité produits dans les régions déterminées*), indicating that the district of cultivation, the type of grape, colour, flavour, sugar and alcohol content have been determined and meet certain standards of quality. These quality wines account for sixty-eight thousand tons annually and are expected to climb to ninety-eight thousand tons by 1980.

The V.Q.P.R.D. dry wines are from the regions of Naoussa, Amydeon, Mandinea, Nemea, Heraklion, Sitia, Pezono of Heraklion, and Archanes. Others are certain sweet wines from



Samos, muscat from Patras, Robola from Cephalonia, and the dry, sparkling Zitsa.

Wines are produced in virtually every region of Greece — and in many backyards. The dry white wines are primarily from the Aegean and Ionian islands, Attica, Evia, and the Peloponnisos. Red and dry wines are produced in Naoussa, Nemea, Crete, Evia, and the Aegean and Ionian islands. Retsina, made by mixing pine resin with the must during fermentation, is produced in Attica, Messogia, Aegina, and Evia. Sparkling wines are produced in Rhodes, Patras, Amydeon, and Mandinea. Then there are dessert wines, famous and extolled in poetry: the muscat of Samos, Limnos, Rion, Patras, Rhodes, and Cephalonia, and red dessert wines from Amydeon, Naoussa, Rapsana, Nemea, Patras, Cephalonia, Sitia, Arhanes, Peza and Dafni.

Wine is a basic part of Greek life.

Viticulture is omnipresent and dwarf vineyards are seen throughout Greece, while vines clamber over trellises and balconies. Most villagers rarely buy wine; they press their own grapes, or use local cooperative facilities. In towns and cities one may buy bulk wine from the barrel at neighbourhood wine cellars — at a fraction of the cost of bottled wine — or from a taverna. (Bring a bottle along.) During summer, the wine festivals of Dafni, Thessaloniki, and Rhodes draw large crowds who may sample (or over-indulge in) wines from all over Greece.

Most Greeks prefer to drink the same wine throughout a meal, although gourmets will, like aficionados in other parts of the world, select a different wine for each course. These individuals may have sophisticated wine cellars at home, but usually the "wine cellar" in Greece amounts to a half-full barrel or several demi-johns of Uncle Kosta's highly-prized, latest vintage sent from the village.

WINE CONSOMME

1 cup chicken consommé
3 to 4 tablespoons full-bodied wine (not too dry)
such as Cyprus, Cretan, Samos, sherry, etc.

For each serving, heat one cup of consommé to boiling point. Add the wine and heat but do not boil. Serve immediately.

QUICK WINE SOUP

6 cups chicken broth or stock
½ cup dry white wine
6 slices toast
½ cup grated cheese (graviera, kefalotiri, cheddar or another favourite)
Pepper (optional)

Heat the broth to the boiling point and add the wine. Pour into ovenproof individual bowls or casserole. Place the toast on top and sprinkle with a liberal amount of cheese. Broil until the cheese begins to bubble and turns brown. Serve immediately with the pepper. Serves four to six.

FISH POACHED IN WINE

4 trout or other small fish
Salt and freshly ground pepper
Lemon
2 cups of light, dry white wine
1 cup of tomato juice or stock (optional)
Herbs: bay leaf, parsley, rosemary or savoury
3 tablespoons melted butter or olive oil for dressing

Clean the fish but leave the heads on. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cut the lemon into wedges. Squeeze lemon juice over the fish, and reserve remaining lemon wedges for dressing



colombo travel offers

THE 'ONE-DAY-GETAWAY' CRUISE
Aboard the luxurious TMV Hermes
Aegina • Poros • Hydra for only \$19



26 other exciting tours and cruises daily at fantastic prices

For further information contact:
Colombo Travel, 38 Diakou Street, Athens 403, Greece
Tel. 923-1724 & 923-8475

THE KASTRI COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL

(Administered by the American Community Schools of Athens)

- Kindergarten (4 and 5 year olds) and Grades 1-5
 - Facilities in attractive surroundings
- Educational Program emphasizing Reading, Writing and Arithmetic
 - Foreign Language Program at all grade levels
 - Art, Music and Physical Education
 - Library and Media Centre

Iras and Vitsiou Streets, Kastri
Telephone 8080-475



Dino+gino
international coiffures

VRASIDA 11, TEL. 748-292, 740-364
(behind Athens Hilton)

SINOPIS & EVINOU 9-11, TEL. 770-6525, 777-0471, 779-4609
(behind Athens Tower and below Pierce College)

THE NEWEST SUMMER AND SPRING LOOKS, SAUNA,
MASSAGE, ETC. & MEN'S HAIRSTYLING SALON

UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE

*La Verne, California,
Founded in 1891*

The University of La Verne offers courses leading to a Master of Arts Degree (M.A.) in Greek and Middle East History throughout the year. Also a Masters of Business Administration (M.B.A.) and an undergraduate program in Liberal Arts and Business.

B.A. or B.S. degree prerequisite for M.A. and M.B.A. program. Up to six semester hours transferable from other accredited graduate programs. Can be earned in three to four 10-week terms.

For information contact La Verne Residence Center
Xenias and Artemidos St., Kifissia. Tel. 808-1426

and garnish. Place the fish in a fish poacher or clay pot. Pour wine over the fish and enough tomato juice or stock to almost cover them. Sprinkle with crushed bay leaf, minced parsley and rosemary, or savoury. Cover and poach (below boiling point) until tender and flaky, about fifteen minutes. If they are to be served cold, allow to cool in the wine sauce. If they are to be served hot, lift the fish carefully and transfer to a platter. Strain the broth and boil down to one cup. In a separate pan, beat together slightly two tablespoons of lemon juice with the butter or oil and pour over the fish. Serve the fish sauce on the side. Delicious with rice, salad and crisp vegetables. Serves four.

COQ AU VIN

Olive or vegetable oil
½ cup of ham or bacon, cut into strips
1 frying or roasting chicken, segmented
3 tablespoons of brandy (optional)
10 to 15 small white onions
3 tablespoons of flour
2 or 3 cloves of garlic, minced
Herbs: bay leaf, a sprig of parsley, 1 teaspoon dried thyme
1 tablespoon tomato paste
1 ½ cups dry red wine
1 ½ cups stock, if necessary
1 ½ cups mushrooms, tiny whole ones or large ones, sliced

Heat one tablespoon of oil in a pan and fry the ham or bacon until crisp. Remove and set aside. Sauté the chicken in the remaining hot fat, turning until browned on all sides. If using brandy, ignite it and allow to burn off. Cool. Heat the chicken again and add the onions, flour, garlic, and herbs. Stir until the flour is well distributed over the chicken, while cooking over a moderate heat. Add the tomato paste, wine, and enough stock to almost cover the chicken. Cover and simmer thirty to forty minutes or until almost tender, or bake in a moderate oven. Add the mushrooms and crisp ham or bacon during the last ten minutes. Serve warm. Serves four to six. Note: The mushrooms may be sautéed in a small amount of butter or oil before adding to the pot.

MAY WINE

Very light white or rose wine (unresinated)
Fresh mint or marjoram (optional)
Fresh strawberries or other fruit, sliced

In Germany, May Wine is infused with the aromatic leaves of woodruff (*waldmeister*). You may wish to substitute a favourite herb that is compatible with the wine of your choice. Chill the wine thoroughly with the herb. Pour into a chilled wine bowl, and float the strawberries on top. Ladle into chilled wine glasses.

—VILMA LIACOURAS CHANTILES

ASTIR PALACE ELOUNDA BAY

Three highest class hotel buildings plus luxury bungalows in traditional Cretan style on a fabulous beach of the Cretan Sea.



ASTIR PALACE
ELOUNDA BAY (CRETE)
Tel.: (0841) 28.920



ASTIR PALACE KOMENO BAY

De luxe hotel - rooms and bungalows in an ideal setting for an unforgettable vacation on the Greek island of Corfu.



ASTIR PALACE HOTEL
(CORFU)
Tel: (0661) 91.481 - 91.490
Telex: 33.160 KOXU GR



GRAND HOTEL ASTIR PALACE

380 bedrooms and suites overlooking the blue waters of the Aegean Sea, in 10' distance from the medieval town of Rhodes.

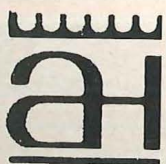


GRAND HOTEL
ASTIR PALACE (RHODES)
Tel: (0241) 26.284
Telex: 29.21.21 GHSP - GR



ASTIR PALACE HOTEL & BUNGALOWS Vouliagmeni Beach, Athens

Finest luxury hotel and bungalow complex on the most beautiful beach of Attica, only 30' drive from Athens.



ASTIR PALACE HOTEL
& BUNGALOWS
Tel: 89.60.211, Telex: 21.50.13



MARCH 17

Thirty-eight bells arrive in Patras from Holland to be installed in the Church of St. Andrew. Automatically operated, they will be able to peal out hymns as well as a variety of tuneful notes. Most church bells in Greece are manually operated and limited to one- or two-note bongs.

MARCH 20

As the actors' strike against the two government-controlled television stations goes into its second month, leading thespians of stage and screen invade the country's most lucrative entertainment field and challenge a team of distinguished journalists in "The Soccer Match of the Year". The fund-raising event which is attended by more than forty-thousand theatre-lovers raises over two million drachmas, most of which will go to the actors' fund.

Over fifty students are injured in clashes with the police at the University of Patras. University buildings were occupied three weeks ago by students protesting regulations regarding examination schedules.

MARCH 21

Eight thousand tobacco farmers converge on the town of Agrinio to demand a thirty percent increase in tobacco prices. They are met by a squad of police who disperse the demonstrators with tear gas.

A court decision allows actor Anthony Quinn to retain his thirty-acre estate on Rhodes which he acquired fifteen years ago while filming *The Guns of Navarone* on location. The property, which he bought from the municipality in 1962 for four thousand dollars, is estimated to be worth one and a half million dollars today.

MARCH 23

The Government introduces a bill in Parliament containing strict measures to discourage terrorism in this country. The bill is strongly opposed on the grounds that it allows for the infringement of civil rights.

MARCH 25

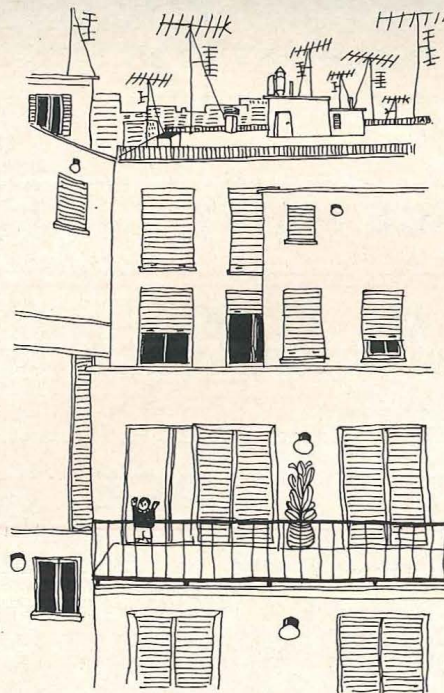
A young man is arrested in Constitution Square as he is in the process of disrobing. He had hoped to crash the ranks of the military regiments participating in the National Independence Day Parade.

MARCH 27

Two youths are arrested in Sikia, Macedonia for stealing seven thousand

drachmas from the Church of St. Dimitrios. Police traced the thieves through the owner of a patisserie who found that the bills which the youths were using to pay for sweets smelled strongly of incense and candlewax.

Repeating the controversial course of its eminent predecessor, the French film *Emmanuelle Two* is banned in Athens by the public prosecutor as offensive to public morality. The ban causes far less outcry than that which closed *Emmanuelle One* in early 1975.



Ioanna Tsatsou appears on French television in an hour-long interview. The President's wife discusses the work of her late brother, poet George Seferis, her role in the World War II resistance, and reads a selection of her own poetry.

MARCH 29

Three anarchists in Athens are arrested and their homes searched as Parliament prepares to debate the anti-terrorism bill which the Opposition is united in condemning as a slide towards fascism. Although the anarchists admit to making the bombs and to the possession of explosives, they claim that they are not terrorists.

APRIL 3

In a quick tour of the Cyclades, Minister of Culture George Plytas visits museums which are under construction or about to open on the islands of Santorini, Milos and Kea. He has also

slated for restoration Medieval and post-Byzantine monuments on Sifnos, Naxos and Syra. He proposes that the antiquities on the uninhabited island of Delos be protected by patrol boats operating from Mykonos.

APRIL 5

Six thousand five hundred teachers in private schools begin a three-day strike, adding a new surge to the wave of walkouts which has involved trolley, "metro" and taxi drivers within one week. Objecting to the teachers' strike, the Ministry of Education praises the recent private schools bill which provides for State help or employment to those dismissed from private institutions.

APRIL 6

British playwright John Arden attends the premiere of his modern classic *Sergeant Musgrove's Dance* at the New Stage of the State Theatre of Northern Greece. Meanwhile, the State-supported theatre announces that it will expand its coming summer season in Thessaloniki and at the Philippi Festival with new productions by Karolos Koun and Spyros Evangelatos.

The emergency hospital in Kifissia (KAT) announces that it cannot handle incoming patients effectively because of a lack of funds. In some cases, doctors' salaries are three months in arrears. The hospital has a monthly payroll of twenty-four and a half million drachmas. Although municipal funds are allocated to the hospital, authorities complain that sums are not regularly forthcoming.

APRIL 8

Singer Sotiria Bellou is among nineteen persons sentenced by an Athenian court for illegal gambling. The forty-five-day imprisonment, however, may be paid off at three hundred drachmas a day.

The Faleron horseraces are interrupted by angry spectators throwing rocks at track officials after the sixth race which is believed to have been fixed. Two jockeys are suspended from racing for ten days.

APRIL 12

Thousands gather in Athens, Thessaloniki, and other areas to protest the Government's anti-terrorist bill. Prime Minister Karamanlis expresses surprise at the reaction to proposals which he believes will safeguard the country's democratic institutions.

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 Thibauds (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...7:15 Eva Evangelidou, interviews* ... 7:45 Soccer*...10:00 Theatre*

MONDAY

ERT 10:35 Educational Program*...2:00 Every Afternoon (cartoons, games, stories for the entire family)*...4:00 Repeat of 10:35 program...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 5:30 Forest Rangers*...7:00 Little House on the Prairie (dubbed)*...10:00 Film or series (usually in English)

TUESDAY

ERT 11:30 Educational Program*...2:00 Every Afternoon*...6:00 Tom and Jerry

(cartoons)...6:30 Circus...7:15 Sports*...9:30 Best Sellers...10:30 Mystery Movie
YENED 1:30 Dr. Kildare (resumes at 2:15 after the news)...5:30 Children of Stone (science fiction)...7:30 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 Soccer Game (live)*
YENED 1:30 Bonanza (resumes at 2:15 after the news)...5:30 Supercar...7:00 Combat...10:00 The Fugitive with David Janssen...11:30 Angie Dickinson as Police Woman

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)...7:45 Rock Concert...9:30 Film (usually in English) and discussion*
YENED 1:30 Ben Casey (resumes at 2:15 after the news)...5:30 Marionettes*...7:45 Upstairs, Downstairs (British drama series)...10:00 Roger Moore as The Saint...11:00 Clay Hanger

FRIDAY

ERT 2:00 Every Afternoon*...5:30 Cartoons...7:15 Happy Days...8:30 Man and the Environment (documentary)*...10:30 Hawaii 5-0 (police adventure series)
YENED 5:30 Cartoons...7:00 The Odd Couple...7:30 Space 1999...8:30 Peyton Place (drama series)...10:15 Film*

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

It is probable that these hours will change somewhat when shops go on to a summer schedule sometime in May.

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.

A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ARMS EMBARGO ON TURKEY

The following statement was made by U.S. Senators Thomas F. Eagleton and Paul S. Sarbanes and Representatives John Brademas and Benjamin S. Rosenthal in opposition to President Carter's proposal to end the embargo on arms to Turkey:

Because we feel it our obligation to uphold certain basic principles in the conduct of American foreign policy, we must oppose the Administration's attempt to end the arms embargo on Turkey. We take this position for several reasons:

1. Such a policy would, if enacted, undermine the rule of law in the execution of our foreign policy;
2. It would raise serious doubts about the credibility of America's commitment to human rights;
3. It would call into question our national commitment to the control of U.S. arms sales abroad;
4. It would make far more difficult the achievement of a Cyprus settlement and a just resolution of the refugee problem;
5. It would encourage the further growth of anti-American forces in Greece;
6. It would make virtually impossible the normalization of relationships among Turkey, Greece and Cyprus and between each of them and the United States;
7. The attempt to obtain complete resumption of U.S. arms sales to Turkey despite the lack of any substantive progress toward a settlement on Cyprus means that President Carter has turned his back on promises made to the American people and to their representatives in Congress both during his campaign for the Presidency and after taking office.

It should be recalled that the embargo on U.S. arms sales to Turkey was voted by Congress after Turkey, in clear violation of American laws and bilateral agreements already in effect, used American weapons for offensive purposes in its August, 1974 invasion and occupation of Cyprus.

Provisions of both these laws—the Foreign Assistance Act and the Foreign Military Sales Act—required that further military aid to Turkey be terminated. The embargo was voted, therefore, not to enact new law but rather to insure that existing laws were enforced. The continuing occupation by Turkish forces, equipped with U.S.-

supplied arms, of forty percent of Cyprus is a continuing violation of these laws.

Mr. Carter pledged on several occasions during his Presidential campaign that any normalization of our arms relationship with Turkey would be linked with a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Over the past year, the President and members of his Administration have confirmed their commitment to these principles. In light of such clear and continuing assurances, both public and private, on this matter, we are deeply dismayed to learn that although Turkey has done nothing to promote a Cyprus settlement and although Turkish troops armed with American weapons still—in violation of American law—occupy forty percent of Cyprus. Congress is being asked to re-establish a full arms relationship with Turkey. This we cannot support.

As Members of Congress who have for some time been involved in this issue, we believe that effective use of the arms embargo represents the path most likely to lead to a Cyprus settlement. The effectiveness of the embargo has been undermined, however, by certain actions of the Administration.

As long-time supporters of NATO, we know that the strength of our southeastern European flank requires both Turkey and Greece to play active roles in the alliance. An Administration policy which prevents the full participation of both nations threatens serious long-term damage to our national security interests in that vital region.

And as adherents of restraint in the use of U.S. arms throughout the world, we believe, as Cyrus Vance did when he testified before Congress in July 1975 against the partial lifting of the embargo, that "this so-called compromise would create a widespread impression that no nation that has acquired arms from the United States need any longer pay attention to the conditions on which those arms were made available but would be free to use them in pursuit of its own interests in local conflicts."

For all the reasons we have stated—reasons rooted in law and principle—we will work vigorously to prevent the Administration's retreat on this important issue. We believe that a majority of our colleagues in Congress share our concerns and will act accordingly.

THIS PAID ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN PRESENTED BY:
THE HELLENIC AMERICAN SOCIETY 38, DIAKOU, STREET, ATHENS 403, GREECE



OLYMPIC **AIRWAYS**

hospitality is our tradition



CHARTER A VALEF YACHT FOR AN ENDLESS GRECIAN SUMMER



It's something more than a hotel room.

Remember the hotel room you 'chartered' last vacation? Four walls and a bed with perhaps a view of the distant sea.

Remember the crowded restaurants and bars? Sitting in a taxi in congested traffic to get to the crowded beach 30 km away?

This vacation charter a Valef Yacht and cruise in privacy on a luxury floating hotel of your own.

Without the expense and without the crowds.

In the luxury of a Valef Yacht you have food at cost price and drinks duty free.

The decor is warm and inviting allowing you to entertain in comfort. And you have a pool as big as the Mediterranean.



But the real beauty of your floating hotel is you can take it where you want to go.

Explore over 2000 Greek islands scattered across the clear blue waters of the Mediterranean, with their quaint fishing villages,

secluded beaches and remnants of ancient civilizations. All basking in the warm gentle sun.

Valef owns and manages the largest fleet of yachts in Europe, each accomodating up to 10 or more persons.

All Valef Yachts are manned by permanent fully trained and experienced crews to take you on your yacht in comfort and safety.

Write to Valef Yachts, 22 Ak Themistokleous, Piraeus, Greece, phone 452-9571/4, Evenings 452-7135. Telex 21-2000 Greece. Cable WILEFA, Piraeus

VALEF YACHTS Sailing you away from it all



VALEF YACHTS LTD
BILL LEFAKINIS, PRESIDENT