

June 1978

THE

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community calendar

JUNE 2

Goethe Institute — Film: Alban Berg's opera, *Wozzek* (in German), 6 and 8:30 pm.

Italian Institute — Film: *Per le Antiche Scale* (1970), with Marcello Mastroianni and Françoise Fabian, Polytechnic Institute, 8:30 pm.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — A report on the Amsterdam Conference on Battered Women, 8:30 pm, Women's Centre, Ellanikou 3, Pangrati.

American Women's Organization of Greece — Dinner-dance, American Club, Kastri, 9:30 pm. Invitations may be picked up at the Volunteer Service Desk at the American Embassy or at the Club.

JUNE 3

Campion School — S.A.T. Examinations.

JUNE 4

University of La Verne—Commencement exercises and reception at the residence centre, 7:30-10:30 pm.

JUNE 5

Campion School—G.C.E. examinations.

University of La Verne—Summer term begins.

Italian Institute—Film: *L'Eredita Ferramonti* (1976), with Anthony Quinn, Dominique Sanda, Fabio Testi and Luigi Proietti, Polytechnic Institute, 8:30 pm.

JUNE 6

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

Bingo — American Club, 8 pm.

Hellenic American Union — Film: Walt Disney's *Fantasia*, 5:30 and 8:30 pm.

JUNE 7

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

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

Helianthos Yoga Union — Vegetarian Dinner, 9 pm. For information Tel. 681-1462.

JUNE 8

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm.

ATTENTION: AMERICANS

Support is being solicited from Americans for amendments before Congress pertaining to citizenship rights of children born to Americans abroad, dual nationals, etc. If you or your kin are affected, contact Cathy Marmalis (7794-420), Margot Valissaropoulou (734-966), or Dawn Joannides (724-253).

FOR WOMEN

The Multi-National Women's Liberation Group has just published a new book entitled *Foreign Women in Greece*. Cultural adjustment, marriage and family law, citizenship, medical services, employment, housing, education, and cross-culture children are among the topics focused on. Available in early June at the foreign language bookstores in Athens.

FLY GREECE

Olympic Airlines domestic service has daily flights to: Alexandroupolis, Crete (to Hania and Iraklion), Chios, Ioannina, Kalamata, Kastoria, Kavala, Cephalonia (Kefallinia), Corfu (Kerkyra), Kos, Kythira, Limnos, Milos, Mykonos, Lesbos (Mitilini), Porto Heli, Rhodes, Samos, Skiathos, Salonika (Thessaloniki), Santorini (Thira), and Zakinthos.

SUMMER GLOBE-TROTTER

The Joint Travel Committee has organized the following summer excursions: Vienna and Salzburg: June 18-24, adults \$440 and children \$320, call Mrs. Ritchey (808-0325), Mrs. Maroudis (724-645), or Joan Evans (895-1821). Portugal: July 6-12, adults \$440 and children \$340, contact Marilyn Mallory (801-1772). Corfu: September 1-4, adults \$145 and children \$115, contact Joan Evans (895-1821).

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group — Meeting to launch their recently-published book, *Foreign Women in Greece*, 8:30 pm, Women's Centre, Ellanikou 3, Pangrati.

JUNE 9

American Community Schools—Kastri Country Day School's field day and barbeque.

St. Andrew's Women's Club—Last meeting of the season. Luncheon and installation of new officers, American Club, 11:30 am.

American Youth Centre—Birthday Dance, 7:30-11 pm.

Deree College—Senior Reception, President's House, 7:30 pm.

JUNE 10

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

American Club—Beefeaters Night, Americana Room, reservations necessary.

JUNE 12

American Community Schools—Graduation exercises, 6:30 pm.

Lions Cosmopolitan Club—Dinner meeting, Athens Club, 9:15 pm.



JUNE 13

Bingo—American Club, 8 pm.

JUNE 14

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

Canadian Women's Club—Beach party. The bus will leave the Canadian Embassy at 9:45 am. For information Mrs. Voulaganas, Tel. 970-8668.

German Community Centre—Coffee afternoon for young members and summer party for children, 5:30 pm.

Helianthos Yoga Union—Film: *Edgar Cayce and Psychic Phenomenon*, 8:30 pm at the Centre, Perikleous 25, Neo Psychiko, Tel. 681-1462.

JUNE 15

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

Duplicate Bridge—American Club, 7:30 pm.

JUNE 16

Hellenic International School—Last day of classes.

Dorpfeld Academy—Last day of classes.

American Community Schools—Last day of classes.

JUNE 17

American Club—Country and Western Night, under the pines, with live music by Southern Comfort, 8-11:45 pm.

JUNE 18

American Youth Centre—Trip to Patras (through June 24), \$74 inclusive.

JUNE 20

Hellenic International School—Swimming pool opens for the summer season.

Bingo—American Club, 8 pm.

JUNE 21

Helianthos Yoga Union—Lecture on yoga by John Manneta, 8:30 pm, at the Centre (see June 14).

JUNE 22

Duplicate Bridge—American Club, 7:30 pm.

JUNE 24

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

JUNE 26

Deree College—Commencement exercises, High School Auditorium, 7:30 pm.

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NAME DAYS IN JUNE

June 25 All Saints Day — Those without official name days celebrate on this day.

June 29 Petros (Peter), Pavlos (Paul)

June 30 Apostolos

DATES TO REMEMBER

June 2 Italy—National Day

June 5 World Environment Day

June 8 Ascension (Greek and Russian Orthodox)

June 10 Trooping the Colour—Great Britain

June 11 Shavouth (through June 12)—a Jewish holiday

June 14 Flag Day—USA

June 17 Bunker Hill Day—USA

June 18 Pentecost (Greek and Russian Orthodox)

June 18 Father's Day—Canada, USA

JUNE 27

Bingo—American Club, 8 pm.

JUNE 28

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

Helianthos Yoga Union—Vegetarian Dinner, 9 pm, for information Tel. 681-1462.

JUNE 29

Duplicate Bridge—American Club, 7:30 pm.

JUNE 30

Campion School—Last day of classes.

Lions Cosmopolitan Club—Installation of Officers Night, dinner-dance, Glyfada Golf Club, 9 pm.

JULY 3

Campion School—Summer school begins.

JULY 4

German Community Centre—Swimming excursion, 10 am.

JULY 5

Pierce College—Commencement exercises in the College auditorium, 7 pm.

POSIDONIA

The international shipping exhibition, the major event in the maritime world held in Greece every two years, will take place in Piraeus June 5 to 10.

ANCHORS AWAY

The fifteenth Aegean Yachting Week is to be held July 21-31. Details on the program and itineraries are available from the Offshore Yachting Club of Greece, Papadiamantou 4, Mikrolimano, Tel. 412-3357.

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.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION — Judith Allen and Lou Efstathiou, sculpture, constructions, drawings and graphics (through June 8).

FRENCH INSTITUTE — Paintings and etchings by Yannis Manganaris (through June 3), "Marine et Voile", an exhibition of books to mark Nautical Week (June 19-30).

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publisher's note

The ferryboat service which links Greece and Syria is only one step towards an elaborate network of land and water routes that will eventually join Europe with the Middle East and Africa. In its ten months of operation, the service from the port of Volos to the port of Tartus in Syria has won favour with transport companies and introduced a new dimension to the life of Volos. This spring Margot Granitsas visited the port and in "Passage to Syria" she reports on the new connection.

Rhodes, with a plethora of luxury hotels, international restaurants, and a cosmopolitan tourist trade is perhaps the sleekest of Greece's island resorts. On the eastern coast about fifty-five kilometres from the town of Rhodes is the tranquil and uniquely beautiful village of Lindos. Although hundreds of sightseers arrive daily for a few hours visit, the unusual character of the town's architecture and the picturesque streets and setting remain unmarred. Willard Manus provides an intimate glimpse of the village where he has made his home for many years.

Our cover is by Effie Michelis.

goings on in athens

MISCELLANEOUS

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 30 Drs.

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. June 1: *Cosmography, The Story of Time* (10, 11, 12 noon). June 2 and 3: *Alone in the Universe* (7-8 pm). June 4: *Children's Show, Spaceship Earth* (10-12 noon), and *The Sky of Greece* (12:30-1:30 pm). The Planetarium will be open from June 25-July 1 for a special show to be held in conjunction with Nautical Week but will otherwise be closed from June 5 until October.

SOUND AND LIGHT, the Hill of Pnyx, facing the Acropolis. Performances in English every evening at 9 pm; in French on Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., and Sun. at 10 pm; in German on Tues. and Fri. at 10 pm. 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.

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

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ancient Athens. Open 7:30 to 7:30 daily and on Sundays from 10 to 6 pm. *Closed Tues.* Admission 25 Drs. Free on Thurs. and Sun.

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.

SUMMER FESTIVALS

PRE-FESTIVAL EVENTS

From June 5 through 25. Performances are at the *Herodes Atticus Theatre* and begin at 9 pm. Tickets on sale at the Festival Office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), Tel. 322-1459, 322-3111, ext. 240 or at the gate.

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA. June 5: Program to be announced.

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

NATIONAL THEATRE OF GREECE. June 16, 17, 18: Kazantzakis's *Buddha*. (50 to 150 Drs.)

DUTCH NATIONAL BALLET. June 20, 21, 22: Tchaikovsky's *Serenade* (choreography, Balanchine); Piazzola's *Five Tangos* (choreography, van Manen); Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet* (Balcony scene Pas de Deux; choreography, van Dantzig); *Pyrrhic Dances II* (music by Danican-Philidor; choreography, van Schayk)... June 23, 24, 25: *Four Schumann Pieces* (choreography, van Manen); Richard Strauss's *Four Last Songs* (choreography, van Dantzig); Black Swan pas de deux from Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* (choreography, Petipa); Stravinsky's *Capriccio* (choreography, Balanchine). (100 to 350 Drs.)

ATHENS FESTIVAL

The Festival begins July 2 and continues through September 24. All performances begin at 9:00 pm and take place at the second-century A.D. Odeon (theatre) of Herodes Atticus at the foot of the Acropolis. Tickets may be purchased fifteen days in advance of performances at the Festival Office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), Tel. 322-1459, or at the gate. The following is a tentative schedule.

NATIONAL OPERA OF GREECE. July 2, 5, 7, 9: Verdi's *Sicilian Vespers*. (400, 300, 200, 100 Drs. Students 20 Drs.)

KIROV OPERA. July 11 and 12: Prokofiev's *War and Peace*... July 16 and 17: Petrov's *Peter The First*. (400, 300, 200, 100 Drs. Students 40 Drs.)

KIROV OPERA ORCHESTRA. July 13, 14, 18. Program to be announced. (250, 200, 150, 80 Drs. Students 40 Drs.)

STATE THEATRE OF NORTHERN GREECE. July 21, 22, 23: Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* (in Greek). (150, 100, 70, 50 Drs. Students 75, 50, 35 Drs.)

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA. July 24, August 7 and 14. Program to be announced. (200, 150, 100, 50 Drs. Students 30 Drs.)

ART THEATRE OF KAROLOS KOUN. July 28, 29, 30: Euripides' *Bacchae*. (150, 100, 70, 50 Drs. Students 30 Drs.)

ROYAL BALLET. August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6: Tentative program: alternating performances of Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet* and Tchaikovsky's *Sleeping Beauty*. (500, 350, 200, 100 Drs. Students 50 Drs.)

EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE OF GREECE. August 11, 12, 13: Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens* with Dimitris Horn.

NATIONAL THEATRE OF GREECE. August 18, 19, 20: Sophocles' *Electra*... August 26 and 27: Shakespeare's *King Lear*... September 15, 16, 17: Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*... September 23 and 24: Aeschylus' *Suppliants*. (150, 100, 70, 50 Drs. Students 75, 50, 35 Drs.)

SVIATOSLAV RICHTER. August 21 and 29. Program to be announced. (500, 350, 250, 100 Drs. Students 50 Drs.)

STUDENTS OF THE MOSCOW CONSERVATORY. August 22 and 28 with Sviatoslav Richter, soloist. (400, 300, 200, 100 Drs. Students 40 Drs.)

MAURICE BEJART'S BALLETS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. August 30, 31 and September 1, 2, 3, 4: Program to be announced. (500, 350, 200, 100 Drs. Students 50 Drs.)

ST. LOUIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. September 6, 7, 8: Isaac Stern, violin. Program to be announced. September 6 and 8, Gerzy Cemkow conducting; on September 7, Leonard Slatkin conducting. (300, 200, 150, 80 Drs. Students 40 Drs.)

THESSALONIKI STATE ORCHESTRA. September 11: George Cizfira, soloist, with George Themis conducting. Program to be announced. (200, 150, 100, 50 Drs. Students 30 Drs.)

RADIO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF BADEN-BADEN. September 19 and 20: Karlheinz Stockhausen conducting his own works. (250, 200, 150, 80 Drs. Students 40 Drs.)

PIRAEUS

Performances are at the *Dimotikon Amphitheatron Kastellas*, and begin at 9:30. Buses to the theatre leave at 8:30 from Amalias Ave. 10, near Syntagma (Constitution) Square. Ticket prices are 250 and 200 Drs.

BALLET DE MARSEILLES. June 28-July 16.

ACROBATIC BALLET OF CHINA. (Acrobatic Ensemble of Liaoning), July 27-August 13.

NATIONAL FOLKLORE BALLET OF ALBANIA. August 16 through 30.

BALLET OF THE UKRAINE. At the end of August.

ALWIN NIKOLAIS DANCE THEATRE

The renowned American company, acclaimed for its innovative fusion of sound, colour, light and dance, will perform at the Lykavitos Theatre on June 24 and 26 at 9 pm. Tickets may be purchased at the Athens Festival Box Office, Stadiou 4.

EPIDAVROS FESTIVAL

The Festival will begin on July 1 and continue through August 27. Performances are on Saturdays and Sundays and begin at 9:00. The ancient theatre at Epidavros in the Peloponnisos is a two-hour drive from Athens. Many travel agencies organize buses to Epidavros for the performances. Tickets may be purchased fifteen days before the performance or at the theatre site. Prices are 150, 100, 60 and 40 Drs.

NATIONAL THEATRE OF GREECE. July 1, 2: Sophocles' *Electra*... July 8, 9: Aristophanes' *Thesmophoriaeuzaeae*... July 15, 16: Sophocles' *Oedipus at Colonus*... July 22, 23: Euripides' *Medea*... July 29, 30: Euripides' *Phoenician Women*.

STATE THEATRE OF NORTHERN GREECE. August 5, 6: Aeschylus' *Persians*... August 26, 27: Aristophanes' *Clouds*.

ART THEATRE OF KAROLOS KOUN. August 12, 13: Sophocles' *Oedipus Tyrannus*... August 19, 20: Aristophanes' *Peace*.

THASSOS AND PHILIPPI FESTIVAL

Performances of classical dramas will begin in August and take place at the ancient theatre of Philippi in Macedonia. There will be appearances by the State Theatre of Northern Greece and the Art Theatre of Karolos Koun, details to be announced.

WINE FESTIVALS

Dionysian revelries begin in July. Unlimited sampling of wines from vineyards all over Greece, as well as continuous music and dancing. Feasting is not included in the admission price.

DAPHNI (ATHENS). July 1 through September 10. Daily from 7 pm to 1 am. (50 Drs.)

RHODES. July 1 through September 3. Daily from 7 pm to 1 am. (50 Drs.)

ALEXANDROUPOLIS. July 1 through August 15: Daily from 7 pm to midnight. (40 Drs.)

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 palaeontology. Open from 10 to 1:30 and from 5 to 8 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 9-1 and 4-6. Sundays 10:30-2:30 (*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 9-1. 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 9 to 1. 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 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: Paintings by the Greek-born American artist Theodoros Stamos (through June 9); contemporary Italian graphics (June 26-July 25). Open Tuesdays through Saturdays 9 am to 8 pm, Sundays and holidays 10 am to 2 pm. *Closed Mondays.* Admission 20 Drs. Free on Wednesdays and Sundays. No admission charge for students.

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 1 and Sundays 10-1 and 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 Mondays*). Admission free.

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.

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

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.

PEREGRINATIONS

Ancient sites accessible from Athens and suitable for a day's excursion. The distances given are from downtown Athens and the estimated times are by public transportation which is inexpensive but may require some persistence. Buses for Aegosthena (six daily) and Eleusis (every ten minutes) depart from the terminus next to the Thission railway station (Tel. 346-4731 or 536-045). Buses for the other sites depart from depots located at the intersection of Patission and Leoforos Alexandras: Amphiarion (eleven daily, Tel. 821-3203), Brauron (four daily, Tel. 821-0872), Marathon (every half hour, Tel. 362-0872) and Sounion (hourly, Tel. 821-3203). Telephone ahead to confirm departure times or call the Tourist Police, 171. At the sites, the knowledgeable guards are usually very friendly and willing to act as informal guides.

AEGOSTHENA (at the village of Porto Yermano, 73 km; 90 minutes). The trip through northwest Attica provides some spectacular views. At the site, some of the most perfectly-preserved fourth-century B.C. fortifications in the area and the remains of a two-storey late-Byzantine monastery with well-preserved domestic quarters. Beautiful beaches are nearby and several tavernas offer superb fresh fish, local yoghurt and honey. The site is always open and there is no admission charge.

AMPHIARION (47 km; 45 minutes). Tel. 0295-62344.

A pleasant inland retreat set along a river bank. The sanctuary of Amphiarios (the warrior who was one of the seven who marched against Thebes and later became the god of healing) included an oracle and a spa. Today only a small fourth-century B.C. Doric temple, the sacrificial altar, sacred spring, stoa, theatre thrones, and baths are discernable. (The small museum has been closed.) Open daily from 9 to 8 and 10 to 8 on Sundays. Admission 25 Drs. Free on Thursdays and Sundays.

BRAURON (38 km; 1 hour). Tel. 0298-71020. Gentle rolling hills surround the coastal site (pronounced Vravrona in Modern Greek) dedicated to Artemis which includes a temple, stoa, and sacred spring. In the museum, prehistoric through Hellenistic finds from the entire area of the Mesogia. Nearby, a Frankish tower and the ruins of one of the earliest Christian basilicas in Attica. Open daily 7:30 to 7:30. Admission 25 Drs. Free on Thursdays and Sundays.

ELEUSIS (22 km; 45 minutes). Tel. 554-6019. The confusing but fascinating site of the Eleusinian mysteries, with a continuous history from 1409 B.C. to A.D. 395. Most notable: the Well of the Fair Dances, two impressive propylaea, and the precinct of Demeter with the telesterion where the mysteries were performed. In the museum, very fine pottery and sculpture and a preserved swatch of ancient fabric rarely found in excavations. Site is open 7:30 to 7:30, the museum from 9 to 1 and 4 to 6 but closed Tuesdays. Admission 25 Drs. Free on Thursdays and Sundays.

MARATHON (38 km; 1 hour). Tel. 0294-55462. The scene of the crucial battle between the Persians and Greeks in 490 B.C., with a museum (see Museums) and many ancient sites in the area: the Soros, which marks the Athenian graves, the tomb of the Plataeans, and (in the small valley just east of the museum) the country estate of Regilla, the wife of Herodes Atticus. The gentle terrain is conducive to a walking tour of the sites and ruins which range in date from Early Helladic to Roman. Swimming nearby and many tavernas in the vicinity. Sites are always open.

RHAMNOS (49 km; about 1 hour). Tel. 0294-93477. Difficult to reach without a car since there is no direct connection, but well worth the effort. From the bus stop at Marathon or Kato Souli it is an easy one-hour walk through fields and vineyards or from Agia Marina, a 45-minute walk along a paved road. You may also hire a cab in the area. Situated on a remote but beautiful headland facing the island of Evia. Two marble Doric temples, the smaller dedicated to the goddess Themis, who ruled Law, Order, and Custom, predates the larger dedicated to Nemesis, who meted out shares of Happiness and Misery. Grave terraces, currently being excavated, line the path to the

acropolis of Rhamnous, where well-preserved fortification walls enclose the ruins of the city. Swimming nearby. Open 7:30 to 7:00, and Sundays 10 to 4. Admission 25 Drs. Free on Thursdays and Sundays.

SOUNION (69 km; 2 hours). Tel. 0292-39363. A beautiful ride along the coast to the rocky headland which was the location of Sounion in the fifth century B.C. The ruins include ancient shipyards, a double fortification wall, a stoa, and the famous Doric-style temple of Poseidon where Byron carved his name. To the north is a small temple to Athena Sounias. On clear days the islands of Makronisos, Kea, Kithnos, Serifos, Milos and Aegina are visible. There is a tourist pavilion at the site and numerous tavernas and beaches nearby. Open 8:30 to 8. Admission 25 Drs. Free on Thursdays and Sundays.

LIBRARIES

Some may change their hours in June, and not all have decided on summer holiday closings, so call ahead.

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

BENAKI, Koubari 1, Tel. 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures, and watercolours pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Daily 8:30 to 2. Closed Sundays.

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

BRITISH COUNCIL, Kolonaki Square, Tel. 363-3211. Books, periodicals, records and references in English. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and Mon. and Thurs. evenings 6-8:30 pm. Closed during August.

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. After June 15: Monday through Sat. 9-2.

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

GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Fidiou 1, Tel. 362-0270. References on archaeology. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 10 to 1 and 5 to 8. Wed. and Sat., 10 to 1.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Fidiou 14-16, Tel. 360-8111. Books, periodicals, references, and records in German. Mon. through Fri. 10 to 2 and 5 to 8. Closed from mid-July through September.

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. Closed during August.

ITALIAN INSTITUTE, Patission 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.

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

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SERVICE, Amalias 36, Tel. 323-4208. Extensive reference library on UN related subjects, as well as a film lending library. Mainly English, with some Greek translations. Mon. through Fri. 8:30 - 2:30.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

XEN (YWCA), Amerikis 11, Tel. 362-4291. An exhibition of arts and crafts, and embroidered items and cards for sale.

SPECIALTY AREAS

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

MONASTIRAKI. The 'flea market' section, several blocks below Syntagma (Constitution) Square, with 'everything' as well as the widest selection of copper and brass. Hawkers hawk, sightseers shop and bargain for antiques, old and new furniture, clothing, books, handicrafts, tools, junk, the practical and the preposterous. Open daily 9 am to 9 pm. Open-air bazaar on Sundays from 8 am to 12 noon.

PIRAEUS FLEA MARKET. Up the hill opposite Akti Miaouli, housed in a row of rickety structures built over the ancient walls of Pericles. Smaller and less frequented than Monastiraki, but often rewarding. Bric-a-brac from old ships are predominant, but brass beds, earthenware, old lace and woven materials abound. Open daily 8 am to 2 pm and 5:30 to 8 pm. Open-air bazaar on Sundays from 8 am to 12 noon.

BEACHES

The following beaches are south of Athens and easily accessible by car, or bus. The buses leave from Vassilis 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. (0299) 83911. At the Xenia 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. The Sounion bus leaves from the junction of Leoforos Alexandras and Patission 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. an 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).

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.

THEATRE

There are few theatres open during the summer but a plethora of musical revues (epitheorisis) spring up at open-air theatres throughout the city. Dial 181 for a recorded announcement (in Greek) of current shows.

CINEMA

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

BEST OF THE SEASON

ANNIE HALL (O Nevrikos Erastis) — Woody Allen's autobiographical romantic comedy is full of wit and invention — and may be the best film of the season. With Diane Keaton.

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 François 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 critics.

JULIA (Tzoulia) — Based on one of Lillian Hellman's memoirs in her collection *Pentimento*, this 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) — The Big One. A science fiction epic which is rapidly becoming the most successful film in history.

I VITELONI — Federico Fellini's second film (1953) and still one of his best. In Italian but the story is perfectly clear.

WORTHWHILE

BOUND FOR GLORY (Afti I Yi Ine Diki Mou Yi) — David Carradine gives an excellent and subtle performance as the Depression-era minstrel, Woody Guthrie. The film is too pretty for its own good — a kind of pastel version of *Grapes of Wrath* — but the good photography has its rewards. Directed by Hal Ashby. Photographed by Haskell Wexler.

CAR WASH (Sto Rythmo Ton Trohon) — Soul musical comedy — warmhearted summer fun.

CASANOVA (Kazanovas) — Federico Fellini's surreal treatment of the legendary Casanova — based on the Great Lover's memoirs, but embellished by Fellini's bizarre imagination.

COMPANY LIMITED — Satyajit Ray's 1971 film set in present-day, affluent circles in Calcutta. In Bengali.

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

FACE TO FACE (Prosopo se Prosopo) — Directed by Ingmar Bergman; with Liv Ullman and Erland Josephson. (English language version.)

THE GOLD RUSH (O Hrisotheras) — The Chaplin classic — one of his early features, containing some unforgettable sequences (Chaplin eating his boots, the fork ballet).

THE GREATEST (O Kiriahos) — Mohammed Ali continues his acting career in this screen biography of — who else — Mohammed Ali. With Ernest Borgnine and Robert Duvall.

KING KONG (King Kong) — Updated version of the 1932 R.K.O. classic. A twenty-million-dollar production by Dino De Laurentiis.

THE LAST REMAKE OF BEAU GESTE (Ta Didima tis Legeonas) — Michael York plays Marty. Feldman's twin brother in this Foreign Legion farce. With Peter Ustinov and Ann-Margret. Directed by Feldman.

RASHOMON (Rosomon) — Made in 1950, it first awakened Western interest in the Japanese cinema and revealed the story-telling brilliance and technical virtuosity of director Akira Kurosawa.

FROM RUSSIA WITH LOVE (Tzems Bond — Praktor 007 Se Pagida) — The re-issue of one of the early vintage James Bond films, starring Sean Connery.

THE SERPENT'S EGG (To Avgo tou Fidiou) — Berlin, 1928. Ingmar Bergman's nightmare vision of pre-war Germany, with Liv Ullman and David Carradine. In English.

THE SHOOTIST (Me to Heri Stin Skandali) — John Wayne plays a cowboy dying of cancer. Visually rich but verbally maudlin — a perfect western for people who don't like westerns. Directed by Don Siegel, with Lauren Bacall and James Stewart.

SILVER STREAK (To Asimenio Treno) — The setting is a train en route from Los Angeles to Chicago. The players, including Gene Wilder and Richard Pryor, do try but the comedy never gathers much steam. Directed by Arthur Hiller.

SMOKEY AND THE BANDIT (O Atsidas kai to Lagoniko to Megalo Stihima) — Lightweight summer fun and one of the best of that genre. With Burt Reynolds and Jackie Gleason.

SPIRIT OF THE BEEHIVE — Richard Eder of *The New York Times* called this "the best Spanish film ever made, and one of the two or three most haunting films about children ever made". In Spanish, with Greek subtitles, but for a brief English synopsis see *The Athenian*, November 1977.

THE SPY WHO LOVED ME (Tsames Bond-Praktor 007: Kataskopos pou M'Agapise) — Roger Moore pulls out all the stops in this latest James Bond epic.

A STAR IS BORN (Ena Asteri Yennete) — The second re-make of the Hollywood classic. This one stars Barbra Streisand and Kris Kristofferson. TELEFON (I Diafthora tis Exousias) — Spy versus spy in this suspense drama directed by Don Siegel. With Charles Bronson, Lee Remick, and Donald Pleasance.

THREE WOMEN (Tris Yinekes) — Robert Altman's Arizona art film. Interesting psychodrama with Shelley Duvall, Sissy Spacek and Janice Rule.

FAIR-TO-MIDDLIN'

AIRPORT 77 (Tsambo Tset sto Trigono tou Diavolou) — An all-star cast goes down with the ship — a Boeing 747, which becomes a worthy submarine. With Jack Lemmon, Lee Grant, Joseph Cotten, and James Stewart.

ANOTHER MAN, ANOTHER CHANCE (Kenouria Sinora) — French director Claude Lelouch makes an American Western with James Caan and Genevieve Bujold.

BLACK SUNDAY (Mavri Kyriaki) — An American psychopath (Bruce Dern) and an Arab terrorist (Marthe Keller) devise an ingenious way to kill a stadium-full of football fans, with the use of an airborne blimp. That is, unless Israeli counter-terrorist (Robert Shaw) can stop them. Most of the film is hot air, but the climax is quite thrilling. Directed by John Frankenheimer.

BOBBY DEERFIELD (Aftos Pou Den Fovithike Pote) — Al Pacino divides his affections between girlfriend Marthe Keller and his racing car. Directed by Sydney Pollack.

A BRIDGE TOO FAR (E Yefira tou Arnem) — Britain's ill-fated World War II "Operation Market Garden" recreated with one of the most expensive casts of international stars ever assembled. For a start there is Laurence Olivier, Robert Redford, Gene Hackman, Michael Caine, Sean Connery, James Caan, and Liv Ullman.

THE DEEP (O Vithos) — Underwater adventure, from *Jaws* author Peter Benchley.

THE HUNTERS (E Kinigi) — Theodore Angelopoulos's sequel to his lyrical-epic *O Thiasos* (The Travelling Players) begins in 1977 and works back to 1949 when the Greek Civil War officially ended.

I WILL, I WILL... FOR NOW (Yia Tora... Yati Viazome) — Elliot Gould and Diane Keaton star in this old-fashioned, Hollywood-type comedy about a "contract marriage". Slick but only moderately amusing.

MARCH OR DIE (Epithesis I Thanatos) — A disappointing foreign-legion epic, with Gene Hackman, Max Von Sydow, and Catherine Deneuve, all making the worst out of a silly

story, under Dick Richard's direction.

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

NIGHTS AND DAYS (Nihtes ke Meres) — Jerzy Antczak's Polish saga, showing the interdependence between the fate of individuals and the fate of a nation. Based on a novel by Maria Dabrowska. In Polish with Greek subtitles.

THE OTHER SIDE OF MIDNIGHT (E Alli Plevra tou Mesoniktou) — Jet-set soap opera based on Sidney Sheldon's bestselling novel. Several of the scenes were filmed in Greece.

THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER (Prinkips ke Ftihos) — The latest re-make of the Mark Twain story, with George C. Scott, Rex Harrison, Raquel Welch, Charlton Heston and Mark Lester.

ROCKY — A re-release of last year's most successful film. A simpleminded fairy tale masquerading as a socio-realistic success story. A superb performance by Talia Shire as Rocky's girl friend gives the film more than a touch of class, however.

ROLLERCOASTER (Eglima sto Louna Park) — Strictly a "Saturday matinee" proposition. A psychopath threatens an amusement park. With George Segal, Richard Widmark, Henry Fonda, and Timothy Bottoms.

RYAN'S DAUGHTER (I Kori tou Raian) — A re-issue of David Lean's over-long, and overly beautiful Irish romance. With Sarah Miles and Robert Mitchum.

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

SALT OF THE EARTH — The long-suppressed American film about a strike of Mexican-American miners for equal pay and status with white workers. The film is tame and somewhat crude by today's standards, but in 1953 it earned prison terms for its producer, director, and star.

THE SORCERER (To Monopati tou Tromou) — An elaborate but unnecessary re-make of Henri-Georges Clouzot's classic *Wages of Fear*. Plenty of harrowing moments, however, as the heroes drive two truckloads of nitroglycerine through 200 miles of swamp, mountain and jungle terrain.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING (Keravnos Ke Astrapi) — David Carradine shows us what Kung Fu is all about in this low-budget thriller from the Roger Corman stables.

TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA (Ikosi Hiliades Levges Ipo tin Thalassan) — Re-issue of a live-action Disney classic, with Kirk Douglas, James Mason and Peter Lorre.

TWILIGHT'S LAST GLEAMING (I Teleftea Lampsi tou Likofotos) — Burt Lancaster and Co. seize an American SAC missile silo and threaten to set off World War III unless the U.S. President releases some classified documents about the Viet Nam War. The film is tightly made, but the premise tends to deflate much of the credibility. With Richard Widmark and Candice Bergen.

LAST RESORTS

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

EXORCIST II — THE HERETIC (Exorkistis II—O Eretikos) — Trashy sequel to the original *Exorcist*. Linda Blair is back; Richard Burton joins the case, and Academy Award winner Louise Fletcher should have known better than to get involved.

DEMON SEED (To Sperma tou Satana) — Julie Christie is raped by a robot computer, and then gives birth to a child almost exactly like her child who died of leukemia some time before. Awful story. Awful film.

Cultural events at the British Council, the Hellenic American Union, the French Institute, the Italian Institute and the Goethe Institute will resume in October. June events are listed in the Community Calendar.

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. Most have music and a few dancing. The prices are high but modest compared to equivalent establishments in other major cities. Reservations are usually necessary.

Athens Hilton Supper Club, Tel. 720-201. Yannis Spartakos at the piano accompanied by 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 for charcoal broils which include excellent T-bone steak, chateaubriand, shish kebab, etc. Expensive. Reserve ahead. Daily 8:30 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Club House, Astir Palace Hotel, Vouliagmeni, 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.)

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.

Dionissos, Dionisiou Aeropagitou Ave. (just across from the Acropolis) Tel. 922-3181. 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 to 4 and 7 to 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.

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

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. Dinner served from 8:30 pm. Dancing to the Trio St. Georges from about 10.

Pamela's, Voula, Tel. 895-2105. On the coastal road. A spacious, modern, attractive restaurant where in summer the tables are set out by the sea. 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' 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.

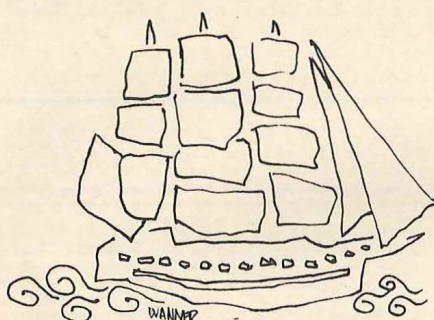
Ta Nissia, Athens Hilton, Tel. 720-201. Downstairs at the Hilton remains one of the most pleasant restaurants in the city. Contributing to the cheerful, elegant island-taverna atmosphere in the evenings are the wandering troubadours with old and new Greek songs. A wide assortment of Greek and international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

Many restaurants and tavernas will close (oftentimes on the spur of the moment) during the summer—some for the entire season, others for only a few weeks. When in doubt, call before setting out.

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.

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.

Volto, Ithakis 32, Neo Halandri, Tel. 681-8681. The Kolonaki restaurant moves for the summer to a lovely, cool rose garden. French and international cuisine. Daily from 8 pm.



POOLSIDE BARBEQUE

A bountiful buffet and lively music around the swimming pool of the Athens Hilton every Monday night at 8:30 (525 Drs.).

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

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

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

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.

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 to 4 and 7:30 to 12. 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 noon to 4 and 7 pm to 1 am.

Asteria Tavern at Glyfada's Astir complex, Tel. 894-5675. The emphasis is on seafood at this restaurant-taverna, which presents an array of hors d'oeuvres, main courses, fruit, sweets and wine. On Saturdays there is a table d'hôte menu

(520 Drs.). Dancing to the music of the Niarhou Orchestra. Open from 7:30 pm. Closed Sundays.

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. Mrs. Hadjis is the gracious hostess. Open from 8 to 1.

Bagatelle, K. Ventiri 9 (near the Hilton), Tel. 730-349. One of the city's older international restaurants where dinner is graciously served by candlelight. Though not spacious there is dining inside (which is air-conditioned) and outside, and a small bar with taped music. The accent is on French cuisine and good service. Open from 12 to 3:30 pm and 7 to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Balthazar, Tsoha and Vournazou 27, Tel. 644-1215. The Paleologoi (she is the writer Kay Cicellis) preside at this gracious, converted mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy. The spacious garden is cool and quiet in summertime. The menu offers a change of pace with such fare as chilled almond or yogurt soups, curries, and a nice selection of sweets. If you call the day before, they will prepare a special curry dinner for four. Moderately expensive. Dinner served from 8 pm to 1:30 am. 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. Mainly game and steaks. Calf's feet soup. Good food and service. Daily 8 pm - 1 am. Sundays for lunch as well. Closed Mondays. Closed during August.

Dewar's Club, Glykonos 7, Dexameni Square, Kolonaki, Tel. 715-412. Small and cosy, a cross between a bistro and a pub, with a comfortable, spacious bar. Fluffy omelettes and excellent roast beef are recommended. Moderately priced. Daily from 9 pm on. Closed during August.

Dionissos Mt. Lycabettus (accessible by the funicular which originates at the top of Ploutarchou St., above Kolonaki Square), Tel. 726-374. Comfortable dining atop one of the Athenian landmarks where the entire city can be viewed from a fascinating perspective. A comprehensive, moderately expensive menu. Open continuously from 8:30 am to midnight.

Dioskouroi, Dimitriou Vasiliou 16, Neo Psihiko, Tel. 671-3997. A converted two-storey house, with simple decoration, nice atmosphere and a garden in the summer. A great variety of dishes and wines (forty-two in all), but service is slow. Moderately priced. Open daily 8:30 to 1 am. 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 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.

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 specialty) is recommended. Moderately expensive. Open daily 7:30 pm - 1.

Je Reviens, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, Tel. 711-174. Located next door to L' Abreuvoir. Summer dining in the thickly-foliaged park is pleasant, cool and gracious. The cuisine is French. Open for lunch, coffee and sweets, and dinner from 9 am to 1 am. Reservations necessary in the evening.

Kyoto, Garibaldi 5, on Philoppapou Hill, Tel. 923-2047. Charming oriental 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 Sundays.

L' Abreuvoir, Xenokratous 51, Tel. 729-061. The oldest French restaurant in Athens, where the quality of the food is consistently good and the service gracious. Lunch and dinner (by candlelight) are served under the mulberry trees in the exceptionally pleasant and cool little park. The menu covers the standard French fare from *pates*, *escargots*, and frog legs, to *coq au vin*, *steak au poivre*, etc. Excellent omelettes and salads (especially nice for lunch). Try their own red wine. Reservations necessary in the evening. Moderately expensive. Open from noon to 4 and 8 to 1.

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.

La Casa, Anapiron Polemou 22, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-282. A splendidly renovated mansion with a striking white facade. Wooden chandeliers, tiny flower pots and copperware 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.

Les Gourmets, Meandrou 3 (Hilton area), Tel. 731-606. 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.

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. Breakfast, lunch and dinner, from 8 am to 1 am daily.

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.

Michiko, Kidathineon 27 (Plaka), Tel. 322-0980. The serenity and calmness of a Japanese garden, replete with lanterns, a pool, a tiny bridge, trees, and Japanese music, is an unexpected surprise in the Plaka. The menu includes *tempura*, *sukiyaki*, *yakimeshi*, and *yakitori*. (Take-out service and catering for large groups.) 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, with a range of prices from inexpensive to moderately expensive. Noon until 2 am. Closed Sundays for lunch.

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

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.

Pagoda, Bousgou 2 (across from Pedion Areos), Tel. 360-2466. Cantonese specialities in a comfortable dining area illuminated by red-hued lanterns. Daily noon to 3 pm and 7 to 1:00.

Papakia, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton), Tel. 712-421. This is an old favourite with many Athenians. Rustic decor, with a garden for



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outdoor dining and piano music by John Valsamakis. Greek and French cuisine, the specialty, as the name suggests (Papakia means little ducks) is duck. Expensive. Open for dinner from 8 pm.

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

Pit Club, Haritos 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 728-600. A sophisticated bar, restaurant and discotheque ingeniously arranged on three levels. Nikos Kapelanakis, the owner, is a well known racing car driver. The international cuisine includes a variety of salads, soups, cheese crepes, excellent steak tartare and steak au poivre. Expensive. Open daily from 7 pm.

Prunier, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), Tel. 727-379. Highly recommended. The bright tables set outside in summer provide the ambience of a small, Paris sidewalk cafe, but the atmosphere is quiet with gracious service. The cuisine is refined and delicately prepared with a wide selection of French dishes, superb fish, and often less-standard surprises (miniature scallops, for example) when available. Moderately expensive. Daily from noon to 3 and 8 to midnight. Closed Sundays.

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

Stagecoach, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki, Tel. 743-955, 737-902. The clever and amusing decor conjures up the Wild West (complete with brass-railed bar) and provides an appropriate background for the predominately American cuisine: from ham and eggs to steaks, standing rib roast and nice salads. Good service. Open noon to 4 and 7 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays during the summer.

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

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

Tabula, Pondou 40 (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind Riva Hotel), Tel. 779-3072. Quiet dining in the lovely and cheerful summer garden. The varied menu includes 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.

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.

MAINLY GREEK CUISINE

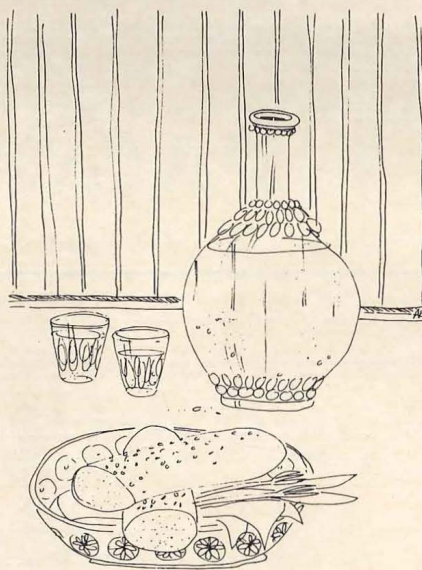
Traditional restaurants where the emphasis is on Greek dishes and the menu begins with mezedakia and soups and progresses to desserts.

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

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

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 5:30 pm.



Gerofinikas, Pindarou 10, Tel. 362-2719. An extensive selection of Greek and Oriental specialties which you may choose from attractive displays. A 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 12:30 to 4 pm and 7:30 to 3 am.

Maxim, Milioni 4 (just off Kanari St.), Kolonaki, Tel. 361-5803. Greek, French and Oriental specialties. Fresh fish available. Contemporary Mediterranean decor, generally attentive service. Air conditioned. Moderately expensive. Open daily noon 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. Moderately expensive. Restaurant open daily from 9 pm; the nightclub from 10 pm.

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 Sundays and holidays.

Psaropoulos, Kalamou 2, Glyfada, Tel. 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants, usually

pleasant and comfortable the year round. An extensive menu and a view of the yachts anchored in the marina and the activity on the boardwalk. Medium to high prices. Daily 12 to 3:30 pm, 8 pm to midnight.

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. Psychiko, Tel. 671-9240 (across from Floca's 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.

Askimpapo, 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. Closes on June 15 for the summer.

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

Kanakis, Lavriou Avenue 76, Liopesi (on the inland road to Cape Sounion), Tel. 664-2385. A well-known country taverna in operation since 1910. Lovely summer garden and spacious rooms with rustic decor. Excellent, slightly resinated *kokinelli*. Starters include spicy pickles, country sausages, tiny meatballs, followed by charcoal broils: lamb chops and pork shish-kebabs. Moderately priced. 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. Closed during most of August.

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 5 pm to 1 am. and for lunch on Sundays.

Kyra Antigoni, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool), Tel. 895-2411. Tables are set out under the trees in a spacious garden. Good service. A great variety of Greek appetizers: *gardoumba*; *melitzanosalata* (eggplant salad); fried squash; *soutzoukakia* (meatballs seasoned with cumin in tomato sauce). Several tasty casseroles, and boiled tongue when available. Moderately priced. Daily from 7:00 pm to 1 am.

Lambros, on the shore road opposite Vouliagmeni Lake. A spacious taverna by the sea with a lovely view of the bay. A variety of appetizers, all very good, and usually a fine assortment of fish. Service variable. Prices reasonable. Daily 10 am 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 3 and 8 pm to 1.

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 specialty is kid with oil and oregano. The excellent hors d'oeuvres include *aubergine* stuffed with walnuts and wrapped in ham; the entrées are mostly broils. Open from

9 pm daily and for lunch on Sundays and holidays. Closed Mondays.

O Platanos, Diogenous 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-0666. 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. Varied appetizers and two or three main dishes and broils. Open 8:30 pm to 1:30 am. Closed Sundays.

Rouga, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 729-934. A few steps from Kolonaki Square, set off on a small cul de sac (*rouga* means lane). Small, pleasantly spartan atmosphere, and cheerful service. A good selection of nicely prepared taverna fare. Inexpensive. Daily from 8 pm.

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, broils, prepared dishes. Highly recommended. Moderate prices. Open from 8 pm.

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 12:30 am.

To Steki tou Manthou, Dafnomilis 8 (Lykavittos), Tel. 363-6616. Small, cheerful and authentic. 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 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. Closes July 1 for the summer.

Tsolias, Metohi St. Between Glyfada and Vouliagmeni, Tel. 895-2446. 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 (about 250 Drs). Daily 7 pm to 11:30 pm. Closed Sundays.

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.)

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

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

Lito, Flessa and Tripodon, Plaka, Tel. 322-0388. Pleasant rustic surroundings, acceptable food, and entertainment by Veta Proedrou, Margetakis, Horemis and others. Closed Sundays.

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

To Tzaki, Vas. Konstantinou 12, Glyfada (near Congo Palace Hotel), Tel. 894-6483. Spacious and wood-panelled with a nice garden where two guitar players entertain. Large assortment of appetizers. Moderately priced. Daily 7 to 1 am; Sundays 11:30 to 3 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. Call for reservations. Closed July 1-21.

MIKROLIMANO (TOURKOLIMANO)

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

NIGHTCLUBS AND BOUZOUKIA

Bouzoukia are relatively spartan establishments where the edibles are limited and the entertainment confined to bouzouki music and the latest local hits. Nightclubs are their more "fashionable" counterpart, the evening usually beginning sedately with a dinner and a floor show which may include anything from bouzouki music to international pop. At both, the doors open after ten, but things only begin to stir at the witching hour. The stars appear at midnight or later and are preceded and followed by long processions of other singers; the volume is unrelentingly loud. As the night progresses many patrons abandon their inhibitions, toss flowers at the performers, burst balloons, break dishes (all of which they must pay for) and leap into impromptu dances, the more agile on top of the tables (free of charge). Prices range from the very expensive to the hair-raising: the uninitiated are forewarned that the final tally for an evening's fun is bound to be sobering. June is the in-between season as summer establishments gradually begin to unfurl their new shows. A few of the better-known ones that should be in operation this month are: Dilina (near the West Airport, 894-5444), Fantasia (across from the West Airport, 981-0503), Mostrou (Mnisikleous 22, the Plaka, 322-5558), Harama (in Kesariani, 766-4869), Neraida (Vasileos Georgiou 2, Kalamaki, 981-2004), Palea Athine (Flessa 4, in the Plaka, 322-2000).

MUSIC AND DANCING

A few places in various areas of the city where dancing begins after nine or ten.

Annabella, Agios Kosmas (near the West airport), Tel. 981-1164, 981-1124. The latest disco hits served up in a cosmopolitan setting. Cover charge.

Nine Muses, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. The fashionable Kolonaki discotheque moves to the Astir Palace Hotel for the summer where they serve up a good selection of music and so-so food.

On the Rocks, at the 30th kilometre on the Athens-Sounion road, Tel. 897-1763. A live orchestra and vocalists with the latest hits. Cover charge.

Pinocchio, 117 Adrianou, Plaka, Tel. 323-7333. The latest disco hits on a terrace below the Acropolis, where the 130 Drs. charge covers as many drinks as you can consume. From 8:30 to 3 am.

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The Restaurant is open from 11:30 pm to 4 am. The food is satisfactory and expensive. The 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 specialties. The grill room also offers excellent a 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-Hortiati. Recently opened with an excellent chef and service. Moderately high prices.

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

Embati, 80 Farm School St., Tel. 412-980. Pleasant surroundings with music and good food.

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

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

Olympus 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 Capsis Hotel) Monastiriou 28, Tel. 521-321, 521-421. A roof diningroom next to a swimming pool; a band contributes to a gay atmosphere. Moderately high prices.

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

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

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

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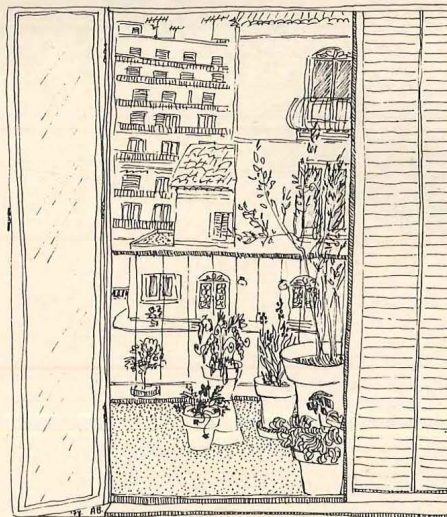
our town

The Decline of Athens

ATHENS, it is now acknowledged, is an endangered city. For many years there was a reluctance — by both government officials and the public — to acknowledge the gravity of the situation. Despite widespread complaints about the more overt symptoms — the noise, the pollution, the heavy traffic — the full import of the situation was ignored and further obscured by the tendency to seek reassurance through comparisons with other countries, even as the figures grew more alarming and such comparisons increasingly fatuous. In April Prime Minister Karamanlis presided over a series of meetings which examined the crisis facing the city. His statements have left no doubt about the magnitude of the problem. One solution offered by the experts, he said, was to raze half of the city, while another was to develop a second metropolis in central Greece. Since neither of these suggestions are feasible, he said, we must explore ways to save what we can.

That Athens has been allowed to deteriorate to such a degree is in no small part due to an official acquiescence over the decades to vested interests. Member of Parliament Virginia Tsouderou has accused “property owners, political and economic interests, bureaucrats and civil engineers” of forming an alliance that has led to destruction. In the absence of investigations into such matters (such as those carried out by Senate committees in the United States or White Paper reports in the United Kingdom), it is difficult to prove such allegations. The state of the city, however, is ample proof that something has been very wrong for a long time and that those entrusted with the welfare of the nation have, at the very best, been irresponsible. It is often argued that in the face of war, poverty, and political unrest, the authorities were forced to bow to expediency. Although this is partly true, it is largely an excuse. It seems more likely that the plight of Athens is only another manifestation of a political tradition that has sacrificed the interests of the majority — and the future welfare of the country — to

immediate expediency. Nor can it be argued that the needs of a growing Athens could not be anticipated. Over the years there were many Cassandras warning us that the city was on a disaster course. Ironically, one of the world’s foremost city planners, the late Constantin Doxiadis, was based here. He was not silent on the subject. Shortly after World War II he drew up plans which anticipated the city’s growth. In 1972 the Doxiadis Associates began



work on a regional plan for Athens and its environs which was completed last year. It is now said that it, too, has been abandoned.

The Prime Minister also stated that Athens was the only city in the world built without a city plan. There was no shortage of plans, however. Greek independence in the 1820s coincided with a renewed interest in ancient Greece and the flowering of neo-classical architecture. Europe’s foremost architects took an interest in the fledgling nation and designed many of the buildings which are today’s landmarks, such as the University of Athens, the Academy, the National Library. The first plan was drawn up in 1834 by Stamatis Kleanthes and Eduard Schaubert. Athens was then a mere village clustered around the Acropolis, whose ten thousand inhabitants were desperately trying to build homes after years of bloody fighting. (Athens was

freed in 1821, but in 1826 a large Turkish force returned to lay siege and repeatedly ransack the city which was not finally liberated until 1833.) That scheme, which allowed for wide avenues, broad arteries, and expropriation of large areas around the Acropolis, would have laid the foundations for future growth. It was never put into effect because of the compelling needs of the people. Subsequent plans were discarded (including one by Karl Friedrich Schinkel, one of the world’s leading architects of that period who recommended that the palace be built on the Acropolis) or were applied in only a piecemeal fashion.

If in the past city plans were sacrificed to the immediate human needs, over the century and a half since independence we have come full circle and human needs have made way for other considerations. The masses of data collected by domestic and international organizations attest to the dangerous levels of pollution, the congestion, the lack of greenery. The world has been alerted to the dangers facing many of the ancient monuments, most notably the Acropolis. These dangers, however, are rarely translated into human terms and remarkably little has been said about their effects on human life, beyond the fact that the pollution is a health hazard. Presumably studies are being carried out. It would be interesting to see more published about the total effects of the environment on the physical and mental health of people. What is the price paid for the regular loss of sleep, whether the result of poorly designed apartments, overcrowded neighbourhoods, or screeching tires and blaring horns; of tension-ridden hours spent struggling through the traffic which chokes the city each day? What of their effects on the quality of life?

Those old enough to remember tell us that Athens was never a beautiful city but it had charm and life and was pleasant. Occasionally, coming upon a small section of the city where a bit of that charm and quality have been preserved, one catches a glimpse of what it was like.

Cruising Ambassadors

THE chauffeured limousines, many of them flying their national standards, had been whisked through the traffic by policemen deployed for the occasion, and were lining up at a pier in Piraeus. The heads of more than fifty foreign missions assigned to Athens had accepted the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs George Rallis to join him on a three-day cruise to the island of Andros, Thessaloniki and Mount Athos.

As the *Neptune* sailed out of Piraeus, the luminaries assembled on deck, garbed in bulky life jackets for the required drill. Nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps were on board, two notable exceptions being the German and Swiss ambassadors who, bowing to higher affairs of state, had accompanied Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis on his visit to their capitals.

Protocol was set aside for the occasion. No hierarchy was in evidence in the assignment of cabins or the seating arrangements in the dining room, although there was an occasional scramble for the privilege of sitting at the captain's table. Generally, groupings tended to form along the expected political lines. The Eastern European representatives gravitated towards each other, as did the Latin Americans. The Cuban Ambassador, upon entering the dining room on one occasion, seemed to waiver but resolved his dilemma by sitting at a table by himself with the Russians on one side and Latin Americans on the other. The Chinese Ambassador usually dined alone with his wife. The only diplomatic faux pas were those committed by the musicians who serenaded the Israeli Ambassador with a Russian song and the Turkish Ambassador with the Greek song "Thessaloniki Mou". The musicians were discreetly diverted to other tables.

After a brief stop at the island of Andros, the party sailed on, arriving the following morning at Thessaloniki and a full day of activities. These included a lecture by Professor Manolis Andronikos who discovered in Vergina what is said to be the tomb of Philip II of Macedon (he discussed his excavations), a tour of Thessaloniki, and visits to the Museum of Pella, and, finally, a reception given by the Minister of Northern Greece, Mr. Martis. The next day the male guests disembarked for a visit to Mount Athos, "the Holy Mountain" whose terra firma, monasteries, and churches are off-limits to female members of any species. The *Neptune* anchored near the peninsula so

that the ladies (and the Egyptian Ambassador who remained behind) might view Athos from afar as they listened to lectures on its history.

Vintage Buggies

WHEN Sandra Morris, the Avid Car Bug, presented us last year with her account of the "Flower Rally", it was some moments before we realized that she was not talking about a horticultural event. This year when she cruised into our office chattering about the "Pik Nik" and vintage wines we quickly put two and two together and concluded she was embarked on her annual report on the vintage car rally:



"'Vintage' is, of course, a derivative of *vin* which referred originally to wines of a certain age and provenance, but has long since been extended to include items of the past that are of special distinction. And what could be more special than, for example, a 1920 Rolls Royce Silver Ghost or a 1937 Packard 120? Twenty-six cars participated this year, the oldest a 1919 Mercedes Knight, which in fact won in its category in last year's International Rally, a four-day event which takes place every September. It was driven by G. Raptopoulos and a Mrs. Raptopoulou, presumably his wife. No, I cannot tell you their first names because here in Greece only initials are given, even in newspaper reports. You'll have to settle for initials.

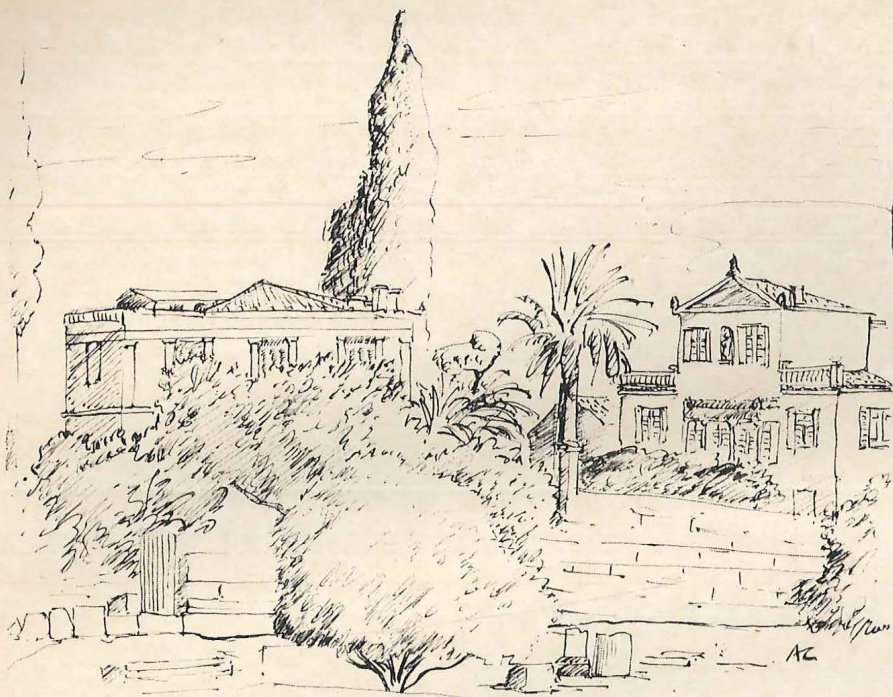
"Three categories of buggies went through their paces, those dating from 1919 through 1930, 1931 through 1940, and 1941 through 1956. The race began in Psychiko on Sunday, May the fourteenth at eight a.m. There were few mishaps: A 1939 Fiat Bertone punctured a tire, a Rolls Royce had a minor clutch problem and was forced to

withdraw, and a few cars overheated but soon cooled down and were able to continue. A 1930 Fiat 514 Coupe ran out of petrol, but the day was saved when its driver, I. Argyros, discovered a petrol station nearby. Its tank replenished, it continued on its way to win first place. A 1934 Austin 10/4 Saloon driven by S. Ioannidis came in second, and a 1930 Rolls Royce 20/25 driven by K. Makaritis came in third.

"The day had begun rather overcast but by ten the sun was shining and everyone was wearing large smiles — one smile per person, that is. Lunch in Eretria was a success and after a short rest the cars made their way on to the ferryboat. The 1934 Aston Martin Le Mans driven by A. Francis was slung so low it barely cleared the boarding ramp, but it finally made it on board. The ferryboat carried the cars, drivers, and passengers across to Oropo and from there the procession made its way towards Ekali. The buggies are judged on performance, not speed, but from one check point to another there is a time limit, different for each category. One short section is designated for a special time trial. Other years it was announced in advance and the drivers could practise the route. This year the participants had no idea where it was located until they came upon the marker. This kept them on their toes.

"Other tests were administered at Marousi. One required that the driver bring the car to a stop with one of its wheels on a certain point. Jolly difficult and few managed it. Those old buggies are difficult to handle and driving them is a skill. The most amusing test required the drivers to travel a given distance with a sack over their heads. No, it wasn't dangerous. It was only for a short distance and everyone gathered around to make sure they didn't drive off the road. It was very disorienting, however. E. Kagadis in the 1937 Packard 120, for example, turned on the engine, put his foot on the accelerator but in his confusion forgot to release the clutch. He thought he was moving but in fact the car didn't budge an inch. R. Smith in a 1923 U.S.A. Rolls Royce Ghost managed at one point whilst driving forward to go into reverse. It was all jolly good fun and everyone is now getting ready for September's International Rally which already has forty entrants from abroad, over twenty of them from England."

Our Car Bug made a U-turn and was out of the office before we could ask her why last year's rally was called the "Flower Rally" and this year's the "Pik Nik".



issues

The Cost of Labour in Greece

MINIMUM daily wages for workers in Greece were raised by 20% in 1975, again by 17% in 1976, by a further 15% in 1977 and by another 22% in 1978. These rates are considerably higher than the official rise in the cost of living, which went up by 13.4% in 1975, by 13.3% in 1976 and by 12.1% in 1977. This suggests that Greek workers now get more for their money than they did in 1974, despite inflation. However, their pay is still considerably lower than the average paid to Common Market workers.

These minimum wages actually apply to men only. Women's minimum wages were traditionally lower than those of men. Since March 1, 1978, however, they have been equalized in response to Greece's international obligation to eliminate sexual discrimination regarding minimum pay. Beginning July 1, 1978, both men and women will receive a mandatory minimum daily wage of Drs. 360, as against Drs. 295 for men and Drs. 278 for women workers a year earlier. Apprentices, regardless of sex, will be paid Drs. 234 during the first year of employment, Drs. 270 during the second year and Drs. 306 during the third year.

These minimum rates are applicable to all industries and trades throughout

the country. In actual practice, however, most industries and trades have their own minimum wage rates established by special collective agreements. These cannot be lower than the national minimum wage and, in fact, are as a rule higher. Although precise figures for this are lacking, it is roughly estimated that

40-50% of male workers and 70-80% of female workers receive minimum or near-minimum pay. Men outnumber women workers in urban and semi-urban centres by three to one.

According to data collected from social security funds, actual average daily wages paid by industrial enterprises in the Greater Athens area in August 1977 were Drs. 437 for men and Drs. 331.50 for women. (At that date, mandatory minimum rates were Drs. 295 for men and Drs. 278 for women.) As the accompanying table indicates, the highest paid men workers were receiving an average Drs. 474 a day in furniture industries and the lowest paid were in petroleum by-products, earning only Drs. 355 in daily wages. During the same period, women were paid a maximum average of Drs. 358 in the furniture industry and a minimum average of Drs. 309 in the chemical industries. Average wage rates in the provinces are estimated to be approximately 10% lower, but are gradually becoming equal to those in the Athens-Piraeus area. The difference in actual average pay between men and women workers (about Drs. 100 daily) is expected to continue for some time to come, as more men are trained in higher skills. Absenteeism, too, is higher among women on account of pregnancy and infant care leaves.

Minimum monthly salaries of clerical personnel of corporations and private enterprises will be Drs. 7,500 beginning on July 1, after completion of the nineteenth year of age, regardless of sex. Accountants now receive a minimum starting monthly salary of

AVERAGE ACTUAL DAILY WAGES PAID BY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE GREATER ATHENS AREA IN AUGUST 1977 (IN DRs.)

| INDUSTRIAL SECTORS | MEN WORKERS | WOMEN WORKERS |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Furniture | 474 | 358 |
| Transport equipment | 461 | — |
| Tobacco | 458 | 342 |
| Woodworking | 458 | 321 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 457 | 333 |
| Clothing | 454 | 345 |
| Machinery | 450 | — |
| Printing | 448 | 345 |
| Metal working | 445 | 327 |
| Leather | 435 | 325 |
| Paper | 433 | 339 |
| Miscellaneous | 431 | — |
| Rubber | 427 | 332 |
| Electric machines, appliances | 423 | 314 |
| Food manufacturing | 421 | 330 |
| Chemicals | 414 | 309 |
| Beverages | 409 | 321 |
| Textiles | 397 | 329 |
| Oil by-products | 355 | — |
| Average | 437 | 331.50 |

Drs. 9,246, going up to a minimum of Drs. 21,430 for those who complete thirty years of employment. It is very difficult to obtain meaningful average salaries for clerical personnel as a whole, as relevant figures compiled usually include high managerial salaries as well.

Wages and salaries, of course, are not the only items comprising the cost of labour. So-called fringe benefits enjoyed by working people are plentiful

and can add up to a substantial bill paid by the employer, estimated at an additional amount of between 45% and 55% of actual wages and salaries, depending on location. Enterprises located in outlying provincial districts are burdened with lower social security payments than those in the capital area.

In the first place, all working people in Greece receive fourteen months' pay a year rather than twelve. This is because mandatory bonuses include one

month's salary or twenty-five days' wages at Christmas, one-half month's salary or fifteen days' wages at Easter, and a bonus of up to one-half month's salary or thirteen days' wages, in addition to payment of ordinary salary or wages, during the annual vacation period. These bonuses and paid vacations can add up to about 30% of actual wages and salaries.

The legal (paid) vacation for salaried employees is twelve working days after the first year with the employer, plus one day for every six-month period thereafter, up to a maximum of twenty-six days. For wage earners, it is a minimum of eight working days after the first year, plus one day for every additional six months, also up to a maximum of twenty-six days.

Companies and other employers must provide health insurance, including maternity coverage, for all workers and employees with the Social Security Fund (IKA). Unemployment and military conscription may also be covered. Certain specialized professions have their own social and medical insurance funds. Social security payments made by employers amount to 19.5%-20.5% of actual remunerations, the higher percentage being due to supplementary charges being paid in the case of jobs involving occupational risks. In certain trades, employers are even required to pay an additional contribution to auxiliary insurance funds, amounting to approximately 4%. As an incentive to regional development, all contributions to IKA and other funds may be reduced by 20% to as much as 50% for enterprises established outside the Greater Athens area and in certain outlying provinces. Social security charges are not paid on the part monthly remunerations exceeding Drs. 23,550.

In addition, employers are required to pay a payroll tax of 6% and stamp duties amounting to a further 0.6% of actual remunerations. Provincial enterprises are exempt from the payroll tax.

Besides mandatory fringe benefits, some large companies offer voluntary benefits as well. Although relatively rare, these have done much to keep workers and employees tied to the company and thus reduce so-called labour mobility. Such benefits can include special medical facilities and pension plans, holiday camps, sports facilities, nurseries, transportation, subsidized housing (especially in non-urban locations), and, in rare cases, offers of company shares to employees after many years of service.

—ANTONY M. ECONOMIDES

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.

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

 **Thai**
Smooth as silk.

THE ART OF TOURIST SPOTTING

Or How to be Helpful to Innocents Abroad Looking for Panepistimiou Street

I AM not quite sure how many tourists are expected in Greece this year but I think it is in the vicinity of four or four and a half million. Naturally, they do not all come at the same time but by far the greatest numbers will arrive between this month and the end of September. This means that for the next four months at least three out of ten people you run into in the streets of Athens will not be Greeks but travellers hailing from the United States, Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the Scandinavian countries, the Low Countries, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and even Latin America.

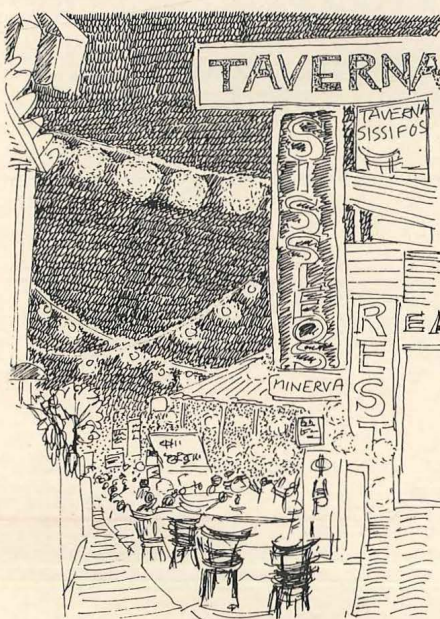
About ninety percent of these innocents will, at some time during their sojourn in this great capital, stand anxiously by Zonar's café looking up at a street sign that says "El. Venizelou", consulting their street map which says "Panepistimiou", and wondering where the devil they are. At this point, if you have the least bit of compassion and the spirit of the good Samaritan, you will approach them and put them right, warning them at the same time that if they're looking for the National Archaeological Museum, they will find it on a street everybody calls "Patisision" and not "28th October" as it is marked on the street signs.

Now, if you are giving this information in impeccable English to a red-faced, bull-necked, portly gentleman in gold-rimmed glasses, wearing lederhosen and a Tyrolean hat, with Zeiss Ikon binoculars slung around his neck, and a stout lady, with flaxen hair braided in plaits, by his side, you will very probably be met with a blank stare and a puzzled "Bitte?".

So, in order to avoid confusion in the exercise of your good deed for the day, it may be useful for you to follow these simple pointers in "tourist spotting" that, with a little practice, will enable you to guess a tourist's nationality straight off and address him politely in his own language. Before I begin, however, I should like to make it clear that I am not including in my descriptions that breed of tourist who is in his teens or early twenties, travels with all his belongings on his back, shuns shoes and haircuts, and is usually of indeterminate gender. If you address this type, you will find they usually speak all languages and the more seasoned ones can also converse in

Pashto or any of the other twenty or so languages of Afghanistan.

You can recognize the male American tourist immediately by his air of self-assurance and his practical approach to life. Other giveaways are his brightly-coloured shirt, his Japanese camera and the pants in his family which are traditionally worn by his wife. His self-assurance stems from the certainty that he is in Athens, Greece because today is Tuesday and the itinerary in his hip pocket, which he studied carefully before leaving his hotel, says Athens,



Greece is where he should be today. American female tourists unaccompanied by males are also easily recognizable. They travel in clutches of four or five, all wearing the slightly pained expressions of people who have been deprived of their daily bridge-and-coffee mornings for at least two weeks.

The average British tourist seems unaware of the fact that in the last century any British visitor to Greece was automatically regarded as a lord and treated with the deference due to such exalted circumstances. If he knew this, perhaps he wouldn't walk around in such a carefree manner, in a tweed jacket, an open-necked shirt, grey flannel trousers and sandals, a box camera in one hand and a ten-month-old baby in the other, his wife trailing behind and displaying the flag on a huge plastic shopping bag crammed with disposable nappies.

The tourist with a smart, white peaked cap, a shirt with a small crocodile on it, shorts that appear to be

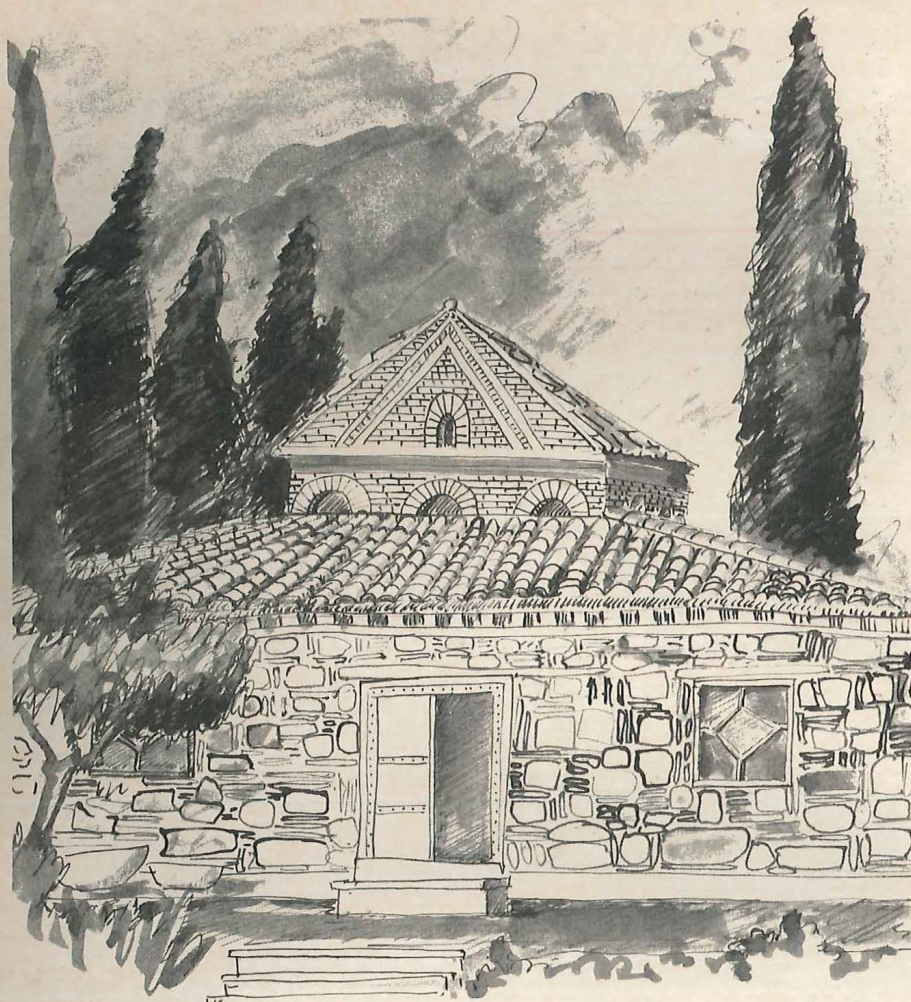
dangerously short and white sneakers with no socks is not a refugee from the Wimbledon finals but a fine specimen of young French manhood. He usually carries a sixteen millimetre movie camera with the object of doing a documentary on Meteora for French television or perhaps scoring a coup by beating the ban on females and smuggling his rather flat-chested wife onto Mount Athos.

Scandinavians never come to Athens unless they are in the business of selling automobiles or earth-moving equipment. They fly directly to Rhodes, and return directly whence they came, with the regularity of migratory birds. One explanation for this single-minded devotion to the largest of the Dodecanese islands may be the fact that all the street signs there are accurate and the Street of the Knights is marked as the Street of the Knights and not as 25th of March or 28th of October Street.

As far as Japanese tourists are concerned, how you can explain to them that "El. Venizelou" is really "Panepistimiou", I do not know. You will have no trouble recognizing them, of course. All you have to do is look at the airline bag slung over their shoulders which says "Japan Air Lines". But whatever language you speak to them in and whatever you say to them, they will always nod politely, and say "Ah, so" and make you feel they have understood you perfectly. When you see them heading up Lycabettus Hill looking for the Acropolis, it will be too late for you to do anything about it, but that's the way it goes. You win some, you lose some.

Finally, if you are deficient in the Iberian languages, one way you can overcome this disadvantage with Spanish, Portuguese, or Latin American tourists is by speaking very rapidly in Greek. It sounds practically the same as Spanish or Portuguese and if you wave your hands about a little more vigorously than usual at the same time, you may be able to get something across. If they still look puzzled after the first performance, you can repeat it several times, throwing in an "Olé" or an "Arriba!" for good measure. And if that doesn't work, then the least you can do is get your car out of the parking lot and give them a lift to wherever they want to go.

—ALEC KITROEFF



LETTER FROM ABROAD

SPRING 1978 finds America in one of those periods rare in recent years. The country confronts no dramatic crises, only a tangle of permanent problems, many of them variations on the theme of the rising cost of living. It is the lesson that Theseus learned long ago: it is one thing to kill the Minotaur, and quite another to find one's way out of the labyrinth. America is looking for the thread that will lead to the sunlight.

Notice that the subject is America, not New York City. That the two are confused by many non-Americans is a truism. Just as Manhattan, that tiny island with less than one-quarter of the city's population, has come to stand for New York City, so New York City itself has all too often come to stand for the whole of America.

If any proof were needed that there is more to America than New York City, one need only look at the many New Yorkers who in recent years have left to live elsewhere. It is easily overlooked,

but at a time when many of the major cities of the world have been increasing in population—Tokyo, Shanghai, Sao Paulo, Moscow, Athens—New York City has been declining, and not only in relative terms but in absolute numbers. New York City's population peaked around 1950 at about 7,900,000. In 1978 it is down to about 7,400,000. This net loss in population has occurred, furthermore, while hundreds of thousands of people have been moving into New York City. In the last thirty to forty years, for instance, many thousands of Puerto Ricans came into New York from their island as have many Black Americans from the Southern states. In addition, there have been sizeable immigrant groups settling in—Greek, Chinese, Israeli and others.

Who then is leaving? Some of those who are moving out are from the same groups moving in—in some instances, the very same individuals. During the economic hard times of the past few years, many Puerto Ricans and Blacks

returned home: if one had to sit around unemployed, it was better to be among relatives and friends. (The same motive, in effect, that led many of Western Europe's "guest workers" to return to Italy, Turkey, and elsewhere.)

The main exodus, however, has been that of the middle class (which is not necessarily a euphemism for "white people": Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Orientals all tend to move out when they reach the middle class). New York has always served as a staging area for immigrants, a place to get a foot up the socio-economic ladder and then to climb up and out to where they can buy their own homes and get a bit of space and air to raise their families. The current sense of urgency, of course, is the result of specific issues—the crime, the school problems, the general deterioration of the fabric of life.

Where do these people go? Many, perhaps most, move to the environs within commuting distance and continue to work in the city. They move a few miles east, into the suburbs on Long Island; a few miles west, across the Hudson River to New Jersey; a few miles north into Westchester County or Connecticut. Even when these communities are more than commuter suburbs, many of them are really economically dependent on New York City's energies. In that sense, "Greater New York" has kept pace with the other large cities of the world.

Many, however, do leave the metropolitan area altogether. A great number follow other Americans to the major growth regions—California; the Southwest (Houston, Texas, or Phoenix, Arizona); Denver, Colorado; Florida; or other places offering a new "life style". Still others go off to small cities and large towns—the America that has become a bit dim in the imagination of foreigners precisely because it is a way of life fading in their own countries.

These small cities and large towns are found all across the country. They may range in population from fifteen thousand to over one hundred thousand. What distinguishes them is their relatively low-keyed, somewhat dated flavour, and a way of life that seems to belong to a quieter, simpler era. Foreigners may know it from popular American films of the past—or think of it as the America of Walt Disney. Urban America may think of it as the country depicted by Norman Rockwell.

This America should not be confused with rural America, nor with small-town America, which have their own flavours and are somewhat cut off

from the larger world. The small cities and large towns do have an awareness of the world's issues and crises even if it is filtered through a more personal perspective. In contrast to the larger cities, it is an America where laundry is still hung out to dry instead of being placed in a machine.

In many respects it is not unlike the world portrayed by Pandelis Prevelakis in *The Tale of a Town*, that lovely portrait of life in Rethymnon, Crete, in the first decades of this century. This raises another crucial point. Just as Rethymnon today has changed from Prevelakis's youth, so America's small cities have changed. They may not have kept pace with the other, more expansive parts of the country, but they have not stood still. However similar they may appear from a distance, examined close up they resolve into quite different locales.

There is the "factory town", for instance, or the "market town". These are worldwide types. But there is also another special variety of small city in America, one that is in some ways a distinctive phenomenon: the college town. This should not be confused with the university town which is also a worldwide phenomenon. The great numbers of small, private colleges create towns of a quite different ambience.

Most of these institutions are "liberal arts" colleges—emphasizing the humanities, the arts, the social and political sciences, and the pure sciences. They admit students at the age of seventeen or eighteen, after graduation from the American high school, and turn them out four years later, when many proceed to graduate schools or to law, medicine, business and other specializations. The reason there are so many of these private colleges scattered through the small cities and large towns has much to do with the history of America. In a pluralistic society, everyone wanted to educate the young according to individually tailored procedures and goals. In particular, many of these colleges began as church-sponsored institutions, but most have dropped any religious affiliation and appeal to students of any (or no) faith.

They are supported primarily by fees and endowments—money bequeathed by the wealthy or by devoted alumnae. This financial independence enables them to maintain their individualized images, and their own standards and definitions in the face of a more homogenized culture. To this extent they feel they embody a more traditional America—and many do boast of

some fine old buildings, by the way.

Among the traditions was that one "went away" to college: some place removed from other distractions (including sex: many of the colleges were originally all male or all female, although this has largely changed in recent years). So it is that many of these private colleges exist in small cities and large towns, and their one thousand to four thousand students, plus faculty and administration, which would make little impact on a large city, tend to sound the dominant note in their communities.

One of the ways these colleges make their presence felt is that they bring in outside money. In the case of the older colleges, they have been bringing in money for so long that the entire town now exudes prosperity—fine homes, well-maintained streets, distinguished buildings.

College towns also tend to have more "class" than their counterparts without colleges, class in more than one sense of the word. In the social sense, a college introduces at least a couple of socio-economic layers, not just the obvious ones of top administration and faculty. Many students at such colleges come from backgrounds not to be found in such small cities, and although the old "town versus gown" conflict is largely gone, some tension remains. And class in the sense of style, chic, sophistication, whether in the clothes worn, the boutiques and restaurants supported, or the vehicles driven.

Another element that a college brings to these small cities is intellectual and artistic ferment. American colleges today are far more than the conventional ivory towers full of libraries, lecture halls, and formal academic facilities. They generate incredible amounts of extra-curricular activities—theatrical and musical productions, lectures and meetings on every possible issue, clubs, manifestos, publications.

American college towns, then, if not typical of all America, are a fair representative of one America. Certainly they are in the middle of the labyrinth as large cities seem to be. And many Americans would say a college town, if not flying dangerously "out of it" with Icarus, is at least smugly ethereal.

—DAEDALUS

Daedalus's Letter from Abroad: New York, New York has appeared regularly in *The Athenian* since 1975. His "Letters" will henceforth emanate from other areas of America.

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PASSAGE TO SYRIA

“WE LOVE it. After all, we are getting a free cruise,” said Rene Geiser from St. Gallen, Switzerland, posing for a snapshot in front of his trailer-truck. He had just arrived in Volos and parked his thirty-six-ton vehicle in a holding area in the city’s port, ready to board the Swedish ferryboat *Scandinavia* and begin the forty-hour voyage to Tartus, Syria on the following morning.

Geiser’s trip had begun in Belgium, four days earlier. There his truck had been loaded with construction materials destined for Tabuk in Saudi Arabia. When I suggested facetiously that to have made the trip in four days he must have travelled at a leisurely pace, he laughingly replied: “Well, I am not driving a Volkswagen,” pointing to my car which looked like a toy next to his immense rig parked alongside those of his colleagues. They were gaily photographing each other, happy as boys, standing in front of their trailer trucks. Axel Grimm, from Laufenburg, Germany, was transporting Swiss CIBA chemicals and laboratory equipment from England to Riyadh, and Richard Jefferts, an Englishman, was making his maiden voyage to the Middle East. He

was carrying spare parts for cast turbine transformers to Riyadh. Normally his route is between Switzerland, where his firm has its headquarters, and England—where he and his Swiss wife and children settled after the drop in value of the pound. The other two drivers were veterans of the Western Europe to Middle East run.

The ferryboats which ply between Volos and Tartus are not only popular with the drivers of the transcontinental truck lines. Begun last August by Nordo of Malmö, Sweden, the line now has two boats making the trip on alternate days: the *Falster* and the *Scandinavia*, which was added in January 1978. (There is also a service between Thessaloniki and Lattakia, Syria.) Passenger accommodation is limited to eighty-eight on the *Falster* and forty-four on the *Scandinavia*, but both boats can carry seventy trucks in their huge, cavernous holds.

Nordo is a Swedish company specializing in what is known in the transporters’ jargon as “roll-on, roll-off” service: the transportation of goods which have been loaded onto vehicles. The Volos-Tartus run has been so successful that Nordo has placed an

order for two larger ferryboats, with a capacity of one hundred and fifty trucks each, to be added to the run by the middle of 1979.

The agreement establishing the ferryboat link between Greece and Syria was signed by the Greek and Syrian governments in January, 1977. Since then, several attempts have been made to establish other regular services but not all have been as successful as the Volos-Tartus run. The port of Piraeus was excluded because it was considered far too congested to allow for speedy handling. To a lesser degree, this proved to be the case with Thessaloniki. Fifteen to twenty day delays in these major ports are not uncommon.

Volos, by contrast, has proven to be a better solution, and the area allows for expansion of facilities. During August of last year, when the service was introduced, a modest twenty-five trucks and forty-four passengers used the ferryboat service. In February, a total of four hundred and fifty-one trucks and four hundred and eighty-five passengers left from Volos; five hundred and forty-six trucks and four hundred and fifty passengers disembarked from Syria. Volos, which has traditionally had

close industrial and commercial links with Europe, offers a central location and easy approach.

Nick Bembo, the founder and chairman of Argo, the Swedish firm's Volos-based, Greek-run agency, was born in Volos but lived for twenty-five years in Antwerp. His decision a year ago to move his headquarters from Belgium to Greece was influenced by Volos' growth potential and, no doubt, spurred by a touch of nostalgia for his native town. Located in modern offices in the centre of town, the firm prides itself on being able to unload and load a boat within four hours. "Volos is the only port in Greece which offers this kind of door-to-door service," explains Captain Stilianos S. Hadjistamatiou, a former sea captain and one of the company's three partners.

Maritime services today are highly specialized, Nick Bembo says, explaining why a Swedish firm was chosen. The Italians are considered tops in passenger boats, the Greeks in tramp freighters, Belgium, Holland, and Germany lead in regular freight lines, and the Scandinavians in ferryboat services. Nordo has specialized in "roll-on, roll-off" service, and the *Scandinavia* had previously run a regular truck-ferry service between the Continent and Nigeria. "First it was American military hardware we transported, then development aid," explained Captain Gustaf Granborg who has been at sea since 1948 and looks every inch the prototype of a sea captain complete with beard (albeit a goatee), gleaming white uniform, and a slight bulge around the middle, attesting to the good Scandinavian food served on board. He commands a crew of eighteen: four engineers, one radio operator, three deck officers, all Scandinavians, and the deck and engine crew members, who are all Portuguese from the Cape Verde Islands. "They are very good seamen," their captain observes.

His experiences with the ship's passengers have been good. "Truck drivers are a little bit like sailors," he said over a cup of coffee in the salon. "They enjoy the good food, the rest, and sleep on the voyage, and they like to get drunk occasionally, too." Many of the drivers, having made the run repeatedly, know each other. "There is one French driver who comes through every three weeks, accompanied by his wife," he said. Normally the drivers are expected to present themselves six hours before departure, and check in with Captain Sokos of Argo. They are presented with documents just before driving their trucks onto the ferry-



Captain Gustaf Granborg

boat—backwards, which is no small feat considering the size of their vehicles.

Of the two Syrian ports, Lattakia and Tartus at the ends of the run, Tartus is preferred because of its greater depth, superior docks, and more modern unloading facilities. Plans for the Volos side are quite ambitious. Since the eight months of service have proven to be so successful, an expansion in two fields is being contemplated, both relatively new concepts in Greece. The first is "groupage". Those cargoes too small to complete a truck-load can be collected from all over Europe in a warehouse in Volos and later combined with other shipments for the trip. (It is estimated

that there would be enough "assorted goods" shipments to load fifteen trucks for each departure.) "This is a service very much lacking," explained Stathis S. Kapourniotis, the third Volos-born partner of Argos who has also moved from Antwerp back to Greece. "Forwarders in Europe are sometimes at a loss to know how to send smaller quantities of goods to some place in the Middle East." By grouping these shipments in a warehouse, the port will be kept free.

The second projected area of expansion is that of container loading. By adapting methods used in major world ports with facilities for handling containerized shipments, stevedoring equipment and facilities so far unknown in other Greek ports would be introduced in Volos.

Both the drivers and owners of the forwarding companies, if for different reasons, are of one opinion about the service: it is a vast improvement over the traditional land route through Bulgaria and Turkey. "We like the rest we get on the ship, but that is not why our bosses like the new service," said Theo Enszele, who had just parked his cargo of television spare parts worth three-quarters of a million dollars and destined for Damascus. Freights worth two or three times that amount are not uncommon. "They love it because it is cheaper."

The new sea-link shortens the round trip from Western Europe to the Middle East from an average of twenty-four



Passenger service is limited to forty-four but the Scandinavia's cavernous hold can accommodate seventy trucks.

days to an average of eighteen. The cost of transporting, for example, a truck carrying two rolls of underground cable for Saudi Arabia runs to approximately ten thousand dollars. "Savings in time and distance become very important," I am told. "The wear and tear on tires alone, estimated at three drachmas per kilometre, adds up to a substantial amount on a trip from Belgium to Riyadh."

When René Geiser drove his thirty-six-ton truck carrying Belgian-made construction material through France and Italy (although driving for a Swiss company, he had to circumnavigate Switzerland, which imposes a weight limit of twenty-eight tons versus the international limit of thirty-eight tons), and through Yugoslavia into Greece, he paid ten dollars to enter Greece. To enter Bulgaria he would have had to pay one hundred and seventy-five dollars for a visa.

The transit through Turkey costs between six and seven hundred dollars in tolls for each twenty tons. The return trip, with empty truck, would have involved an additional one hundred and fifty dollars if he were returning from Syria, or one hundred and eighty dollars if he were returning from Iran. To enter Turkey both coming and going he would have been required to exchange a minimum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars into Turkish pounds. Two or three day delays at the border are not unusual. In addition, there are the risks. "If one has an accident in Turkey, for instance, it costs easily fifteen thousand dollars to be released, even if the accident was caused by the other — frequently uninsured—driver," says Jakob Maier, another veteran of the Middle East route. He had brought along for the trip his nine-year-old son, Mathias, who was on Easter vacation.

The ferryboat expenses, however, are substantial. The price of one hundred dollars per metre length for a round trip (carrying a cargo on the way over, but empty on the return), covers the driver. Co-drivers pay fifty-five dollars for the round trip. The cost for private cars (few have taken advantage of the service so far) is two hundred dollars one way plus one hundred and fifteen dollars per passenger. Passengers without cars are only accepted if accommodations are available. These are mostly backpackers and some of them become "co-drivers" for the trip (at fifty-five dollars versus one hundred and fifteen).

Eighty per cent of the traffic is destined for Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States; the rest goes to Jordan and Syria.

Further expansion is foreseen when Syria's currently strained relations with Iran and Iraq are improved. Trucks with destinations in Iraq and Iran currently use the land route via Turkey.

Of the Eastern European countries, only Hungary thus far has made use of the new sea link, says Captain Hadjis-tamatiou of Argo. The interest is there, however, and delegations from Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria recently visited Volos, and a breakthrough there is expected in the near future.

The majority of the drivers make the trips alone, since co-drivers are expensive, but the notion that the long haul must be lonely is quickly dispelled: "It's just a question of getting used to it. You have your tape deck and you sing along and yodel to your heart's content without bothering anyone," says Jakob Maier, whose young son finds this very amusing.

The Volos agency has on its staff two young men who are proficient in English, French, Greek, and German, with a smattering of Spanish (although there are few Spanish drivers), and act as liaison between drivers and the deck officer in charge. In addition, they perform the functions of a Man Friday around the office and the dock, locating anything from repair shops to barbers, from restaurants to sleeping accommodations.

The International Union of Railroad Networks has just submitted through the Organization of Greek Railways (OSE) a proposal to the Greek authorities for a railroad-ferry link between Volos and Lattakia. This would service the entire European railroad system and take on even greater importance when the line is extended to Damascus, Amman, and Saudi Arabia. The rail link foresees a terminal in Nice. This would avoid the overland passage through Istanbul, considered a time-consuming bottleneck on the way to the Near East. Again Volos was given preference over Piraeus and Thessaloniki in this new proposal because of congested harbours or the absence of space for railroad-handling facilities. The study anticipates a volume of about 1,200,000 tons annually, with two ninety-railroad-car capacity ferryboats shuttling back and forth continuously. This would absorb eighty per cent of the rail traffic now passing through the Bosphorus. It is estimated that construction of the terminals will take three years, at a cost of fifty million dollars. The railroad link is expected to be of considerable benefit to the Greek railway system.

The effects of the road-sea link are already apparent in Volos. A restaurant on the harbour caters for the drivers and advertises itself, in several languages, as the official TIR stop, "Transport International Routière", a sort of umbrella organization for international forwarders. The drivers also spend money in Volos, although not always voluntarily. "This morning, for instance," recounts Enszele, "we had a breakdown in the transmission system and urgently needed repairs. Well, a Volos company got the five hundred dollar job. Of course, we eat here, and occasionally sleep overnight. And we shop." His friend and colleague, Jakob Maier, whose cargo on this trip was destined for a factory in Volos, had an unexpected three-day layover because of a local holiday.

Where do the drivers prefer to travel to? Several mention Saudi Arabia. Although it is eighteen hundred kilometres from the Syrian border to Riyadh (where they unload and frequently leave in a matter of hours), it is eighteen hundred kilometres of open road, with a village every three hundred kilometres. "I can go as fast as the truck will drive," says one. Another reason for their preference is their feeling of security. "In Saudi Arabia the people are still as honest as children," one driver says. "When I feel tired and hot, I just pull over, open the doors of the cabin, and sleep for a few hours, with all the papers and money on the seat next to me. If it is night, in the morning I am likely to find some children sitting by the door, their father having sent them to watch out for me." With a cargo worth a million dollars or more, this feeling of security assumes a particular significance. (The drivers express their misgivings about the influence such international traffic will have on the inhabitants of the Arabian peninsula.) Fines for carrying liquor into Saudi Arabia are exorbitant, of course: two hundred and fifty dollars for a bottle of whiskey, fifty dollars for a bottle of beer. "But then the drivers arrive, loaded with money, and the poor fellow at the border may earn twenty dollars a month. How long will he resist overlooking the violation in exchange for a little financial help?"

Despite the growth of Volos as a shipping and industrial centre, the air connection between Athens and Volos was, ironically, deemed "unprofitable" and cancelled more than a year ago. Thus, one can only reach Volos by train, bus, car or, of course, truck.

—MARGOT GRANITSAS



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SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

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, Diikitirion, Thessaloniki | (031)260-659 |

EOT (National Tourist Organization)

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

U.N. REPRESENTATIVES

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

EMBASSIES

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 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 Etaireias 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, Vas. Konstantinou 7 | 739-701 |
| New Zealand, Vass. Sofias 29 | 727-514 |
| Norway, Vas. Constantinou 7 | 746-173 |
| Pakistan, Vass. Sofias 82 | 777-9064 |
| Pakistan, Loukianou 6 | 790-214 |
| Poland, Chrissanthemon 22 | 671-6917 |
| Portugal, Loukianou 19 | 790-096 |
| Rumania, Ravine 14-16 | 714-468 |
| Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71 | 671-6911 |
| South Africa, Vass. Sofias 69 | 729-050 |
| Spain, Vass. Sofias 29 | 714-885 |
| Sudan (Consulate), Rigilis 6 | 717-298 |
| Sweden, Vas. Constandinou 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, Sp

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 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, Patroou 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 through 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 10 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 Tamlon 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 |
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| Domestic | 155 |
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| *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)

| | |
|--|----------|
| Algemeine 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 Glyns 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 |
| Istituto Italiano, Patission 47 | 522-9294 |
| Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8 | 325-2823 |
| Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14 | 361-1042 |
| Parnassos Hall, Karitsi Sq. 8 | 323-8745 |
| Professional Artists Chamber, Mitropoleos 38 | 323-1230 |
| Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46 | 363-9872 |
| YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28 | 362-6970 |
| YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11 | 362-4291 |

ORGANIZER

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

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For questions or problems of any kind.
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EMERGENCIES

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 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 |
|-------------|----------|

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 Pshihiko, 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, Ellinoroson (Ambelokipi)

FRIDAY

Agia Paraskevi, Ano Kypseli, Faliron (Ag. Barbara), Kalithea, Kolonaki, Neo Faliron, Pal. Pshihiko, Ilissia

SATURDAY

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

CHURCHES & SYNAGOGUES

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest

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

Other denominations:

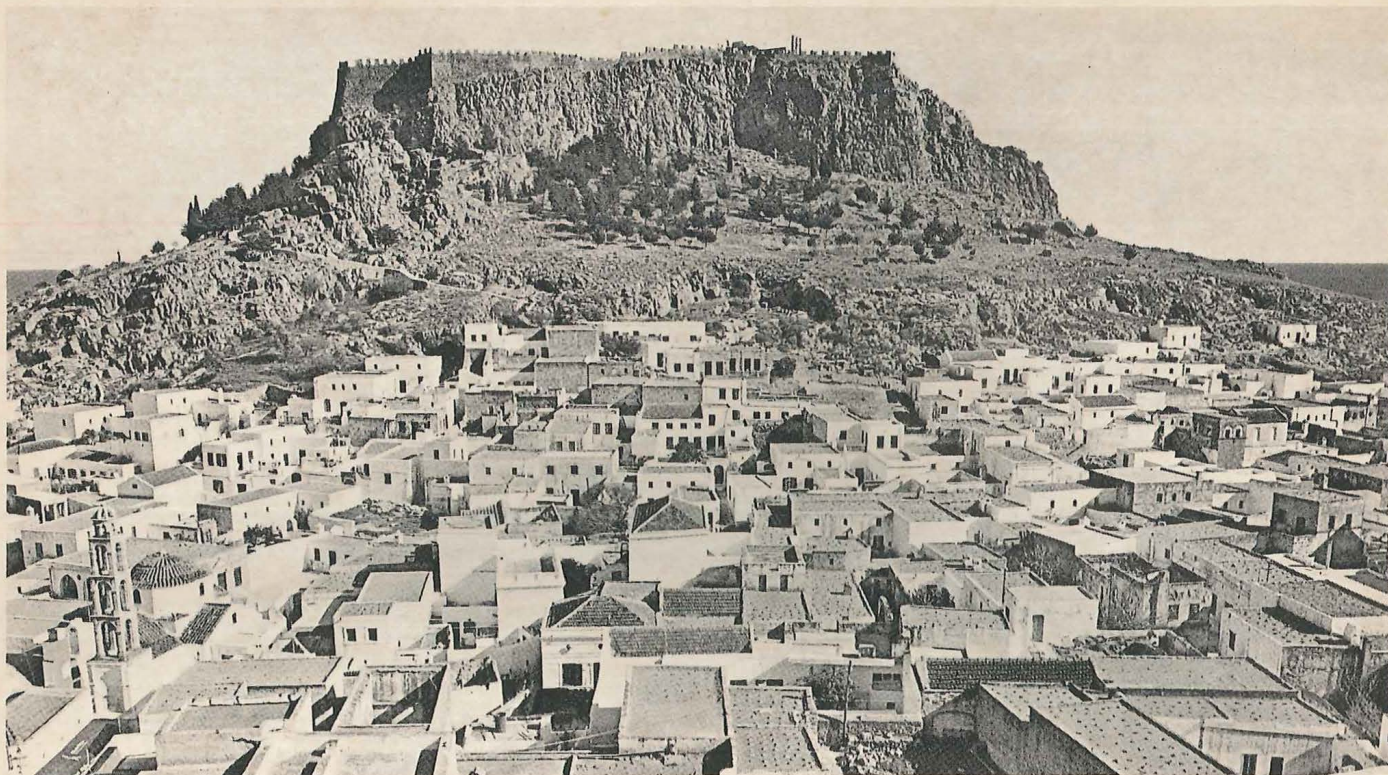
| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Ayios Grigorios (Armenian) | |
| Kriezi 10 | 325-2149 |

Crossroads International Christian Centre

| | |
|---|----------|
| Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi | 808-0491 |
| 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 |
| Roman Catholic Chapel | |
| Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia | 801-2526 |
| 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 |



LINDOS

THE village of Lindos was still a quiet, primitive place when we first encountered it eighteen years ago. We were immediately won, even though our initial impression of it was all wrong. Seen from the heights of the approach, Lindos was undoubtedly beautiful, but on the "picturesque" side. There were all those white houses that lay scattered under the commanding Acropolis like a handful of confetti. Then there was the

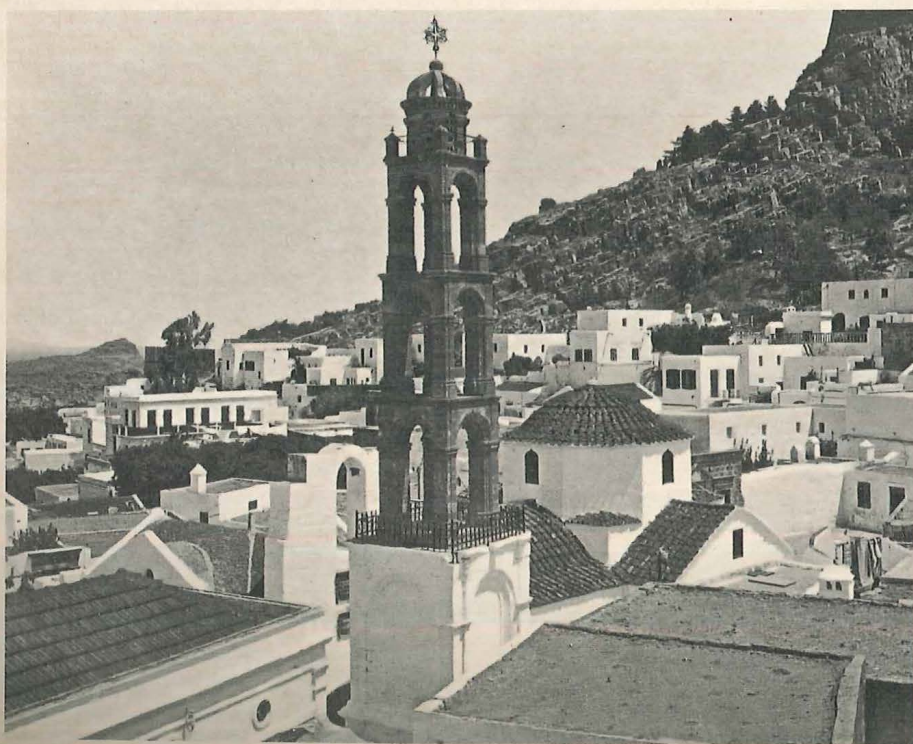
bay of Lindos, blue as a butterfly's wings, sitting in the sunlight beneath the village, enclosed by horns of rock, two islands guarding its entrance. The air was fragrant with the scent of wild herbs, fishing boats lay bobbing at anchor, and kestrels surged across the sky. It all seemed to have been put together for a postcard.

But when we entered Lindos we quickly learned that it had a more

practical, down-to-earth side. In looking for a house to rent we met a German artist who was living there. The first thing he said was, "Of course I'll help you find a house. But remember, you must not spoil things for the rest of us. Don't pay more than ten dollars a month rent."

After settling in, it didn't take us long to learn that Lindos had not been built for picturesque effect. Basically, Lindos was conceived as a fortress-town. Even as recently as a hundred years ago the Aegean was by no means free from pirates; the last pirate raid on Lindos took place in 1875. Thus the labyrinthian streets, the enclosed houses, the high walls and tower bedrooms all served a very real purpose — as defense against marauders.

The impact of earthquakes on Lindos must also be taken into account. Most of the medieval houses postdate the great earthquake of 1481. Consequently much of the town has been deliberately designed to withstand another quake. Streets and houses follow the natural contours of the ground. The houses are packed together, but for a reason. By staggering the floor levels of two back-to-back houses and using common walls between the main rooms to form terraces, a strongly earthquake resistant construction has been achieved. So cleverly has this engineering feat been accom-



lished that no one courtyard over looks that of another house. Not only safety but privacy is thus maintained, and with an eye for beauty and harmony.

There are other reasons why Lindos remained virtually untouched over the years. Because of a sharp decline in prosperity in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, there was no money for rebuilding or "improvements". Then came the Italians, who occupied the island of Rhodes in 1912 and later turned it into a military and supply base to buttress their dreams of establishing an Italian hegemony over Asia Minor. The road they built from the city of Rhodes, thirty-three miles away, terminated in the village square, and so all vehicular traffic was kept out of the interior. The island was returned to Greece in 1948.

When we first arrived Lindos was still extremely poor. Only a handful of the town's six hundred inhabitants managed to scratch out a subsistence fishing or farming. The rest did odd jobs and existed mostly on checks from relatives who had emigrated to various corners of the world. Tourism, however, was in an incipient stage and no doubt the next years would have seen the first high-rise hotels and "apartels" going up, the same concrete carbuncles that lie like an abomination on so much of the Mediterranean seacoast. Lindos was spared that tragedy. The entire village and the surrounding area was declared a national monument, and the Archaeological Service was given responsibility for preserving its character.

Living in an undeveloped village had its disadvantages, of course. We had to haul all our drinking water from the square. There was only one refrigerator in town and meat was available only once a week, on Sunday, when the butcher killed an overaged goat. We soon became accustomed to the inconveniences and found ourselves enjoying life as never before. Is there anything better than sitting in a sun-drenched courtyard under a vine-covered trellis with bunches of purple and green grapes, and making a lunch of fresh-baked bread, fresh eggs, yogurt, tomatoes, onions, lettuce, with a delicious and inexpensive local white wine?

Our first years in Lindos were years of discovery. We lived in a house with no electricity and hardly any furniture, just a few tables and chairs, a seaman's chest, an odd piece of cutlery or two, but we didn't mind. Our skin became deeply tanned and our hair coarse with salt and very bleached. We began to learn Greek and to discover the rhythm and subtleties of the village life.

In those days life was a lot slower and more amiable than it is today. We all worked hard, but I spent many an afternoon skindiving and spearfishing with friends, hiking to a different spot each day. (It proved a painless way of exploring the historical landscape around Lindos). There are few days, even in winter, when the sun does not dominate the landscape of Lindos, constantly changing the colour and texture of the houses, rocks and water. The pelagic depths of the sea act like stained glass on the shafts of light which penetrate its depths, breaking them up into gently shimmering spangles of gold. On these days the sea becomes transformed, turned into a cathedral, a holy place of silence and awe and luminescence. Sometimes it seems almost a blasphemy to be hunting for octopus and grouper down there.

Over the years a trickle of foreigners, mostly writers, painters and other creative people, came to Lindos to join those already there, giving the village a flavour that falls somewhere between Nikos Kazantzakis and Ken Kesey.

And then, quite suddenly and in great waves, especially in the summer, came the tourists, and Lindos, after years of lying in a torpor of heat and idleness, was swept practically overnight into the jet age. Nearly everyone who visits Rhodes makes the hour-and-a-half bus trip to Lindos, the island's official beauty-spot, to climb the Acropolis, walk the winding streets, eat, shop and perhaps enjoy its pretty crescent beach. Some decide to stay awhile, renting rooms in private homes, the only accommodations available.

The visitors leave a lot of money in their wake, and the money has done wonders to the standard of living in the village. Practically every house now has running water and electricity. All the public services have been improved — postal, banking, rubbish collection and telephone. New tavernas and restaurants have opened. Many Lindians have learned to speak English, Swedish, and German, and they can now afford to send their children to the university and technical colleges in Athens.

Tourism has brought more than just material benefits. No longer do the men of Lindos need to emigrate to Africa, America, and Australia to find employment. The flow has been reversed and many expatriates are returning home to work or start small businesses. Prosperity has also prevented the local folk arts from dying out.

But accompanying all this has been an upward spiralling of costs. Eighteen years ago in Lindos one could buy a

house for as little as six thousand dollars. Today the title to a house which is little more than a pile of old rocks might cost thirty thousand dollars and double that to restore it. Things are further complicated by the fact that no foreigner is permitted to own property in the Dodecanese; he must make the purchase through a proxy Greek owner.

Still, the houses continue to be snapped up, which creates a problem for local families: having sold property to the foreigners at outrageous prices, the Lindian now finds he must bid at the same level when it comes time to find a house for his daughter's dowry. In Lindos a girl's dowry still forms the basis of the marriage contract, and a key factor in the dowry is a house. The number of Lindian men prepared to marry a girl without one is negligible, although the title to the house remains in the wife's name, even after marriage. Ownership of most private property in Greece descends matriarchally.

Moreover, even those families who have provided their daughters with an ample *prika* (dowry) are finding it hard to marry girls off. As ex-Mayor Stephanos Pallas reminded me recently, there hasn't been a wedding in Lindos in two years.

"It's because of the foreign girls," he said. "The village boys have become so accustomed to enjoying their favours, that they won't have anything to do with the Greek girls. It's getting to be a serious problem. We have families with two or three eligible daughters on their hands, girls who are spoiling on the vine."

Life in Lindos is certainly becoming more and more complicated these days. The familiar old ways have begun to lose their authority; they are no longer able to fulfill the religious, moral, intellectual and social demands of the contemporary generation. People's roots are being torn up, their loyalties confused, their identities challenged. There is a real danger that Lindos may be destroyed in the process of becoming a popular retreat.

The question is, can the village still retain its unique beauty and character in the face of these pressures? Is the local culture strong enough to resist the indefatigable tide of foreign visitors and owners? There can be no absolute answers at this time, but history informs us that Rhodes has been through this many times before and the local culture is a deceptively tenacious one. If Sultan Suleiman or Mussolini couldn't kill it, then, one hopes, neither will the package tours of our time.

—WILLARD MANUS



Diamantopoulos conducting.

music

The State Orchestra Plays Again

AN APPARENT reconciliation has occurred between musicians of the Athens State Orchestra and their general director, Manos Hadjidakis. Although not all the issues that led to the protracted strike are completely resolved, at least the Orchestra is playing again, and it was a pleasure indeed to fight the crowds once more in the elevator at the Rex Theatre for a regular Monday evening concert late in April. (The Orchestra is scheduled to make several appearances during the summer at the Herodes Atticus.)

Since it was Holy Week, maestro Diamantis Diamantopoulos had scheduled a program of sombre and religious themes appropriate to the climactic days of the Orthodox liturgical year. The concert began with Brahms's moving "Tragic Overture", and a rarely performed Prelude, Chorale, and five-part Fugue on a theme by Bach by the eminent Greek composer, Marios Varvoglis (1885-1967), under whom Diamantopoulos studied at the Athens Conservatory. The Orchestra, assisted by Fofi Sarantopoulou, a lyric soprano of the National Opera, continued with an excellent reading of Mozart's motet *Exultate Jubilate* which concludes with the well-known "Alleluia" and its

dramatic "high C" climax. Miss Sarantopoulou's pleasing voice is certainly well-suited to the scope and range of Mozart's writing, but her habit of breathing before the resolution of virtually every final cadence was very much out of keeping with accepted rules of baroque style.

The evening concluded with Felix Mendelssohn's grandiose *Reformation* Symphony, the final movement of which develops out of the famous Martin Luther chorale, "Ein feste Burg", the hymn which served as the martial anthem of the great sixteenth-century religious movement that split Western Christianity. Here the Orchestra was at its very best, and Diamantopoulos, conducting as always from memory and firmly in control of his forces, brought the audience to its feet with the stirring finale statement of Luther's theme.

The British Council, in a follow-up to its excellent concerts by the Clerkes of Oxenford at the end of March, presented the Music Group of London in April. An ensemble of instrumental soloists of the highest professional calibre, which centres around pianist David Parkhouse and cellist Eileen Croxford who first began playing together professionally in the early 1960s, the Music Group of London

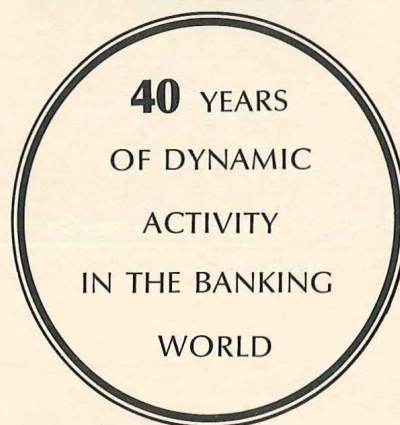
appeared in its second Council-sponsored tour to Greece as a quartet with the addition of Ralph Holmes, violin, and Keith Puddy, clarinet. Although works by Brahms, Beethoven, and the contemporary Welsh composer Alun Hoddinott were in every way musically satisfying and well performed, the high point of the evening was the complete presentation of Olivier Messiaen's "Quator pour le Fin du Temps" which utilized all four instruments and their artists to the fullest of their range and ability. Written in 1942 when the French composer, who celebrates his seventieth birthday this year, was confined to a German prisoner-of-war camp, it was first performed by similarly detained artists before an audience of 25,000. The work has a majesty and yet intimate appeal that moves listeners as much today as it must have during its first performance. Messiaen's music is difficult to listen to as its highly personalized style and mystical bent result in an intense introspective quality that demands total concentration and involvement on the part of both performer and listener. This was not easy at the Council auditorium what with extraneous noises from the traffic outside and gabbling students dismissed at untimely intervals from language classes upstairs, but both performers and listeners persevered and were well-rewarded by a brilliant performance.

In keeping with its policy of arranging concerts by its visiting artists at local schools (the Clerkes of Oxenford sang at Athens College), the Council arranged for appearances by the Music Group of London at St. Catherine's British Embassy School and the Hellenic International School in Kifissia. The Group clearly enjoys this kind of concert and its high standards of professionalism coupled with an ease of presentation was not lost on the student listeners, who responded with enthusiasm and intelligent questions. Few children in the United States or Europe have the chance to view a genuine Stradivarius in performance, and that played by Mr. Holmes (on loan from the British Royal Academy) gave students here an opportunity to appreciate music and music history at a level rarely afforded young audiences anywhere. In Greece, where serious music seldom receives its due in the curricula of either the state or foreign schools, such performances are all the more valuable and certainly among the finest features of the British Council's cultural mission.

—ROBERT BRENTON BETTS

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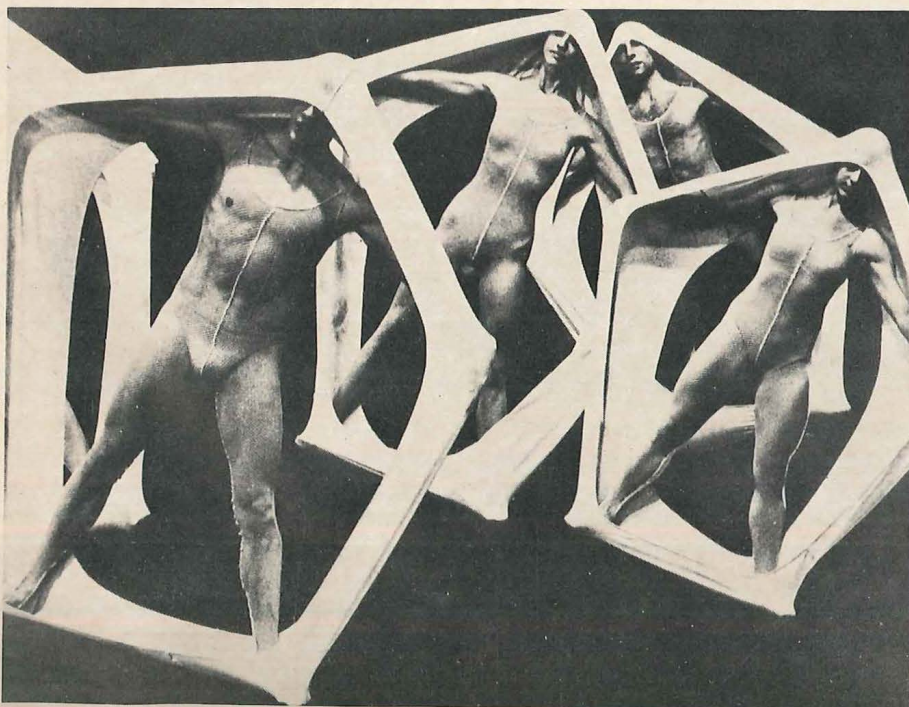
A nationwide presence

dance

PRE-FESTIVAL FEASTS



The Dutch National Ballet Company



The Alwin Nikolais Dance Theatre

THERE will be a number of ballet fireworks preceding the Athens Festival (which will, however, see the return of the Royal Ballet and Maurice Bejart's Ballets of the Twentieth Century in August). Two exceptionally exciting dance companies will appear at the end of this month, the Dutch National Ballet Company at the Herodes Atticus from June 20 through June 25, and the Alwin Nikolais Dance Theatre at the Lykavitos Theatre on June 25, 26, and 30. Both companies are pioneers of modern dance within a classical framework (despite an avant garde reputation, Nikolais considers himself classical), and both offer a feast of outstanding visual beauty.

The Dutch National Ballet (Het Nationale Ballet) is a relatively young company, founded in 1961 with the fusion of the Amsterdam Ballet and the Nederlands Ballet. Nevertheless, it has won a wide international following and attracted such guest dancers as Fonteyn, Nureyev, and Bolshoi stars.

There are eighty dancers in the full company and three brilliant choreographers including the artistic director of the last ten years, Rudi van Dantzig. In addition to works by these choreographers, the company performs many works from the classical repertoire. Full classical ballets are usually only for home consumption but Athens will see two highlights of romantic 'ballet, the Black Swan Pas de Deux from *Swan Lake* with the traditional Petipa choreography, and the Balcony Scene from *Romeo and Juliet* with the highly acclaimed van Dantzig version. Other well-known works to be seen here are two Balanchine ballets, works that fit the style of the company particularly well. The first is *Serenade*, an exquisite abstract piece formed around Tchaikovsky's *Serenade in C Major for String Orchestra*. The second ballet, *Capriccio*, is one of the many works (twenty-six in all) that arose from the Stravinsky-Balanchine collaboration.

The other ballets to be performed here are by the company's choreographers and they display the originality and intensity of style which is their trademark. Rudi van Dantzig is best known for his concern with the fundamental conflict of the individual, man's struggle for innocence, for life, for purity. His most famous work is

Monument for a Dead Boy which epitomizes this concern. His works are always symbolic, the moods deriving from the music which often forms the title of the dance as in *Four Last Songs* to the music of Richard Strauss, a many-layered work of subtle changes.

It is Hans van Manen who has given the Het Nationale its reputation, after the Nederlands Dans Theatre, for sensuous, erotic dances. His dances explore different facets of human relationships. Not being a symbolic choreographer, he is averse to dramatic story-telling, preferring to use movement itself in abstract form to create emotions. His particular dance idiom, incorporating running, walking, and jazz movements, has been widely copied in the Netherlands and Germany and his works are highly popular with audiences around the world. His range will be seen here in *Five Tangos* and *Four Schumann Pieces*.

Toer van Schayk is not only a dancer but a painter, sculptor, and stage designer. Since 1971, he has choreographed several ballets for the company where his sense of design is shown in his sculptural formation of the dancers. His works reveal the strong influence of van Dantzig. He, too, portrays the symbolic conflict of man although he explores the theme of isolation rather than contact. His dances are poignant though not without wit as in *Pyrrhic Dances II*.

Among the very fine principal dancers are Hans Ebbelaar and his partner Alexandra Radius both of whom have created many of van Manen's roles as well as starring in many Balanchine roles. They were married in 1963, and it is interesting to note how many of the principals are married to each other. This perhaps accounts for the comfortable ease and fluency with which they work together. In addition to Radius and Ebbelaar, there are Francis Sinceretti and Monique Sand, who previously danced together in Geneva and with the Hamburg State Opera before joining the company. They excel in the contemporary repertoire though Sinceretti is a notably gifted classical dancer. Maria Aradi and Zoltan Peter came from Hungary and principally dance the classics, Aradi having previously danced with the Bolshoi. Other prominent principals are Sonja Marchioli, a charming dancer from Zagreb, and Henny Jurriens, a superb dancer in both classical and contemporary roles. Widely acclaimed for his interpretation of Toer van Schayk's works, he is in my opinion the most exciting of the Het Nationale dancers and a name to watch.

Alwin Nikolais is a name already

renowned. He is frequently described as ingenious, masterly, innovative and "endlessly inventive". He has been credited with making "the theatre into a place of miracles". His company has been described (by the *New York Daily News*) as "an impressive artifact that no sensible person would want to go without. Like Niagara, maybe. Or the Empire State Building". Critic Clive Barnes who regards him with unbridled admiration has written more pertinently that Nikolais "translates everything into pictures" and in this we have the essence of the Nikolais art.

Nikolais's work is essentially dramatic and sculptural. He fuses all elements — time, space, shape, colour, light, and movement — into a brilliant series of pictorial images. It has often been said that he could almost do without his dancers, something that his dancers themselves recognize. There are no stars, only wonderfully fluent bodies which he moulds like clay. This is not surprising since Nikolais was originally a puppet master. After seeing a dance performance by Mary Wigman, he began to study dance, working extensively with Hanya Holm, a former Wigman pupil, who did much in structuring the shape of modern dance in the United States.

Nikolais still holds on to the basic tenets of modern dance that he learned at that time. He has said that "modern dance was in its inception a search for the unique gesture. By that I mean that gesture which could apply to that one situation and would be valid for no other". In each of his striking, visual portraits this credo can still be found. He is above all a purist in his creation of form and shape. Indeed, he often disguises the dancers in cylinders or sacks or pieces of stretchy material in order to create new and different shapes. Slides, lights, and colour are integral elements of his work which is total theatre, the dancing being merely one facet. It will be interesting to see how he adapts to the open-air Lykavitos Theatre.

Whatever the program that Nikolais decides to bring to Athens this month, it is certain to be worth watching. He dislikes people trying to interpret his dances. He prefers the audience not to try and understand them intellectually but simply to relax and "let them happen to one's senses". It may well happen that the senses of Athenian ballet lovers will be well satiated this summer, particularly with this month's generous offerings.

—ANTOINETTE MOSES

attention

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MORE

RIGHT AFTER
THE MUSEUMS

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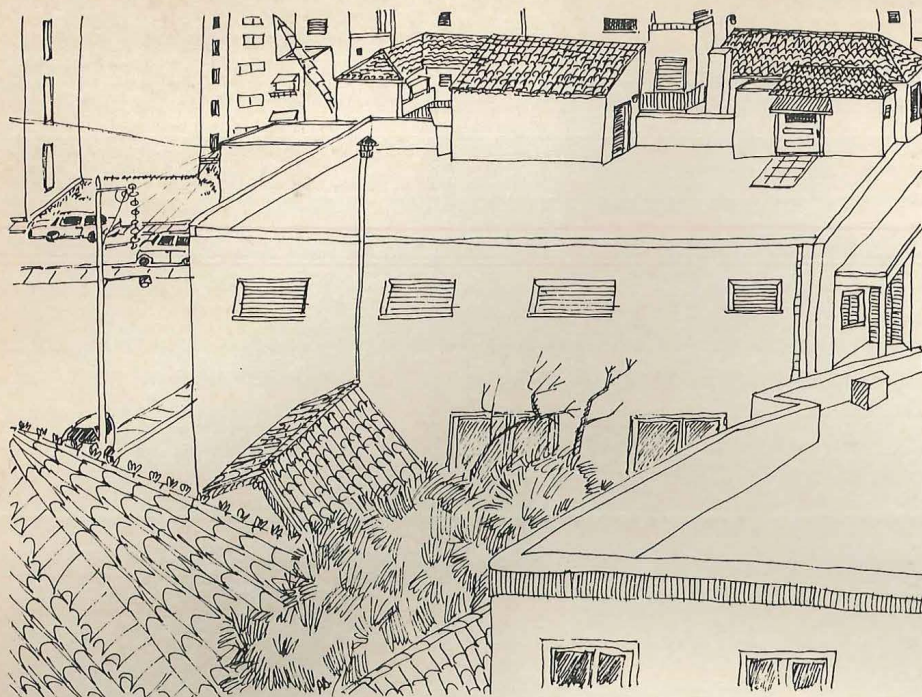
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cinema

SUMMER STOCK

MAY was a lame duck month for Athenian cinemas this year. The late Easter holiday kept attendance low at the beginning of the month, and the cool spring weather delayed the traditional move to outdoor summer quarters. Distributors took advantage of the lull to scrape the bottom of their bins and unload some of the least appealing new films of the year — pictures which might never have come to light were it not for this awkward reprieve. By the end of the first week in June, however — rain or shine — virtually all of Athens' indoor cinemas will have closed, and the summer season will be in full swing.

New settlers and summer visitors should be advised that filmgoing in Greece during the summer (June through September) is quite a different matter from filmgoing during the rest of the year. First of all, summer cinemas are almost exclusively open-air. Such a cinema often consists of a hundred plastic lawn chairs set up on the roof of a downtown supermarket, with the seating area separated from the "projection booth" by a whitewashed brick wall. Other summer cinemas are set up in vacant lots, and a few remain in their winter homes, with the roof of the theatre removed or rolled back. Viewing and listening conditions are generally far from ideal, but the low ticket

prices should inhibit complaints. Naturally, the late show (beginning around 10:30) is the better screening — the first show begins before dark, and amidst more street noise.

Another notable feature of summer cinemas is that they never show new films. In most countries, distributors save some of their biggest new films for summer release, when more leisure time keeps cinema attendance high. But the season for new releases in Greece ends abruptly at the beginning of May, and any new films must wait in the wings until the fall.

This policy is both irritating and satisfying. It is frustrating to have to wait months to see some of the films which are entertaining summer audiences in other lands, but at the same time, the Greek summer season provides a comprehensive review of the past year's releases, as well as a selection of popular favourites from years before. There is ample opportunity throughout the summer to re-view one's favourite movies, and catch up with any that were missed during the winter. In all, some five hundred motion pictures will be making the rounds this summer, and almost any one of these films can be seen during any one week. There are over two hundred outdoor cinemas in Athens and vicinity, and their programs change three times a week — usually on

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

An extra added attraction to the summer season in Athens is the three outdoor "art cinemas", the Ecran (Zonara and Agathiou Streets, Tel. 646-1895), the Ilion (Trias Street, off Patisision, Tel. 881-0602), and the Metropole (Platia Amerikis, Tel. 864-3981). These cinemas will offer a feast of art films and classics throughout the summer, including many of the works of Pasolini, Fellini, Visconti, Bergman, Chaplin, Hitchcock, and Kazan.

Other cinemas will be offering a selection of revivals as well. Bruce Lee, Al Pacino, Robert De Niro, Dustin Hoffman, Robert Redford, Telly Savalas, and James Bond are favourites of Greek moviegoers, and most of their films will be playing this summer. James Dean is another perennial favourite, and his three notable films — *East of Eden* (Anatolika tis Edem), *Rebel Without a Cause* (Epanastatis Horis Etia), and *Giant* (O Gigas) will be much in evidence. Mel Brooks and Woody Allen have their following as well, and one can always count on two or three of their pictures playing at any time.

A list of this past season's major releases can be found in the Cinema listings page of this month's *Athenian*. All of these films have been heavily booked this summer, as have some of the more successful films of the past three seasons, including *Network* (To Dihtio), *The Omen* (To Stigma tou Satana), *All the President's Men* (Oli i Anthropi tou Proedrou), *Taxi Driver* (O Taxitsis), *Marathon Man* (Anthropokinigito), *American Graffiti* (Neanika Sindemata), *Easy Rider* (Xenikiasos Kavalaris), *Dog Day Afternoon* (Skilisia Mera), *The Godfather* (O Nonos), *Jaws* (Ta Sagonia tou Karharias), *Klute* (I Exafanisi), *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest* (Sti Folia tou Kou-kou), and *Chinatown* (Tsainatown).

All motion pictures, incidentally, are shown in their original language version, with Greek subtitles. Daily listings in Athens' English language newspapers may be misleading, however, because the titles given are usually translations from the films' Greek titles, which usually bear no resemblance to the original title. Some clever detective work may be needed — one can, for example, phone the cinema (numbers listed in the yellow pages of the phone book under *Kinimatografi*), ask for the film's title (*Ti ergo pezi simera?*), and then try to match the reply with the Greek transliterations given in this magazine's Cinema section.

—GERALD HERMAN

U.S.A?

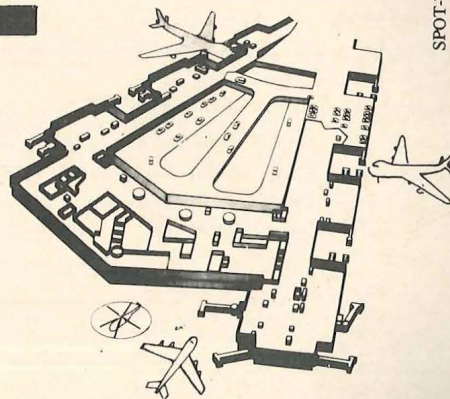
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Six Portrayals by Lambeti and Minotis as Lear

ELLI Lambeti has once again undertaken a demanding theatrical endeavour, a series of six monologues excerpted from the works of Brecht, Strindberg, Chekhov and Cocteau. For two hours, interrupted by only a fifteen-minute intermission, she holds the stage of the Kappa Theatre and, in most cases, her audience, with her portrayals of the six heroines. The curtain rises on a scene from Bertolt Brecht's *Terror and Misery in the Third Reich*. Judith is packing her things to leave Germany for the sake of her husband, a medical doctor. Gradually deserted by their friends because she is Jewish, her husband's work has become increasingly difficult and his resistance to the enmity surrounding them has weakened. She telephones their friends to ask that they keep her husband company after her departure, but their hypocrisy infuriates her. Her moods shift back and forth between bitterness and anger in a complexity of emotions to which justice cannot be done in a short scene—an instance where the director's vigilance is vital.

By contrast, the scene from Strindberg's *The Stronger* provides ample proof of Lambeti's subtle talents. Here she portrays a weak, simple, and submissive wife, speaking to her friend, a "femme fatale". During the course of the conversation, it gradually dawns on her that the friend was, or is, her husband's mistress. Although her initial reaction is anger and frustration, she recovers as the realization grows that her very submissiveness has been her salvation. Under her husband's influence she has adopted and integrated into her personality her rival's seductiveness. In the last analysis, she is the more powerful.

Among the many adaptations of Russian classics by Gabriel Arout are a group of short stories by Chekhov. One of these is *Olya*. "A simple soul", with limited education, Olya thirsts for knowledge and, indeed, has acquired a considerable amount through her two marriages. Her first husband, an impoverished producer-director, taught her about the theatre and her second husband about the lumber business and related subjects. In order to expand her learning into other areas she feels she will need a great number of husbands



Elli Lambeti

and they may not have the good taste to die as these first two gentlemen had. To avoid such a risk she decides to take a lover. He teaches her about cattle before abandoning her and leaving in her care his child by an earlier marriage. Thus she is granted the most rewarding

knowledge of all: motherhood. The audience, too, was rewarded with the most brilliant interpretation of the evening.

The second half of the production was devoted to three playlets by Jean Cocteau, *The Human Voice*, *The Liar*, and *Pierrot*. Written in 1930 as a one-act monologue for Edith Piaf, *The Human Voice* reflects the romanticism of that period. Lambeti first performed it in 1950, at a time when Greece was still recovering from the war, the occupation, and the civil war. The audiences were still romantic enough to share with Lambeti the subtle pathos of Cocteau's heroine, a young girl deeply in love and abandoned by her lover. The scene consists of her desperate attempt to hear once again and to sustain as long as possible the sound of her lover's voice. Lambeti did her best to give an up-to-date interpretation of an out-dated play, and both she and the audience were forced to adapt to a long-forgotten idiomatic language. (One is inclined to think that pride has taken the place of sentiment and that modern young ladies in a similar situation would prefer not to hear their lover's voice at all.) The endeavour was a brilliant one, however. *The Liar* is an



Alexis Minotis as Lear. The National Theatre's production of *King Lear* has been scheduled for the Athens Festival in August.

exercise in wit and *Pierrot* in clowning which Lambeti managed effortlessly. The production was directed by Sotiris Basiakos. Panos Papadopoulos provided the ingenious set and tasteful costumes while Petros Tsitsopoulos at the piano provided the background music.

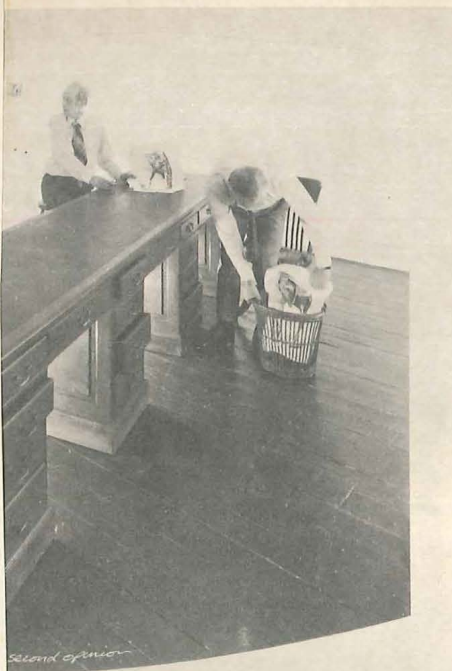
With Roberto Jose de Athayde's *Miss Margarita* two seasons ago, Aleksei Arbuzov's *Autumn Story* earlier this year, and now the *Six Portrayals*, Elli Lambeti demonstrates her determination to present high calibre plays of universal and everlasting quality. It would be nice if other talented thespians were to follow suit.

THE Central Stage of the National Theatre brought its winter season to a close with alternating productions of Tennessee Williams's *The Glass Menagerie* (reviewed in May) and Shakespeare's *King Lear*, directed by Alexis Minotis who played Lear. Minotis's vigour in such an exhausting role was certainly impressive. Despite the superb sets and costumes by Vassilis Fotopoulos, the production lacked vitality, exemplifying the hazards of undertaking both the role of director and lead player. Lear was bigger than life, but the other dramatis personae who contribute to his doom were overshadowed, emerging as mere mask-like characters.

King Lear is too great a play to be toyed with, too well known to be merely retold, and too profound to be reduced to a chronicle. As with all classics, its universality is accounted for by subtle and apparent symbolism, a myriad of enduring, multiple allusions, and the complex interaction of the characters. None of these elements can be restricted in dimension. The action may pivot around Lear but the characterization of Lear depends on a strong supporting cast. This is why the actor who plays the central figure in a great play should not be the director of the production as well. The duality of responsibilities invariably diminishes both acting and directing at the expense of the entire drama.

Stelios Vokovits as the Duke of Kent, Nikitas Tsakiroglou in a subtle and original portrayal of Poor Tom, and Christos Parlas in a dynamic interpretation of Edmond all gave fine performances. That Tsakiroglou and Parlas were the youngest members of the cast was a good omen. The National Theatre has now completed the winter season and will next be seen at the ancient theatres during the summer festivals.

—PLATON MOUSSEOS



surfaces have an incessant, ambiguous shifting as forms "bulge" or "cave into" the flat surfaces. They are extremely formalistic and Vasarely's scientific researches and his use of strikingly beautiful colours culminate in aesthetic works.

Israel born Yaacov Agam's prints are similar in composition and choice of colour to his work in other media. The flat print, however, cannot illustrate the artist's preoccupation with changes in spatial relationships, which occur when the viewer moves in front of his low-reliefs. Argentinian Julio Le Parc who is best known for his environmental works, was represented by a polyptych which created a feeling of constant movement as the effusively coloured forms dilated and contracted from panel to panel. Karl Gerstner's prints were lovely but less forceful. They are reminiscent of Vardanega's work (based on research into electrically illuminated and shaded squares within each other) and more specifically of Alber's experimentations in the same area using the subtlest degradation of colour. There was also a choice of prints by the important Venezuelan Kinetic artists Carlos Cruz-Diez and J.R. Soto. Their compositions, which are precise and linear, demonstrate the relationship of movement and time and the simultaneous changes in spatial relationships. Nicolas Schoffer's small mechanically-motivated sculpture is typical of this Kinetic artist's strict and formal style which lacks the flare of Cruz-Diez and Soto.

BOYD Webb is a young New Zealand photographer currently living and working in London. His works, which were exhibited at the Bernier Gallery last month, reveal an unusual approach since Webb does not "capture" existing scenes selectively chosen. His photographs are all "posed" and the scenes contrived. He creates "situations" which at first glance have a touch of humour, but make pertinent and matter-of-fact comments on life. An astute observer, he narrates responses and patterns in human behaviour to reveal psychological truths. His statements are uncompromising and at times harsh, commenting on institutions such as marriage, on ridiculous situations people encounter, on the unavoidable and often unpleasant phases which form part of the life cycle. *Approaching the Equator*, for example, is a symbolic reference to approaching middle age, which depicts the heavy realization of being "just over the hill" and the inevitable confrontation with one's limitations.

In contrast to Webb's objective statements, his colours are sensual. His works are complex and the viewer must apply his reason to grasp their signifi-



Dudley Hardy, "Gaiety Girl"

theatre

Six Portrayals by Lambeti and Minotis at

ELLI Lambeti has once again undertaken a demanding theatrical endeavour, a series of six monologues excerpted from the works of Brecht, Strindberg, Chekhov and Cocteau. For two hours, interrupted by only a fifteen-minute intermission, she holds the stage of the Kappa Theatre and, in most cases, her audience, with her portrayals of the six heroines. The curtain rises on a scene from Bertolt Brecht's *Terror and Misery in the Third Reich*. Judith is packing her things to leave Germany for the sake of her husband, a medical doctor. Gradually deserted by their friends because she is Jewish, her husband's work has become increasingly difficult and his resistance to the enmity surrounding them has weakened. She telephones their friends to ask that they keep her husband company after her departure, but their hypocrisy infuriates her. Her moods shift back and forth between bitterness and anger in a complexity of emotions to which justice cannot be done in a short scene—an instance where the director's vigilance is vital.

By contrast, the scene from Strindberg's *The Stronger* provides ample proof of Lambeti's subtle talents. Here she portrays a weak, simple, and submissive wife, speaking to her friend, a "femme fatale". During the course of the conversation, it gradually dawns on her that the friend was, or is, her husband's mistress. Although her initial reaction is anger and frustration, she recovers as the realization grows that her very submissiveness has been her salvation. Under her husband's influence she has adopted and integrated into her personality her rival's seductiveness. In the last analysis, she is the more powerful.

Among the many adaptations of Russian classics by Gabriel Arout are a group of short stories by Chekhov. One of these is *Olya*. "A simple soul", with limited education, Olya thirsts for knowledge and, indeed, has acquired a considerable amount through her two marriages. Her first husband, an impoverished producer-director, taught her about the theatre and her second husband about the lumber business and related subjects. In order to expand her learning into other areas she feels she will need a great number of husbands



Elli Lambeti

and they may not have the good taste to die as these first two gentlemen had. To avoid such a risk she decides to take a lover. He teaches her about cattle before abandoning her and leaving in her care his child by an earlier marriage. Thus she is granted the most rewarding



Alexis Minotis as Lear. The National Theatre for the Athens Festival in August.

ings of this early period apparent in *Water* or the distinctly Dufyesque *Dead Ships*, a gouache on paper) and Surrealism (as in the coloured-pencil drawing, *Composition*).

After 1937 Diamandopoulos concentrated on the human figure and his adoption of the Fauves' simple format reveals the distinct influence of Matisse, notably in *Bathers*. His portraits and figures — in oil or tempera — are monumental in size, filling the entire canvas. They are simply drawn, boldly outlined in black with a suggestion of volume, but lack depth, as in *The Drawing*. Expressionistic tendencies emerge in the works executed after 1949. The simple, flat format is retained but the brushstrokes become restless. The textures are softer and, the outline having been discarded, the figures become more diffuse as in *The Old Factory*. A new element was introduced with the vertical division of the canvas into two sections depicting a front and a back view of figures. Thematically he drew on the humble and mundane; workmen and the family are recurring subjects. His smaller paintings, economic in style, are much better than the larger works.

Diamandopoulos's earlier works are his best. They reveal a freshness of vision and hold promise of an evolution which did not come to fruition in his later painting. His most recent works, which allude to the technological and space age, are grossly disappointing, revealing confusion and misunderstanding. They underline the fact that an artist who lives in seclusion, cut-off from the dynamic development of current trends, cannot produce significant art.

THE exhibition of prints and multiples by major Kinetic and Op artists at the Zoumboulakis Gallery last month, held in collaboration with the Paris-based Denise René Gallery, was better than a similar and more comprehensive exhibition held earlier this year at the French Institute. Although it included some works seen at the Institute, the Zoumboulakis show covered only the decade of the sixties; fewer artists were represented and the selection of works was good.

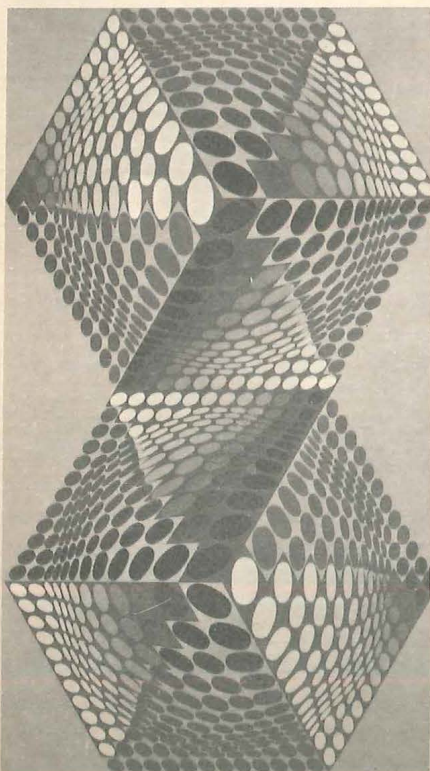
Kinetic Art (it also embraces Op Art in which the illusion of movement is created through the stimulation of the optic nerve) evolved from Mondrian's Neo-plasticism: the creation of a new plastic language through geometric forms at variance with realistic figurative representation. Kinetic Art aims to break away from the static barriers of



Boyd Webb, "The Mandatory Second Opinion"

the two-dimensional surface by introducing movement and, therefore, the element of time. Movement may be illusory (as in Op Art), or actual (generated by mechanical or natural devices such as electricity or wind), or brought into play by the spectator's motion when standing before the work.

Victor Vasarely, the Hungarian artist, introduces movement through illusion. The works themselves are immobile but appear to move as a result of the complex play of patterns. The



A silkscreen by Vasarely.

surfaces have an incessant, ambiguous shifting as forms "bulge" or "cave into" the flat surfaces. They are extremely formalistic and Vasarely's scientific researches and his use of strikingly beautiful colours culminate in aesthetic works.

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Dudley Hardy, "Gaiety Girl"

cance although Webb's symbols and sophisticated captions provide direction. In *The Mandatory Second Opinion*, it is immediately apparent that the theme is a senseless unresolvable argument about elephants. Drawings of elephants' trunks are on the wall, and a heavy desk has an elephantine appearance, all conjuring up allusions to a Kafkaesque bureaucracy. The "argument" is eventually discarded in a huge wastepaper basket. The source of the light coming through the desk's heavy legs, which is essential to the composition of the photograph, is explained by the wire cord plugged into the socket

behind the desk. *Prehensile Torpor* is a pejorative commentary on marriage, depicting a helpless, dummy wife, bizarrely lying over a chest of drawers. She appears to be inflexible and torpid, resembling the ant-eater and the cactus included in the composition. Her husband is ludicrously searching through some drawers for clothes to dress his lethargic wife.

Webb trained as a sculptor and practised live-casting before turning to photography; he believes that as a medium it allows for greater facility and speed of expression. As a consequence, the figures and their arrangement within

the frames often have a sculptural quality.

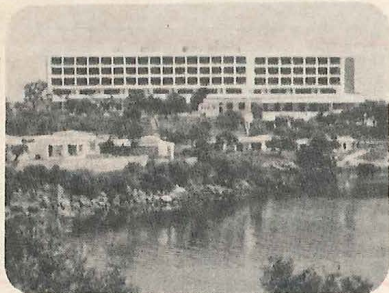
THE poster was established as an art form during the last decade of the nineteenth century when in addition to its primary purpose of advertising, its decorative and artistic qualities were recognized. Its evolution was influenced by developments in colour lithography, the Impressionists, and the introduction to the West of the Japanese print whose simple format was adopted.

Among the most important poster-ists in England at the turn of the century were John Hassal, Dudley Hardy, and the Beggerstaff brothers, but artists such as Aubrey Beardsley and Charles Rennie MacIntosh also applied themselves to the art. Beardsley's genius in particular had enormous influence on art on both sides of the Atlantic. His celebrated poster for the Avenue Theatre in 1894 had a universal impact on graphic art. Perhaps the most perceptive antecedent to poster art, however, was Fred Walker's wood-engraved poster for the stage adaptation of W. Collin's *Woman in White*. The freshness and dexterity, and assertive and appealing style which emerged are retained today.

Many of the best early posters, such as the famous *Gaiety Girl* by Hardy seen at the British Council, were devoted to the advertising of theatre shows and magazines. *Gaiety Girl*, Hassal's *The French Maid*, and Lewis Baumer's *Cassell's Magazine* recall many of Toulouse Lautrec's famous posters and reflect the style of the nineties. The Beggerstaff brothers' *Rowntree* demonstrated that as early as 1895 they understood that the poster should be economical, clear and direct. Massiot Brown's striking poster, executed in 1930 for Sandeman Port, with its direct message and simple style is still used by the firm today. R.T. Cooper's 1924 *Euston to Clapham Common*, made for the Railway Company, or Savile Lumley's 1915 military conscription poster "What did you do in the War Daddy" document their eras, illustrating the poster's value as an authentic recorder of the historical and social. The attractive posters by major contemporary artists such as David Hockney and Eduardo Paolozzi illustrated the continuing appeal of the medium.

The posters at the Council were appropriately crowded together, giving the impression of being "on the street" where posters have to compete with each other in the jumble of the urban landscape.

—CATHERINE CAFOPOULOS



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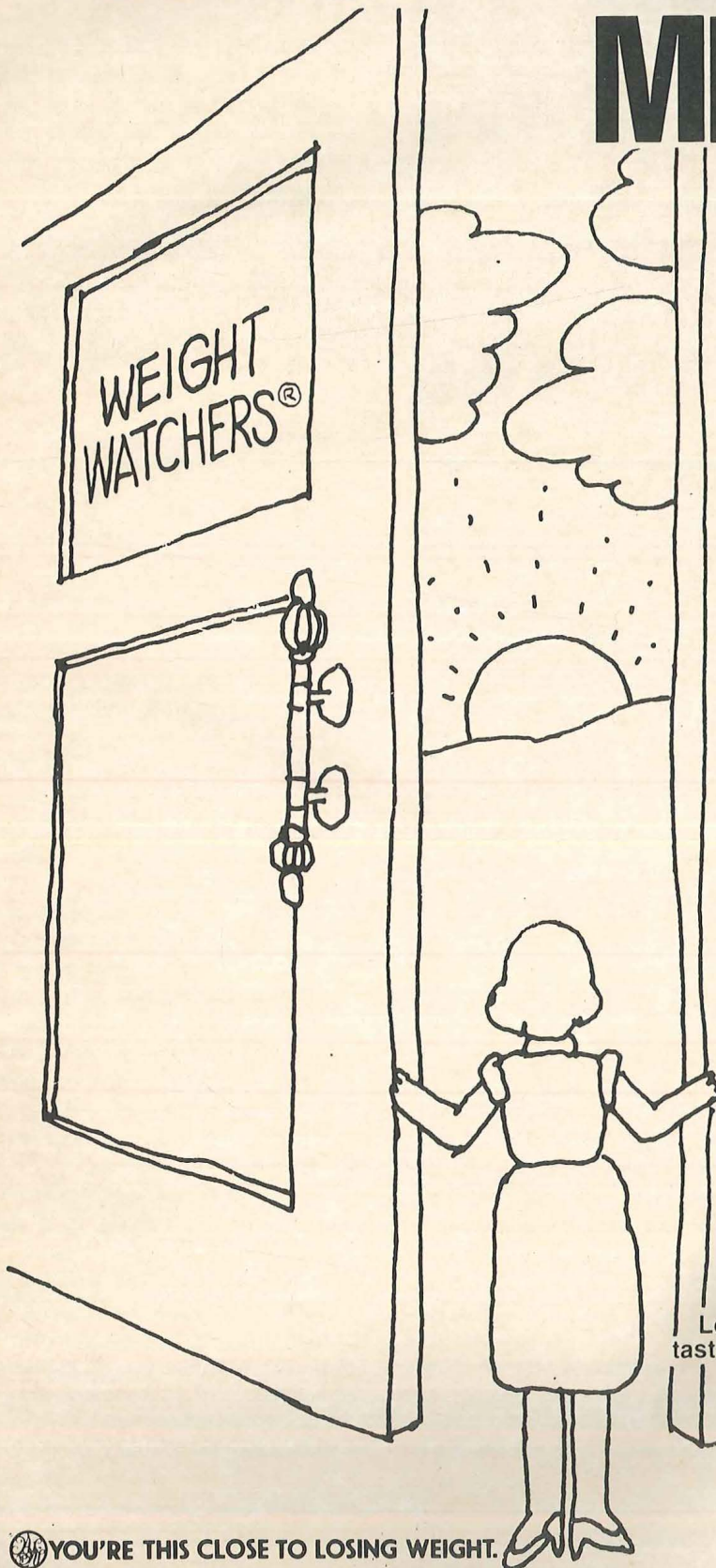
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SALAD DAYS

C RISP salads of cool vegetables and nectar-rich fruits are particularly attractive during the languid summer days. Imagination and good ingredients are all one needs. Anything goes. Leafy greens and tuberous vegetables may be combined in infinite ways to create a new salad every time. Leftover meats, poultry, and fish, cut into strips, transform the salad into a meal. Certainly the arbitrary distinction between fruits and vegetables has just about disappeared in cookery and in salad-making in particular (although in Greece the traditional fresh fruit dessert continues as a strong habit). Salads are easy to make, may be prepared in advance, and are splendid for buffets and informal entertaining. In the hands of a culinary artist, a salad becomes a work of art—sumptuous to the eye as well as pleasing to the palate.

A splendid idea for summer entertaining is a salad bar. The buffet may include varied salads, a cheese bar, and a fruit bar arranged so that the guests may compose their own platter. The savoury salads may include crisp, leafy greens, slivered celery or stuffed celery, curried carrot salad, bean and rice salad, cucumber and yoghurt salad (*tzatziki*), whipped eggplant salad (*melitzanosalata*), *tabbouleh*, peasant (*horiatiki*) salad, and Brazilian potato salad. For the cheese bar, use fresh cottage or

mizithra cheese, slicing cheeses such as *kasseri*, *graviera*, cheddar or camembert, with varied breads and crackers.

Here are some other salad-making hints and reminders: When preparing leafy greens, wash, drain and dry them thoroughly by lightly rolling the leaves in towels or placing them on layered paper towelling in the bowl as you tear the greens into bite-sized pieces. Store in the refrigerator until ready to use. Metal and plastic spin dryers are available but not necessary. Toss salads just before serving to avoid wilting.

To crisp shredded peppers, sliced cucumbers, celery, carrots, fennel, green onions and wilted leafy greens, place them in ice water in the refrigerator.

Use curved leaves, scooped-out apples, oranges, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, or muskmelons as shells for stuffings.

When using roots and tubers, cook them in their jackets before peeling. Whenever possible, scrape lightly and use the skins for maximum nutrition.

To prepare herb vinegars, pour red wine vinegar in a small jar and add sprigs of your favourite herbs, or two or three cloves of garlic. Cover and store indefinitely.

For light garlic seasoning, rub both sides of a piece of bread or toast with a clove of garlic and a drop of olive oil.

Add to the bowl when mixing salad.

As garnish, use cooked beets, carrots, egg yolk, cheese (especially *feta* and *Roquefort*); raisins, sesame seeds, chopped nuts or whole pine nuts; celery and green onion curls; slivered tomatoes, olives, beets, peppers and pimentos; herbs such as parsley, basil, rosemary; and anchovies. For fruit salads use grated orange rind, orange slivers, mint or marjoram; seeded grapes stuffed with nuts; prunes stuffed with cream cheese.

To make curls: Wash, dry and cut green onions or celery into finger lengths. Using a sharp knife, cut ends into four or five slashes about one inch deep and cut again at right angles. Soak in ice water.

To make "blossoms": Use carrots, cucumbers, turnips, radishes and other firm vegetables. With a sharp knife, make equidistant V-shaped grooves lengthwise around the vegetable perimeter (save removed portions to chop into salad). Cut "blossoms" by slicing across the vegetable. Decorate the slices with parsley, olive circles, or contrasting minced vegetables.

To make "flower" tomatoes: Peel a firm tomato in a continuous curl from the top down and coil (with the skin side down) into a "rose".

SALADE NICOISE

2 potatoes, cooked and diced
1 cup tuna fish, shredded
1 cucumber, chopped
4 red beets, cooked and sliced
3 or 4 ripe tomatoes, quartered
Lettuce hearts, cut into bits
Grated red cabbage
2 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
6 to 8 black olives
Classic French dressing
Salt and pepper
Anchovies for garnish

As appealing and filling as a salad can be. Ingredients must be cold before tossing and proportions may be varied. Combine all the ingredients except the dressing and garnish. Toss lightly with the dressing. Season and taste. Garnish with anchovies. Serves six to eight.

KIDNEY BEAN AND RICE SALAD

2 cups red kidney beans
2 cups black beans, canned, drained (or substitute other bean)
3/4 cup white long-grained rice
3 tablespoons olive or vegetable oil
1 or 2 cloves garlic, minced
1 medium onion, chopped
1 large bay leaf
Water or white wine
Apple cider vinegar
Salt and pepper

Attractive as well as appetizing, this is especially good when made at least a day in advance. Drain the beans (tinned or home-cooked). Heat the oil in a frying pan, add the rice and sauté over low heat for five minutes. Add the garlic, onions, bay leaf and enough



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water (mixed with wine, if desired) to cover. Cook until the rice is tender but still firm and all the liquid has been absorbed. Cool. Remove bay leaf and combine rice and beans, and season with cider vinegar and salt. Serves four to six.

CURRIED CARROT SALAD

6 carrots, scraped and cut into thick strips
1 large clove of garlic, crushed
1/4 teaspoon curry powder
1/4 teaspoon cumin
3 or 4 tablespoons vinegar
1/2 teaspoon sugar
1/4 teaspoon turmeric (optional)
Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon oil or butter

The carrots are crisp, not soft, and the curry flavour may be adjusted to personal taste. Marinate two days before serving. Place carrots and seasonings in a pan where oil has been warmed. Cover the pan and lower the heat. Cook slowly in steam, shaking the pan occasionally to avoid burning, about ten minutes. Check to see if carrots are slightly cooked. Remove from heat. Refrigerate for two days. Serves four.

STUFFED TOMATO SALAD

1 cup chicken, cooked and shredded, or crab meat
1 cup of lettuce or cabbage, shredded
3 green onions, chopped
2 tablespoons toasted sesame seeds
2 tablespoons toasted almonds, chopped
Dressing

Choose bright and firm tomatoes. Cut off "caps" and scoop out the pulp. Mash and strain the pulp to mix with mayonnaise or French dressing. Use tomato shells to stuff. Combine the chicken or crab meat, lettuce or cabbage, onions, sesame seeds and almonds. Season with dressing made with tomato pulp or other favourite dressing. Chill. When ready to serve, fill the tomato shells. Garnish with fresh greens.

BRAZILIAN POTATO AND PALM SALAD

3 large potatoes, cooked in jackets, peeled and diced
4 palmitos (hearts of palm) sliced thin
6 black olives, pitted and chopped
1/4 cup cooked peas, fresh or frozen
1 onion, diced
1 tablespoon fresh dill, chopped
Mayonnaise, thinned with fresh lemon juice
Salt and pepper
Black olives and fresh dill for garnish

A tasty salad from Brazil using the familiar potato and mayonnaise combination in a delightful way. In Athens, tinned hearts of palm are available at specialty shops and some supermarkets. Combine all the ingredients in a large bowl except for the garnish. Taste and adjust the seasonings. Chill overnight. Arrange in a mound on a platter and garnish with the olives and fresh dill. Serves five or six.

TABBOULEH (MINT AND PARSLEY SALAD)

1/2 cup cracked wheat (*pligouri* or burghul), preferably medium coarse
Boiling water
1 cup peeled tomatoes, diced
1/4 cup fresh mint, finely cut
3/4 cup fresh parsley, finely cut
1/2 cup green onion including green parts, minced
3 tablespoons olive oil
3 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
Salt and pepper

Originating in Syria and Lebanon, this salad is made with fine ingredients available in Greece. In Athens, cracked wheat or *pligouri* is found at the Central Market and some large supermarkets. Place the cracked wheat in a bowl and add boiling water to just cover. Allow to sit fifteen minutes until the grains are swollen. Drain off excess water. Cool. Combine cracked wheat with tomatoes, mint, parsley and onions, and season with the oil, lemon juice, salt and pepper. Chill. Serve in lettuce "cups" or in a large bowl garnished with mint and parsley. Serves four to five.

YOGURT OR COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD

2 oranges or 1 grapefruit
1 avocado or muskmelon
1 apple or pear
Lemon juice if necessary
1 cucumber
1 pineapple or 2 bananas
10 to 13 strawberries, hulled
2 cups yogurt or cottage cheese
Garnishes: chopped nuts, raisins, chopped dried apricots or prunes, mint

A fine diet salad, this can be prepared with seasonal fruit at the peak of ripeness. Peel oranges or grapefruit, break into segments and remove all membranes over a bowl to save the juices. Peel avocado or muskmelons (the rinds may be saved for serving "cups"), and core and chop the apple or pear. If using avocado and apple, sprinkle with lemon juice. Slice the cucumber decoratively by running a fork down the rind before slicing. If available, cut pineapple into wedges and bananas into long slices. Arrange fruits in spirals on a large platter with strawberries dotted on the edges leaving a large area in the centre for the yogurt or cottage cheese. Serve garnishes in fruit "cups" and garnish with fresh mint. Serves four to six.

—VILMA LIACOURAS CHANTILES

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KOSMOS

APRIL 16

Two thousand trees are planted in the approximately 225 acre stretch of barren land that constitutes the "National Park" in the Zographou section of Athens. The five thousand tree planters dance, sing, and consume more than three thousand sandwiches provided by the municipal authorities for the festive occasion.

The First Congress of the Federation of Greek Women comes to an end at the Polytechnic. The three-day session was attended by representatives from all over Greece and focussed on the role of women today, the forthcoming meeting of the judicial committee on new legislation relating to women's rights, the neutron bomb, terrorism and the Cyprus issue. Among those present was the representative of the Union of Progressive Women in Aharnon, Anna Symbli. The white-haired school teacher, a veteran of the women's rights struggle, was a delegate at the Panhellenic Conference of Women held in Athens thirty-two years ago.

APRIL 17

Manhole covers which rise eight to ten centimetres above the surface on many thoroughfares will be paved over, a Ministry of Public Works spokesman announces in response to the complaints that they are a hazard. Major roads will be resurfaced with enough tarmac to eliminate the protrusions.

The controversial government-sponsored anti-terrorist bill passes through Parliament by a technical majority of forty-nine votes. Members of PASOK, the leading Opposition party, however, cast blank ballots.

A valuable and highly venerated icon of the Madonna is stolen from the church of Megali Panagia in Halkidiki.

The church is closed by order of the Bishop of Ierissos who declares that the church will remain locked until the icon is returned.

APRIL 20

Health officers in Thessaloniki warn consumers that meat and fish should be well-cooked to destroy infections, and that the prevailing practice of leaving shipments of milk unrefrigerated on sidewalks outside of grocery stores should be halted.

Zoe Stamatiou is arrested in Thessaloniki for stealing five thousand drachmas from a customer in the bar where she is employed. She removed the money from her victim's pocket while they were embracing.

The Ministry of Culture announces that although some progress has been made towards the establishment of a new Acropolis Museum in and around the fine neoclassical Makriyannis Barracks, two major problems remain. The first is that no overall architectural plan that will combine old and new buildings has been agreed upon. Second, technical problems have delayed the removal of the Caryatids from the Erechtheum. The Caryatids will form the nucleus of the new museum's exhibition of Acropolis sculptures.

APRIL 21

The Junta's phoenix, the emblem which once decorated every village in the country, returns for a brief solo flight in Aspropyrgos near Athens. The huge sign is discovered hanging from the town's central clock tower, precisely where it had perched during the seven-year dictatorship, on the eleventh anniversary of the military coup. Local police quickly bag the bird. The sign was stolen from a storage room in the town hall.

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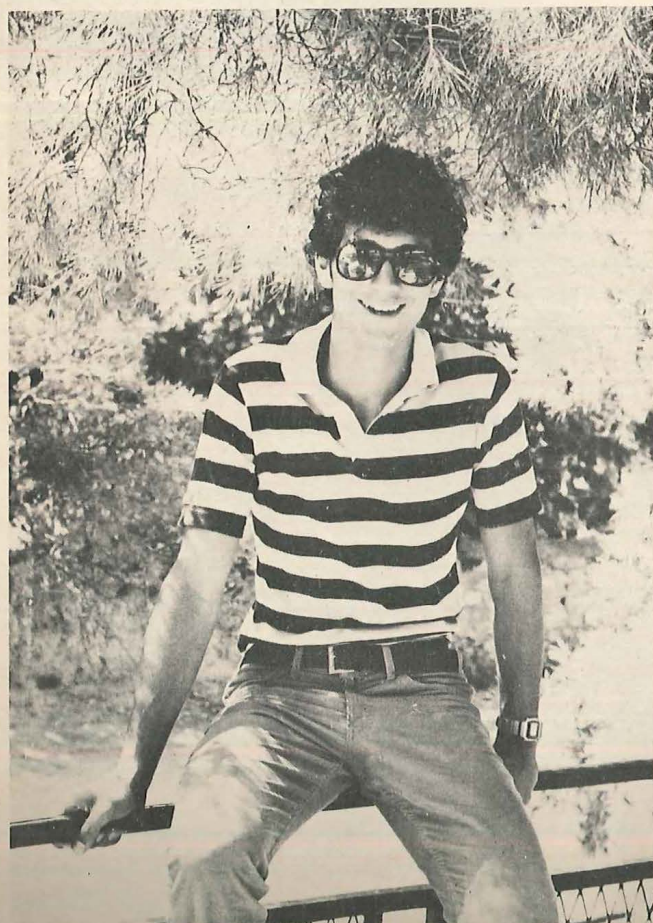
THE HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

THE Hellenic International School would like you to meet the Valedictorian and Salutatorian of the Hellenic International School class of 1978, Bill Thayer and Steve Stroubakis. They are two rather exceptional young men any way you look at them, but typical of what we expect every H.I.S. student to be: bright, clean-cut, considerate, academically motivated, college-oriented, and concerned about the future of the world they live in.

In addition to this they have consistently ranked at the top of their class in academic achievement, excelled in athletics, and held positions of responsibility in student government. And, like H.I.S. graduates before them, they and their classmates will be continuing their education at some of the finest universities in the United States.

This is no accident. From the day Steve and Bill entered H.I.S. as eighth graders nearly five years ago, they have worked steadily and closely with a dedicated and highly-qualified faculty who know what a student needs to have when it comes time to apply for university admission. This September, Steve will enter the engineering school at Tufts. Bill will prepare for the Foreign Service at Georgetown. Many of their classmates have done equally as well.

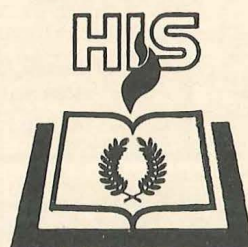
Steve Stroubakis, H.I.S. Senior Prefect and Salutatorian



Bill Thayer, H.I.S. Student Council President and Valedictorian

Between them, the graduating H.I.S. seniors have won several times their number in college acceptances, including Yale (full scholarship), Brown, Cornell, Hamilton (full scholarship), Carnegie-Mellon, Syracuse, Lehigh, Lafayette, Goucher, and the University of Pennsylvania.

With nearly five hundred students, H.I.S. is one of the larger international schools in Europe. In Athens, however, we are the smallest of three, and we intend to stay that way. After all, not every student wants to put out the effort to go to a good college, and that's what we're all about.



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**Elementary School, Parnithos and Dafni, Ekali,
Tel. 8034-349**

**High School, Xenias and Artemidos, Kifissia,
Tel. 8081-426**

APRIL 22

Kostas Halidopoulos, one of the pretenders to the throne of the King of Greek Gypsies, is found guilty of selling forged drivers' licences to his followers. Halidopoulos last February called for a gypsy referendum after Nick Ioannides, the President of the Panhellenic Association of Gypsies, disputed his claim and issued a public protest when the Minister of Interior received Halidopoulos in audience.

APRIL 23

Spyros Zapatos, one of the trio arrested five days ago at Ellinikon airport for attempting to smuggle more than one hundred pornographic films and nearly sixteen hundred items of women's underwear into the country, is sentenced to prison even though he tells the court that they were merely intended as gifts for his friends.

APRIL 24

On World Health Day, Minister of Welfare Spyros Doxiadis announces that health centres will be established in all villages in the country. He also warns the nation to stop smoking and to cut down on the consumption of salt.

APRIL 25

Officials of the telephone company announce to bemused citizens accustomed to snarled lines that as a result of the four-day telephone operators' strike, 'certain irregularities' affected the system.

APRIL 26

A forty-four-year-old school teacher is taken into custody after going through a red light and running over a motorcycle policeman on guard at an intersection on the Athens-Corinth road.

APRIL 28

After officiating at the Good Friday religious procession (*Epitafios*) in Polikarpi, Kastoria, Father Antonis Delios is stabbed by a parishioner whose wife complained that Father Antonis had been flirting with her.

MAY 2

An International Conference for the Protection of the Mediterranean Seal opens on Rhodes. Delegates visit caves in the area which are inhabited by more than one hundred of the four to six hundred surviving seals.

MAY 4

Prime Minister Karamanlis is presented with the Charlemagne Prize by the city of Aachen, Germany for his contribution to European unity.

Employees of the Ministry of Public Works fan out in downtown Athens to

erect thousands of colour-guide posters to introduce drivers to the new parking regulations which go into effect in a few days.

MAY 5

Arrivals and departures on the island of Mytilene are temporarily cancelled after part of the airport's runway collapses.

Margot Fonteyn arrives in Athens to collect material for a film on the life and art of Isadora Duncan. The precursor of modern dance, Duncan made many visits to Greece before her death in an automobile accident in 1927. The ruins of the house she built with her brother Raymond still stand today in Vyronas, a section of Athens.

On the feast day of its namesake, the Church of the Virgin Mary in Halkidiki remains closed by order of Bishop Pavlos of Ierissos despite pleas of the parishioners who earlier had tolled the bells of the village and walked in procession to mourn the icon's disappearance. The church will remain closed, he states, until the holy icon stolen on April 17 is returned.

MAY 8

A colourful confusion inaugurates the new parking regulations. Although official announcements had implied that entire roads would be painted in shades of red, blue, yellow, and green, each colour indicating the parking status of the street, the colour schemes are limited to solid or broken lines. Maps and pamphlets are made available to explain the new regulations.

The Hellenic Insurance Company announces that Greece has the highest traffic mortality rate in Europe. Belgium is second with approximately half the rate of Greece.

MAY 10

In a top-level cabinet reshuffle, George Rallis replaces Panayiotis Papaligouras as Foreign Minister and two new ministers are appointed from outside the Government's New Democracy party: Constantine Mitsotakis as Minister of Coordination and Athanasios Kanellopoulos as Minister of Finance. Both were members of the late George Papandreou's Centre Union party in the 1960s.

MAY 13

Local feminists carrying banners proclaiming "Beauty Contests are Prostitution" and "We are Women not Meat", demonstrate outside the Hilton Hotel where the annual Miss Star Hellas beauty contest is being held.

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television and radio

The following is a guide to some television programs that may be of special interest to the foreign community. Programs in Greek are followed by an asterisk(*). News broadcasts are not listed since they are presented at fixed times: on ERT at 2:30, 7, 9 and midnight; on YENED at 2, 6, 9:30 and midnight. Both networks begin broadcasting in early afternoon, go off the air during the siesta hours, and resume in late afternoon. ERT is on the air continuously from 1:30 to midnight on Sundays, YENED on both Saturdays and Sundays.

Regular evening programs will be pre-empted during the World Cup Soccer Finals this month. YENED will broadcast some of the games on tape on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays at 10 pm. ERT will carry live coverage almost every night from June 1 through the grand finale on June 25.

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...7:00 Robin Hood...7:30 The Muppet Show...8:00 Eva Evangelidou, interviews*...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)*

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: Testimony of Two Men
YENED 1:30 Dr. Kildare (resumes at 2:15 after the news)...5:30 Return to the Future (science fiction for children)*...7:30 Air Power...8:00 The Mothers-in-Law...10:00 Film or series (usually in English)

WEDNESDAY

ERT 10:35 Educational Program*...2:00 Every Afternoon* ... 4:00 Repeat of 10:35 program ... 6:00 Puppet Show...7:30 Sports*...9:30 Film (usually in English)
YENED 5:30 Supercar...7:45 Combat...10:00 The Fugitive with David Janssen...11:10 Angie Dickenson as Police Woman

THURSDAY

ERT 11:30 Educational Program*...2:00 Every Afternoon* ... 4:55 Repeat of 11:30 program* ... 6:35 Thunder...7:45 Luna Park*...9:30 Stories by Graham Greene adapted for television
YENED 1:30 Ben Casey (resumes at 2:15 after the news)...5:30 Marionettes*...7:45 Upstairs, Downstairs (British drama series)

FRIDAY

ERT 2:00 Every Afternoon* ... 5:30 Cartoons...7:15 Happy Days...8:30 Man and the Environment (documentary)* ... 10:30 Charlie's Angels (adventure series)
YENED 5:30 Cartoons...7:00 The Odd Couple with Tony Randall...7:30 Space 1999...8:30 Peyton Place (drama series)

SATURDAY

ERT 2:00 Every Afternoon*...3:30 British Soccer (dubbed)*...4:50 Diary of a Teacher (Italian series)...7:15 Supersonic (British musical program)...9:30 Every Saturday (film clips of the week's news)*...Hawaii 5-0 (police adventure) ... 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 (British series)

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

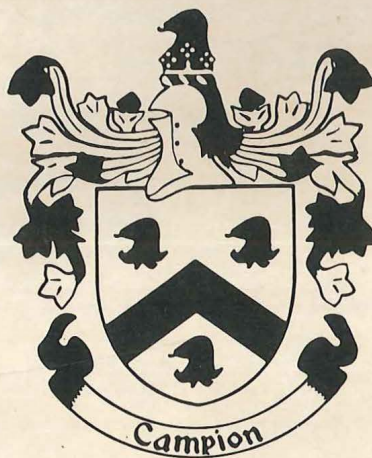
On the air 24 hours a day from Ellinikon Airbase (1594 KHz) and from Kato Souli (1484 KHz). News and weather on the hour. Popular, jazz, classical music, religious programs, and community service bulletins daily. Some highlights: 'Minute' Greek lessons (7:30 am, 10:25 pm); *All Things Considered* (Mon-Fri. 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

The summer hours will be in effect through September 30, 1978.

| 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-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 |
| Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables | 8am-3pm | 8am-2pm 5:45-8:45pm | 8am-3pm | 8am-2pm 5:45-8:45pm | 8am-2pm 5:45-8:45pm | 8am-3pm |
| Meat, Poultry | 7:30am-2pm | 7:30am-2pm | 7:30am-2pm | 7:30am-2pm | 7:30am-2pm 5:30-9pm | 7:30-4pm |
| Fish | 7:30am-2pm | 7:30am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm | 7:30am-2pm | 7:30am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm | 7:30am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm | 7:30am-2pm |
| Bakeries | 7am-3pm | 7am-2:30pm 5:30-9pm | 7am-3pm | 7am-2:30pm 5:30-9pm | 7am-2:30pm 5:30-9pm | 7am-3pm |
| Wines and Spirits | 7am-3pm | 7am-10pm | 7am-3pm | 7am-3pm | 7am-10pm | 7am-10pm |
| Florists <small>Open Sun 8-2:30</small> | 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.



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Campion School Kindergarten — up to 100 children aged 3 to 5 under Headmistress Miss Diana Nash at 2 Papanastasiou, telephone 672-1718 — moving to 39 St. Dimitriou Street in September 1978.

Campion School Crèche — staff babies 2 months to 3 years at 39 St. Dimitriou Street opening in September. First steps towards Ph.D's will be taken here.

Campion School Boarding House — accommodates an international group of boys and girls from the Junior and Senior Schools aged 9 to 19 whose parents live outside Athens or abroad. The Boarding House is located at the Caterina Hotel in Kefalari outside Kifissia, Athens.

THE EMBARGO OF ARMS TO TURKEY

The following statement was made by Congressman Benjamin S. Rosenthal on May 3, 1978 in opposition to President Carter's proposal to end the Rule of Law embargo of arms to Turkey. At the same time it reflects the opinion of the majority of the representatives of the American people.

When Congress acted in 1974 in response to Turkey's second invasion of Cyprus, we enforced basic principles of our foreign aid laws, codified in the Foreign Assistance Act and the Foreign Military Sales Act. These laws had long stated that no country could use American arms for other than defensive purposes. When the Administration did not enforce those laws against Turkey, the Congress acted after allowing Turkey a four month delay to see if it would end its violations, by enacting sec. 620X of the Foreign Assistance Act to insure that the existing laws be enforced.

Four and one-half years later, these same violations continue. Turkey still occupies more than one-third of Cyprus. It refuses to allow two hundred thousand refugees to return home. It keeps twenty-eight thousand NATO-committed troops on Cyprus in an attempt to control that island's political destiny.

The embargo continues, therefore, even in its limited form, because the Turkish violations continue. Over \$600 million in U.S. arms has been transferred to Turkey *during the period of the embargo*. Yet, now the Administration wants this symbolic representation of American law removed.

The embargo was enacted in 1974 to represent and to emphasize certain important principles of foreign policy. We also hoped to show Turkey the way out of its impasse on Cyprus. Turkey has not yet accepted that way out, because the embargo, eroded by Administration counter signals, has not really been tried.

The Congress should not retreat from its stand on principle, just because the Administration has reversed and abandoned its commitment to human rights, arms transfer restraints and the rule of law.

The Congress should continue asserting these principles by defeating this proposal.'



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