

October 1978

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# THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly







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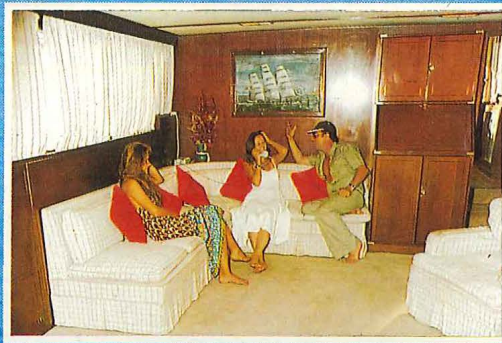
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# community calendar

## OCTOBER 2

British Council—Illustrated lecture by art critic Charles Spencer, on "Blake: The Innocent Eye", 8 pm.

## OCTOBER 3

Duplicate Bridge—American Club, Kastri, 10 am-2:30 pm.

Campion School—Junior School PTA meeting, 6-7:30 pm.

Bingo—American Club, Kastri, 8 pm.

## OCTOBER 4

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

German Community Centre—Coffee afternoon for elder members. Lecture on "Jerusalem and Three World Religions", 5 pm.

American Community Schools—Open House, 7:30 pm.

## OCTOBER 5

Duplicate Bridge—Independence Room, American Club, Kastri, 7:30 pm.

## OCTOBER 6

St. Andrew's Women's Guild—Guest speaker, Mrs. Sophia Anestis from the Rehabilitation Centre for Spastic Children, 11 Sappfous, Politeia, 9:45 am.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group—General meeting. Program to be announced. Women's Centre, Ellanikou 3, Pangrati. 8:30 pm.

## OCTOBER 7

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

## OCTOBER 9

Deree College Downtown Centre for Continuing Education—Registration for the Fall semester (through Oct. 12).

Lions Cosmopolitan Club—Dinner meeting, 9 pm. For information call Mr. Baganis (360-1311).

## OCTOBER 10

Canadian Women's Club—First general meeting, Astor Hotel, Karageorgis Servias 10 (off Syntagma Square), 10 am.

Duplicate Bridge—American Club, Kastri, 10 am-2:30 pm.

Bingo—American Club, Kastri, 8 pm.

Rotary Club—General meeting with a lecture on "Imperial Residences in Vienna" by architect Alekos Aoisos, King's Palace Hotel, 9 pm.

## OCTOBER 11

German Community Centre—Coffee afternoon for young German women. Lecture on "Use of Medicaments", 4:30 pm.

American Club—JUSMAG Night, 6 pm-midnight.

American Community Schools—College Night, 7:30 pm.

Helianthos Yoga Union—Vegetarian Dinner, 9 pm.

## OCTOBER 12

American Club—Strolling Fashion Show, Family Inn, noon-2 pm.

American Club—Family Steak Night, Family Inn and Americana Room.

Duplicate Bridge—Independence Room, American Club, Kastri, 7:30 pm.

British Council—Discussion of William Blake by Christopher Scott, 8 pm.

## OCTOBER 13

American Youth Centre—Amusement Park Trip, 7 pm-midnight.

### AUTUMNAL WANDERINGS

Forthcoming excursions organized by the Joint Travel Committee. Italy (Capri, Pompeii, Amalfi, and Naples): Oct. 9-16, \$522 (call Mrs. Saltman at 894-4908 or Mrs. Barnes at 808-0285). Sporades Islands cruise: Oct. 21-29, \$270 (call Mrs. Paley at 681-6834). Tour of China: Nov. 16-30, \$1,200 (call Mrs. Robertson at 801-0017 or Mrs. Bernhardt at 803-4158). Istanbul: Nov. 22-26, \$245 (call Mrs. Harshman at 894-6286 or Mrs. Phillips at 671-7826).

## OCTOBER 17

American Women's Organization of Greece—Bargain Boutique Sale, American Youth Centre. For information call Mrs. Morsman (801-9749).

Duplicate Bridge—American Club, Kastri, 10 am-2:30 pm.

Bingo—American Club, Kastri, 8 pm.

Rotary Club—Honorary meeting for the ex-President, Mr. Constantinis, King's Palace Hotel, 9 pm.

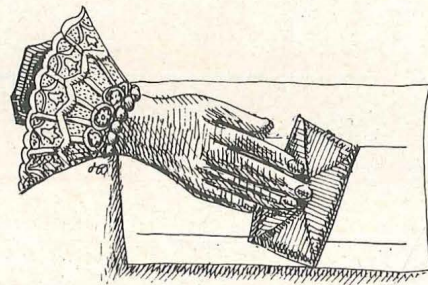
## OCTOBER 18

American Women's Organization of Greece—Bargain Boutique Sale (see Oct. 17).

Helianthos Yoga Union—Lecture on "Yoga Exercises and How They Affect the Human Body" by Bob Najemy (in English and Greek), 8:30 pm.

## OCTOBER 19

American Women's Organization of Greece—Coffee meeting with guest speaker Anna Synodinou, Undersecretary of Social Services, Aperghi Hotel, Kifissia, 9:45 am. For information call Jane Brown (801-2843).



Propellor Club—Luncheon meeting with a speech on NATO: Past, Present and Future, by Ambassador Robert Straus-Hupé, Athens Hilton, 1 pm.

Campion School—Senior School PTA meeting, 6-7:30 pm.

Duplicate Bridge—Independence Room, American Club, Kastri, 7:30 pm.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group—General meeting. (See Oct. 6).

## OCTOBER 21

American Community Schools—Graduate Record Examination.

German Community Centre—Dance Party at the Community Centre, 8:30 pm.

## OCTOBER 22

American Women's Organization of Greece—Japanese Buffet, Michiko's, Plaka, 8-11 pm. For information call Barbara Mellon (659-3015).

## OCTOBER 23

American Club—Strolling Fashion Show, Family Inn, noon-2 pm.

Lions Cosmopolitan Club—Dinner meeting 9 pm. For information call Mr. Baganis (360-1311).

## OCTOBER 24

Duplicate Bridge—American Club, Kastri, 10 am-2:30 pm.

American Club—Semi-annual general membership meeting, Independence Room, 7:30 pm.

Bingo—American Club, Kastri, 8 pm.

Rotary Club—General meeting with guest speaker George Averof, Minister of National Defense, speaking on the anniversary of the 28th of October, King's Palace Hotel, 9 pm.

## OCTOBER 25

American Club—G.E. Night, 6 pm-midnight.

Helianthos Yoga Union—Lecture on "Sugar, White Flour, and Meat" by Panayotis Koumendakis (in Greek), 8:30 pm.

## OCTOBER 26

Duplicate Bridge—Independence Room, American Club, Kastri, 7:30 pm.

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### NAME DAYS IN OCTOBER

October 18 Loukas (Luke), Loukia  
 October 20 Gerasimos (Gerald)  
 October 23 Iakovos (Jacob)  
 October 26 Dimitrios (James), Mimis, Dimi, Dimitra, Mimi

### DATES TO REMEMBER

October 2 & 3 Rosh Hashanah—Jewish holiday  
 October 9 Columbus Day—USA  
 Thanksgiving Day—Canada  
 October 10 Chung Kang Festival—China (Hong Kong)  
 October 11 Yom Kippur—Jewish holiday  
 October 23 Veteran's Day—USA  
 October 24 United Nations Day  
 October 31 Halloween—USA, Canada  
 UNICEF Day—USA, Canada  
 November 1 All Saints' Day

### PUBLIC HOLIDAY

October 28 Ohi Day—anniversary of the Greek rejection of the Italian ultimatum in 1940.

### OHI DAY

Celebrations will be held throughout Greece on Ohi Day, October 28. On the occasion of this major, national holiday (the other is Independence Day on March 25) Athens abdicates to Thessaloniki where the official parade and observances take place.

## OCTOBER 27

Neareast-South Asia Council of Overseas Schools—Film Workshop: *Roots* (through Oct. 28). For information call 659-3250, ext. 330.

American Club—Halloween Ball, Independence Room. For further information call 801-3971.

## OCTOBER 28

American Community Schools—Graduate Management Admission Test.

Campion School—PSAT examinations.

American Youth Centre—Halloween Dance, 2 pm.

## OCTOBER 31

Duplicate Bridge—American Club, Kastri, 10 am-2:30 pm.

Bingo—American Club, Kastri, 8 pm.

## NOVEMBER 1

Helianthos Yoga Union—Lecture on "New Age Parents and New Age Children" by Theophanis Boukas (in Greek), 8:30 pm.

## NOVEMBER 3

American Women's Organization of Greece—Visit to the National Gallery with Catherine Cafopoulos, 10:30 am-noon. For further information call Mrs. Bishoff (671-7654).

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group—General meeting. (See Oct. 6).

## NOVEMBER 8

Helianthos Yoga Union—Vegetarian Dinner, 9 pm.



# THE ATHENIAN

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## publisher's note

Although many tourists come in search of the "real Greece", it is often elusive. This was not the experience of the forty women and five men who arrived from around the world to join "Greece Through New Eyes", a tour organized by the Women's Union of Greece (EGE). During their sojourn in this country, they not only visited places that are off-the-beaten-track, but gained a new perspective on various aspects of the issues facing Greek women. Ellen Lesser, who worked with EGE members in earthquake refugee camps in Thessaloniki earlier in the summer and participated in the EGE tour, reports on "Greece Through New Eyes". Lesser is a 1978 graduate of Yale College where she was on the Editorial Board of the Yale Daily News and Associate Editor of the monthly Magazine.

Robert Brenton Betts is best known to readers of the Athenian as our music critic, an avocation for which he is eminently qualified, having been actively involved in music circles since childhood. As a highly-acclaimed countertenor and organist, he has appeared with the Washington National Symphony, the Washington Cathedral Choral Society, and the Buffalo Symphony, and was the founder of the Williamsburg Madrigal Singers. He is a familiar figure in Greece where he is the Director of the Athens Choral Society and has been organist at St. Andrews and St. Pauls Churches, as well as a Director of the University of La Verne and Hellenic International School. To his publishers and countless former students here and abroad, Betts, however, is primarily known as a historian. A graduate of William and Mary, he holds a Doctor of Philosophy in International Relations and Middle Eastern Studies from Johns Hopkins University. He is the author, in addition to numerous professional articles, of Christians in the Arab East, now entering its second printing, published in Great Britain by the SPCK Publishing House, in the United States by John Knox Press, and in Greece by Lycabettus Press. Not surprisingly, the recent establishment in Athens of an Assyrian Church of the East was of particular interest to him. In "The Assyrian Community", Dr. Betts discusses one of the oldest and most complex Eastern Christian groups, and its parish in Athens.

Our cover is by Gudrun von Leitner.



# goings on in athens

## MUSIC

**PARNASSOS HALL**, Agiou Georgiou Karitsi 8, Tel. 323-8745. Perhaps the oldest concert hall in Athens, built in the late nineteenth century. Gracious but somewhat wrinkled, it is worth a visit. A full program of lectures and musical events will resume this month including regular recitals by students from the various conservatories which provide a glimpse of Greek social and musical culture. Call for programs. The hall is near Syntagma Square, just below Kolokotronis's statue off Stadiou Street. Admission free.

**LYRIKI SKINI** (National Opera Company), Olympia Theatre, Akadimias 58, Tel. 361-2461. Performances are usually at 8:30 pm on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays and at 7 pm Saturdays and Sundays. Call for program information

## CONCERTS AND RECITALS

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

**ASSOCIAZIONE POLYFONIA DI RAVENNA** — recital of polyphonic music. Conducted by William Galassini. In early October (exact date to be announced). Italian Institute.

**ZARALIS, CHRISTOPOULOS, SEVERI, ARYVAS** — violin, oboe, piano, and baritone in an adaptation of Kostis Palamas's "The Dodecalogue of the Gypsy". Oct. 6 at 8 pm. Italian Institute.

**CARLO NAPOLI AND ADA MOCALI** — piano and soprano in a concert dedicated to Italian poet Salvatore Quasimodo. Oct. 26 at 8 pm. Italian Institute.

**MAZZACURATI AND FOGOLA** — violoncello and piano in a recital of works by Vivaldi, Beethoven, Strauss, and Mazzacurati. Oct. 31 at 8 pm. Italian Institute.

**MORGAN, RUTTIMANN, DIAMANTOPOULOS** — chamber music for flute, violin and harpsicord. Oct. 18 at 8:15. Hellenic International School.

## GALLERIES

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

**ARGO**, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2662. Thalia Kleopa, oils (Oct. 9-29).

**ART AND ENVIRONMENT**, Thespidos 14, Plaka, Tel. 322-4618. Irini Levendoyannis, folk embroidery (through Oct. 12); Sotiris Pappaspyropoulos, oils (Oct. 16-31).

**ATHENS**, Glykonos 4, Tel. 713-938. Minas, oils (from Oct. 17).

**JEAN AND KAREN BERNIER**, Marasli 51, Tel. 735-657. Kent Floeter, "Installation/Drawings", (through Oct. 20); Mario Merz, new works (from Oct. 25). Hours: Mon. 6-9 pm, Tues.-Fri. 10:30-1:30 pm and 6-9 pm, Sat. 10:30-1:30 pm.

**CONTEMPORARY GRAPHICS**, Haritos 9, Tel. 732-690 Group show of oils by Vassiliou, Manolidis, Zervou, Makroulakis and others. (Oct. 11-Nov. 5).

**DESMOS**, Akadimias 28, Tel. 360-9449. "The Spirit of the Times", a history of twentieth century art through photographs and documents arranged by English art critic Charles Spencer, who will give an illustrated lecture on opening night. A one-hour film will be shown each evening at 8 pm on René Clair's "L'entracte", the Bauhaus Theatre and American happenings. (Oct. 9-Nov. 9).

**DIAGENES INTERNATIONAL**, Tsakaloff 10, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-9652. Pindaros Platonidis, paintings (Oct. 6-19); Stamatis Polenakis, paintings (Oct. 20-Nov. 2).

**DIAGENES INTERNATIONAL**, Diogenes 12, Plaka, Tel. 322-6942. Permanent group show of Greek painting and sculpture.

**GALERIE GRAVURES**, Platia Dexameni 1, Kolonaki, Tel. 363-9597. Permanent exhibition of nineteenth century Greek engravings.

**KREONIDES**, Iperidou 6 (at Nikis St.), Tel. 322-4261. Miki Eleftheriadi Vergou, batiks and paintings (through Oct. 11); Yannis Logothetis, drawings (Oct. 12-30).

**NEES MORPHES**, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165. Maria Roussou and Souli Souri, paintings (through Oct. 21); Tassos, graphics (Oct. 23-Nov. 9).

**GALLERIE O**, Haritos 8, Tel. 717-669. Yanos and Anna Olzefsky, paintings (through Oct. 30).

**ORA**, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 323-0698. Eleni Karayanni and Maria Mylona, paintings (through Oct. 23).

**POLYPLANO**, Dimokritou 20, Tel. 362-9822. Algis Kelpakis, paintings (from Oct. 4).

**ROTUNDA**, Skoufa 20, Tel. 362-2945. Angelos Papayoannou, paintings (through Oct. 21); Haralambos Stephos, paintings (Oct. 23-Nov. 11).

**STOA TECHNIS**, Voukourestiou 45, Tel. 362-4139. Nunzio Kasella Lo Presti and Mariano Maltizotto, paintings (through Oct. 10); Sotiria Iatridou, folk art, weaving and collages (Oct. 11-Nov. 4).

**THOLOS**, Filellinon 20, Tel. 323-7950. Yanna Persaki, drawings and watercolors (through Nov. 4). Hours: Mon.-Sat. 6-10 pm and Wed. 11-1 pm.

**TO TRITO MATI**, Loukianou 21b, Tel. 714-074. Socrates Karandinos, paintings (through Oct. 11); Thodoros Manolidis, paintings (Oct. 12-30).

**ZOUMBOULAKIS**, 20 Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 360-8278. Achilles Droungas, oils (from Oct. 12). Closed Mondays.

**ZOUMBOULAKIS-TASSOS**, Kriezotou 7, Tel. 363-4454. Alekos Fassianos, graphics and multiples (from mid-October).

**ZYGOS**, Iofondos 33 (near Caravel Hotel), Tel. 729-219. Vangelis Moustakas, sculpture and drawings (through Oct. 17); Evangelos Fainos and Sarandis Karavouzis, oils and collages (Oct. 19-Nov. 3).

## EXHIBITS

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

**ATHENS COLLEGE** — Works by Photos Hadjeisotiriou (Oct. 4-15).

**BRITISH COUNCIL** — Photographic exhibition: "Reflections on William Blake, 1757-1827" (Oct. 3-19). A display of university science textbooks (Oct. 24-Nov. 3).

**FILOTHEI PARK** — Works by seventy-five sculptors from Greece and Cyprus. Sponsored by the Community of Filothei (Oct. 2-16).

## MUSEUMS

*The hours given will be in effect until October 15 only. Call the museums for the new winter schedules.*

**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 Sundays.

**AGORA MUSEUM**, Stoa of Attalos in the Ancient Agora, Monastiraki, Tel. 321-0185. The original 2nd century B.C. stoa, the long, colonnaded structure where businessmen transacted their affairs, magistrates conferred, teachers lectured and idlers idled, was reconstructed in 1953-6 on the original foundation. It now houses the finds from the Agora excavations which vividly illustrate its function as the commercial and civic centre of ancient Athens. Open 7:30 to 7:30 daily and on Sundays from 10 to 6 pm. *Closed Tuesdays*. Admission 25 Drs. Free on Sundays.

**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, Islamic and Coptic art, textiles, Chinese ceramics, Greek costumes. The landmark exhibit of the N.P. Goulandris collection of ancient Greek art, which has

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attracted world-wide attention, will continue through November. Guidebooks in English, French, German. There is a coffeshop on the top floor and a fine gift shop. Open daily 8:30-2 and 4:30-7:30, and Sundays 8:30-2. Closed Tuesdays. Admission 40 Drs., students 20 Drs. Free on Sundays.

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

**GOULANDRIS NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM**, Levidou 13, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5870. The first centre in Greece devoted to the study of flora, zoology, entomology, geology and paleontology. Open 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 Wednesday 3 to 7 pm and Sundays 9 am to 1 pm, or by appointment.

**PAVLOS AND ALEXANDRA KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM**. Theorias and Panos Streets, Plaka, Tel. 321-2313. Pottery, ceramics, jewelry and other ancient, Byzantine and modern artifacts comprise the collection housed in a renovated mansion on the Plaka side of the Acropolis. Open 9-2:30 (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 Plataean burial mound, 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) may be seen in a building nearby. Open daily 9 to 1 and 4 to 6 and Sundays 10:30 to 2:30. *Closed Tuesdays*. Admission 25 Drs. Free on Sundays.

**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 daily and 10 to 6 on Sundays. *Closed Mondays.* Admission 50 Drs., students 5 Drs. Free on Sundays.

**NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART (Pinakothiki).** Vass. 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 works by El Greco and a fine collection of engravings from Dürer and Bruegel to Braque, Picasso and Dali. Special exhibits: oil paintings, temperas and lithographs of Orestes Kanellis (through October 29). 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 Dimotiko 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 Sundays.*

**WAR MUSEUM,** Vass. Sofias and Kizari, 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.

**Opening and closing hours at sites in and around Athens will change on October 15. Until then, summer hours will be in effect, in some cases abbreviated slightly to close at sunset.**

## POINTS OF INTEREST

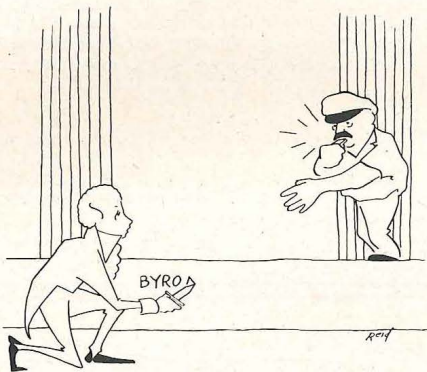
**THE ACROPOLIS.** Rising 100 metres above the city and extending 300 metres, it is approached from the west by a monumental gateway, the Propyleia. On a parapet to the right is the small Temple of Athene Nike, beyond is the Parthenon and the Erechtheum. Work is underway to preserve the monuments and sculptures (some of which have been temporarily removed), and movement has been slightly restricted. Open daily 7:30 to 7:30. Admission 50 Drs. Free on Sundays. 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, a religious and civic centre of Athens in ancient times, is analogous to the Roman Forum, where farmers sold their produce, businessmen conducted their affairs and popular assemblies were held.

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

**KERAMIKOS CEMETERY,** 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.

**LYKAVITTOΣ (Lycabettus).** Although its height exceeds that of the Acropolis by nearly 400 feet (910 to the Acropolis' 512) Lykavittos is fated to remain the city's "other" hill, dwarfed by its glorious sister and barely alluded to in classical writings. It is crowned by the tiny nineteenth-century chapel of St. George, visible from most parts of the city. From the summit, one can view all of Athens, the surrounding mountains and, on a clear day, the Saronic Gulf. There is an *ouzeri* serving refreshments about half-way up, and a restaurant at the top. Approached by foot, car or the funicular railway (entrance at Ploutarhou and Aristipou Streets in Kolonaki) which operates from 8 am to 12:30 am daily.



**NATIONAL GARDEN** (entrance on Amalias, Vass. Sofias, Irodou Attikou and from the Zappion). The Athenians' retreat. A verdant labyrinth with interesting and unusual vegetation, cool shady nooks, benches, and wooded paths. Watch the world go by, or stroll around and meet the resident ducks, swans and peacocks. Open 7 am to sunset.

**PLANETARIUM,** Syngrou Ave. (opposite the Race Course), Tel. 941-1181. The Planetarium resumes its normal roster of activities this month, including lectures, children's programs and the permanent physics exhibit. Call for details and hours. Most of the programs are in Greek but group shows in English, German and French may be arranged.

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

**SOUND AND LIGHT.** The Hill of Pnyx, facing the Acropolis. Performances 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.

## LIBRARIES

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

**ATHENS COLLEGE,** Psychiko, Tel. 671-4628, ext. 60. A good collection of classical and modern Greek literature and history. Mon. through Fri. 8:30 to 6.

**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.

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

**BRITISH EMBASSY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT,** Karageorgi Servias 2, Syntagma, Tel. 736-211, ext. 293. Books, reports, and other information on British social institutions. For reference use only. Mon., Thurs., Fri. 8 to 2. Tues. and Wed. 8 to 2 and 4 to 7.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE,** Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1.

**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.

**HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY,** Massalias 22 (7th floor), Tel. 360-7305. Books and periodicals in Greek, and in English about Greece. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 1 and 6 to 9.

**ITALIAN INSTITUTE,** Patission 47, Tel. 522-9294. Books, periodicals, references in Italian and Greek. Mon. through Fri. 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 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 Sat. 8:30 to 1:30.

**PARLIAMENT LIBRARY,** Vas. Sophias, Tel. 323-5030. Mon. through Fri. 8 to 1.

**POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL,** Patission St., Tel. 361-1859. Books on architecture, engineering, etc. For reference use only. Mon. through Fri. 8 to 1, Sat. 8 to 12:30.

**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 to 2:30.

## LESSONS

### GREEK LANGUAGE LESSONS

**HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION,** Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. All levels. 2,600 Drs. for six-week course (36 hours). First session begins Oct. 4.

**XAN (YMCA),** Omirou 28, Tel. 362-6970. For beginners: 2,314 Drs. for three-month course, commencing Oct. 1.

**XEN (YWCA),** Amerikis 11, Tel. 362-4291. For beginners: 3,500 Drs. for a four-month course. Conversation classes: 1,800 Drs. for three-month course. Session begins Oct. 1.

### MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

**FIBREWORKS,** Iperidou 5, Tel. 322-9887. Spinning, dyeing, basic and intermediate weaving, tapestry and batik. Registration Oct. 2-7, 10 to 3 pm and on Oct. 6 until 8 pm. Classes begin Oct. 9.

**HELIANTHOS YOGA UNION,** Perikleous 25, Neo Psychiko, Tel. 671-1627, 681-1462. Yoga classes (in Greek or English), discussion and meditation sessions. Classes in bio-energy meditation begin Oct. 30.

**HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION,** Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. Drawing and painting: 3,000 Drs. for each eight-week term. Registration Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 am to noon. First session begins Oct. 16.



LYCEUM OF GREEK WOMEN, Dimokritou 14, Tel. 361-1042. Art classes: 600 Drs. per month, 250 Drs. registration fee. Gymnastics: 750 Drs. per month, 300 Drs. registration fee. Registration Oct. 1, classes begin Oct. 16.

XAN (YMCA), Omirou 28, Tel. 362-6970. Gymnastics, English, typing, drawing, as well as seminars on various topics (in Greek). Classes begin Oct. 1.

XEN (YWCA), Amerikis 11, Tel. 362-4291. English literature, archaeology, art, and history (in English): 900-2,400 Drs. Lectures begin Oct. 2 and Oct. 30.

## DANCE LESSONS

BALLET LESSONS. The following schools use the London Royal Academy of Dance method (for children ages 3 and up, Grades Primary to IV). The syllabi have been devised by Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev and examinations are administered by representatives from RAD in London: Diana Theodoridou, Patis-sion 75, Athens, Tel. 821-3535... Sofi Katsouli, Mikras Asias 19, Ilisia, Tel. 777-9052 and Theofanous 33, Ambelokipi, Tel. 642-6782... Maya Sofou, Alex. Soutsou 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-2965... Carol Hanis, Tsouderou 27, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-6310.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. Dance and choreography: 600-1,000 Drs. for each six-week term. Registration Tuesdays and Thursdays 9 to noon. First session begins Oct. 3.

LYCEUM OF GREEK WOMEN, Dimokritou 14, Tel. 361-1042. Greek folk dancing: 500 Drs. per month, 300 Drs. registration fee. Ongoing registration Mondays through Fridays 11 am to 1 pm.

## RECREATIONAL

### SAILING

HELLENIC SAILING CENTRE, Glyfada Marina, Tel. 894-2115 (for adults), Poseidonos 19, Paleo Faliro, Tel. 981-4835 (for children). Both are open daily from 10 am to sundown. Adults: twelve one-hour lessons, 3,000 Drs. Children (ages 7 to 14): twenty-five to thirty one-hour lessons, 250 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. Two regular members required 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. Open daily from 9 am to 3 pm and 5 pm to 7:30 pm.

## SPORTING CLUBS

AOK, Tatoiou, Kifissia, Tel. 801-3100. Five tennis courts. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Six month membership also available. Annual fee: 6,000 Drs. (4,000 Drs. for six months); 2,000 Drs. for minors (1,500 Drs. for six months). Open daily 8 am to sunset.

ATHENS TENNIS CLUB, Vas. Olgas, Athens, Tel. 923-2872, 923-1084. Twelve tennis courts and restaurant. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Initial fee 15,000 Drs.; 5,000 Drs. annually. Open daily from sunrise to sunset.

ATTICA TENNIS CLUB, Filothei, Tel. 681-2557. Seven tennis courts, restaurant. Initial membership fee: 7,500 Drs. for adults, 3,750 Drs. for minors. Annual fees: 6,000 Drs. for adults, 3,000 Drs. for minors. Open daily 7 am to 11 pm.

EKALI CLUB, Ekali, Tel. 803-2685. Five tennis courts, two swimming pools, sauna and gym room. Restaurant open from 1:30 to 3:30 pm and 9 pm to 1 am. Initial fee: 30,000 Drs.; annual fee 10,000 Drs. (Tel. 803-4284 Tues. - Sat. 10-2 for information).

GLYFADA GOLF CLUB, Tel. 894-6820. An 18-hole course. Overall distance, 6,125 metres. Clubhouse with restaurant. Sponsorship required for regular membership. Visitor's fees: weekdays 500 Drs., weekends 750 Drs. Rental of golf clubs, cart, and caddy additional.

PARADISSOS TENNIS CLUB, Paradissos, (off. Leof. Kifissias, between Halandri and Maroussi), Tel. 681-1458, 682-1918, 362-3980. Six tennis courts, bar, snack bar, swimming pool, pro shop, rentals. Temporary residents of Greece may acquire special membership. Open daily from sunrise to sunset.

POLITIA CLUB, Visarionos 3, Politia, Tel. 362-9230. Tennis, squash, volleyball, massage, children's playground, restaurant. Initial membership fee 20,000 Drs., monthly fee 500 Drs. Open Mon.-Sat. 8 am to 1 pm. Closed Sunday.

SPORTS CENTRE, Agios Kosmas (across from the old airport), Tel. 981-5572. Entrance fee 5 Drs. Volleyball and basketball (no charge), mini-golf (20 Drs.), ping-pong (10 Drs.), tennis (court fee 40 Drs. an hour, rackets 15 Drs. an hour). Open daily from sunrise to sunset.

## RIDING

GREEK ZOOPHILIC SOCIETY, Drossia (on the road to Stamata), Tel. 803-2033, 801-9550. Rates: 250 Drs. per hour, daily rates available. Lessons and trekking offered. Boarding for dogs also available: 150 Drs. per day.

THE HELLENIC RIDING CLUB (Ipikos Omilos Tis Ellados), Paradissos, Tel. 681-2506, 682-6128. Initial fee: 10,000 Drs. Annual membership fee: 4,500 Drs. plus 1,800 Drs. per month. Non-members: 300 Drs. per hour.

VARIBOPI RIDING SCHOOL, Varibopi, Tel. 801-9912. Annual membership fee: 4,000 Drs. Monthly fee: 800 Drs. Hourly fees for non-members: 350 Drs.

## MISCELLANY

EXCURSION CLUBS — There are several which organize hikes, mountain climbs, trips within Greece and, occasionally, abroad. The prices are reasonable. The Federation of Greek Excursion Clubs (Dragatsaniou 4, Platia Klathmonos, Tel. 323-4107) will provide a complete list of clubs (English spoken).

## 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, Koubari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias), Tel. 361-1617. Wide selection of items from matchbooks and scarves to records, needlepoint kits, table linens, jewelry reproductions and prints. The themes and designs are mostly Greek, many of them drawn from the Museum's collection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SPECIALTY AREAS

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.

## THEATRE

*The season gradually begins to unfold in October but not all productions listed will have opened by the end of the month (see Theatre Review). Some titles are the originals, others are translated from the Greek. Reservations can usually be made at the last moment by telephone. Evening curtains rise at 9 pm or thereafter. There are usually 6 o'clock matinees on Wednesdays or Thursdays and always on Sundays. Dial 181 for a recorded announcement (in Greek) of all current productions.*

THE NATIONAL THEATRE OF GREECE — The season is scheduled to begin in November. Tentative productions: On the "Central Stage" (*Kentriki Skini*) Terzakis's *The Emperor Michael* (Aftokratoras Michail) directed by Alexis Minotis. On the "New Stage" (*Nea Skini*) *Masques* (Maskes) by Ben Jonson directed by G. Christodoulakis. (*Ethniko Theatro*, Agiou Constantinou 20, Tel. 522-3242)

AN ACCIDENTAL ACCIDENT (Ena Tiheo Atihima) — Last season's successful tragi-political farce by Dario Fo, starring Elli Fotiou and Stefanos Lineos will continue while the troupe rehearses Jean Anouilh's *The Lark* to open later in the season. (*Alpha*, Patis-sion 37, Tel. 523-8742)

THE BATH-HOUSE (I Megali Bougada) — An adaptation of Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky's original. Directed by Alexis Solomos with costumes by Alekos Fassianos and music by Manos Hadzidakis. (*Minoa*, Patis-sion 91, Tel. 821-0048)

CABARET — Last summer's smash musical based on John Van Druten's *I am a Camera*, re-adapted for the Greek stage by Marios Pioritis and starring the irrepressible Alikì Vouyouklaki. (*Alikì*, Amerikis 4, Tel. 324-4146)

CAFE CHANTANT — Marietta Rialdi's Experimental Theatre continues their production from last year: a revue which contrasts the Roaring Twenties with the period of decadence which saw the rise of Fascism. (*Amiral*, Amerikis 10, Tel. 363-9385)

COMMON SENSE (Kini Logiki) — A new play by George Maniotis, directed by and starring Dimitris Potamitis with Maria Alkaïou. (*Erevna*, Ilission and Kerassoumnos, Tel. 778-0826)

FILOMENA MARTURANO — The Eduardo de Filippo play on which the film *Marriage Italian Style* was based. Italian director Mauro Bolonini presides over the cast led by Elli Lambetti and Dimitri Papamichael. (*Super-Star*, Agiou Meleti and Patis-sion in the Broadway stoa, Tel. 840-774)

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY (Eleftheria tis Polis) — A social-political satire by Brian Freil with Jenny Karezi and Kostas Kazakos, directed by Kazakos and with sets by Vassilis Photopoulos. (*Athineon*, Akadimias 3)



FILM FESTIVAL

The Greek Film Festival will be held October 2 through 8 in Thessaloniki. The program is available in Athens at the Thessaloniki International Fair office, Mitropoleos 1, Tel. 323-0959.

CINEMA

*New releases expected to appear this month at first-run theatres where they are often held over for several weeks before moving on to second-run neighbourhood theatres where programs usually change on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Some downtown cinemas begin screening in the afternoon but, at most, regular programs are at 8-8:30 and 10-10:30. Among the re-releases expected: 'It's a Mad Mad Mad World, Pancho Villa (with Yul Brynner), The Inheritor (with Jean-Paul Belmondo), and Close Encounters of the Third Kind.*

**BLOOD RELATIVES** (O Dolofonos ine Anamesa mas). A serious drama by Claude Chabrol with Donald Sutherland playing a police inspector investigating the assault and murder of a twelve-year-old girl. It's more than a simple whodunit as the hunt for the murderer becomes an obsession with the inspector since he identifies the dead girl with his own child.



**CAT FROM OUTER SPACE** (Zoumar — O Episkeptis Apo To Diastima) — Disney Productions cashing in on the latest lucrative trends, by smartly fusing two genres in one film. Directed by Disney-veteran Norman Tokar (*Sammy the Way Out Seal, Savage Sam*, etc.).

**COMA** (To Mistirio tou Thalamou Okto) — *Future Shock* predictions come true as patients hospitalized for minor ailments go into comas and members of the staff make off with their internal organs to sell them to wealthy transplant patients. Genevieve (*Earthquake*) Bujold, M.D., undertakes an investigation. Richard Widmark heads the staff. Directed by Michael Chrichton and based on a novel by Robin Cook (both are doctors by training).

**DAMNATION ALLEY** (Ghi: Ora Miden) — Science Fiction has a spectacular card up its sleeve for those who manage to survive the latest plethora of extravagant calamities: Armageddon. George (*Banacek*) Peppard leads a group of survivors of a nuclear war through the ashes, fallout and other hazards.

**DOG SOLDIERS** (Skilisia Katadioxis) — The sad side-effects of the "dirty war". American soldiers stationed in Vietnam try to escape reality by turning to drugs, and a few seize the opportunity to get rich.

**HOOPER** (Monomahia me ton Thanato) — Burt Reynolds plays an aging stunt man challenged by a daring newcomer, and Hal Needham directs. Some commentary is made about life in the Dream Factory but the satire is only skin-deep and the film misses being really interesting.

**KINGDOM OF THE SPIDERS** (Farmakeres Arahnes) — Nature is the villain once more as William (*Star Trek*) Shatner comes to grips with another special effects invasion, this time poisonous spiders.

**SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER** (Piretos to Savatovrado) — In the role of Toni, John Travolta, the fastest rising star in Hollywood, sells paints during the week at a Brooklyn hardware store and on Saturday nights finds escape at the local disco

where he is the champion dancer. The BeeGees provide the beat for this powerhouse of music and sentimentality which will have everyone dancing in their seats for two hours of solid entertainment.

**SWARM** (To Sminos) — Irwin Allen (*Poseidon Adventure* and *Towering Inferno*) with more horrendous spectacle. In this one, some African bees imported for genetic purposes run amok in the Americas, creating havoc and more reasons for Michael Caine and Henry Fonda to come to the rescue.

**THANK GOD IT'S FRIDAY** (Pigolambides) — When a formula succeeds, imitations, usually poor, follow. This super-musical lacks much of the appeal of its trendsetting predecessor *Saturday Night Fever*, despite music from fifty-two bands. One outstanding performance: Donna Summer as an aspiring singer after her first big break.

**VOYAGE TO ATLANTIS** (Pliarhos Nemo: Apostoli Atlantis) — Non-cataclysmic Science Fiction for a change. A colourful depiction of Jules Verne's fantasy-come-true classic with something for all, especially for those who want to feel innocently excited again. In this one, the French visionary's Captain Nemo, played by José Ferrer, comes back to life in contemporary times, to scan, once again, the mysteries of the ocean depths.

**THE WILD GEESE** (Ephirisis: Agries Hines) — Machismo! The all-male cast is headed by Richard Burton, Roger Moore and Richard Harris, as weathered mercenaries signing up for an expedition to rescue an ex-President from the clutches of a corrupt dictator in Africa. The film dodges all issues, political and others, to focus on aging men who, with women safely out of the way, rejoice in the last spasms of their "virility" by indulging in war games. Flowers anyone?

**THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVER** (O Pio Megalos Erastis Tou Kosmou) — Gene Wilder topples the myth in this satire of Rudolph Valentino and the whole "great lover" image. What a relief!

ART CINEMAS

Art films are shown in Athens at two cinemas: Alkionis, Ioulianou 42 (near Victoria Square), Tel. 881-5402, and Studio, Stavropoulou 33 (near Amerikis Square), Tel. 861-9017. Call for specific program information. There is also a Cinema Club (Teniothiki) at Kanaris 1, Kolonaki, Tel. 361-2046. Call for membership details.

AT THE INSTITUTES

**BRITISH COUNCIL**, Kolonaki Square 17, Tel. 363-3211. *Romantic versus Classic Art: William Blake and The Vision of William Blake* (Oct. 5 and 16, at 8:00)... *King Lear* with Paul Scofield (Oct. 9 and 11 at 7:30)... *Short Film Festival: British entries in the International Film Festival of Thessaloniki*. Program to be announced. (Oct. 18 and 19 at 8:00.)

**HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION**, Massalia 22, Tel. 362-9886. A series on "Isle of Manhattan": *West Side Story*, with Natalie Wood (Oct. 10)... Woody Allen and Diane Keaton in *Annie Hall* (Oct. 17)... Jack Lemmon and Sandy Dennis in *The Out-of-Towners* (Oct. 24)... *Mean Streets* starring Robert De Niro (Oct. 31)... Clint Eastwood and Lee J. Cobb in *Coogan's Bluff* (Nov. 7). All screenings at 8:00.

ROOTS IN ATHENS

David Wolper's award-winning film-adaptation of Alex Haley's *Roots* is being presented for the first time in Greece as a benefit for the American Community Schools of Athens. The ten and one-half hour film is being shown at the JUSMAG Theatre in Kifissia and at the A.C.S. campus in eight, three-part series which began on Sept. 29 and will end on Oct. 22. Series tickets: 350 Drs. and 200 Drs. for students. Tickets for individual performances (when seats are available): 150 Drs. and 75 Drs. for students. Available at American Club, Kifissia (Mon.-Fri. 10-1), American Embassy, Volunteer Services (Mon.-Fri. 10:30-12:30), and A.C.S.

**JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR** (Isous Christos Iperlambro Astro) — The well-known stage and film musical has come to the Athenian stage in a musical adaptation by Mimis Plessas directed by Dimitris Malavetas. (*Kaluta*, Patission 240, Tel. 875-588)

**A LONG DAY'S JOURNEY INTO NIGHT** (Makri Taxiidi tis Meras mesa sti Nihta) — The Eugene O'Neill drama presented by the Elsa Vergi troupe, to be followed at a later date by Tennessee Williams's *Sweet Bird of Youth* (To Gliko Pouli tis Niotis). (*Vergi*, Voukourestiou 1, Tel. 323-5235)

**THE LOWER DEPTHS** (I Teleftai) — The Greek Popular Theatre of Manos Katrakis with Maxim Gorky's play to star Katrakis, Petros Fissoun, and Katerina Helmi. (*Broadway*, Agiou Meletiου and Patission, Tel. 862-0231)

**MARY, MARY** — An adaptation of the Jean Kerr comedy with Angelos Angelopoulos and Gogo Anzoletaki, directed by Michael Bouklis. (*Akadimos*, Ippokratous 5, Tel. 362-5119)

**MUSIC FOR A DEPARTURE** (Musiki yia mia Anahorisi) — Four one-act plays by Kostoula Mitropoulou alternating with last year's production of Tennessee Williams's *Summer and Smoke* (Kalokairi kai Katachnia). (*Moussouri*, Platia Karitsi, Tel. 322-7748)

**NO EXIT AND THE RESPECTFUL PROSTITUTE** (Keklismenon ton Thyron and I Porni pou Sevete) — Two one-act plays by Jean-Paul Sartre translated by Alexis Solomos and Minos Volonakis, starring Anna Fonsou, Vassilis Andreopoulos, Anna Veneti and Yannis Evangelidis, directed by Kostas Bakas and with sets by Alekos Fassianos. (*Orvo*, Voukourestiou 1, Tel. 323-1259)

**PRIVATE LIVES** (Thimisiou ton Septemvri) — The Noel Coward comedy, starring Kostas Karras continues, to be followed in late November by Despo Diamantidou's translation of John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger* (Orgismena Niata) with Karras joined by Betty Arvaniti. (*Athina*, Derigny 10, Tel. 823-7330)

**RING ROUND THE MOON** (Prosklisi ston Pirgo) — Minos Volonakis directs Nicos Kourcoulos, Eleni Kalkoussi and Katia Dandoulaki in the Jean Anouilh work. (*Kappa*, Kypselis 2, Tel. 883-1068)

**SOME LIKE IT HOT** (Meriki to Protimoun Kafto) — Peter Stone's high-spirited musical comedy will replace *Pepsy* sometime in October. Adapted by Paul Matessis and starring Alecos Alexandrakis, Nonica Galinea, Dino Iliopoulos and Mimis Photopoulos. (*Acropol*, Ippokratous 6, Tel. 361-4481)

**SUICIDE** (Aftoheiras) — Soviet writer Nicolai Robertovich Erdman's satirical drama presented by the Art Theatre (*Theatro Technis*) of Karolos Koun. To be followed later in the season by the same author's *Testimonial* (Pistopitiko). (*Veaki*, Stournara 32, Tel. 522-3522)

**TARTUFFE** — Molière's classic comedy of manners in a production by the Amphitheatre troupe of Spyros Evangelatos. (*Dimotiko Theatro*, Agiou Konstantinou, Piraeus, Tel. 417-8351)

**THE TWELFTH NIGHT OF MR. SHAKESPEARE** (I Dodekati Nihta tou Kyriou Sexpir) — George Skourtis has freely adapted the Bard's comedy, which stars Katerina Vassiliakou, Thanassis Mylonas, and Thymios Karakatsanis, directed by G. Remoundos with scenery and costumes by Alekos Fassianos. (*Alambra*, Stournara 53, Tel. 522-7497)

**TIMON OF ATHENS** (Timona Athinaios) — The Popular Experimental Theatre with Dimitris Horn in the title role, directed by Leonidas Trivizas and translated by Vassilis Rotas. (*Poreia*, Trikiforou 3 and Triti Septemvriou, Tel. 821-9982)

**A WOMAN OF... IMPORTANCE** (Mia Gyneka me... Simasia) — A new play by Vangelis Goufa, directed by Dimitris Myrat who stars with Voula Zoumboulaki. (*Athinon*, Voukourestiou 10, Tel. 323-5524)

**WHY DON'T YOU STAY FOR BREAKFAST** — A revival of *Suki Yaki*, Platon Mousseos's translation of the English hit by Gene Stone and Ray Cooney, starring Costas Rigopoulos. To be followed later in the season by Tennessee Williams's *A Streetcar Named Desire* (Leoforio o Pathos) with Kasia Analyti and Costas Prekas. (*Analyti*, Antoniadou-Patission, Tel. 823-9739)



# 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. Candlelight, comfortable armchairs, and very good service. A fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, entrees, 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. Daily from 1 pm to 3:30 pm and 8 pm to 12:45 am. (The bar is open from 4 pm to 1:30 am.) Will be closing at the end of October for the winter.

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

Dionissos, Dionnisiou Aeropagitou Ave. (just across from the Acropolis), Tel. 923-1936, 923-3182. The greatest advantage of this restaurant is the location which provides a magnificent view of the Parthenon. Modern setting. Open terrace on warm days, international cuisine and ground floor coffee shop and snack bar. Expensive. Daily noon to 4 pm and 7 pm to 1 am.

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 8 pm to 1:30 am. 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.

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

Skorpios, Evrou 1 at the corner of Lampsakou St. (parallel to Vass. Sofias, near the American Embassy), Tel. 779-6805. Sophisticated, understated elegance presented by the owner of one of Cyprus' 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.

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



## 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. Daily 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 Napolitana*, *saltimbocca alla Romana* and Italian salad are all tasty. 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, cosy and friendly Annex located next door to his Steak Room. Full cocktail bar, fully air-conditioned. Open from 1 pm 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; Tammy provides the vocals. Open from 8:30 pm. Closed Sundays.

Atrium, G. Papandreou 7, Zografou (opposite Mihalakopoulou), Tel. 779-7562. Tasteful Aegean-island decor with striking white walls, wood-panelling, copperware. Good international cuisine, Greek and Italian appetizers, excellent grills. Mrs. Hadjis is the hostess. Open from 8 to 1.

Bagatelle, K. Ventiri 9 (near the Hilton), Tel. 730-349. One of the city's oldest international restaurants. The downstairs is particularly warm and intimate. Miki Tasiopoulos at the piano with old and new favourites in the evening. The accent is on French cuisine and good service. Daily noon to 3:30 pm and 7 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

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

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. Moderately priced. Daily from 9 pm.

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 with a view of the entire city. A comprehensive, moderately-expensive menu. Open continuously from 8:30 am to midnight.

Dioskouroi, Dimitriou Vassiliou 16, Neo Psychiko, Tel. 671-3997. A converted two-storey house, simply decorated but with a nice atmosphere. A great variety of dishes and an extensive wine list, but slow service. Moderate prices. Daily 8:30 pm 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 speciality) is recommended. Moderately expensive. Open daily 7:30 pm - 1.

Je Reviens, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, Tel. 711-174. The cuisine is French, the decor is comfortable and subdued. Open for lunch and dinner and for coffee and sweets from 9 am to 1 am. Reservations necessary for dinner.

Kyoto, Garibaldi 5, on Philopappou 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 and service are consistently good. The menu covers the standard French fare including frogs legs, *coq au vin*, *steak au poivre*. Excellent salads and omelettes (especially nice for lunch). Reservations necessary for dinner. Moderately expensive. Daily noon to 4 pm and 8 pm to 1 am.



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. Moderate prices. Open nightly from 8 pm to 1:30 am and Sundays and holidays for lunch.

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

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

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. A gracious historical mansion in Plaka houses this multi-roomed restaurant serving strictly Japanese fare. Impeccable service is offered by waitresses and waiters in traditional dress. The menu includes *tempura*, *sukiyaki*, *yakimeshi* (rice) and *yakitori* (chicken). 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 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, Psyhiko, Tel. 671-9629. Cafeteria, snack bar, and grill room on the roof of the Alpha-Beta supermarket. Omelettes, steaks, salads, shish-kebab. Cafeteria open from 9 am. Grill room open from 12:30 to 3 pm and 8 pm to 12:30 am. Closed Sundays.

Prunier, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), Tel. 727-379. Highly recommended. The ambience of a small Paris café, quiet atmosphere with gracious service. The cuisine is refined and meticulously prepared with a wide selection of French dishes, superb fish, and often less-standard surprises (miniature scallops, for example). Moderately expensive. Daily from noon to 3 pm and 8 pm to midnight. Closed Sundays.

Ritterburg, Formionos 11, Pangrati, Tel. 738-421. An unpretentious café-restaurant in rustic style, serving a variety of German dishes. The specialty is Ritterburg (schnitzel served with sausages and sauerkraut). Other favourites include beef fondue, Jäger schnitzel (served with a spicy sauce), and chocolate and cherry cake. Open daily from 12:30 pm to 1:30 am.

Stagecoach, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki, Tel. 743-955, 737-901. 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 excellent steaks, standing rib roast and salads. Good service. Sensible prices. Open noon to 4 and 7 pm to 1. Steak Room, Eginitou 6 (between Hilton and U.S. Embassy), Tel. 717-445. Cheerfully urbane, a favourite for excellent charcoal broils served with baked or fried potatoes, and tasty salads. Good service, full menu and bar. Daily 6:30 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Symposium, Platia Neas Politias, Kifissia, Tel. 801-6707. Pleasant country-style surroundings

with a magnificent view. Large variety of Greek and international dishes. Attentive service. Moderately priced. Daily from noon to midnight.

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

Tika, Alonjio 23, Kifissia, Tel. 801-1591. Grenville and Mary are the hosts at Greece's only Indian restaurant where the authentic Indian fare includes delicious appetizers followed by curries prepared according to your taste. The atmosphere is intimate and friendly, there is an informal bar, and dining by candlelight. Moderately expensive. Daily from 9 pm. Reservations necessary on weekends.

Vladimir, 12 Aristodimou, Kolonaki, Tel. 717-407. Greek and French cuisine featuring a variety of crêpes and broils in a rustic atmosphere. Expensive. Daily from 8:30 pm.

Volto, Xenokratous 43, Kolonaki, Tel. 740-302. Aegean-island torches, within a sophisticated, modern setting on two floors. The mood is cheerful and warm, but not noisy. The service is excellent. Mainly French and international cuisine very well prepared. A bar on the lower level. Daily 8 pm to 2 am.



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## 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.

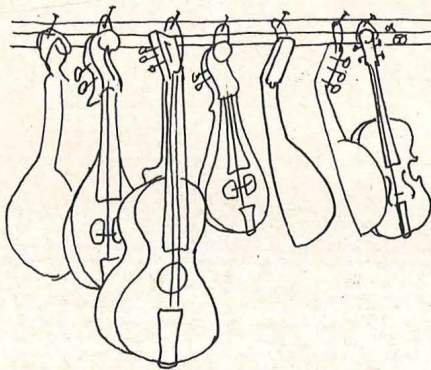
## MAINLY GREEK CUISINE

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

- Aliki, Panos 24 (near Kanellopoulos Museum in the Plaka), Tel. 321-2475. An excellent variety of Greek dishes and soft, taped music. Specialties include *youvetsi* (shrimp casserole), broiled red snapper, and Oriental-style *souvlaki*. Moderately priced. Open for breakfast, lunch and dinner.
- Athrio, 14 Profitis Ilias, Halandri (third right after Drosou Square), Tel. 681-9705. Good basic Greek cuisine and attentive service in this old, neoclassical house. Moderate prices. Daily from 8 pm. Closed Sundays.
- Bouillabaisse, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave.). A very ordinary looking seafood restaurant which serves delicious bouillabaisse, excellent fresh fish, and a variety of shellfish. Daily 8 pm to midnight. Sundays open for lunch.
- Corfu, Kriezotou 6 (next to the King's Palace Hotel), Tel. 361-3011. A pleasant solution to informal mid-city dining (just off Syntagma) where the surroundings are comfortable but uninspired. The extensive menu (from soups to sweets) includes the popular standbys of the Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. A favourite with local businessmen and tourists. Quick and attentive service, reasonable prices. Daily from noon to midnight.
- 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 but expensive. Open 12:30 to 4 and 7:30 to 3.
- 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 Barbeque, Karela-Koropi, Tel. 664-3220, 724-024. (About 25 km. out of Athens. Take Leof. Messogion to Stavros, turn right; continue towards Markopoulo while watching for signs 1½ km. after the Koropi junction.) Actually a fancy taverna, bar and

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

- Ponderossa, Amalias 8, Kifissia (near the train station), Tel. 801-2356. Greek cuisine with Corfu specialties in a converted mansion. Moderate prices. Daily from 9 pm. Closed Sundays and holidays.
- Posidon, Adrianou and Kapnikareas 39, Tel. 322-3822. Near the Agora. Excellent traditional specialties. Fast service and very reasonable prices. Open daily 8 am until late.
- 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.



Roumali, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), Tel. 692-2852. At lunch-time a wide selection of well-prepared Greek dishes, such as stuffed peppers & squash and *katsiki* (goat with lemon sauce). In the evening the specialties are charcoal-broiled *kokoretsi* and roast lamb. Open daily noon to 5 pm and 8 pm until late.

## OUZERI

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

- Apotsos, Venizelou 10, in the arcade, Tel. 363-7046. Probably the oldest *ouzeri* in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, *saganaki* (fried cheese — worth tasting), salami from the island of Lefkas. Daily except Sundays 11 am to 4:30 pm and 7 pm to 11:30 pm.
- Athinaikon, Santaroza 8 (near Omonia Square), Tel. 322-0118. A small, simple place, at this address since 1937, frequented by lawyers and judges from the nearby law courts. A small but delicious selection of nibblers that include sweetbreads, fried mussels, meatballs, and shrimps. Very low prices. Open daily 11:30 am - 11:15 pm.
- Lykavittos Hill, about halfway to the top, accessible by car or on foot. Magnificent, panoramic view (especially fine at sunset) of Athens, Piraeus and the Saronic Gulf. A wide range of drinks is available, and a variety of appetizers. Rather expensive for an *ouzeri*. Open Daily 10 am to 10 pm.
- Orfanides, Panepistimiou (Venizelou) 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. In operation since 1914, and a favourite gathering place for journalists. Colourless snacks, but colourful patrons. Open daily 8:30 am - 3 pm and 5:30 - 10:30 pm, Sundays 10:30 am to 2:30 pm.

## TAVERNAS

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

- Anna's, Perikleous-Stavros 3, Pal. Psychico, Tel. 671-9240 (across from 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.
- Askimopapo, Ionon 61, Ano Petralona, Tel. 346-3282. The name means "ugly duckling" but belies this intriguing assemblage of small rooms whimsically-decorated with objects found here and there by the imaginative owner. Standard fare and moderate prices in a colourful, lively setting. Air conditioned. Open 8 pm to 2 am. Closed Sundays.
- Karavitis, Arkinou 35 (near Stadion Hotel), Tel. 715-155. A simple and amiable taverna known for its broils; the only prepared food served is *stamnaki* (a casserole of meat and vegetables cooked in an earthenware pot). Very good *retsina*. Daily 7 pm to 1:30 am.
- Kavalieratos, Tatoiou 82, Metamorfosis (off the Nea Filadelfia Road, within easy reach of Kifissia), Tel. 279-8780. An old-time taverna. Three rooms divided by window panes; lanterns and paper tablecloths. Country sausage, lamb on the spit, *kokoretsi*, broils, country salad, yogurt. Inexpensive. Daily 5 pm to 1 am and for lunch on Sundays.
- Kyra Antigoni, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool), Tel. 895-2411. A fireplace offers a warm welcome when it is chilly. Good service and a great variety of both ubiquitous and hard-to-find Greek appetizers. Several tasty casseroles and boiled tongue (when available). Moderately priced. Daily from 7 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 speciality 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 Lykavittos funicular), Tel. 729-883. An old house decorated with family memorabilia, offering a variety of appetizers and two or three main dishes, and enjoying a good reputation. Open 8:30 pm to 1:30 am. Closed Sundays.
- Rouga, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 727-934. 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. A good selection of hors d'oeuvres, a small but nice selection of broils and stews and a special dessert of fresh fruit in season. Taped music and air conditioning when called for. Very reasonable. Open after 7:30 pm.

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.

#### KOUTOUKIA

*Fundamental eating places originally spawned by enterprising grocers, coal, or lumbermen who "diversified" by setting their wives up in improvised kitchens, thus establishing themselves in the restaurant business. Those that have survived are located in out-of-the-way places where the paper or oilcloth-covered tables are surrounded by barrels of retsina. For connoisseurs of the unusual. Many will not reopen until late in the month, so call ahead.*

Kitsinis, Neo Ephessou St. 83, Kesarianni, Tel. 728-774. Small and colourful. Specialities include baby lamb chops, cod in garlic sauce, and their own wine. Open daily 8:30 pm to midnight.

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

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

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

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

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

#### TAVERNAS WITH MUSIC

*The emphasis is on Greek cuisine. The music is provided by guitarists and singers who may wander over to serenade you. The patrons usually join in and, when the mood possesses them, get up and dance. (No waltzes or shakes, just solo Greek dances and the occasional pas de deux.) A few of those listed below are luxury tavernas which have more elaborate programs.*

Belle Maison, Fokeas 6, Platia Victoria, (Patissia area), Tel. 881-9830. Quiet nostalgic atmosphere. Parousis and the Tselepidi Brothers entertain. It's a must for the music but the food is only so-so. Moderately priced. Open daily after 10 pm.

Embati, on the 18th km. of the National Road in Kifissia, Tel. 801-1757. Light bouzouki and current Greek music from Tsiknis, Oris, and Diamandopoulos. Dinner from 11 pm. Closed Sundays.

Epestrete, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road; follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia), Tel. 246-8166. A charming, gracious luxury-taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cosy, with a large fireplace. Grigoris Sourmaidis heads the bill which includes Hari Andreadis and Alexei and his balalaika. Dinner from 10 pm. Closed Sundays.

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. Moderate prices. Daily from 8 pm.

Hatzakos, Irodou Attikou 41, Marousi (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 1 to 4 pm.

Lito, Flessa and Tripodon, Plaka, Tel. 322-0388. Pleasant rustic surroundings, acceptable food, and entertainment by Margetakis, Haremis, Sofia Christou, Morali and others. Closed Sundays.

Mostrou, Mnisikleous 22, Plaka, Tel. 322-5558. Live entertainment. Dinner after 9:30 pm. Closed Mondays.

To Tzaki, Vas. Konstantinou 12, Glyfada, Tel. 894-6483. Spacious and wood-panelled with a huge fireplace in cool weather. Two guitar players entertain. Large assortment of appetizers. Moderately priced. Daily 7 pm to 1 am; Sundays 11:30 am to 3 pm.

Xynou, Angelos Yerondos 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-1065. One of the oldest and best-known tavernas in the Plaka which has managed to retain its authenticity. Separate rooms, the walls covered with murals depicting the life of old Athens. Spicy appetizers, prepared dishes, excellent retsina. Two guitarists entertain with popular Greek songs. Moderate prices. Open from 8 pm to 2 am. Closed Sundays. Call for reservations.

#### 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 where the evening usually begins with dinner. At both, the doors open after ten, but things only begin to stir at the witching hour. The stars usually appear at midnight or later. The volume is unrelentingly loud. As the night progresses, patrons 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. Call for reservations or details, but bear in mind that most do not answer until late in the evening.*

Coronet, King's Palace Hotel (just off Syntagma), Tel. 361-7397. The Eric Brown Ballet, Omar Pasha's Magic Show, acrobatics, and other hoopla. Dancing begins at 10:30 and the show at 12:15.

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Fandasia, Agios Kosmas (across from the West airport), Tel. 981-0503. Yannis Parios, Litsa Diamandi, Menidiatis, and others with the Ignatiadis Orchestra. Closed Sundays.

Harama, Endos Skopeftiriou, Kesariani, Tel. 766-4869. The dean of bouzouki composers and singers, Tsitsanis, and the deep-voiced, high-priestess of rebetika, Sotiria Bellou. Also Papaioannou, Katie Dali, Tsifaras and others. Open daily.

Palea Athena, Flessa 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-2000. The floor show includes a roster of singers, bouzouki music, Greek folk dances, and a belly dancer. Closes at whim, so call ahead.

## BOITES

Strictly for music, the Athenian boite can be crowded, low-ceilinged and smokey, as spacious as a conventional nightclub, or a miniature theatre. The musical fare may include anything from current hits to rebetika, folk classics, and resistance songs, performed by young unknowns or superstars. The admission price is usually about 200 Drs. and includes one drink. Most have two shows nightly, beginning at around 9 pm, and are located in the Plaka. By late September most had not announced their new shows. Call for further information. Some of the better-known boites are Diagonios, Adrianou 111 (323-3644)... Medusa, Dionisiou Areopagitou and Makri 2. (921-8272)... Skorpios, Kydathineon 15 (323-3881)... Zoom, Kydathineon 37. (322-5920)... Zygos, Kydathineon 22, (322-5595)

## CASINO MOUNT PARNES

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

The Restaurant is open from 11:30 pm to 4 am. The food is satisfactory 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 who might be tempted to gamble with their bank's or the Nation's assets.) 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.

Magnet, Kapodistriou 102 (near the Royal Palace). For a refreshing change of pace, a nicely decorated bar serving sandwiches and all kinds of drinks from sodas to champagne. Excellent toasted croissant with cheese, and ice cream specials. Open noon to 3 and 8 pm to 1.

### 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 "Kolimbria" 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 *stamnias* (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 speciality but the menu includes a large variety of hors d'oeuvres, *kokoretsi*, and barbecued kid or lamb. A pleasant atmosphere and music.

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

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

Ouzeri-Kapilio, Proxenou Koromila. 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, Proxenou Koromila. Newly opened. Specialties include shrimp and bacon, cannelloni with spinach. Generally good food at moderate prices.

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



# our town

## At the Fair

A FEW months ago, it seemed unlikely that the Thessaloniki International Trade Fair would take place. Yet it opened on September 10 with hardly a wrinkle, and only the tents, still pitched in the public parks, remained to remind visitors of the devastation caused by earthquakes earlier this year. That all went according to schedule amounted to an act of defiance, necessary for the morale of the people. (Among the first repairs undertaken in the wake of the earthquake had been to the city's major landmark, the White Tower: not a need of the first order, but important to the city's spirit.)

This year, the fairgrounds bustled with activity. The number of participants grew to over three thousand, and forty-two countries were represented. There were twenty state pavilions including that of the United Nations, strategically located between the Romanian, Polish, and Hungarian pavilions on one side, and the Austrian and Federal Republic of Germany on the other. The crowds of sightseers contributed to the festive atmosphere with the occasional commotion adding to the excitement, as, for example, when a rumour swept through the crowds that the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Huang Hua, was on the grounds. It turned out that the visitor was Mrs. Hua, in town to call at Vergina, the site of a recently-discovered royal tomb believed to be that of King Philip of Macedon.

The excavations at Vergina have certainly added to the prestige of Thessaloniki, drawing more tourists than ever, especially now that the treasures are on display at the museum located directly across from the fairgrounds. Every autumn, of course, the Nation's attention is regularly drawn to the northern capital, the location of a number of festivals including, in addition to the Fair, a national and international film festival, and the Dimitria Festival of Music. All of these events come to a head on October 28, *Ohi* Day, when Thessaloniki is the focal

point of the official celebrations, in recognition of the gallant effort made by Northern Greeks at the time of the Italian invasion.

A significant footnote to the Fair came during the celebration of International Mercantile Marine Day when the Minister of Merchant Marine announced a new project: the planned creation of a "Europort" in Thessaloniki, a major venture that will link



several European waterways and railroad networks, providing them with an outlet to the Mediterranean.

## Revelations

S AINT Augustine's *Confessions*, describing the pitfalls encountered on the road to redemption, have been a source of inspiration to others who have attempted to follow in his footsteps. Alas, most mortals tend now and again to wander from the straight and narrow path. If widely publicized reports are true, however, it would appear that Stylianos, the Bishop of Preveza, not only meandered along the way but completely lost his sense of direction and proceeded to follow Saint Augustine's steps in reverse. There are few things more soothing to the soul than a lusty scandal, and one that combines Sex, Church and State invariably sends the spirits soaring. Stylianos, guilty or innocent, has found himself up to his neck in a racy scandal

that has inflamed the passions of clergy and laymen alike, and hit the headlines here and abroad.

It all began with an announcement by Minister of Education and Religion Varvitsiotis that he had in his hands evidence of certain extra-ecclesiastical activities of Bishop Stylianos which he was turning over to officials because he considered it his duty "to protect the standing of the Church". Among the evidence was a coloured photograph purporting to show Bishop Stylianos in a compromising position with a nude woman. In response to this revelation, the eight-thousand-man-strong Association of Orthodox Priests immediately issued a statement declaring that the Bishop should be immediately defrocked.

Archbishop Serafim, the Primate of Greece, called the twelve-man Holy Synod into session and, with Bishop Stylianos present, examined the evidence. Bishop Stylianos, whose bishopric is in northwestern Greece, insisted that the photograph was a forgery, and denied carnal knowledge of the unidentified woman. Indignant, the members of the Holy Synod promptly ejected him from the meeting.

Archbishop Serafim afterwards issued a statement in which he noted that there were a number of details about the photograph and the affair that remained unclear and the matter would have to be studied more carefully. At a subsequent meeting in late September, the prelates again inspected various aspects of the affair and weighed at length Bishop Stylianos's response. The task of probing the matter further was assigned to Bishop Iakovos of Mytilene (the island of Lesbos) who will submit a report of his investigations to the Synod once he has uncovered the facts.

Bishop Stylianos, whose name means pillar or column, firmly maintains that the photograph is a forgery and part of a communist plot to "undermine my position"—a reference to the fact that he was elevated to Bishop during the dictatorship, and that liberal elements have often called for his withdrawal. Whether or not Bishop Stylianos will be able to sustain his



position will depend on Bishop Iakovos's explorations. There seems little doubt that the Holy Synod will demand further action and that Bishop Stylianos will be brought before an ecclesiastical court. Meanwhile, the Bishop announced that he would take a leave of absence for reasons of ill-health which would inhibit him from carrying out his normal functions.

### Men With Little Black Bags

THE pages of the local press are regularly sprinkled with reports of black bags containing a king's ransom being found on sidewalks, in shops, or on the back seats of taxis. Visitors to Greece may be baffled by these news items because they rarely explain why such large sums are travelling about in black bags in the first place. The accounts focus instead on the human interest side: the reward offered by a grateful owner to the honest individual who turned the money in, the *failure* of an ungrateful owner to pay a reward, or the occasional bemused report of a bag containing a veritable fortune dutifully handed over to the authorities but never claimed. Individuals who come from countries where honest money is kept in banks, payments and transfers are made via checks, draughts, and other conventional means, and large amounts of money are accompanied by guards or transported in armoured cars, may assume that only "hot" money travels around in such a casual fashion. They may even leap to the conclusion that there is an inordinate amount of shady dealing in our country and that all men carrying black bags are up to no good, an impression we feel compelled to dispel.

The majority of men carrying black bags in the streets of Athens are law-abiding citizens. Many are bill collectors, runners, or clerks carrying large sums of money, all part of an honest day's work. The remainder are businessmen, lawyers, doctors carrying what they appear to be carrying—briefcases, attaché cases, or medical kits containing documents or the tools of their trade. Occasionally their bags may also hold large amounts of money. A physician, for example, may have tucked away with his hypodermic needles and other medical paraphernalia an envelope containing an inordinate sum of money. There is no cause for suspicion, however. Between house-calls and visits to the hospital, he intends to stop off to pay his rent and other monthly expenses, or to pay for a block

of flats he is in the process of buying. Conversely, he may have just collected the rent on flats he owns or payment for a piece of property he has just sold.

The explanation for all of this is very simple. The plethora of banks mushrooming around the city notwithstanding, we do not feel comfortable with checks and other pieces of paper masquerading as money, and most of us still feel that the only reliable currency is

may fan the interest of vigilant tax officers, ever on the trail of the nation's elusive taxable income.

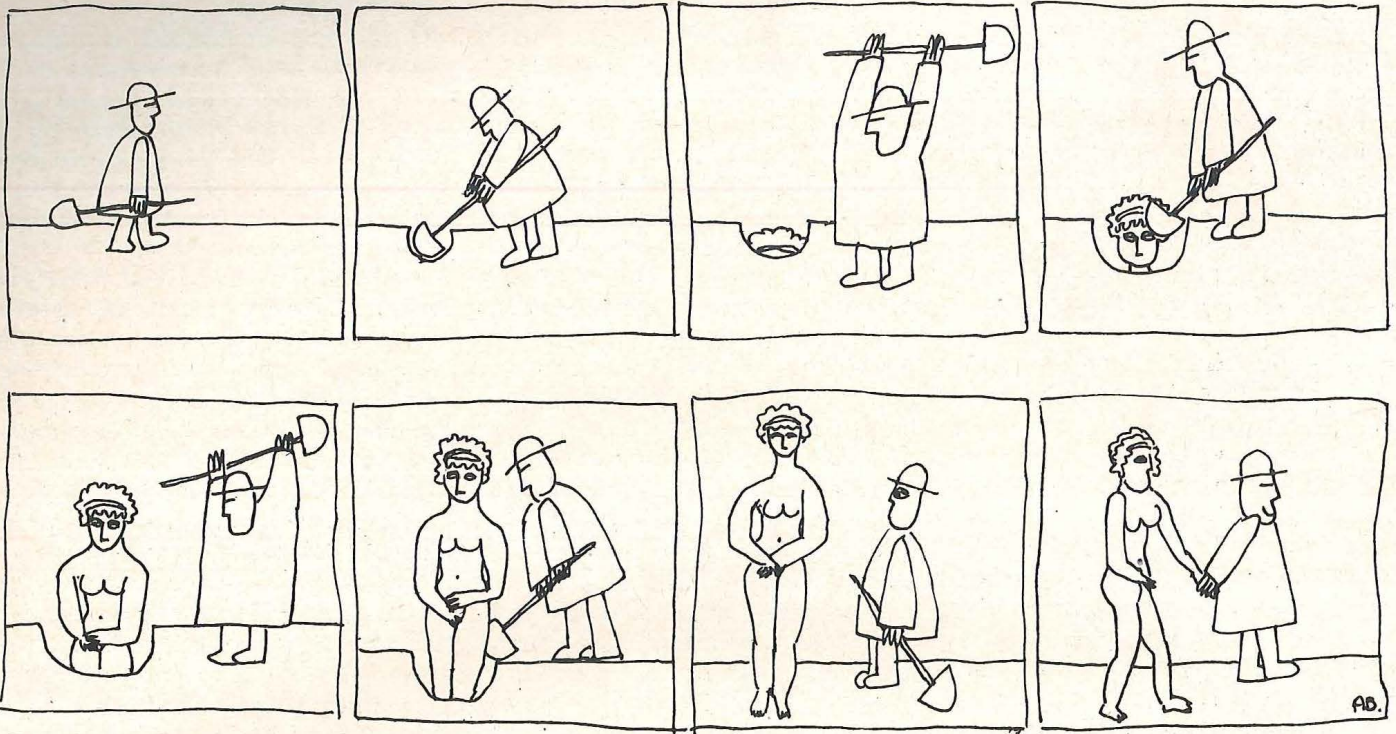
The custom of transacting business in cash may be unnerving to those unfamiliar with it. This was brought home to us recently when a friend of ours, who had lived abroad for too many years, came into our office on a Friday afternoon in a state close to hysteria, clutching a large package close to his breast, and looking suspiciously over his shoulder. He insisted on seeing us alone, adding to our astonishment that he wasn't sure he could "trust" the other people in our office. With the door of our office closed—we refused his entreaties to barricade it—he informed us that he had just sold the flat he inherited in Kolonaki. In view of the soaring real estate values in Athens, we assumed he had become slightly deranged to discover that he was a drachma-multimillionaire and well on his way to being a dollar millionaire. He said that, on the contrary, this had delighted him, but he had gone into a state of shock when, at the end of the transaction, the purchaser had nonchalantly handed over the outrageous sum in cash. Depositing the bulky collection of bills in a large, brown envelope, he nervously set off for his bank only to be reminded they were closed and would not reopen until the following Monday. Desperate, he had sought refuge in our office. We explained that we did not have a safe but offered to accompany him home and help him find a secure hiding place for the week-end.

At his house, it took some effort to persuade him it was ridiculous to dig a hole in the backyard and bury the money in cement since the banks would reopen on Monday before the cement dried. He finally settled on hiding it in the loft behind the hot water heater, reassuring himself that thieves were unlikely to haul out a ladder (which he hid, in any case), climb up to the loft, and scrounge around its recesses in search of loot. We refrained from telling him that any thief worth his salt would head directly for the loft since this is the favourite Athenian hiding place, and after making certain that he had enough food supplies for the week-end and all the doors and windows were shuttered, we took our leave and waited until he had barricaded the door with heavy pieces of furniture and called to us that all was well. We are happy to say that although exhausted after his week-end vigil, he made it safely and uneventfully to the bank early on Monday morning and blessedly did not absentmindedly leave his briefcase in the taxi.



cold, hard cash. (Up until recently utility companies and most government agencies felt the same way and would accept only cash, but checks have now penetrated the bureaucracy.) To streamline financial transactions, firms hire regiments of runners who spend their days racing around the city with black bags crammed with currency, making and collecting payments. Private citizens usually do their own running. With a good percentage of the nation's capital moving around the country every day in little black bags it is not surprising that the occasional one will absentmindedly be left in the back seat of a taxi, or other such place. When the risks of this system are pointed out, the average citizen will reply that the alternatives pose far graver consequences: The banks might collapse or, worse, significant sums of money regularly moving in and out of banks





# issues

## YOUR COMPLAINTS TO THE MAYOR

**G**REEKS have been summoned to the polls for the second time in a year, this time to vote in municipal and communal elections throughout the country. Voting will take place on Sunday, October 15, 1978, from sunrise to sunset. In cases where a list of candidates for a town council does not receive a majority of the votes cast, polling will be repeated in that town on the following Sunday, October 22. The new town councils will take office on January 1.

Although municipal elections do not have the significance of parliamentary elections, they create considerable excitement, particularly in the countryside. The Government officially considers local elections as having no political colour and does not formally back any candidates for mayor, but most candidates are generally regarded as having the active or tacit backing of one or more political parties. Thus, some political observers believe that the forthcoming local elections may provide at least a partial indication of which direction the political wind is taking, eleven months after the last parliamentary elections.

With the increased intervention of central government in practically all

aspects of national endeavour—a world-wide phenomenon—the initiative and scope of local government is pretty limited and, in fact, it has been relatively limited ever since the modern Greek state was founded about a hundred and fifty years ago. A Greek mayor does not enjoy the powers of, say, his American counterpart, and yet, being elected by universal suffrage, he enjoys considerable prestige, particularly in the provinces. “Address your complaints to the mayor” is a familiar quip in Greece. And although the provincial prefect wields almost ministerial powers in his province, he is a senior government official whose appointment can be revoked at any time. On the other hand, the mayor enjoys the popular support of his fellow townfolk and is entitled to complete a full term of four years in office.

According to the Municipal and Communal Code, waterworks and sewage, municipal roads, squares and bridges, irrigation and land improvement works, as well as municipal market-places, are the exclusive domains of municipalities and communes. So are street sanitation, beach establishments, benevolent works, and cemeteries. The Constitution specifies

that although local government bodies form administratively-independent units, the central government exercises a certain degree of supervision over them and makes sure that they obtain the funds necessary for their activities—a perennial headache for town councils.

The law defines a “municipality” as a city or town of at least 10,000 inhabitants, or the capital of a province regardless of population. All other towns or villages form “communes”. There are, however, many exceptions to this rule, mainly for historic purposes. Many towns on the mainland and, particularly, on some of the smaller islands continue to be municipalities, even though their populations have shrunk to a few hundred people. A municipality is run by a mayor and a municipal council, while a commune is headed by the president of the commune assisted by a communal council. According to the National Statistical Service, there are 264 municipalities and 5,759 communes throughout the country. The largest municipality is, of course, that of Athens proper, although there are *in toto* 57 municipalities and communes clustered in the greater capital area, a few of them with populations of about 100,000 each.



# sailboard surfing



## WEST GERMANY

SPORTZENTRUM Ltd.  
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TEL. 8940168 / 9828970

## CRUISE CAPERS...

Yes, that was actor Tony Quinn waving a friendly hello to passengers aboard the MTS OCEANOS. Cruising aboard a private yacht, the famed actor was exchanging greetings with a couple of presidents—Donald Manes, Borough President of Queens and Howard Golden, Borough President of Brooklyn, accompanied by their wives, who were enjoying a three day sea sojourn of the Greek islands... The exciting Maurice Bejart Ballet Troupe, as a "collective celebrity", enlivened (and enjoyed!) the one day sojourn of the TMV HERMES to the isles of Hydra, Poros and Aegina... A "collective celebrity" on another day was the Albanian Folklore Troupe which completed a successful tour of Greece... It's been practically a celebrity-a-cruise this season... Coincidentally, all these ships and cruises are by EPIROTIKI LINES.

ADVERTISEMENT

The number of eligible voters is estimated at almost 6,600,000 out of a population of about 9,300,000. Those eligible to vote in the last local elections on March 30, 1975 were estimated at 6,008,000. Besides the natural increase in population since then, this will be the first time that twenty-year-olds will be allowed to cast their votes, providing they have registered in time. Previously, the minimum age for voters was 21. Voting in local elections is not compulsory, as it is in parliamentary elections.

Candidates for election must have completed the age of 25. Civil servants, local government officials, or the military cannot stand for election as mayors, commune presidents, or members of town councils unless they resign their posts. Furthermore, they may not be candidates in areas where they have served unless two years have elapsed since their resignation. Parliamentary deputies are compelled to give up their seats in Parliament within eight days of their election as mayors or commune presidents.

The size of a town council depends on the population of the town or village. Where the population exceeds 100,000, there are 31 municipal councillors, including the mayor. If the population is between 30,000 and 100,000, the councillors number 25; from 20,000 to 30,000 there are 19, from 7,000 to 20,000 there are 15, and from 4,000 to 7,000 the number is reduced to eleven. On the other hand, communal councils have nine members in towns of 2,000 to 4,000 people, seven in towns of 1,000 to 2,000, and five in villages of less than 1,000 people.

Candidates must run as part of voting lists, not as isolated individuals. In municipalities, the slate must include a minimum of as many candidates as there are municipal councillors plus 50%, and may include more, up to twice as many. In communes, a voting list may contain as many candidates as there are communal councillors up to twice the number. For example, in a municipality electing 19 councillors, the voting list must contain a minimum of 29 candidates and may contain a maximum of 38 plus a candidate for mayor who heads the list. In a commune electing five councillors, the voting list must contain five to ten candidates in addition to the candidate for commune president.

Voters may express their preference for council candidates by marking a cross before the name of their favourite candidate on the voting list. They may thus indicate only one name in municipalities or communes of up to

20,000 inhabitants, up to two names in municipalities of 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and a maximum of three names in municipalities of more than 100,000 people. If they mark more crosses than they are permitted, the voting list thrown into the ballot box is counted as valid but no preference cross is taken into consideration.

An absolute majority of 50%, plus one, of the total valid votes cast is required for a slate to win the election in municipalities as well as in communes of more than 5,000 inhabitants. In smaller communes, a simple majority suffices. Where no majority is won, there is a run off on the following Sunday between the two slates that have obtained the highest number of votes.

The winning ticket does not capture the entire town council but only two-thirds of the council seats. The other one-third goes to the ticket with the second highest number of votes. In Athens, for instance, the winning slate will get 21 of the 31 council seats and the second the remaining ten, the new mayor being the leader of the winning ticket. The council members are those who earned the highest number of preference crosses on the respective winning slates.

Local elections are conducted by secret ballot, under the supervision of a member of the judiciary assisted by representatives of the slates running for office. The election results are certified by the local court of the first instance. Any voter is entitled to contest before the courts the validity of voting or accuracy in counting the ballots in specific districts. If the case is won, polling in that district is repeated.

In the absence of a candidate to run for office — and this rare instance may occur in tiny communes where the population has become so small that no one any longer cares to be anybody else's president — then the local provincial prefect calls for a new election. If no voting list materializes, then the commune is abolished as a legal entity and is administratively joined to the nearest municipality or commune.

If the post of mayor or commune president becomes vacant during their term of office, their successors are elected from among the town council, obviously from the majority ticket. Similarly, if the post of town councillor becomes vacant, the councillor is replaced by the candidate on the same list who received the next highest number of preference crosses at the last election.

—ANTONY M. ECONOMIDES



## THE CRUISE OF THE BEATNIK — PART VII

THE time has come to review the events of the past few months in our continuing saga of the Freaks and the Jerks, the people of two beautiful countries separated by a shimmering blue sea. For those readers who are taking up the story at this point, we should explain that the saga began when the Freaks discovered valuable treasure on the bottom of this blue sea. This made the Jerks very jealous. So they hired a monster called the Beatnik with eyes on its belly to cruise the blue sea and seek more treasure which the Jerks wanted for themselves. This made the Freaks very angry and they threatened to send navy frogmen to kill the Beatnik if it wandered into Freak territorial waters.

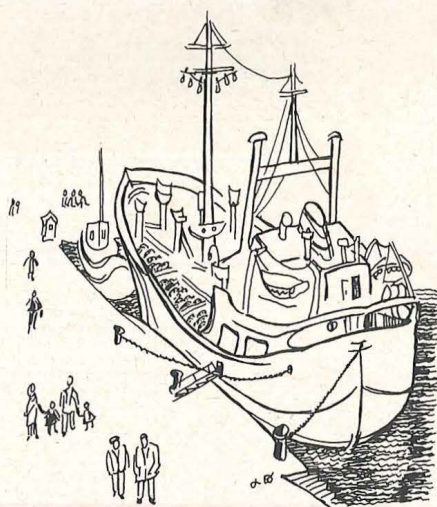
Relations between the two countries were further complicated by the fact that the Jerks had invaded and occupied a large part of the island of Cirrhosis which has a large Freak population and only a small Jerk population. This invasion had greatly angered the Knights of Thermopylae on the other side of the Atlantic and they persuaded their Congress to inflict on the Jerks a terrible curse invented by Jimmy Durante and called the Umbriago. This curse meant that the Jerks could not receive any more arms shipments from the United States to invade more Freak islands. So, in retaliation, the Jerks closed down American bases in their country from which prurient old U.S. Army generals could look through powerful telescopes and watch lecherous old Russian Army generals making hay in the Georgian wheat fields with nubile Circassian maidens.

A few months ago, Caramel Cream, the handsome, bushy-browed premier of the Freaks, had agreed to hold a summit meeting with the Jerk premier, Itchy Feet. In our last installment, we reported that the meeting would take place on Mount Ararat, but the venue had to be changed to Montreux at the last minute after the narrow mountain road to the top of the mountain became a gooey mess following a collision between two trucks, the first carrying two tons of rice pudding for the Jerk troops on the border and the second carrying condemned peanut butter from the closed-down American observation post.

At Montreux, the meeting between the two premiers went as well as it could in an atmosphere of extreme calm, broken only now and then by the

splintering crash of a Louis XV commode or a Hepplewhite chair as photographers scrambled to catch photogenic aspects of Caramel Cream's noble profile or Itchy Feet's saturnine smile. The outcome of this summit was that both Premiers decided not to do anything to exacerbate relations between the two countries and to share the expenses of the sizable bill presented to them by the irate manager of the Montreux Palace Hotel.

Meanwhile, back in Washington, the military industrial establishment was bringing increasing pressure on the President and on Congress to lift the



curse of the Umbriago on arms shipments to the Jerks. Harvest time was approaching and if the Jerks did not allow the American bases to reopen soon, the seasonal frolics in the Georgian wheat fields would be lost to the West forever. So, in spite of the protests of the Knights of Thermopylae, Congress finally lifted the curse of the Umbriago and placated the Freaks by promising to film the entire harvest in colour and let them in on the sneak preview at the Pentagon.

The summer went by smoothly with nothing more than an earthquake in Salonica and a few shoot-outs between Jerk students and police to mar the general tranquility. The Beatnik remained in its lair and, with nothing to occupy them at sea level, the Freaks and the Jerks started talking about the air space above the sea. They finally decided there was plenty of it for all concerned and that no shortage would occur for one side if the other side indulged in more intensive deep-breathing exercises than usual.

On the home front, Caramel Cream's economists warned him that the Freaks had too much money to play

around with and that treasury funds were running low. Caramel Cream consulted his newly-appointed financial wizard, the Great Cannelloni, and asked him what he should do.

"There is only one solution to this problem," the Great Cannelloni said. "Take the money away from the people and put it in the treasury. By doing so, you kill two birds with one stone. You curb inflation and you have enough money to finish widening Syngrou Avenue."

"But I said I wouldn't be putting on more taxes this year," Caramel Cream protested.

The Great Cannelloni shrugged. "You can say the money is needed to repair the damage caused by the Salonica earthquake," he suggested.

"Will they swallow that?"

"With a pinch of salt, they will, I'm sure."

"Okay, go ahead. What will you put the taxes on?"

"Oh, the usual. Gasoline, cars, extra tax on income. I've also got a lulu of a plan to curb tax evasion."

"You have? What's that?"

"I've worked out a scale by which a person's income is assessed by the size of car he owns, the rent he pays, the number of domestics he employs, and whether he owns a country house or a pleasure craft. Also, if he buys any property costing more than the sum of his annual income, that amount will be added to his taxable income. We'll rake in billions this way," the Great Cannelloni gloated.

"That's all very well," Caramel Cream said, "but d'you realize it's going to cost our party a helluva lot of votes at the next election?"

"Not so," the Great Cannelloni replied. "With all this money you'll be able to wipe out the farmers' debts once more, so you'll have them on your side and whatever you lose in the way of doctors, lawyers, rich men, and thieves you'll make up by packing the civil service with several thousand more employees who know they'll lose their jobs if our party is not reelected. Neat?"

"Very neat," Caramel Cream admitted, "but somehow or other I've got a gut feeling we're going to reap a whirlwind."

"That's all right," the Great Cannelloni said, "we'll slap on another tax for whirlwind damage."

—ALEC KITROEFF



## LETTER FROM ABROAD: SMALL TOWN, U.S.A.

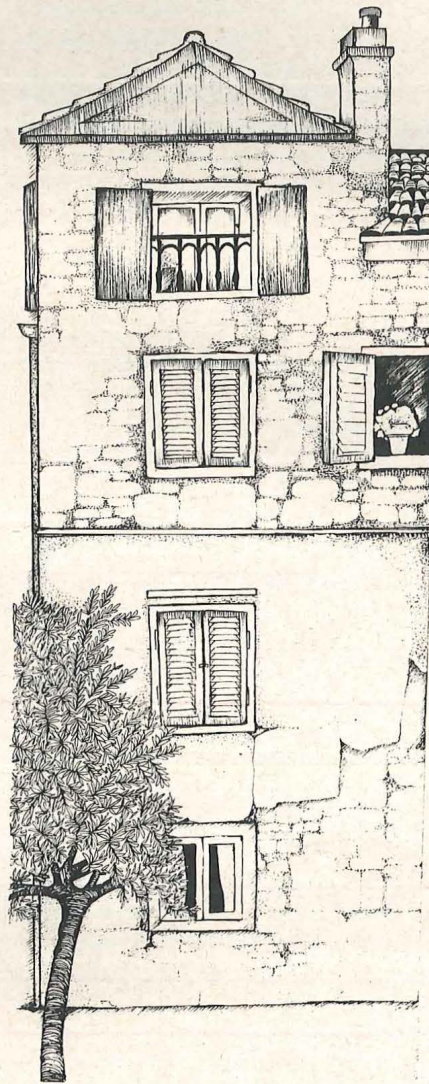
“IN THE Hilltowns, the Cum-  
mington Fair signals the end of  
the carefree lazy days of summer, of  
swimming and outdoor fun. It is the  
summer’s crowning moment, complete  
with a blur of colourful lights, the  
excitement of taking a chance, and  
maybe even winning a prize! The fair is a  
whirl of activity that divides vacation  
from school days.”

In one form or another, this excerpt  
from a typical American small town  
newspaper could have appeared hun-  
dreds of times across the land as the past  
summer came to an end—a summer,  
furthermore, without a major episode to  
dominate the news. Events that to the  
rest of the world might appear to be  
major concerns often mean little to most  
Americans. The Middle East “crisis”,  
for instance, holds no immediate  
significance for the average American,  
while those who are better informed are  
becoming increasingly impatient with  
the entrenched complexities. As for  
something like Cyprus, which people  
living in Greece might well assume  
should figure largely in Americans’  
consciousness (not to say consciences)  
—as the slang of the day goes, forget it!  
True, when Congress endorsed Carter’s  
proposal to lift the embargo on arms to  
Turkey, pro-Greek partisans raised a  
protest, but most Americans have long  
since become dim about where Cyprus  
is located—let alone about the issues.

One issue might claim to have  
preoccupied the nation during the  
summer of ’78, and that has been  
inflation, the rising cost of just about  
everything. This, of course, is but the  
other side of the sinking value of the  
dollar that the rest of the world is  
experiencing. But where the rest of the  
world perceives the problem as one of  
the USA’s doing (or not doing), all too  
many Americans perceive it as some-  
thing being done to them. So it is that  
Americans go about their old ways,  
much like most people in this world.

If it seems mildly libelous to suggest  
that Americans are not preoccupied by  
world problems, one need only examine  
some reflectors of their concerns. If  
New York City is best reflected by its  
major newspaper, *The New York  
Times*, the rest of America is well  
reflected by the small local newspapers.  
Although it is said that the Golden Age  
of the daily newspaper in America is  
past, having been supplanted by televi-  
sion, there are hundreds of newspapers  
still publishing. Large cities—say, one

hundred and fifty thousand or over—  
support at least a couple of daily papers,  
and many small cities support at least  
one. (This does not include specialized  
papers, such as advertising handouts or  
“counter-culture” papers.) Some small-  
city newspapers are little more than  
collections of local announcements, but  
others can be quite ambitious. Among



the latter is the *Daily Hampshire  
Gazette*, in Northampton, Mas-  
sachusetts. Continuously published  
since 1786, it is one of the oldest  
newspapers in America.

Northampton has a population of  
only thirty thousand, but the *Gazette*  
aims to service a wider area with a total  
population of some seventy-eight  
thousand. The presence of five major  
universities or colleges in the area  
means that there is a dramatic rise in  
population between September and  
June. (There are twenty-three thousand  
students at the University of Mas-  
sachusetts alone.) Although the stu-  
dents generally have their own papers

and concerns, the *Gazette* maintains a  
daily circulation of about twenty  
thousand, and it is estimated that about  
seventy-thousand individuals actually  
read at least some part of each issue.

A typical issue has twenty-six pages  
—pleasant to the eye, by the way, with a  
contemporary feel to the type styles and  
layout. As befits an old New England  
community, the prevailing tone of the  
*Gazette* is restrained. Its news coverage  
provides the first hint that the Middle  
East or Cyprus are not dominant issues.  
The average edition devotes about half  
a page to international affairs, and these  
items are often scattered in back pages.  
(To be fair, it is assumed that readers of  
the *Gazette* get their international news  
from other sources—from television  
news if they are not very interested,  
from other periodicals if they are).  
National news gets only about one page  
out of the twenty-six. Much of this  
focuses on Washington, D.C., but some  
items attempt to capture the feel of the  
country at large. Another half page is  
devoted to news about Massachusetts,  
with much of it emanating from the state  
capital, Boston, for the political ac-  
tivities there affect Northampton.

Local news gets the big play, with  
perhaps four and one-half pages out of  
the twenty-six. This includes coverage  
of the many neighbouring communities  
that depend on the *Gazette*, and news is  
interpreted loosely to include an-  
nouncements about births, weddings,  
deaths, church and social events, and  
cultural affairs. There is solid coverage  
of the local political life and various  
governmental meetings as well as  
unusual happenings—fires, accidents,  
crime. School affairs occupy a large part  
of the local news, since schools affect  
many people directly and claim a large  
part of the taxes.

A closer look at the local news  
reveals a more detailed profile of  
contemporary Americans. There is, for  
instance, a steady stream of stories  
involving conflicts of one kind or  
another between those who do or do not  
want to construct more highways or  
housing developments, between those  
who do or do not want to build nuclear  
reactors for power, between those who  
do or do not want to “develop” the  
rivers and lakes.

Sports gets a steady one and one-half  
pages out of the twenty-six in the  
*Gazette*. The local kids’ teams, in fact,  
get more coverage than the Middle  
East. Yet concern for sports doesn’t, in



itself, distinguish Americans from other newspaper readers around the world who, if anything, probably demand an even stronger diet of sporting news. Nor are the advertisements that cover about ten out of the twenty-six pages unique to American newspapers. Most of the ads are for food, clothing, and household goods— again, nothing special. Where you begin to sense a local dialect is in the many ads reflecting the concern for home improvements and property maintenance: "Hadley Garden Center — Tender Loving Garden Care Begins Here" is typical.

Then there are about four pages of classified ads, column after column of small print, including real estate. The local idiom comes through in the Help Wanted section: "Project Health Aide... to work with children of migrant workers. Bilingual Spanish/English preferred." There is a whole chapter in American history here, reflecting the Puerto Ricans who have come up to this area to work as seasonal farmhands and, now stranded, require social services. Another revealing glimpse comes through a typical For Sale ad: "Wood stove and cord of wood, \$150," —reflecting the growing interest in alternative heating, or someone's disillusionment with the same. Another two pages of each issue of the *Gazette* are devoted to "feature articles" on social or contemporary issues, or human interest stories, not connected with that day's happenings, such as "Where Can a Single Parent Find Help?" For the newspaper, such stories represent a commitment to the community, often requiring extensive time and research.

The remaining two pages are given over to editorial columns and commentary. The editorials seem divided between local subjects ("Reservoir Protection") and major issues ("Pope John Paul I"). They are generally low-keyed if conservative. More outspoken editorial comment is provided by the syndicated national columnists. And scattered throughout the paper are columnists writing on various matters such as medicine and astrology, or offering the classic personal advice: "Dear Abby, We have been happily married for twenty-seven years but..."

Finally, there is a small space left for "Letters to the Editor". Anyone wanting to know what readers of the *Daily Hampshire Gazette* are really worked up about should turn directly to these, not to the front page headlines.

"We are writing to comment on the remarks attributed to the Registrar of Voters of Northampton... Both the new registrants and the staff of the Hispanic

Center... resent his evaluation of the session as a waste of time."

"On the front page of the *Gazette* we are told of a 'hefty hike' in our taxes and on page three we can understand part of the reason. Why such high salaries for newly appointed teachers?"

"A short time ago I completed a task which for eight years has been held in me as only a dream... I feel the only way to say thanks to everyone is just to say thank you and hope that everyone who has given of himself or herself will

accept it with all the love it's meant to carry in its meaning."

The "Letters to the Editor" is to Americans what men reading papers in cafés have been to Greece, a parliament of the people. Many countries may boast of a far higher percentage of citizenry who go to the polls to vote. But the world had really better start worrying when Americans stop complaining to the editors of newspapers like the *Daily Hampshire Gazette*.

—DAEDALUS

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



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

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

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

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

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

what we're looking for.

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

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

 **Thai**  
Smooth as silk.





Anna Barka, flanked by the Karies President and Sue Andonio Frosso Ioannidou, "the mother of Zahori", addressing the visitors.

## GREECE THROUGH NEW EYES

*Contrary to a widely-held misconception, there are many active women's organizations in Greece, most associated with political parties or professional groups, and focussing on issues within a local framework. This year, the Women's Union of Greece (EGE) embarked on a broader approach which culminated in September with the arrival of representatives from groups abroad to participate in a unique international gathering. "This is the first time," said a sixteen-year-old village girl, "that women from all over the world have come to discuss our problems."*

Sue Andonio is not a tour guide. The group she welcomed on August 27 to "Greece Through New Eyes" was not made up of typical tourists. The forty women and five men assembled on the roof-garden of an Athenian hotel had come from as far as Japan for a travel experiment, a two-week tour designed by the Women's Union of Greece (EGE) to focus on the Greek woman, her history, and her status today in this heartland of both matriarchy and machismo.

"This is the first time anything like this has been tried, by any women's group in the world," Andonio, EGE Executive Board and International Relations Committee member, tells the foreign participants as they sip their first ouzos against the backdrop of city lights.

"We wanted to have the Acropolis lit up for you in honour of the historic occasion, but our Union isn't that powerful yet. We've only just started."

The Union was begun two years ago, when a group of women in the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) saw the need for a means to

politicize the Greek woman, to fight her oppression, and to work for broad social change. As the Union grew, its leaders thought Greek women could gain from an exchange with foreign feminist activists. "Greece Through New Eyes"



One of the women of Zahori who answered "the call of the fatherland" by carrying arms up into the Pindos Mountains.

proved a good way to make the connection.

EGE sent trip brochures to women's organizations all over the world. As a result, a group of experienced feminists gathered in Athens. After Andonio's welcome, they stood and introduced themselves. Kari Bull is the Political Secretary for Women's Affairs of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, and an Oslo town councillor. Lisa Cobbs is the twenty-two-year-old managing editor of San Diego, California's feminist newspaper, *The Longest Revolution*. Kay McPhearson is the President of Canada's National Committee for Action on the Status of Women. Geraldine Harcourt is a New Zealander living in Japan and organizing Tokyo's first International Women's Film Festival. Barbro Hellberg produces radio shows about women for the Swedish Broadcasting Company. Eveline Bernstein runs a shelter for battered women in Santa Cruz, California. Four men came with their wives, and, along with one single male, they made a good-natured minority.

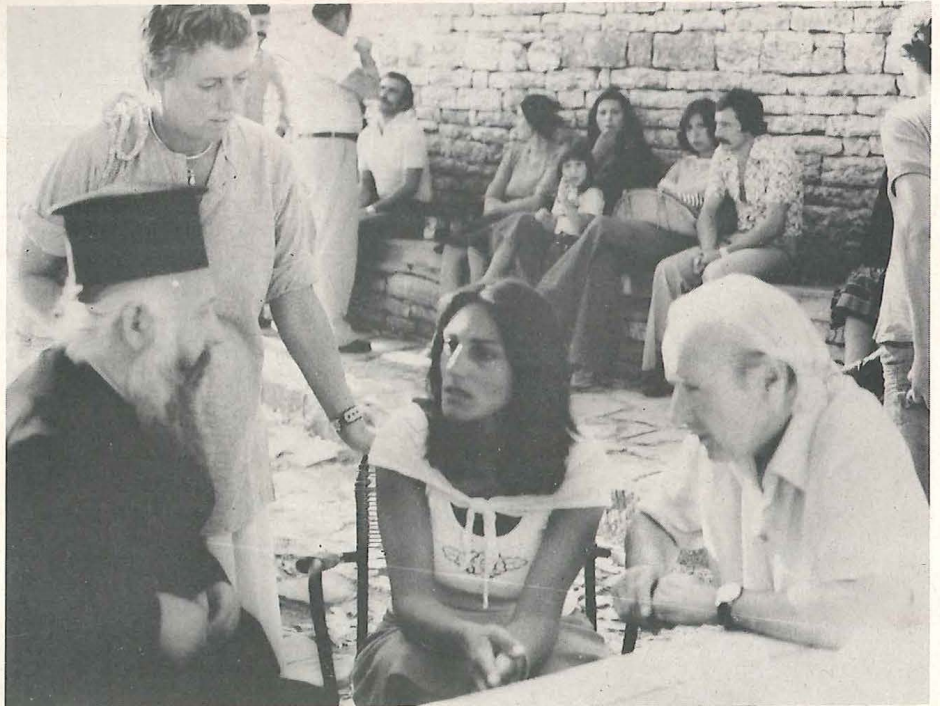


The introductions and the official greetings over, the roof garden is a buzz of conversations between EGE members and the foreign guests — about women in politics, women in media, the status of women's movements. The Union members who have worked for more than a year planning the tour nod and smile to each other. This is just the beginning they have hoped for.

On Sunday afternoon the coach pulls into Karies, a town of shepherds and farmers in northwestern Greece near the Albanian border. Two hundred villagers are waiting in front of the elementary school. The men, women, and children, many still in their Sunday best, eye the foreigners coming from the tour bus to meet them. The President of the Community calls the meeting to order from the concrete square that will serve as a speakers' platform and, through an EGE translator, thanks the visitors for choosing Karies to learn about the rural Greek woman. Then, two members of the EGE chapter in the nearby city of Ioannina speak to the foreigners and the villagers about the hard work, unrewarded by government services, of women in villages such as Karies throughout rural Greece.

The country woman's plight really hits home, though, when villager Anna Barka describes her day's activities. Anna wakes up at four a.m. to help her husband lead their sheep in the dark to their pastures, which are five kilometres from Karies because land closer to their home is too expensive. She walks back alone to make breakfast for her four children and to get them ready for their school- and work-days. After they leave, when she is not cooking lunch or dinner, Anna cleans the house, washes the clothes by hand, weaves cloth for the family and for her daughters' doweries, cares for the mules, and tills the fields.

What does her husband do, one of the guests asks through a translator, after they take the sheep out to pasture? "He sits with the sheep all day." What time does Anna go to sleep, asks another. "At ten," she answers, "exhausted." How old is she? "Thirty-nine." The foreigners gasp, unbelieving. A member of Ioannina's EGE nods her head and sighs. "Yes, it's true, though she looks almost sixty." Does the village have medical services? "No. We have to go to the hospital in Ioannina by public bus. I gave birth in my house with just a friend there to help me." What is Anna's dream? "To live a better life," she says, looking toward the rugged mountain that looms above Karies. "But here, in the village. Not elsewhere."



*An EGE member translates for a British member of the group and the village priest.*

Kalyra, twenty-seven, tells the group she would also like to stay in Karies, but that the conditions make it impossible. "Maybe if they'd build a factory here," she says. "The field work doesn't bring in enough money." Now that her two sons are growing up, she plans to move to a town where they can attend a good high school. "I want my children to have a future."

Kalyra asks if the foreigners can tell them about farm women in their own countries. American Eveline Bernstein explains that their problems are very similar to those of the Greek country woman. Small farming families leave their fields for the cities as they do in Greece because they cannot compete with the big farm complexes. "My sister

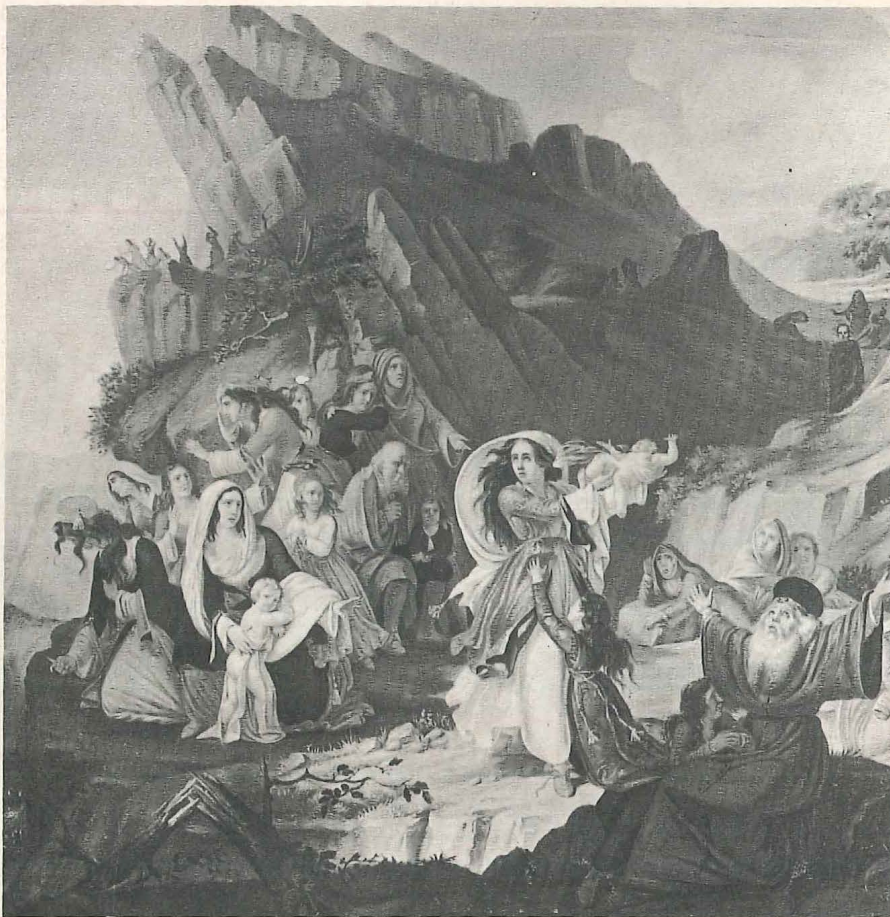
was a farmer's wife in Indiana," says Bernstein. "She died at the age of thirty-nine. She worked herself to death trying to make it." As the villagers hear this in translation, they look with surprise and respect at the American woman. The President of the Community explains, "We had no idea you had the same situation."

One of the visitors asks if the group can speak with a young girl. Vassiliki, sixteen, agrees, when prodded, to come to the platform. Embarrassed at first, she opens up as she answers the questions. She says she travels by bus each day to a girls' high school in Ioannina and wants to become a teacher. Is she going to leave Karies? "Yes, I want to go away from here."



*The president addresses Karies villagers and their guests. Seated (from left): Margaret Papandreou, sixteen-year-old Vassiliki, and Sue Andonio. Standing: Anna Barka and Kalyra.*





*"The Dance of Zalongo" by E. Pinet. According to legend, fifty-six women threw themselves over the precipice rather than submit to Turkish enslavement.*

Where? "I don't know. Somewhere I can find a job and study. Anywhere the conditions are better." What does she think of the life of women of her mother's generation? "It's a very hard and unjust life." And what does she think of EGE? "I like it that women are starting to get organized," she says. "This is the first time that women from all over the world have come to discuss our problems." As Vassiliki spoke, a girl of about eight walks onto the platform and whispers to Sue Andonio, "I want to join the Union."

Monday morning, the bus heads beyond Karies up into the mountains of Pindos, where the Greeks waged a strong resistance during the Second World War against Italian and German invasions. The tour members point indignantly as they pass a woman stooped under a load of firewood. Her husband walks behind her, unburdened. Or when they see an old woman carrying bundles from town hobbling along the steep road trying to hitch a ride up to her village. They stop in Monodendri, one of the many once-prosperous villages in the region called Zahori. They walk up to the village square, past the large, old stone house to meet eighty-year-old Frosso Ioannidou, known as "the mother of Zahori" because of her leadership role in the

villages. Ioannidou, who has written a book about Zahori's women, recounts some tales from their history.

During the Turkish occupation, Zahori was a wealthy centre of learning, and its men, mostly merchants and scientists, went abroad to work after marrying. The women were left in the villages to administer family fortunes and lead Zahori's large family clans. At a time when few Greek women could read or write, the Zahori matriarchs

built the country's first girls' secondary schools and raised their daughters to be literate, shrewd businesswomen. When the first Turkish magistrate came to Monodendri, a woman of eighty visited him to present a civil damage suit. "The magistrate told his assistant, 'Don't leave. We'll need you to sign the documents on behalf of the old woman.' The woman stood up and told him, 'Not only am I able to sign, Mr. Magistrate, but I'll read the text before signing it.'"

Ioannidou moves from her foremothers to her own generation of Zahori women, who answered, in the winter of 1940, what she terms "the call of the fatherland". When the Italians began their attack on Zahori, Ioannidou led her children away from the border to escape the heavy bombardment. On her way back to her home, she stopped at another village. "I noticed there were no women, only men, in the village," she remembers. When she asked where the women were, an army major told her they were carrying guns, ammunition, and food to the troops at the top of the snow-covered mountains. "I couldn't believe it. I told him, 'Only deer can climb these mountains.' But the Major told me the soldiers were pulling the women up the cliffs with ropes. As they went up and down, the women were throwing stones at the enemy." Making her way toward Monodendri, Ioannidou found the same thing in all of the villages — women carrying supplies up the nearly impassable mountains, rebuilding destroyed roads and bridges in the winter rains, walking for miles to take messages between the front lines and army headquarters.

"These women carried on their backs the burden of a giant effort. They wrote the epic of Pindos. But the



*Greek women transporting supplies to the front lines during the Resistance.*







## MINISTRIES

Agriculture, Aharnon 2	329-111
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, Aristidou 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, Irodou 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
India, Merlin 10	360-2520
Iraq, Amarillidos 19	671-5012
Iran, Antinoros 29	742-313
Ireland, Vass. Konstantinou 7	732-771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1722
Japan, Vass. Sofias 59	715-343
Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14	728-484
Korea (South), Vass. Sofias 105	644-3219
Kuwait, Mihalakopoulou 45	748-771
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Irodou 2	790-072
Mexico, Vass. Sofias 21	362-4974
Netherlands, Vas. Konstantinou 7	739-701
New Zealand, Vass. Sofias 29	727-514
Norway, Vass. Konstantinou 7	746-173
Panama, Vass. Sofias 82	777-9064
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	790-214
Poland, 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, Vass. Konstantinou 7	724-504
Switzerland, Iassiou 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., Irodou Attikou 7	711-261
Uruguay, Vass. Sofias 7	360-2635
Venezuela, Vass. Sofias 112	770-8769
Yugoslavia, Vass. Sofias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3	681-8925



The Athenian Magazine, Speps



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

## CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

American Hellenic, Valaoritou 17	363-6407
Athens, Akadimias 7	360-4815
British Hellenic, Valaoritou 4	362-0168
French, Vass. Sofias 4	731-136
German Hellenic, George 34	362-7782
Hoteliers, Mitropoleos 1	323-3501
International, Kaningos 27	361-0879
Italian, Patrou 10	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Akadimias 17	363-0820
Professional Chamber of Athens, Venizelou 44	361-0747
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, 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 Tamion Building (Tel. 322-8940); Psychiko (Tel. 671-2701); and Ambelokipi (Tel. 646-3541). Parcels should be left unwrapped until after inspection.

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## THE CENTRAL BANK

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

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

## 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
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### 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
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### Ionian & Popular Bank of Greece

Mitropoleos 1 (Fri 8am-8:30 pm)	322-1027
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### National Bank of Greece

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

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

Algemene Bank Nederland, Paparigopoulou 3	323-8192
American Express, Venizelou 17	323-4781
Bank of America, Stadiou 10	325-1906
Bank of Nova Scotia, Venizelou 37	324-3891
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale S.A., Filellinon 8	324-1831
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	361-9222
First National Bank of Chicago, Venizelou 13	360-2311
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank, N.A., Othonos 8	322-7471
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24	324-1562
First National Bank of Chicago, Venizelou 13	360-2311
Grindlays Bank, Syntagma Sq.	324-7015
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	452-9215
Saderat (Iran), Venizelou 25-27	324-9531
Williams and Glyn's Bank, Akti Miaouli 61, Piraeus	452-7484

## CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

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



# ORGANIZER

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23, Athens, 139. Tel. 724-204

### AIRLINES

Aeroflot (USSR), Kar. Servias 2	322-0986
Air Canada, Othonos 10	322-3206
Air France, Kar. Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Filellinon 3	323-4027
Air Zaire, Filellinon 14	323-5509
Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4	324-1342
Alitalia, Venizelou 9B	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Canadian Pacific, Stadiou 3	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Czechoslovak, Venizelou 15	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
EL AL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-6717
Iberia, Xenofontos 8	323-7524
Iran Air, Mitropoleos 3	322-8404
Iraqi Airways, Ath. Diakou 28-32	922-9573
Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM, Voulis 22	323-0756
Kuwait Airways, Filellinon 17	323-4506
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4	32-944
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
Taroni (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

### AUTOMOBILE & TOURING CLUB

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

### COACH (BUS) STATIONS

Corinth	512-9233
Delphi - Amfissa - Itea	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - Kimi) - Skyros	831-7163
Evia (Halkis - Edipsos - Limni)	831-7153
Kalamata	513-4293
Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	831-7158
Karditsa	831-7181
Larissa	831-7109
Levadia - Antikira	831-7173
Nafplion	513-4588
Patras	512-4914
Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	821-3203
Sparta	512-4913
Thebes	831-7179
Tripoli	513-4575
Volos - Almiros - Anhalos	831-7186
Recorded announcement of all station numbers	142

### TAXI STATIONS

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

### YOUTH HOSTELS

YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikos 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
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs, Dragatsaniou 4	323-4107
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
Paradissos Tennis Club, Marousi	681-1458
Politia Club, Visarionos 3	362-9230
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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### 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
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### LOST PROPERTY

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

### CONSUMER COMPLAINTS

Athens	321-7056
Suburbs	250-171

### MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

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

### STREET MARKETS

#### MONDAY

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

#### TUESDAY

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

#### WEDNESDAY

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

#### THURSDAY

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

#### FRIDAY

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

#### SATURDAY

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

### CHURCHES & SYNAGOGUES

#### Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest

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

#### Other denominations:

Ayios Grigorios (Armenian) Kriezti 10	325-2149
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#### 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

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*A thirteenth-century illuminated manuscript in Syriac of the Transfiguration. From the monastery of St. Matthew in Northern Syria.*

## THE ASSYRIAN COMMUNITY

A VISITOR to Athens often stumbles on the unexpected. Nothing at first encounter could be less likely, for example, than finding an Assyrian church on a small, side-street near the National Road in the working-class area of Aegialio. Yet the hand-painted sign, posted over the entrance to a converted garage, proudly proclaims in Syriac, Greek, and English: "Saint Mary Assyrian Church of the East in the Blessed Country of Greece". Beyond the iron doors, the visitor, if he arrives early enough on a Sunday morning, may observe one of the oldest and most interesting Christian liturgies, performed before a small congregation of faithful. Most are recent refugees

from Muslim-dominated Iraq and Turkey, and from the fighting in Beirut.

The term "Assyrian" is essentially a geographic one, referring to the ancient kingdom on the Upper Tigris which between the eleventh and seventh centuries B.C. was the centre of the great Assyrian Empire. Today the term embraces the Assyrian nation, and encompasses the belief of many Oriental Christians that they are the direct descendants of the ancient Mesopotamian civilizations that at one time dominated the ancient world. There are five Assyrian (or Syrian) churches whose common denominator is the use in their liturgies of the Syriac language — the lingua franca of the Middle East

at the time of Christ who undoubtedly spoke Syriac and not Hebrew. The oldest branch is the so-called Assyrian Church of the East to which the church in Aegialio and its priest belong. It stems from the Nestorian heresy, one of the Christological controversies of the fifth century, condemned by the Council of Ephesus in 431, and abhorred by Orthodoxy because of its suspected links with the older heresy of Arianism. The second Church, that of the Western Syrians, or Syrian Jacobites (after a prominent missionary named Jacob Bardaeus of Edessa, now Urfa in southern Turkey), developed out of the Monophysite heresy — a theological antithesis to Nestorianism — which was condemned by Orthodoxy at the Council of Chalcedon in 451 after having spawned two other separatist churches, the Copts of Egypt, and the Armenian Gregorians of Asia Minor. Each rejected the authority of the Greek Ecumenical Patriarch in Constantinople, and established its own hierarchy. The Western Syrians recognized their own Patriarch of Antioch. The Assyrians (Nestorians), who lived for the most part outside Byzantine control in Mesopotamia — which was a part of the Persian Empire — looked towards their own Catholicos (primate) in the imperial capital of Ctesiphon, and later, following the Arab conquest, at Baghdad.

The sixth century saw several attempts to find a synthesis that would bring the Syrian Christians back to Orthodoxy. The apparent success of the Emperor Heraclius in the seventh century, however, resulted in yet another heresy, that of the Monothelites. It, too, was condemned by the Church in Constantinople, but not before a number of Syrians, followers of one Saint Maro (hence their name, Maronites), adopted it, and quickly retreated from their original home in the Orontes Valley to the security of the mountain fastness of Lebanon.

During the period of Arab greatness in the Middle Ages, both the Syrian Jacobite and Assyrian Nestorian Churches prospered under the traditionally tolerant Islamic rule. The Assyrian Church sent missionaries as far afield as China and India, and, before the coming of the Mongols, was the dominant religion in many parts of Central Asia. The ravages of Genghis Khan in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and Tamerlane in the fourteenth, however, drove the Christians of the Mesopotamian plain into the refuge of the Zagros Mountains in what is today Turkey's district of Hakkari.



The Church of Rome and Constantinople had meanwhile split. During the period of the Crusades, when Catholic armies occupied the coast of Syria for nearly two hundred years, the Roman Church developed a strong interest in bringing Syrian Christianity into the Catholic fold. The Maronites of Lebanon were converted in 1180. Although they have maintained their Syriac liturgy, they have remained faithful to Rome to the present day. Among the Jacobites and Nestorians, the Catholics' efforts were not as successful. They did manage, however, to establish Catholic factions in each community with their own rite and patriarch. Gradually, many Jacobites became Syrian-rite Catholics, and members of the Assyrian community converted to the Catholic Chaldaean rite.

Western Protestants also began to minister to these remote bands of early Christians in the nineteenth century. They were particularly attracted to the Assyrians who, unlike other Eastern Christians, deplored icons, crucifixes, and other ecclesiastical adornments, worshipped in plain, white-washed churches, and emphasized the reading of the Scriptures. In the early 1830s, American missionaries from New England established schools and hospitals at Urumiyya on the Eastern Persian slope of the Zagros, and brought many Assyrians into a native Protestant community. In 1886 the Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury sent a mission to the Assyrians. His intention was not to proselytize, but, rather, to strengthen the existing Church and its organization. Largely because of this close association, the Assyrians, hardy mountaineers with a tribal tradition of fighting their hostile Turkish and Kurdish Muslim neighbours, rebelled against the Ottoman armies in World War I and proclaimed themselves allies of the British. They were no match for the overwhelmingly larger Muslim forces. With the withdrawal of the Czarist Russian Army from Anatolia after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, the Assyrians were driven out of the Zagros following the murder of their Patriarch in 1918.

Only about half of the hundred-thousand members of the Assyrian community reached the safety of British lines near Baghdad. Once there, they were allowed to resettle in the British-administered Mandate of Iraq where they formed the Assyrian Levies — soldiers used by the British to keep the Arab and Kurdish Muslim population under control. Once Iraq became independent in 1932, however, and the

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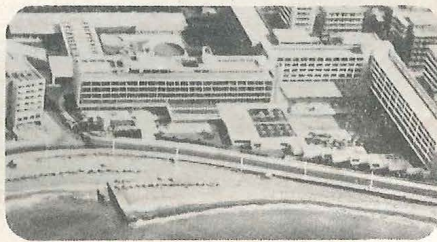
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*The Assyrian Church in Aegialio.*

British withdrew to the few remaining bases, the Iraqis turned on the Assyrians in a series of bloody incidents, prompting many of the survivors to flee to the friendlier surroundings of French-administered Syria and Lebanon. Others followed their Patriarch, the youthful Mar Shamun, to the United States, where large communities were established in Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco. Thereafter, the Church split into factions, supporting either the exiled Patriarch or a claimant still living at the time in Baghdad. The Patriarch was murdered in California in 1975 shortly after he took a young wife (contrary to Assyrian tradition which permits its priests but not its bishops and patriarchs to marry). A new Patriarch was recently chosen (in England, with Anglican assistance) and has returned to Baghdad after a patriarchal absence of over four decades. Division in the Church continues, and the political climate in Iraq is such that many Assyrians, Chaldeans, Syrian Jacobites, and Syrian Catholics have left or are trying to leave.

There are probably four-hundred-thousand Christians in Iraq out of a total population of twelve million. The majority are Chaldaean Catholics, but according to Vatican sources, at least one-hundred-thousand are Assyrians. Although no Assyrians remain in Turkey, there are still about seventy-thousand Syrian Jacobites and a few thousand Chaldeans. Deeply attached to their ancient form of Christianity, and thoroughly pro-West in their political

views, they are anxious to leave, but to where?

The community in Athens numbers about three thousand, and the worshippers at St. Mary's represent four of the five branches of the Syrian Church (the Maronites of Lebanon are also found in Athens in some number, but keep to themselves or associate with other Lebanese Christians). A dozen or more Assyrian families came to Greece from Turkey with the Population Exchange of 1922-23 and have long since adopted Greek nationality. The great majority of Assyrian Christians in Aegialio are very recent arrivals. They were given refugee status by the Greek Government at the time of the Christian exodus from Lebanon two and three years ago. All are concentrated around their small church. They work at menial jobs and are often unable to obtain work permits. They remain hopeful of emigrating to Australia, Canada, or the United States. A hard-working, thoroughly honest people, they are grateful to Greece for giving them a home, however temporary, but bitter about the persecution of their co-religionists in Turkey and Iraq. Life revolves around the little church in Aegialio. They are often hardpressed to find the eight thousand drachmas needed to pay the rent each month, but they see their church as the focus of their exile abroad. It is an austere, unheated, cement-block building with a few tattered rugs on the floor, and the odd icon or cheap religious print on the wall, donated by sympathetic Greeks who don't understand that Assyrians would be happier without such images. Yet it is here that they meet to exchange news of families scattered around the world, converse in their native Syriac, and discuss their rather spare hopes for the immediate future.

Their priest, Father Khuri, was sent to Athens two years ago by the Assyrian Bishop of Beirut to look after the community here. He lives in a bare, ground-floor apartment near the church which is always open to members of his parish. He also works with representatives of the World Council of Churches in Athens who have tried to help feed and clothe the poorest of the refugees, and to assist them in obtaining the necessary visas for immigration to a permanent home in North America or Australia. With so many doors closed to them, however, it is probable that the majority will remain here, and that their tiny church will continue to remind us that Athens is the gateway to the Middle East, and that in many ways it is a direct part of it.

—ROBERT BENTON BETTS



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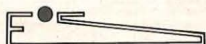
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Aliki Vouyouklaki and Danis Katranidis in "Cabaret".

## theatre

### SEASON AT THE GATES

THE winter theatre season officially begins in October. Writing in September, the conscientious reviewer who feels duty-bound to inform his readers about forthcoming productions would be well advised to heed the Greek saying that sums up the futility of such an effort: You may as well tie a heavy stone around your neck and plunge into the sea at Faleron. Privately-owned, commercial theatres in Greece are referred to as "free theatres" ("free" in the sense of independent, to distinguish them from the state-supported National Theatre of Greece in Athens and the State Theatre of Northern Greece. Paradoxically, the so-called "free theatres" are the least independent, subjugated as they are to the dictates of box office receipts and the whims of the public. In this era of rapidly changing tastes, producers and stars (who are usually one and the same) are at a loss as to what to present. A play that strikes their fancy in April may seem jaded in June, and be replaced by another play in July. Often final decisions are not made until September. Thus, any attempt to compile a fairly comprehensive list of productions in October would be a hazardous and unrealistic undertaking. Nevertheless, a few shows can, with reasonable certainty, be expected to play this month.

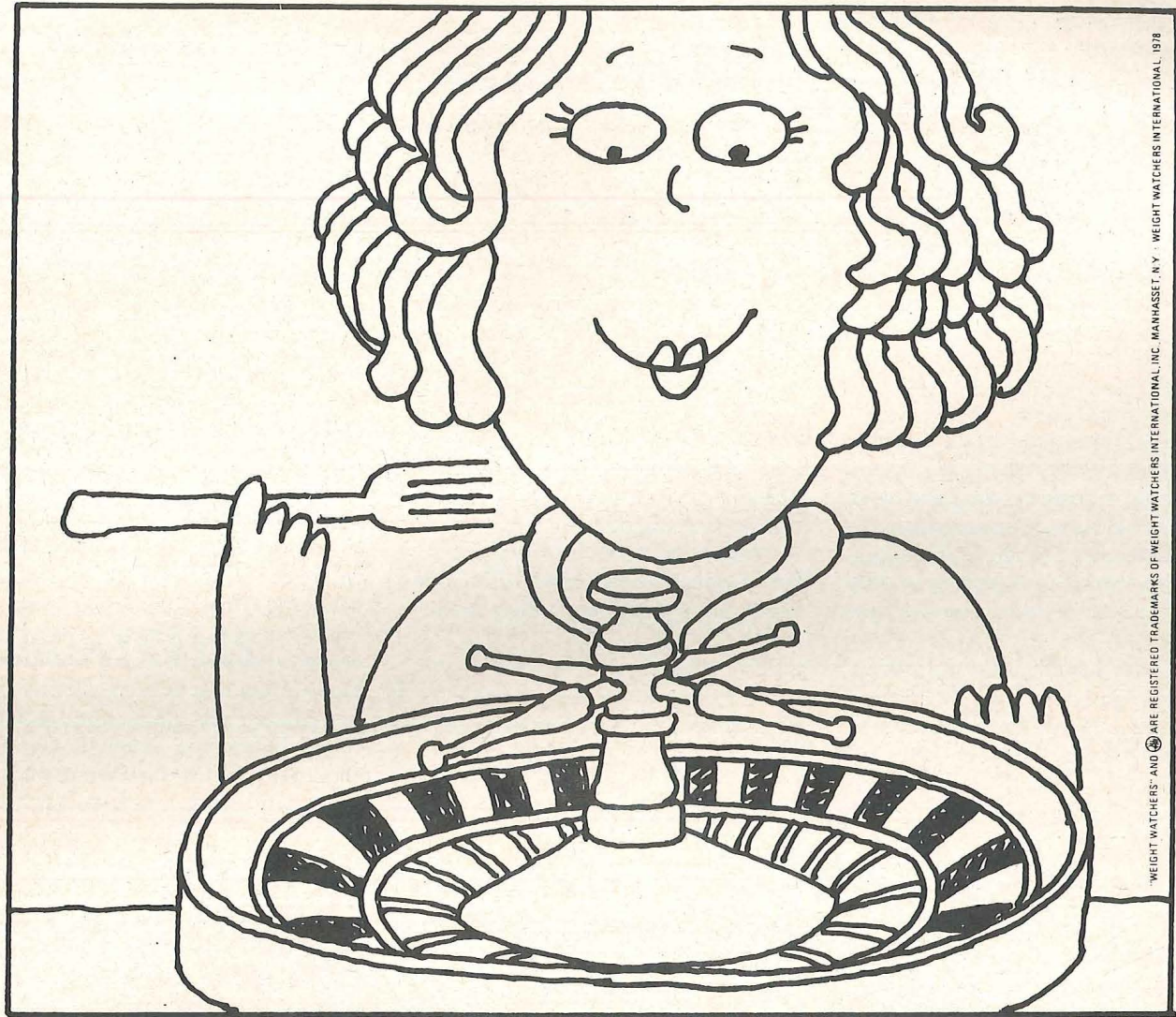
*Cabaret*, starring Aliki Vouyouk-


laki, was the hit of the summer and will re-open sometime in October at the Alikis Theatre. The musical, based on Van Druten's *I am a Camera*, was re-adapted for the Greek stage by Marios Ploritis. Vouyouklaki, Greece's most popular star and most enduring sex symbol and producer of *Cabaret*, spared no expense on this elaborate production, including an exquisite and ingeni-



Nonika Galinea in "Pepsy".





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ous set by George Patsas. The quality of both the visual effects (including Vouyouklaki herself) and audio effects (including Vouyouklaki's singing) are high, and there is some good acting (excluding Vouyouklaki's ostentatious performance). The surprise of the evening was the excellent singing and dancing, although dubious acting, of Danis Katranidis in the role made famous by Joel Grey. The production was unnecessarily crammed, however, with audio-visual effects which detracted from the action and dramatic undertones. Despite this, George Michalacopoulos gave a fine, sensitive performance in the role of Herr Schultz and Makis Revmatas was convincing enough as the Nazi secret agent to evoke vivid memories of the Occupation. George Katsaros's adaptation of John Kander's original score, and his own

new songs with lyrics by Yannis Xanthoulis, have been favourably received, as was Mantafounis's choreography.

After a successful summer tour in the provinces, the Contemporary Greek Theatre of Stephanos Lineos and Elli Photiou will return to the Alpha Theatre with last season's highly-praised production of Dario Fo's *An Accidental Accident* (reviewed in April, 1978). Those who missed it last winter should take advantage of this reopening. Stephanos Lineos gives a fine performance as the supposed madman in this excellent social satire. Meanwhile, the troupe will be rehearsing Jean Anouilh's *The Lark*, to be presented later in the season.

*Why Don't You Stay for Breakfast*, the popular British comedy by Gene Stone and Ray Cooney, which ran here

last season under the title *Sukiyaki* (reviewed in November, 1977), will re-open at the Analyti Theatre. While Costas Rigopoulos will be repeating his excellent performance in *Sukiyaki*, his wife and partner, Kakia Analyti, will leave the production to rehearse for the role of Blanche du Bois in Tennessee Williams's *A Streetcar Named Desire* in which Costas Prekas will play opposite her as Stanley Kowalski. Earlier productions in Athens of Williams's controversial drama were Karolos Koun's unforgettable 1949 production with Melina Mercouri as Blanche, and the 1965 production starring Elli Lambetti.

The best comedy of the summer was *Pepsy* by the French actress Pierette Bruno, produced by Nonica Galinea and Alecos Alexandrakis. Paul Matessis wrote the Greek adaptation, directed by Alexandrakis. Galinea's memorable characterization of Pepsy is one of the best—if not the best—performance of her career. The Galinea-Alexandrakis team, joined by comic-actors Dino Iliopoulos and Mimis Photopoulos will begin rehearsing a new production — Peter Stone's *Some Like it Hot*, adapted by Paul Matessis, to open late in October at the Acropol Theatre.

Jenny Karezi and Costas Kazakos will launch their season — and their new theatre on Akadimias Street — with a social-political drama by Brian Freil. The cast of sixteen will be directed by Kazakos. The new theatre is said to be technically the most up-to-date in Athens.

Katerina Vassilakou and Thanassis Mylonas, who last year starred in the remarkable production of Gorky's *The Petty Bourgeois*, will be appearing in *The Twelfth Night of Mr. Shakespeare*, an adaptation of the original work. The well-known contemporary Greek playwright, George Skourtis, will write the script, a dubious undertaking which is bound to raise a storm of controversy. That three major thespians—Xenia Kalogeropoulou, Vassilis Diamantopoulos and Thymios Karakatsanis — will join the cast, augurs an interesting experience. The promising young director, George Remoundos, whose avant-garde interpretation of Aristophanes' *Clouds* stirred a tempest at Epidaurus in August, will direct.

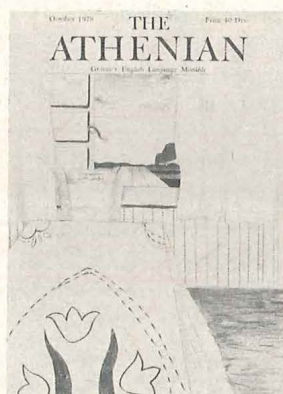
Anna Fonsou, Vassilis Andreopoulos, and Anna Veneti will be the leading actors in another promising venture, Jean Paul Sartre's one-act plays, *No Exit* and *The Respectful Prostitute*. Costas Bakas will direct, and Alekos Fassianos will design the sets.

—PLATON MOUSSEOS

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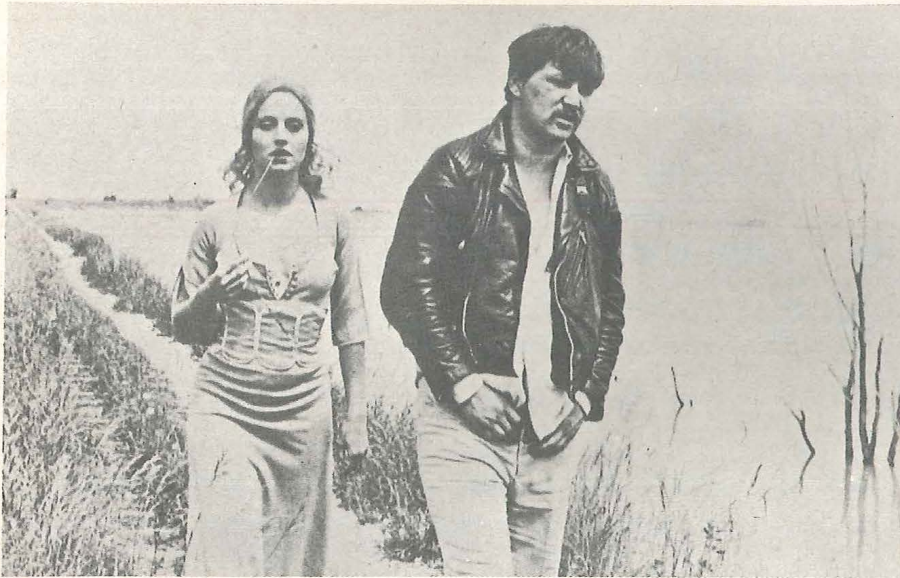


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Hanna Schygulla with Fassbinder in a scene from one of his films.

## cinema

### Fassbinder and the New German Wave

THERE was much talk after this year's Cannes Festival about a "new" German filmmaker, Rainer Werner Fassbinder, and his "first" international production, *Despair*, based on a novel by Vladimir Nabokov and featuring Dirk Bogarde. *Despair* was, in fact, Fassbinder's thirty-third film. The thirty-two-year-old director is one of the leaders of the New German Wave which, like the French *Nouvelle Vague* of the late fifties, has been pumping into the Seventh Art the most exciting and refreshing new blood in years, generating optimism about the medium's future, proving that art and popular success are not incompatible and that "independent" cinema can indeed survive in a country which, like Greece, has seen a tremendous decline in its local film industry, due, in part, to the hegemony of Hollywood and widespread popularity of television. Since the fifties, the German film industry has been as crisis-prone and economically unsound as that of other European countries. There has been a steady drop in attendance, cinemas have been closing (at the rate of one a day at the beginning of the seventies) and film imports have exceeded exports by twelve to one. Local productions were simply too parochial in content: films about the good old days of Viennese pastry and Imperial glories, Bavarian mountain musicals, beer-hall comedies, and the standard skin flicks with pseudo-medical pretenses.

Meanwhile in the sixties, a group of

young filmmakers, starting from scratch, both financially and technically, began making short features. Some of their films won prizes at international film festivals, and suddenly their creators realized that they, and not the established studios, were representing their country and speaking the international language of the cinema. They got together, deciding it was better to run economic risks collectively, and hoping that as a group their influence on government circles would be greater. They formulated a joint plan for the artistic and economic realization of a new cinema, and it worked. In its first three years of existence, from 1965 to 1968, their *Kuratorium* sponsored, and fully or partially financed, about twenty features. Within the last ten years, *Filmverlag der Autoren*, the distribution company they formed to circumvent the hassle of the commercial circuit, distributed about fifty films. Among them were films of Fassbinder, Wim Wender (*The American Friend*), and Werner Herzog (*Aguirre, the Wrath of God*), to name only those whose films appeared in Athens during the past two or three years — as elsewhere, mostly at small art cinemas. During the coming season, however, the three filmmakers will have their first widely-publicized releases: Fassbinder's *Despair*, Wender's *Hammett*, produced by Francis Ford Coppola and based on the life of American mystery-writer Dashiell Hammett, and Herzog's *Fitzcarraldo*, a film about the South

American rubber boom at the turn of the century, starring Jack Nicholson.

Perhaps Fassbinder, the most controversial member of the group and perhaps the most prolific filmmaker alive, best personifies the entire movement. Born in 1946 in Bavaria, Fassbinder left school at the age of eighteen, worked at various jobs, and eventually attended a private drama school where he met Hanna Schygulla who would later star in many of his films. The two joined a theatre group which was to produce Fassbinder's first original play. In the late sixties, he founded an *anti-theatre* group, working most of the time without a permanent base. Meanwhile he made his living by producing radio plays and acting in other people's films. Soon he began to write and direct his own films, financing them himself or with funds from friends. Since he could not afford professional actors, he would use friends, even his mother. He thus ended up with a team of virtually permanent collaborators and a relatively stable cast, in much the same way as Bergman, Godard, and Antonioni, with Schygulla appearing in film after film, and evolving as a star much as Liv Ullman, Anna Karina and Monica Vitti have.

The first film to bring Fassbinder financial support, in the form of grants, was *Katzelmacher* in 1969, which established him as a serious filmmaker. He himself played the title role of Yorgo, a Greek immigrant worker in Munich. Although he is the centre of attraction for the neighbourhood girls, he is resented, despised and finally beaten-up by the men. This was the first in a series of films about immigrant workers and their problems, for whom Fassbinder admits having strong affinities.

The reaction of the public to this and the films that followed was negative. Fassbinder was accused of being out of touch with his audience, of making arty and pretentious films with an ambivalent stance vis-a-vis the viewer. It seems likely that what audiences resented most, however, was the new idiom, a radical departure from traditional films with action, spectacle, contrived but clearly-defined characters ever-certain of their direction and their goals — and happy endings. Fassbinder's characters are searching for themselves through love and friendship more often than not, destroying themselves in the process, crushed by inner and outer forces. Their experiences are the real experiences of those born, like their creator and his contemporaries, into an ambivalent, cynical and pessimistic era. Fassbinder



depicts them in a new light and style which at times vacillates between satirical realism and symbolism, with an unusual degree of formal beauty, and a staunch refusal to be totally explicit.

Another thing that audiences resented was his portrayal of love, the central theme of many of his films, as the most insidious and most effective instrument of repression. His argument never works better than when the lovers — or better — the antagonists are of the same sex. *Bitter Tears*, for example, is about a lesbian fashion designer, Petra, her factotum, Marlene, whom she has always ignored and treated condescendingly, and Karin (Schygulla), with whom she falls in love. After a stormy affair, which she uses to promote her own ambitions as a model, Karin leaves Petra who lapses into self-pity and a nervous breakdown, then offers her new warmth to Marlene who silently and promptly leaves her, unable to take the new relationship that is being offered to her. In *Fox* (1975), the story involves men. Franz (Fassbinder himself) wins half a million deutsche marks in the national lottery and his boyfriend, Eugene, asks him to support him and his family's business. When Franz's money is exhausted, Eugene rejects him and returns to his former lover. Brokenhearted, Franz dies of an overdose of tranquilizers.

The melodramatic aspects of these films is minimal and the only action that occurs is in the minds of the spectators, not on the screen. By never showing action scenes, but only alluding to them, Fassbinder tries to wrench his audience from its passive role, and make it participate creatively by using its imagination. It is a device as old as the Greek tragedies. Contrary, then, to popular opinion, he is not scornful of the viewer.

On the other hand, if his characters seem to be bogged down in their self-destructive, lugubrious celebration of despair, it is because their fragile sensibilities, and, in a way, their creator's, cannot overcome the emptiness which remains when love and friendship have been most perfidious. By showing extreme pessimism, Fassbinder tries to warn audiences that things may turn out like that if they do not change their lives and their values. In the long run, his objectives are far from pessimistic, and the new images and horizons he and his fellow German filmmakers are seeking, far from high-brow, arty or narcissistic. They are just new. It will be interesting to see if success affects their visions and artistry.

—PAN BOUYOUCAS



Romy Schneider and Victor Lanoux in "A Woman at her Window".

## Politics and Love Under Metaxas

**P**IERRE Granier-Deferre's *A Woman at Her Window* is a first-rate political film which does justice to the complex realities in Greece and Europe at the brink of the Second World War. It is also a remarkably subtle and sensual love story. Scripted by Jorge Semprun (*Z*, *The Confession*, *La Guerre est Finie*) from the novel by Pierre Drieu La Rochelle, it inextricably blends sensuality and politics. In the opening scene, the camera pans across barren, magnificent Greek mountains. All is silent except for the steady buzz of cicadas. The camera focuses on a strikingly beautiful woman in white, a strong, dark-complexioned man in his mid-thirties, an older, heavy-set "gentleman" standing in the midst of ancient ruins. "Delphi, August 20th, 1936" flashes on the screen. As the men begin discussing Sophocles' *Oedipus* and *Antigone*, the differences in their characters and politics emerge. The handsome young Greek, Michel Boutros (Victor Lanoux), declares his admiration for the defiant stance of *Antigone*. The older man, Raoul Malfosse (Philippe Noiret), attacks Boutros for his Communist idealism, cynically remarking that revolutions have "devoured" their children. The woman, Margot (Romy Schneider), is

unable to take her eyes off the Greek.

Like *Oedipus*, the viewer must find directions through indirections in this richly-fragmented film. In time we discover that Malfosse, a wealthy French industrialist, is not Margot's husband, but a friend and guardian angel. Margot is the bored wife of Rico Santorini (splendidly portrayed by Umberto Orsini), a wealthy, "cosmopolitan", Italian diplomat committed to neither politics nor love and interested only in amusing himself stylishly among the decadent diplomats on the tennis courts of Athens (Acropolis in the background), and in the ballrooms and bedrooms of Kifissia. Boutros is a young Communist who trained in Moscow with Nikos Zahariadis, the Secretary General of the Greek Communist Party. It is 1936, and Boutros is in flight from dictator Metaxas's black-suited henchmen.

The film progresses by flashbacks and flash-forwards, weaving an intricate labyrinth of history, emotion, and plot. Although narrative is not the *raison d'être* of Granier-Deferre's film, the "story" is about the unlikely meeting of the young Communist and the beautiful aristocrat: Boutros, pursued by the military police, has climbed through her window during the late night hours of the day General Metaxas takes over





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Greece. George Bernard Shaw used the same formula for satirical impact in *Arms and the Man*, but in Semprun's script "the woman at her window" begins to discover the true depths of her emotions as she, with the full consent and knowledge of her husband and Malfosse, helps Boutros to escape.

*A Woman At Her Window* is one of the most sensuous films I have seen. Jorge Semprun's dialogue is precise and highly effective, but he has had the intelligence not to over-write the "love" scenes. Romy Schneider, miscast and bland in many of her previous films, is bewitching here. Like Liv Ullmann or a younger Jeanne Moreau, she is able to express a full range of moods through a glance, a gesture, a pause. The sensual quality of this film is equally due to the realism and texture of the setting. In the opening scene, for instance, the August heat of Delphi and the power of the landscape combine to heighten the unspoken feelings of the characters. That the fulfilment of Margot's passion for Boutros is thwarted until the conclusion of the film, because of the political and social confusion and commitments of the protagonists, increases the sensuality.

Granier-Deferre creates a provocative atmosphere that brings to mind Lawrence Durrell's *Alexandria*, but in many ways it is even more impressive because of the strongly-etched political reality against which passions play. Jorge Semprun is, of course, no stranger to such subject matter. His script for Alain Resnais's *La Guerre est Finie* (1966) about an aging, left-wing Spanish terrorist (Yves Montand) and his passions is, like this film, one of the few works which manages to explore the interrelationship of passion and politics without becoming simplistic or tearfully sentimental. The implication in both works is that all of life is influenced by political ideologies and yet passion knows no boundaries, no categories. Boutros dies for his political beliefs; Margot disappears into a German concentration camp while trying to reach him. The effectiveness of the script is that no moral is drawn: the characters simply follow their fate. (The film is much less didactic than *Julia*.) Near the end of the film, when Malfosse and Santorini discuss Margot's fate, the terror of the Greek Civil War ("Slaughter is a Greek tradition"), and the collapse of Western Europe, one of them asks if there will be an Apocalypse. "No. Only politics," is the response.

Yet such verbal exchanges represent only half the thrust of the film. The

other half concerns all of those actions and feelings that cannot be expressed in words or political "language". Santorini, sympathetically portrayed as a man who understands his wife's attraction to Boutros, confronts this point when he urges her to go to the Communist because he is "real". "A real man," he says, "is worth much more than the words that inspire him." Similarly, the script and the film suggest much more than the dialogue and the political "action". If the film is "about" Greece under the Metaxas dictatorship and European politics of the pre-War period, it evokes a deeper human awareness, very much in a Sophoclean sense, of the abyss between dreams and reality, desires and accomplishments.

Many will respond to the film as an unusual love story; but those interested in Greek and European politics of that period (with references to events that followed) will be impressed with how accurately Semprun and Granier-Deferre have captured the Greek reality and how thoroughly they have hinted at a variety of international events that were part of the general, ominous climate of the time. The Metaxas takeover is personified by the character of Primoukis (Gastone Moschin), a chief of secret police, who is urbane when chatting with Margot, but ruthless in his pursuit of Michel and members of the opposition. "Greek" scenes include the roundup of political suspects by roving bands of rightist thugs in dark suits (recalling similar scenes in Angelopoulos's *The Travelling Players*), a Metaxas press conference announcing the beginning of "The Third Civilization of Greece" under King George II, the identification by hooded informers of political "traitors" among thousands of captives held in an Athenian stadium, and the roughing-up of peasants by soldiers in the villages (a wonderful brief close-up of a donkey's patient face as if to suggest the silent strength and endurance of the people).

Yet the Greece of Metaxas is only a backdrop for the idle, but often perceptive, chatter of the aristocracy and the diplomatic corps. As they stumble from one party to another, like characters out of an F. Scott Fitzgerald novel or a Visconti film, they seem all the more pitiful because they are aware of the impending holocaust yet cannot or will not do anything to prevent it. Thus a conversation at breakfast revolves around the observation that Hitler is less of a brute than Metaxas because, unlike the Greek dictator, Hitler was elected by the people.

The effect of the Metaxas years on

the countryside and the small towns of Greece has been vividly captured by Theodore Angelopoulos (*Days of '36, Travelling Players*). Granier-Deferre, by contrast, uses cosmopolitan and decadent Athens as a metaphor for a decaying Europe.

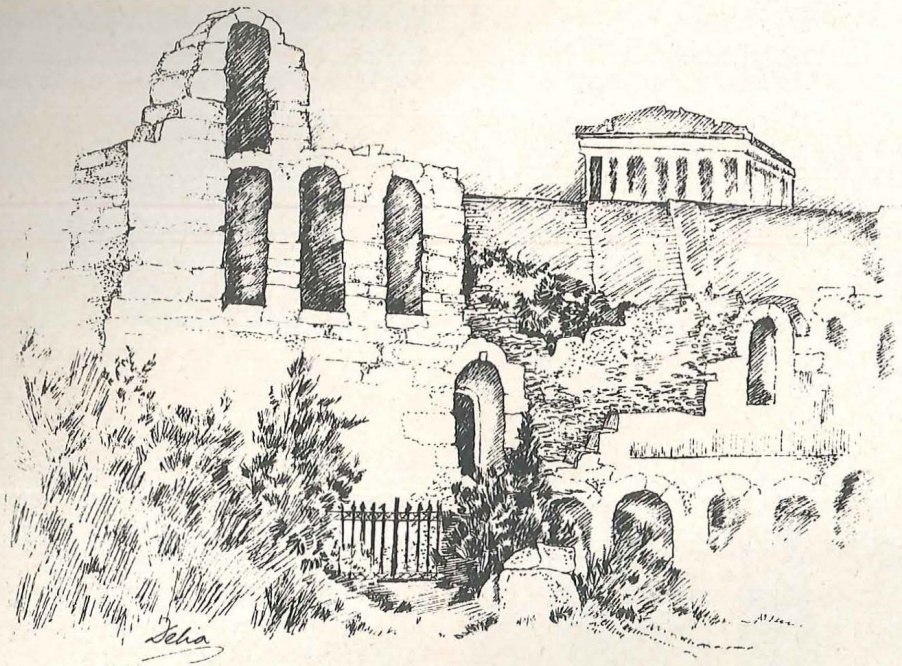
On the negative side, *A Woman At Her Window* errs by being at times too intricate and subtle. The first half of the film is a nearly flawless vision of "1936", but after that, as the script flashes ahead to 1945, then back to 1936, and finally forward to 1967, the clarity of the characterizations is undermined by the effort needed to piece together the action. Similarly, the film which is very cleverly written contains so many political subtleties that important points will almost certainly go over the heads of non-Greek audiences. The best example is a scene near the end of the film that occurs on April 20, 1967, the eve of the military coup which began the most recent dictatorship in Greece. No explanation of the significance of the date is given. No one familiar with contemporary Greek history will miss the impact. To others, it will be just another date.

Overall, the film is a satisfying and sophisticated winner. It has done very well in New York during its opening run and in Los Angeles it has broken box office records. The critic for the *Los Angeles Times* wrote that it is "one of the best films not only of this year but of the past several", while Penelope Gilliatt in the *New Yorker* wrote of "something noble in the mixture here of grand political scale and attention to human minutiae". It is encouraging that while much of Hollywood has become dominated by the bubble gum spectacles of Robert Stigwood and George Lucas (*Grease, Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band, and Star Wars*), films of the calibre of *A Woman At Her Window* are successful.

That the film ends in 1967 guarantees that we cannot dismiss it as a "period" piece on Europe of the 1930s. The Apocalypse has not come. Politics in every form — world war, civil war, cold war, dictatorships — continue. But we are left with some hope. The child of Margot and Michel's brief relationship is shown coming of age, combining the beauty of her mother and the political concern of her father. Delphi, where the film began, is no longer the seat of oracles. Granier-Deferre and Jorge Semprun suggest in the closing image of the daughter, however, that the spirit of Antigone survives and is ready for new commitment.

—ANDY HORTON





# music

## WITH A BANG, NOT A WHIMPER

**A**FTER having prophesied a rather tepid season for the Athens Festival, I am happy to say that some of the gloomier prognostications did not materialize. The first of several fine performances to rise above the predictable was the Kirov Opera (reviewed in September) followed by an unusually spirited performance by the Athens State Orchestra under the baton of the flamboyant conductor of the Tokyo Symphony, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi. Bounding on and off stage with a boyish gait that belied his near middle-age, maestro Kobayashi infected the usually reserved orchestra with his own undisguised enthusiasm, eliciting from them a polished and affecting reading of Beethoven's Sixth Symphony. The solo work of the French-Cypriot pianist, Cyprien Katsaris, was equally appealing and full of inventiveness. At twenty-seven, Mr. Katsaris is an accomplished artist with excellent technique, a style very much his own, and the stage presence and confidence of a virtuoso much his superior in age and experience. It was unfortunate that he chose such a banal piece of music as the Liszt Hungarian Fantasia through which to channel the best of his art. One is resigned to a great deal of flash and bravura in any Liszt work for the piano, but in this particular instance the listener is condemned to a bombastic tour de force without any redeeming musical merit whatsoever.

Arpeggio follows glissando in endless repetition, bathing the listener in a tonal miasma that defies description. To Mr. Katsaris's credit, he appeared to have mastered the forbidding challenge of such contrived and complex trivia, but one will never know without a score to follow as the entire piece sounded like a parody of an improvisation that a fine pianist might conjure up as a party joke. What a relief it was to hear as an encore (Herodes Atticus audiences having proved yet once again that they will clap mindlessly for anything), a Bach fugue, clearly and precisely articulated.

The one flaw in the artist's style was his failure to produce the kind of tone one would expect from the type of music he was playing, and from his seemingly strong articulation. This was due, to all appearances, to his consistent and inexplicable use of the soft pedal throughout. Perhaps he felt that this particular piano required it, but there is no doubt that it literally dampened what should have been a soaring sound to a frequently muffled tonality that was easily overwhelmed by the orchestra.

Surely the high point of the Festival for many was the appearance of the Soviet pianist, Sviatoslav Richter. Although in his sixties, Richter is still in good form, but he took no chances in his Athens performance, having selected a program that any conservatory student could have played, and perhaps with fewer mistakes. Clearly, however, the

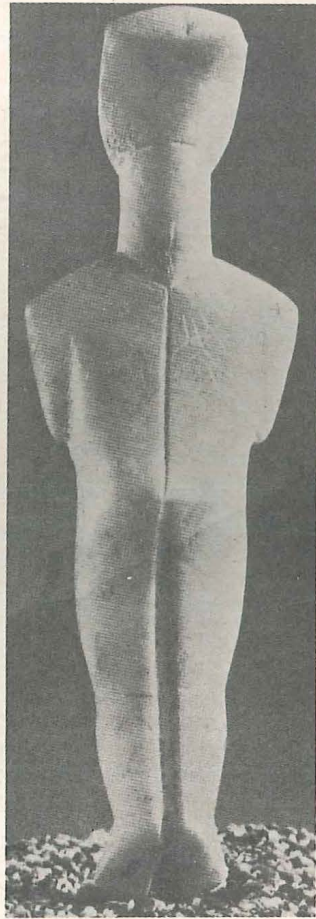
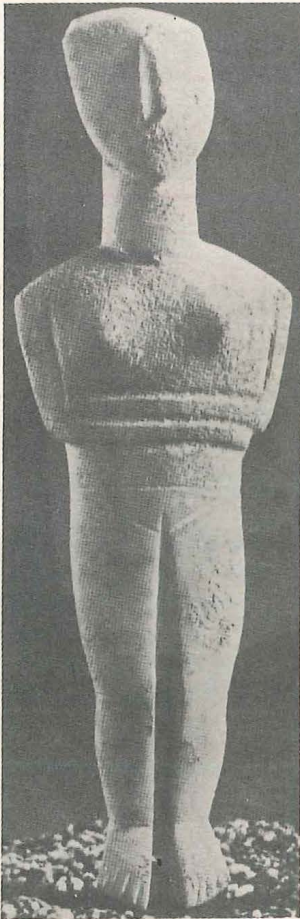
capacity crowd loved every moment of it, and Richter himself was obviously responsive to the adulation as he obliged with several encores.

The concluding performance of note was provided by the Saint Louis Symphony and violin virtuoso, Isaac Stern. Before an all-but-overflowing theatre, they gave winning performances of the highest merit. The Saint Louis is a first-rate orchestra, and its thirty-five-year-old conductor, Leonard Slatkin, who recently left the New Orleans Symphony, is among the finest of America's new generation of maestri. Particularly moving was his reading of the New England Triptych by the twentieth-century American composer William Schuman (born in 1910). Based on three well-known tunes of the eighteenth-century Boston composer, William Billings (1746-1800), it is a powerful work, skilfully crafted and in this performance brilliantly executed. The second movement, based on the canon "When Jesus Wept the Falling Tear", was intensely beautiful, and the concluding fantasy on "Chester", the battle hymn of the American Revolution, reinforced my long held view that this, and not the unsingable "Star-Spangled Banner" ought to be the American national anthem. I think anyone present at this concert could not have failed to have sensed the strength and beauty of this great tune, so much a part of the American tradition yet rarely heard today.

For most of the thousands in attendance, however, the real reason for being there was the brief solo appearance of Isaac Stern. Although only fifty-eight, he has been a familiar presence for decades. One of those relatively few child prodigies who developed into a greater musician in his maturity, Stern was at his finest with the Saint Louis in the Mendelssohn Concerto in E Minor. Among the most familiar works for violin and orchestra, it is one of the composer's most enduring musical legacies. As played by Stern, it was nothing less than captivating. Although written as a highly transparent vehicle for a virtuoso fiddler, it is at the same time a great work quite apart from its primary intent. Stern's mastery of this work, which he has played hundreds of times in performance, was apparent throughout, particularly in his phrasing, intonation in the upper register, and cleanly-executed cadenzas. Although it gave us only a brief glimpse of Stern's enduring genius, it was enough—a perfect musical gem with which to close the summer season.

—ROBERT BRENTON BETTS

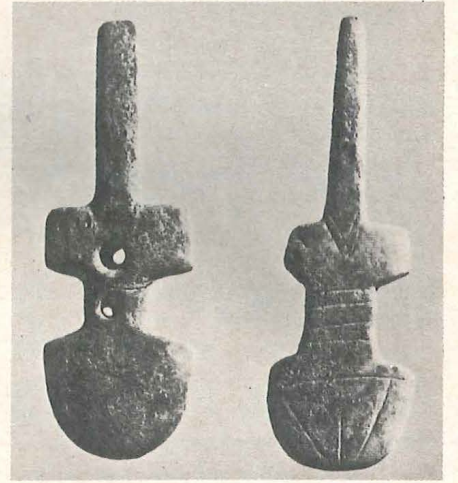




Figurine in white marble (2800-2300 B.C.)



Marble vase (2800-2300 B.C.)



Violin-shaped figurines (c. 3200-2800 B.C.)

# art

## A UNIQUE EXHIBITION

**T**HE N.P. Goulandris collection, on temporary exhibition at the Benaki Museum, consists of an exceedingly fine display of Cycladic art dating from ca. 3,200 to 2,000 B.C., and a heterogeneous selection of artifacts from various parts of Greece: Minoan and Mycenaean pottery, some metalwork and jewelry, bronze and clay figurines, vases, marble reliefs and fragments of classical statuary as well as Roman glass vases and bottles dating from the second century A.D. The exhibition, which is perfectly arranged and impeccably lit, is the joint effort of several specialists—among them Herbert Schmidt of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Cycladic exhibition has received universal acclaim and is a credit to all involved. The Cyclades, a grouping of thirty islands in the central Aegean, have long been the domain of the archaeologist, largely by-passed by the art historian. The islands are believed to have enjoyed a flourishing culture during the Bronze Age, between the second and third millennium B.C., but

their ancient sites have yielded few major monuments. Smaller artifacts—mainly marble figurines, pottery, utensils and metalware—have provided the only significant information about the Cycladic civilization.

The exhibit, accompanied by concise and informative captions, photographs, and maps, presents a vivid picture of the development of this still obscure civilization. The figurines, thought to be representations of fertility goddesses, are perhaps the most impressive and interesting, the numerous female idols of white marble dominating the exhibition space. The earliest idols are only vaguely reminiscent of the female form, their violin-shaped torsos consisting of elongated necks, broad shoulders and heavy, rounded hips, but without limbs.

The later figurines retain a highly stylized form. The shape of the head is spade-like, the nose is stressed, but there are no other facial features. The arms are folded across a trapezoidal torso, the hips slightly curved, the legs joined and slightly bent. All the figures are delicately poised on their toes, with

head tilted deftly backward. For the most part, the arms are incised or carved in very low relief, and the breasts and genitals are clearly indicated; lines appear at the points where the neck and limbs are joined to the torso. The exhibit includes some striking exceptions to this standard figurine—a figurine scratching its back, another seated, holding a cup, and a male figurine with band decoration across the torso. Cycladic sculpture seems to have reached its peak during the second millennium B.C. but, on the basis of the available evidence, did not extend to other areas or influence the archaic and classical sculpture on the mainland.

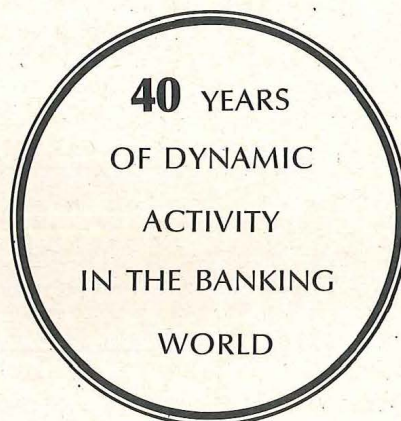
The earliest examples of Cycladic vessels were carved in stone or marble, or formed in clay, their shape somewhat primitive, with rudimentary handles and crude finishes. The decorations on the stone vessels consist mainly of incised linear patterns while the clay pots carry more complicated, scroll-type or geometric decorations.

In the non-Cycladic section of the exhibition, the vase collection is com-



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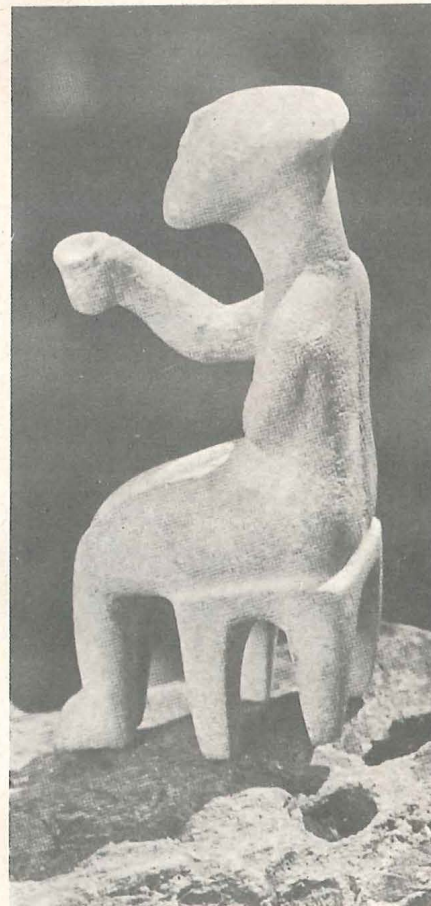
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Figurine holding cup (2800-2300 B.C.)

prehensive, allowing the visitor to trace the steady development of pottery from Minoan and Mycenaean to Roman times. The shapes of pots and vases became increasingly refined while the restrained, stylized decoration of pre-historic times can be seen evolving to the more naturalistic and realistic representations of classical Greece and later periods. The pottery which emerges under the Minoan influence reflects a sophisticated awareness of aesthetic form which appears strikingly "modern". There is a profusion of curvilinear decoration as well as intricate geometric patterns in white, red, yellow, and black.

Since pottery is one of the major existing sources for a study of the development of Greek painting, the chronological arrangement of this section of the exhibition serves as an invaluable reference. The techniques from different periods reveal the steady refinement of realistic representation and the adjustment of subject to the shape of each particular vase. On later vases, for example, figures or horses gradually appear in motion, the spherical shape of the vessels contributing to the feeling of movement.

—CATHERINE CAFOPOULOS



## RECENT BOOKS ON GREEK SUBJECTS

### TRAVEL

**Greece and Its Myths: A Traveller's Guide** by Michael Senior (Gollancz. 286 pages, illustrated. £7.50). A relaxed and entertaining attempt to place the principal Greek myths in a geographical context, based on the fact that many of these can be traced to a precise locale.

**Legacy of Thasos** by Joan Wynne-Thomas (Springwood Books. 119 pages, illustrated. £4.25). On the strength of two seasons research *in situ*, Wynne-Thomas has written the first English-language archaeological guide to the northernmost of the Aegean islands. Well-illustrated with photos, maps, and plans, her book covers the island's rich early history from the seventh century B.C. to the coming of Christianity. There are chapters on all the principal archaeological sites including the Thasos Museum, the local cult of Dionysos, and on the island's better known sons and visitors, which included Archilochus, Herodotus and the painter Polygnotus.

### HISTORY

**The Byzantine Theocracy** by Steven Runciman (Cambridge University Press. 197 pages, £4.50). Sir Steven Runciman has brought together six stimulating lectures on the general subject of the Church and State in Byzantium. The constitution of the Byzantine Empire was based on the conviction that it was the earthly copy of the Kingdom of Heaven; it therefore followed that just as God ruled in Heaven, so the Emperor should rule on earth and carry out his commands. The problem of course was that when Constantine moved his capital east and converted the Roman Empire to a Christian Empire, he and his successors found themselves saddled with a massive priestly hierarchy, and it was by no means clear whether the secular or the religious arm had the final say in matters of dogma. Problems of dogma were of more than theoretical interest to the State, when entire provinces could be retained or lost depending on whether the party line was Arian or Trinitarian; a decision touching on the nature of Christ could shake the Empire. Sir Steven traces the labyrinth of heresies and schisms which plagued



Byzantium, and the limits these imposed on imperial power. One is left wondering rather wistfully how the history of Europe would have developed had Constantine been a little less enthusiastic about embracing Christianity, maintaining the more flexible and infinitely more practical religious apparatus of his predecessors. By the time of Julian the Apostate's attempt to put the clock back fifty years, the Church was firmly established in the body politic, and tiresome figures such as John Chrysostom and Simeon Stylites were to interfere righteously in state matters under the all-embracing cloak of orthodoxy — as did their various successors right to the end of the Empire itself.

### OTHER

**The Music of Ancient Greece: An Encyclopedia** by Solon Michaelides (Faber & Faber. 365 pages, £15). Alphabetical listings and information on everything remotely connected with ancient Greek music including instruments, musicians, the various modes, etc. The Director General of the State Symphony Orchestra has produced

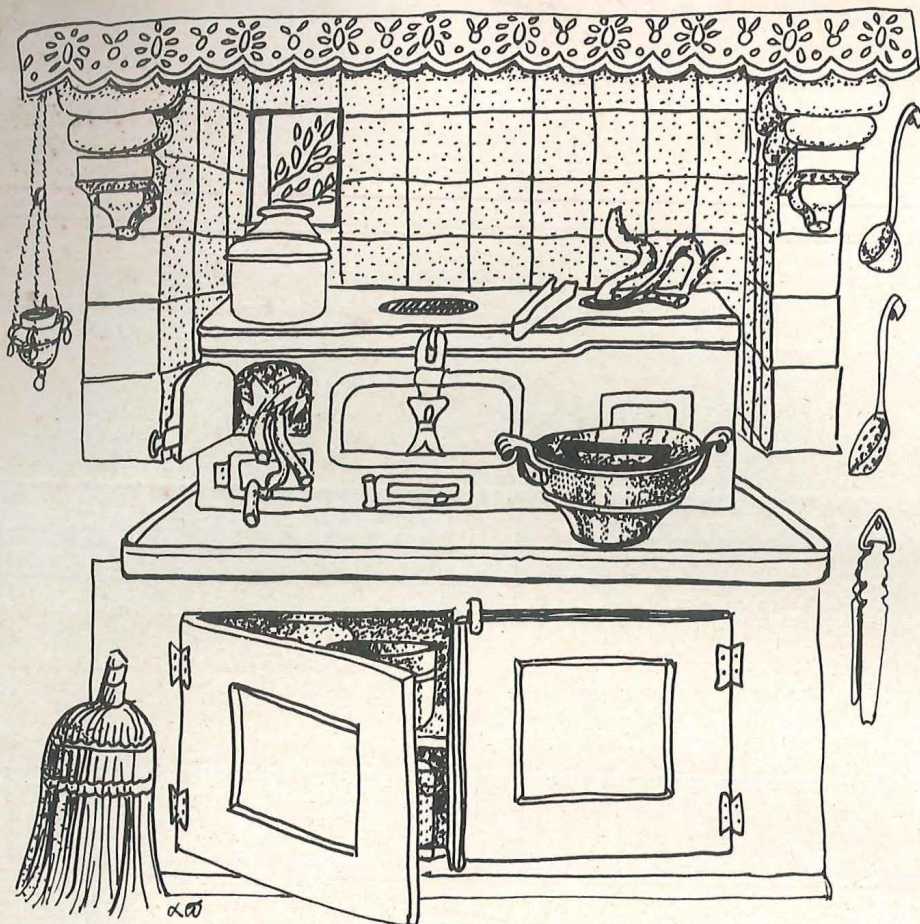
what has to be one of the basic textbooks on this subject. I had in fact no idea that quite so much was known about it. Impressive and somewhat monumental.

**A History of Greek Philosophy Volume 5: The Later Plato and the Academy** by W.K.C. Guthrie (Cambridge University Press. 539 pages, £15). The Professor of Ancient Philosophy at Cambridge, having found that volume four of this series was nowhere near sufficient to accommodate all of Plato, discussion of the later dialogues from *Cratylus* to *Critias* has overflowed into the present volume. Also considered are the doubtful and spurious dialogues, and Professor Guthrie also deals with Plato's associates including Eudoxus, Speusippus and Xenocrates.

**C.P. Cavafy: Collected Poems** translated by Edmund Keeley and Philip Sherrard (Chatto & Windus. 224 pages, paperback, £2.95). Paperback edition of the best Cavafy translations now available. The hardback was reviewed at length by Kimon Friar in the January 1978 issue of *The Athenian*.

— JOHN STATHATOS





# food

## FROZEN DESSERTS

**W**HEN Catherine de Medicis travelled from Florence to France to marry Henri duc d'Orléans, the future King Henri II, her talented chefs migrated with her. They carried many secrets of the highly-developed Italian Renaissance cuisine, including ices and sherbet, techniques they had learned from the Arabs who had learned them from the Chinese. Thus, the French learned how to create pastries and frozen desserts. As the French cuisine matured, a beguiling array of French-inspired mousses, coupes, granites, and ice cream concoctions with fruits, syrups, and chocolate became familiar throughout the world. The Italian chefs have been busy, too. Their ices are among Europe's finest and spumoni and cassata, the ice cream moulds with brandied fruits, ices, and whipped cream inside, are superb. All of these frozen desserts are delectable, colourful and refreshing.

In Greece, commercial ices have proliferated with now - widespread refrigeration and the expansion of the

milk industry. The best ices and ice creams are made in homes, often in the tiny freezer compartments of refrigerators. With the social season underway, the rounds of dinner parties will begin. What better finale to a formal dinner than a spectacular frozen dessert?

### VANILLA ICE CREAM

4 cups light cream  
3/4 cup sugar  
1 vanilla bean  
2 egg whites, at room temperature  
1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar

Ice cream may be made by the churning method, using a hand or motor-driven churn-freezer, or by the still-frozen method which is tasty but produces fine ice crystals. In the top of a double boiler, combine the cream, sugar, and vanilla bean. Stir constantly until the cream is scalded. Cut the vanilla bean and scrape the pulp into the cream, discarding the pod. Cool. Pour the mixture into freezer trays and partially freeze, about two hours. Beat the egg whites with the

cream of tartar until they are fluffy with stiff peaks. Scoop the partially-frozen ice cream into a blender, mixer, or processor, and whip to break down the ice granules. Fold the egg whites into the ice cream and carefully turn into freezer trays. Freeze. Serves four to six.

### ICED MELBA

Puréeed raspberries, or substitute (see below)  
Fresh or tinned peach or pear halves, chilled  
Reserved syrup  
1 tablespoon kirsch or liqueur  
Vanilla ice cream

French chef Auguste Escoffier created the Peach Melba, first served in London. For the puréed berries, fresh or frozen raspberries are preferred, but these are very rare in Greece. Tinned raspberries, available at supermarkets, or preserves (they should be tart) may be substituted. If using fresh peaches or pears, peel, halve and poach the fruit in a light syrup flavoured with vanilla.

Drain the peach or pear halves, reserving the syrup, and chill. Stir the kirsch and enough of the syrup into the puréed berries to make a smooth topping. Chill. When ready to serve, place one scoop of vanilla ice cream per person in a large silver bowl or in individual dishes. Set a peach or pear half over each scoop, round side up. Spoon raspberries over them.

### QUICK FRUIT MOUSSE

2-3 egg whites, at room temperature  
Pinch of cream of tartar and salt  
2 tablespoons sugar  
1 cup whipping cream  
1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract  
1 cup fresh, frozen or tinned fruit (peaches, apricots, bananas, or strawberries)  
Kirsch or other liqueur (optional)  
4-6 "ladyfingers" or other cake

Slice the fruit and sprinkle with kirsch, if desired. Beat the egg whites with the cream of tartar and salt until stiff. Gradually add the sugar. In a separate bowl, beat the cream with the vanilla until stiff. Reserve four to six slices of the fruit for garnish, stirring the rest into the whipped cream. Fold the egg white mixture into the cream and pour into a mould. Cut the "ladyfingers" or cake into small pieces and tuck into the mixture. Garnish with the reserved fruit. Cover. Freeze. Serve six.

### CHOCOLATE-COVERED FROZEN BANANAS

12 small or 6 large bananas  
1 cup of morsels or 6 squares semi-sweet chocolate  
12 bamboo skewers  
3-4 tablespoons hot water  
1/2 cup walnuts, ground

Peel the bananas. If using large ones, cut in half, crosswise. Insert a skewer into each. (Most supermarkets, hardware



and houseware shops sell bamboo skewers.) Place the bananas on a baking sheet covered with wax-paper; cover with a second sheet of wax-paper. Freeze until firm, two to three hours. Melt the chocolate with three tablespoons of hot water in the top of a double boiler. Add more water if necessary. Using a rubber spatula, spread the chocolate quickly over the frozen bananas and sprinkle with nuts. Freeze. Leave at room temperature ten minutes before serving. Serves twelve.

#### MELON SHERBET

1/2 cup milk  
1 tablespoon unflavoured gelatine  
3 cups melon, cut into cubes  
1 cup light corn syrup or substitute  
Fresh mint leaves (optional)

Fresh strawberries, nectarines, or peaches, when in season, may be substituted for the melon. Choose a fragrant melon. The oval, cantaloupe-type melon with an orange rind (Argos type) should be available well into October. The round melons with light-yellow, speckled rinds and pale green pulp (banané) will be in season until January. Pour the milk into a small saucepan and sprinkle with gelatine, stirring constantly over low heat until dissolved. Combine in blender with melon and corn syrup. Blend until smooth. Pour into freezer tray. Cover. Freeze. Remove and keep at room temperature for five minutes. Transfer to a mixing bowl and beat with electric mixer or by hand until smooth. Do not allow it to melt. Pour back into the freezer tray or spoon into parfait glasses. Cover and freeze. Serve with mint leaves. Serves four to six. Note: For a stronger mint flavour, blend one or two mint leaves with the fruit.

#### LEMON-MINT ICE

2 teaspoons unflavoured gelatine  
3 1/4 cups water  
3 sprigs fresh mint  
2 cups sugar  
1 cup lemon juice  
2 teaspoons grated lemon rind

Irresistible and refreshing, this ice may be made with oranges and lemons, with or without the mint. Sprinkle the gelatine over one-quarter cup of water and let stand until the gelatine is softened. Wash the mint, reserving a few leaves for garnish, and place with the three cups of water in a pan and heat to boiling point. Strain into a large bowl and discard the mint. Add the softened gelatine then the sugar stirring until they are dissolved. Combine the lemon juice with the grated rind and stir into the gelatine mixture. Turn into a freezer

tray and freeze. Transfer to a mixer or blender bowl and beat until smooth. Turn into the freezer tray or individual glasses. Freeze. Garnish with mint leaves. Serves six.

#### COUPE WITH GINGERED FRUIT

2 small pieces crystallized ginger  
Juice of 1 small lemon or lime (about 1/3 cup)  
1 tablespoon sugar  
2-3 peaches or nectarines, peeled and sliced  
Melon sherbet  
Lemon-Mint Ice

A coupe can be made with ice cream, sherbets or ices, whipped cream, fresh or poached fruit, or fruit syrups, in any tasty combination; however, a crystal serving bowl is a must. In a blender or mortar, blend the ginger with the lemon or lime juice and sugar. Pour over the peaches or nectarines. (Tinned peaches may be substituted.) Marinate in refrigerator two to three hours. In a crystal bowl, arrange the melon sherbet in a mound. Arrange the gingered fruit over the sherbet. Place scoops of lemon ice around the sides. Serve immediately. Serves eight to ten.

#### BAKED ALASKA

5 egg whites, at room temperature  
1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar  
Pinch of salt  
1/3 cup sugar  
9-inch layer of sponge or other fine-grained cake  
1 brick of ice cream  
1 1/2-2 ounces cognac (optional)  
4 eggshell halves

This may be prepared in smaller, individual servings but is more difficult to handle. Whether you use flaming cognac or not, the ice cream will remain frozen, insulated by air in the cake and meringue, and the results will be impressive. Use a brick of homemade or commercial ice cream, any flavour, and cut three-quarters of an inch smaller than the cake. The ice cream must be frozen solid. In a large bowl, beat the egg whites until frothy. Add the cream of tartar and salt. When stiff, gradually add the sugar and beat until peaks form. Quickly place the cake on a flat baking sheet. Place ice cream on the cake, allowing a margin on all sides. Quickly spread the meringue over the entire surface, covering ice cream and the cake. Insert the eggshell halves into each corner, open-ends facing up. Bake in a hot oven (400 F or 204 C) for eight minutes or until the peaks are delicately browned. Using a spatula, slide the Baked Alaska onto a chilled platter. Pour the cognac (warmed) into the empty eggshells, and set aflame. Or, if you prefer, freeze the dessert, covered, and ignite the cognac just before serving. Serves six.

—VILMA LIACOURAS CHANTILES

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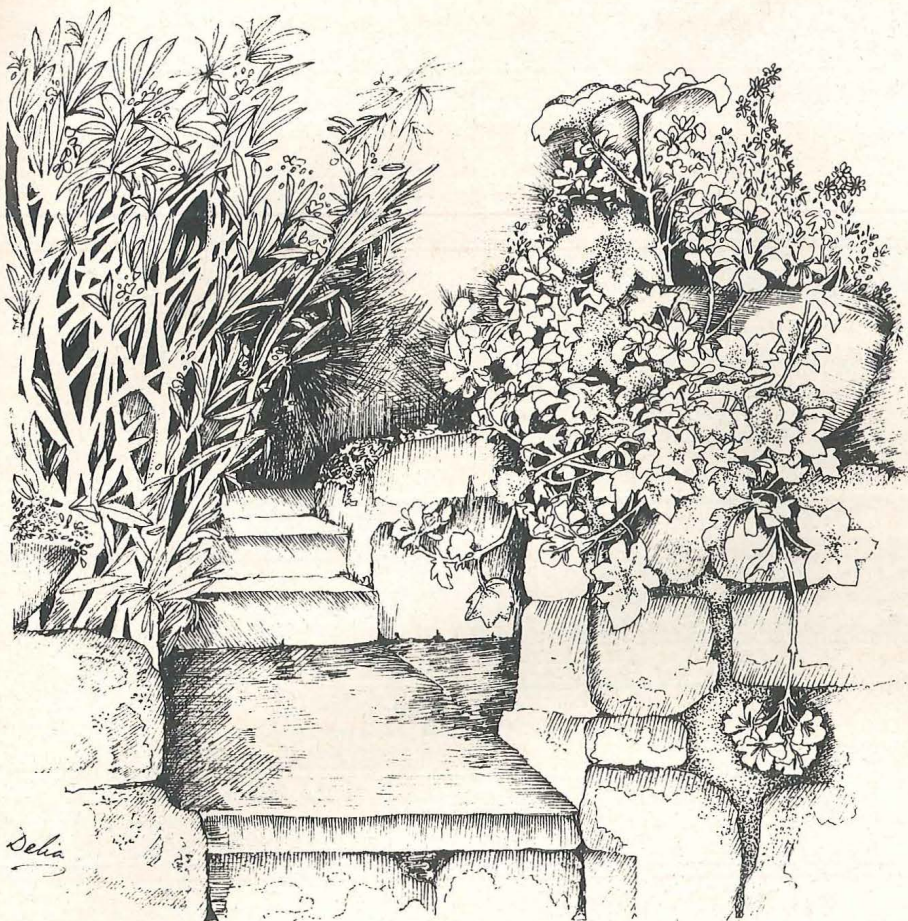
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## KOSMOS

### AUGUST 24

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands visits the royal tombs at Vergina, accompanied by their discoverer, archaeologist Manolis Andronikos. The tomb, found last year, is believed to be that of Philip II of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great. A second unplundered tomb, discovered nearby in July, lends support to Andronikos's theory that he has located the royal cemetery of Aegae, the ancient, early capital of Macedonia.

### AUGUST 28

Austrian mountaineer Franz Diller hang-glides from the summit of Acrocorinth and lands twenty-five minutes later on the ruins of the gymnasium of the ancient city.

### AUGUST 29

The Minister of Agriculture proposes a dog tax ranging from one hundred to four hundred drachmas depending on the breed. If the graduated assessment is geared to the present purchase price for dogs, those with pedigreed pets will feel the tax bite most while mongrel owners will only be nipped.

### SEPTEMBER 2

An audience of twenty thousand attends an all-star benefit at the Panathinaikos Stadium for the Relief of Victims of the Thessaloniki Earthquake. Among the performers are Tsitsanis, Marinella, and Moscholiou.

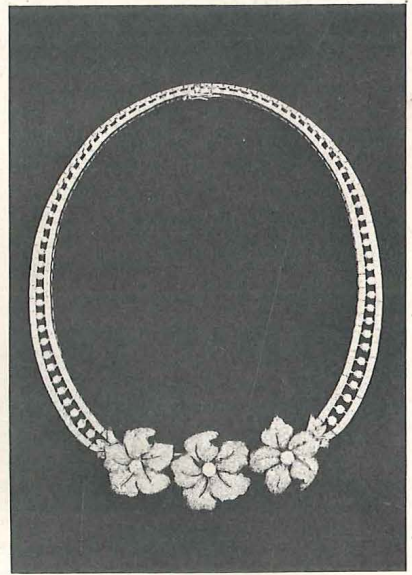
### SEPTEMBER 3

The latest rise in car import taxes and a two-drachma per litre hike in the cost of petrol brings on a new wave of protest, as the cost per gallon rises to almost \$ 2.50. Thousands of private car owners show their displeasure by driving all day through the city with their lights on. The protest is organized by the Institute for the Protection of the Consumer.

### SEPTEMBER 4

Greek-Soviet ties, which started off promisingly last month with the Onassis-Kauzov marriage, are further tightened as Foreign Minister George Rallis arrives in Moscow for official talks. Confusion reigns briefly at the Intourist Hotel, where both Rallis and the Kauzovs are staying, as Greek journalists and photographers pursue the

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# television and radio

A guide to some television programs that may be of interest to the foreign community. All are subject to last-minute changes, and most times are approximate. 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. On weekdays both networks begin broadcasting in early afternoon, go off the air during the siesta hours, and resume in late afternoon, signing off shortly after midnight. On Saturdays they are on the air continuously from early afternoon until 1 am and on Sundays they broadcast continuously from early afternoon until midnight.

## MONDAY

**ERT** 1:45 Every Afternoon (cartoons, games, stories for the entire family)\*...6:30 The Last Nine Thousand Years (documentary)...8:00 General Hospital...9:35 Theatre\*

**YENED** 5:30 Forest Rangers\*...7:00 Little House on the Prairie (dubbed)\*...10:00 Film or series (usually in English)

## TUESDAY

**ERT** 1:45 Every Afternoon\*...6:25 The Wonderful World of Music (children's show)...9:30 Edward VII (British historical drama)...10:30 Music program

**YENED** 1:30 Dr. Kildare (resumes at 2:15 after the news)...5:30 Dominick (children's show)...7:00 The Mothers-in-Law...7:30 Air Power...10:00 Film\*

## WEDNESDAY

**ERT** 1:45 Every Afternoon\*...6:10 Cartoons...7:15 Sports\*...8:30 World at War (documentary)... 9:30 Film\*

**YENED** 7:00 Combat...10:00 The Fugitive...11:10 Police Woman

## THURSDAY

**ERT** 1:45 Every Afternoon\*...6:05 Tom and Jerry (cartoons)...6:25 Ballet for Children...9:30 Film **YENED** 1:30 Ben Casey (resumes at 2:15 after the news)... 5:30 Marionettes...7:30 The Odd Couple... 8:00 Upstairs, Downstairs...10:00 Roger Moore as The Saint

## FRIDAY

**ERT** 1:45 Every Afternoon\*...6:05 Magic Clown...7:15 Happy Days...8:30 The Amazing Years of Cinema (documentary)...10:30 Classical Music ...11:00 Charlie's Angels

**YENED** 1:30 The Buccaneers (resumes at 2:15 after the news)...5:30 Cartoons...6:45 Star Trek...7:45 Peyton Place (dubbed)\*...10:15 Crossroads...11:15 Starsky and Hutch (detective series)

## SATURDAY

**ERT** 2:00 Every Afternoon\*...3:15 Film...4:40 Sports\*...6:25 Big Blue Marble (international children's show)...10:00 Music show with Mimis Plessas\*...11:00 Mc Coy (adventure series)

**YENED** 1:30 Lucy (resumes at 2:15 after the news)...2:45 Sports\*...5:30 Fury...7:30 Disappearing World (BBC documentary, dubbed)\*...10:00 Film\*...11:15 The Protectors

## SUNDAY

**ERT** 2:10 Joe Henderson Quartet...3:15 Disneyland...4:05 In Search Of (documentary narrated by Leonard Nimoy)...8:00 The Waltons (dubbed)\*...9:30 Sports\*...10:00 Film or series (usually in English)...11:30 Greek music show\*

**YENED** 2:15 Classical Music...2:45 Film\*...4:45 Survival (documentary) ...7:00 Robin Hood ...7:30 The Muppet Show...8:00 Eva Evangelidou, interviews\* ...8:30 Music Program ...10:00 Theatre\*

## NATIONAL RADIO COMPANY — ERT

There are three stations. The National Program (728 KHZ, 412 m) and the Second Program (1385 KHZ, 216 m) are on the air throughout the day with music, drama, news and commentary. The Third Program (665 KHZ, 451m) broadcasts from 8 am to 12 noon and from 5 pm to 1 am Monday through Saturday and on Sunday from 9 am continuously through 1 am, a wide range of music, readings and discussions. News in English, French and German on The National Program at 7:30 am Monday through Saturday and at 7:15 am on Sunday. Weather reports in Greek and English at 6:30 am Monday through Saturday and 6:35 am on Sunday.

## THE ARMED FORCES RADIO — YENED

News broadcasts (980 KHZ or 306 m) in English and French Monday through Saturday at 3 pm and 11:05 pm and Sunday 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: *All Things Considered* (Monday through Friday 9:05 am); *News analysis and interviews following 7 pm news* (*Voices in the Headlines, Issues and Answers, Meet the Press, Face the Nation, Capitol Cloakroom*); *Drama Theatre* (Monday through Friday 8:05 pm) featuring *Starr of Space, X Minus One, The Whistler, Mystery Time, Gunsmoke*; Paul Harvey (10:15 pm).

## ATHENS SHOP HOURS

Shop Category	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Optical, Pharmacies*	8am-2:30pm	8am-1:30pm 5:30-8:30pm	8am-2:30pm	8am-1:30pm 5:30-8:30pm	8am-1:30pm 5:30-8:30pm	8am-2:30pm
Barbers and Hairdressers	8am-2pm	8am-1:30pm 5-9pm	8am-2pm	8am-1:30pm 5-9pm	8am-1:30pm 5-9pm	8am-4pm
Dry Cleaners and Laundries	8am-2pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	8am-2pm	7am-2:30 pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	7am-2:30 pm
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables	8am-3pm	8am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm	8am-3pm	8am-2pm 5:45-8:45pm	8am-2pm 5:30-8:30pm	8am-3pm
Meat, Poultry	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm 6-9pm	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 Open-Sun 8-2:30	8am-9pm	8am-9pm	8am-2:30pm	8am-9pm	8am-9pm	8am-9pm

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



A Message to Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis

## Defending the National Interests

The Hellenic American Society has made the following evaluation concerning the lifting of the embargo on arms to Turkey by the United States Government in August 1978:

- The repercussions of lifting the embargo as well as President Carter's handling of the Cyprus issue may result in the loss to the United States of a vital NATO ally (Greece); the destruction of a friendly, neutral country (Cyprus); the clear association of the United States with the aggressive plans and actions of a third-rate and thoroughly unreliable junior accomplice (Turkey).

- The credibility of the United States vis-a-vis all other nations will be damaged by the vote to re-establish America's role as an arms supplier to an aggressor (Turkey), as well as the disregarding of America's own laws as mere scraps of paper.

- In light of the *new issues* created by Turkey after the invasion and occupation of Cyprus, concerning the non-recognition of the "continental shelf" of the Greek islands and the dispute of air space over Greek territories, we foresee in the not-too-distant future the start of another series of contrived crises similar to those which occurred in Cyprus in 1955, 1958, 1963, 1964, 1967 and 1974, and which may culminate in another act of Turkish aggression against Greece.

In view of the above statements we urge the Greek Parliament and Administration to re-evaluate its policies and select the best way to defend the national interests of Greece.





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