ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



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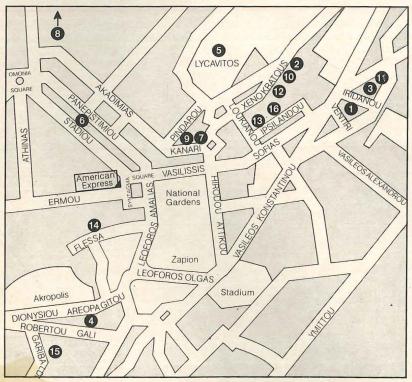
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- 16. Prunier 63 Ipsilandou Kolonaki Tel. 727.379. Greek and French cuisine. Daily noon to 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. to midnight. Closed Sundays.

All information was believed to be correct at the time of going to press



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community calendar

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

Bingo- American Club, 8 pm.

St. Andrew's Women's Guild- Meeting at the home of Mrs. K. Angelis, Pindou 18, Filothei,

German Community Centre — Coffee afternoon

for elder members, 5 pm. Helianthos Yoga Union —Lecture by Mr. Melissoropoulos, President of the Theosophical Society, on the life and teachings of Pythagoras (in Greek), 8:30 pm.

MAY 3

Duplicate Bridge - American Club, 7:30 pm.

British Council — Lecture by Michael Bootle: "University Life in Britain" followed by the film University of Sussex, 8 pm.

MAY 4

American Club- Reno night, 8 pm.

German Community Centre - Organ recital by

Ms. Eoloff, Christos Kirche, 8 pm.
Hellenic American Union — Lecture by Dr.
Andreas Kazamias: "Assumptions and Misconceptions of Education in Greece and the , 8 pm.

Multi-National Women's Liberation Group General meeting with a presentation and discussion on abortion. Women's Centre, Ellanikou 3, Pangrati, 8:30 pm.

American Women's Organization of Greece -Spring Fling, arts and crafts fair, American Youth Centre, 10 am-6 pm.

MAY 8

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

French Institute—Lecture by Marie-Helene Pliaka-Delaigue: "L'eternelle odyssee", 11:30 am and 7:30 pm.

Bingo-American Club, 8 pm.

Goethe Institute — Lecture by Hermann Lübbe: "Politischer Historismus - Europäisierung und Regionalisierung" (in German with Greek translation), 8 pm.

MAY 9

Canadian Women's Club-General meeting, Astor Hotel, 10 am.

German Community Centre - Coffee afternoon

for younger members, 4:30 pm.
Goethe Institute — Lecture by Iring Fetscher: "Zum Problem der demokratischen Kulture Leute" (in German with Greek translation), 8

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture by Bob Najemy on "Bhagavad Gita" and its application to modern life (in English), 8:30 pm.

MAY 10

Duplicate Bridge - American Club, 7:30 pm.

British Council — Lecture by Gerald Killingworth and David Thompson: "Aspects of E.M. Forster", 8 pm.

MAY 11

American Club- Strolling Fashion Show, both

dining rooms, 1 pm.

British Council — Lecture by Gerald Killingworth and David Thompson: "Aspects of E.M. Forster", 8 pm.

MAY 12

American Club — American Community Theatre will present Agatha Christie's Ten Little Indians, 7:30 pm.

MAY 13

American Club - Mothers' Day Dinner, both dining rooms.

Lions Cosmopolitan Club - Dinner meeting, 9 pm. Call Mr. Baganis (360-3111) for information.

MAY 15

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

French Institute - Lecture by Edith Desaleux: "Fernand Leger et le Monde Modern", 11:30 am and 7:30 pm.

Bingo- American Club, 8 pm.

MAY 16

Helianthos Yoga Union — Vegetarian dinner, 9 pm. Reservations necessary.

MAY 17

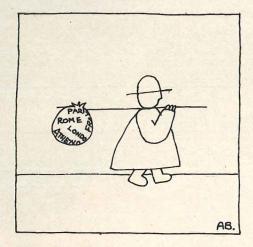
Goethe Institute - Lecture by Helmut Coeng: "Die Ausbildung des Rechtes als Besonderheit der westlichen Kultur" (in German with Greek summary), University of Athens main auditorium, 7 pm.

Duplicate Bridge - American Club, 7:30 pm.

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

MAY 20

Hellenic International School-Annual Spring picnic, 1-5 pm.



MAY 21

Goethe Institute — Lecture by Wolfgang Vurster: "Die Neuuntersuchungen an Dionysou Theatre in Athen", 8 pm.

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

French Institute - Lecture by Marie-Helene Pliaka - Delaigue: "Tout le charnel et tout le spirituel de la langue: conclusion du voyage parmi les francophones", 11:30 am and 7:30

French Institute - Conference organized by l'Union des Scientifiques: "De la formation des Ingenieurs en Europe", 6:30 pm.

Bingo - American Club, 8 pm.

Goethe Institute — Lecture by Prof. Martin Kriele: "30 Jahre Grundgesetz" (in German with

Greek translation), 8 pm.

Italian Institute — Presentation of a book by
Alesandro Pansa: "Tentazione in Re Minore", 8 pm.

Hellenic American Union - Lecture on contemporary democracies by Dr. Roy C. Makridis, professor of politics at Brand's University and presently visiting professor at Athens University: "Is There a Crisis?", 8 pm.

MAY 24

German Community Centre — Excursion, 2 pm. Duplicate Bridge - American Club, 7:30 pm.

Goethe Institute — Lecture, with slides, by Christos M. Ioakimidis: "For a New Painting Conception" (in Greek), 8 pm.

MAY 25

American Club - Strolling Fashion Show, both

dining rooms, 1 pm.

Goethe Institute — Seminar with Christos
Ioakimidis, Dreter Hacker, Vlasis Kaniaris: "Does Painting Have Any Meaning?" (through May 31).

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NAME DAYS IN MAY

May 5 Irene, Irini (Rena) May 7 Thomas

May 21 Constantine (Costas, Dinos), Helen (Eleni, Nitsa)

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 2 Independence Day -- Israel

May 5 Children's Day — Japan, South Korea May 8 V.E. Day — England World Red Cross Day

May 13 Mother's Day - USA May 21 Victoria Day — Canada

May 24 Ascension Day — Protestant, Catholic

May 25 Buddha's Day

May 28 Memorial Day -Bank Holiday — England May 31 Ascension Day — Orthodox

June 2 National Day — Italy

PUBLIC HOLIDAY

May 1 May Day

MAY 29

La Verne College -Registration for summer session.

Duplicate Bridge - American Club, 10 am - 2:30

French Institute — Lecture by Edith Desaleux: "Conclusion: Paris au coeur de la peinture de Robert et Sonia Delaunay", 11:30 am and 7:30

Bingo — American Club, 8 pm.

German Community Centre - Organ recital by Rosa Kirn, Christos Kirche, 8 pm.

Hellenic International School - Graduation exercises, with speaker Dr. W. Lee Pierson, in the auditorium, 4:30 pm.

Duplicate Bridge - American Club, 7:30 pm.

St. Andrew's Women's Guild - Luncheon and installation of officers. Call Mrs. Pantos (777-0112) for information.

JUNE 2

Lions Cosmopolitan Club — Barbecue, 8:30 pm. Call Mr. Baganis (360-1311) for information.

SUMMER JOURNEYS

The Joint Travel Committee has arranged the following tours: Russia (Leningrad, Moscow): May 5-12, \$550, call M. Mallery (Tel. 801-1772). Corfu: May 25-28, call J. Evans (Tel. 895-1821). Italy (Rome, Florence): June 14-21, \$315, call M. Paley (Tel. 681-3525).

HOLY LAND TOUR

St. Andrew's Protestant American Church is sponsoring a trip to Jerusalem and Galilee May 5-11. Cost is \$449 per person, including air fare, accommodation, two meals, and sightseeing excursions. For information and reservations Tel. 770-7448.

THE

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in this issue

Community Calendar...4 Goings on in Athens...6 Restaurants and Night Life...10 Our Town...15 Aegean Cruising...17 A Poet-in-Residence...19 The Year of the Child... 24 The Athenian Organizer...26 The Wrong Side of the Tracks...28 St. Catherine's British Embassy School...30 Colin Miller — Carving out a Career...34 Cinema...36 Theatre...38 Art...41 Food...42 Sports...44 Kosmos...46 Television and Radio...49

Athens Shop Hours...49

publisher's note

Mrs. Ioanna Tsatsos, wife of the President of Greece, and sister of the late poet George Seferis, is an author in her own right. Although better known for her prose works, it is her poetry that most passionately concerns her. In an exclusive interview with Mrs. Tsatsos, Brenda Marder reveals a vital personality behind the public figure and a poet of depth and intensity. Mrs. Marder is one of the Athenian's earliest contributors. She has published articles on historical and literary subjects, and her book "Stewards of the Land: The American Farm School and Modern Greece" will be published by the Columbia University Press later this year. All of Mrs. Tsatsos' poetry has been translated in English by Jean Demos. She is the widow of Professor Raphael Demos who was for forty-three years with the Philosophy Department at Harvard University.

"The International Year of the Child has full governmental support in Greece," Dr. Spyros Doxiadis told William Ammerman in an interview on the subject of Greece's contribution to the IYC. Dr. Doxiadis, who is Minister of Social Services and an eminent pediatrician, spent twenty years preparing a symposium on "The Child in the World of Tomorrow" which took place in Athens last summer. The symposium was a major event leading into the IYC this year. In "The meaning of the IYC" Mr. Ammerman, who teaches literature at the Academy of the American Community Schools, outlines the major aims which are being made this year "to place the child at the centre of the world."

When Saint Catherine's was inaugurated in 1957 by Lady Peake, the wife of Ambassador Sir Charles Peake, the school was housed in a prefabricated building on the grounds of the British Embassy. Today it is the leading British primary school in the country located on spacious grounds in Lykovrysi near Kifissia. Author Michael Manning outlines the rising fortunes of its twenty-two year history during most of which it has been directed by its capable headmistress, Miss Christine Warren-Tutte, who was honoured with the MBE in 1978 for her contribution to British education abroad.

Our cover is by Minos Argyrakis. One of Greece's pre-eminent illustrators, Argyrakis is also a painter and a noted set-designer.

THE ATHENIAN, MAY 1979

goings on in athens

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA, Rex Theatre, Panepis-timiou 48, Tel. 362-8670, 361-4344 (box office). Performances every Monday at 8:30 pm. Call for program details.

PARNASSOS HALL, Agiou Georgiou Karitsi 8, Tel. 323-8745. Perhaps the oldest concert hall in Athens, built in the late nineteenth century. Elegant but somewhat dilapidated it is worth a visit. The full program of lectures and musical events includes regular recitals by students from various conservatories which provide a glimpse of Greek social and musical culture. Call for program details. The Hall is near Syntagma Square, just below the Kolokotronis statue, off Stadiou Street. Admission free.

CONCERTS AND RECITALS

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

CHARLES FULTON AND ROBERT KETTELSON - Tenor and piano in a recital of negro spirituals. May 3 at 8 pm. Hellenic American Union.

TRIO DI COMO - Umberto Oliveti (violino), Claudio Bellasi (violino) and Emilio Poggoni (violin) perform works by Gabrielli, Molino, Bruni and others. May 3 at 8 pm. Italian Institute.

ELIZABETH ROLOFF — Organ recital at Christos
Kirche. May 4 at 8 pm. Goethe Institute.

PANOS VELENTIS — Violin recital of works by
Schumann, Mozart, and Pugniani. Piano accompaniment by Efi Agrafiotou. May 4 at 8 pm. Hellenic American Union.

MARGUERITA DALMATI — Clavichord recital with sonatas by Scarlatti. May 4 at 8 pm. Italian Institute.

SIEGFRIED BEHREND AND MARTIN KRUGER - Guitar recital with vocal accompaniment by Claudia Brodzinska-Behrend. May 7 at 8 pm. Goethe Institute.

SALLY BRADSHAW, CHARLES METCALFE, NICHOLAS MCGEGAN - Music and readings of Restoration England. May 7 at 8 pm. British Council.

SPYROS SALINGAROS AND KOSTAS KYDONIATIS Baritone and piano in concert. May 7 at 8 pm. Hellenic American Union.

DANAI KARA - Piano recital with works by Beethoven, Liszt and Berg. May 9 at 8 pm. Hellenic American Union.

JANOS SEBASTIEN - Clavichord recital with works by Vivaldi, Casella, Pergolesi and others. May 10 at 8 pm. Italian Institute.

STRING ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY OF SCIENTIST MUSICIANS — Concert of works by Mozart, Boccherini and Vivaldi. May 10 at 8 pm. Hellenic American Union.

MARIA FRANTZESKOU - Piano recital. May 11 at 8 pm. Goethe Institute.

DUO ONDINE - Patricia Thomas, piano, and Jean-Michel Varache, flute, perform works by Blavet, Reinecke, Poulenc, Dutilleux, and Bartok. May 14 at 8:30 pm. French Institute.

MIMIKA SKORDILI — Concert for classical guitar with

works by Sor, Villa-Lobos, Dowland, and Berkeley. May 15 at 8 pm. Italian Institute.

SONGS OF THE WORLD - Concert of folk songs and music from around the world performed by Evgenia Syrioti and her group. May 15 and 16 at 8 pm. British Council. (Tickets on sale from May 3 and at the door.)

HIS CONCERT SERIES — Henry Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" performed by the Athens Choral Group, orchestra and soloists and conducted by Diamantis Diamantopoulos. May 17 at 8:15 pm. Hellenic International School.

LAZAROS SPYRIDIS AND ARGYRO METAXA — Doublebass and piano recital. May 18 at 8 pm. Italian

SEMOLINI-GUIDA DUO - Flute and piano recital with works by Chopin, Donizetti, Ferrero, Parmentolo, Manino, and Renosto. May 24 at 8 pm. Italian Institute.

ACHILLES LAMPANARIS - Violin recital with works by Beethoven, Schubert and Barber. May 24 at 8 pm. Hellenic American Union.

DAVID AND DEBORAH APTER - Piano for four hands. May 25 at 8 pm. Hellenic American Union.

ROSE KIRN - Organ recital at Christos Kirche. May 29 at 8 pm. Goethe Institute. LINDA LEOUSSI — Piano recital. May 29 at 8 pm.

Hellenic American Union.

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 usually open in the morning only. Since the hours may vary, it is best to call before setting out.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2662. Andreas Haralambidis, paintings (through May 8).

ART AND ENVIRONMENT, Thespidos 14, Plaka, Tel. 322-4618. Jerry Bosch and Mary Passailaigue, paintings, oils and aquarelles of Greece (May

ASTOR, Kar. Servias 16, Tel. 322-4971. Call for exhibit details.



ATHENS, Glykonos 4, Tel. 713-938. Petros, paintings (through mid-May). Helion, paintings (May 22-31).

JEAN AND KAREN BERNIER, Marasli 51, Tel. 735-657. Hours: Mon. 6-9 pm, Tues. -Fri. 10:30 am -1:30 pm and 6-9 pm, Sat. 10:30 am -1:30 pm. Eliseo Matiacci, sculpture (through May 5). Giulio Paolini (May 10 -June 9).

CONTEMPORARY GRAPHICS, Haritos 9, Tel. 732-690.

Niki Kanagini, paintings (May).
DESMOS, Akadimias 28, Tel. 360 - 9449. Kostas Tsoklis, paintings (May 3-26).

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL, Tsakaloff 10, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-9652. The gallery will open at its new premises at Nikis 33 sometime in May.

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL, Diogenous 12, Plaka,

Tel. 322-6942. Permanent group show of Greek painting and sculpture.

EL GRECO, Syngrou Ave. and Chrisostomou Smyrnis 2, Tel. 933-3302. Voula Syka-Efremidou, paintings (May).
GALERIE GRAVURES, Plateia Dexameni 1, Kolonaki,

Tel. 363-9597. Permanent exhibition of

nineteenth century Greek engravings. KREONIDES, Iperidou 7 (at Nikis St.), Tel. 322-4261. Kostas Perakis, sculpture (through May 9). Yorgos Yeorgiadis, paintings (May 10-26). K.

Phildisakou, paintings (May 28 -June 13).
NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165. Rubina Sakellakou, gravures (May 7-22). Zizi Makri, gravures and tapestry (May 23-June 7).

GALERI O, Haritos 8, Tel. 717-669. Kleanthis Hatzinikos, oils (May 14 -June 10). ORA, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 323-0698. Fifth Meeting of Young Creators (painting, literature, sculpture, cinema). Call for details.

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POLYPLANO, Dimokritou 20, Tel. 362-9822. Call for

exhibit details.
ROTUNDA, Skoufa 20, Tel. 362-2945. Antonis Theodoridis, oils (through May 18).

STOA TECHNIS, Voukourestiou 45, Tel. 362-4139. Group Spring exhibition (through May 19).

THOLOS, Filhellinon 20, Tel. 323-7950. Hours: Mon-Sat. 6-10 pm, and Wed. 11 am -1 pm. Exhibit on children, with representative works from Tassos, Vakirtzis, Sikeliotis and other artists (May 1-16). Katerina Yeorganda, paintings (May 17-31).

TO TRITO MATI, Loukianou 21b, Tel. 714-074.

Kostas Andreou, oils (May 8-June 10).

JILL YAKAS, Mitropolitou Iakovou 19, Kifissia, Tel. 801-7069. Permanent exhibition of prints by Delia Delderfield, Hilary Adair, Michael Fairclough, Donald Wilkinson and others.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square 20, Tel. 360-8278. Closed Mondays. Call for exhibit details.
ZOUMBOULAKIS — TASSOS, Kriezotou 7, Tel. 363-

4454. Graphics and multiples by Greek and foreign artists, Also antiques. jewelry and embroidery.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33 (near Caravel Hotel), Tel. 729-219. Apostolos Yiayianos and Chryssa Pandanassi, paintings (May 2-16). Andronikos Tritsis and Aristotelis Solounias, paintings May 18 - June 1).

EXHIBITS

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

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART (PINAKOTHIKI), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton, Tel. 711-010. Exhibition of the plans for the new wing of the National Theatre (through May 13). Exhibition honouring the Pompidou Centre with photographs, films, slides, and an exhibition of drawings by J. Helion (May 18-June 16).

BRITISH COUNCIL — Exhibition of drawings by young British artists who represented Britain in the Sixth International Drawing Exhibition held in Rijeka, Yugoslavia (through May 11). A photographic exhibition on the National Theatre in Britain, its components and its technical and functional facilities (May 18-30). Exhibition of books from British university presses (May 30-June 8).

FRENCH INSTITUTE - Exhibition of works by Maria Spentza (May 4-18). Exhibition of works by young artists from the Athens School of Fine

Arts (May 21-31).
GOETHE INSTITUTE — "Der Mythos des Bildes": an exhibition by the painter Dieter Hacker (May 24-June 8).

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION — Exhibition of some representative works from the Ion Vorres collection of contemporary Greek paintings and sculpture (May 11-29). Exhibition of new paintings by Stanley Wyatt, professor of art at City College, New York (May 29-June 4).

MUSEUMS

Museum hours often change on short notice. Be sure to call before setting out.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, on the Acropolis, Tel. 323-6665. Pre-classical architectural and monumental sculpture from the Acropolis, and vases, terracotta and bronze artifacts excavated since 1934. Other artifacts from the Acropolis are to be found in the National Archaeological Museum. Labels in Greek and English. Open 9

am to 3:30 pm daily. Closed Tuesdays and Sundays. Admission 50 Drs.

AGORA MUSEUM, Stoa of Attalos in the Ancient Agora, Monastiraki, Tel. 321-0185. The original 2nd century B.C. stoa, the long, colonnaded structure where businessmen transacted their affairs, magistrates conferred, teachers lectured and idlers idled, was reconstructed in 1953-6 on the original foundation. It now houses the finds from the Agora excavations which vividly illustrate its function as the commercial and civic centre of ancient Athens. Open 9 am to 3:30 pm daily and on Sundays from 10 am to 2 pm. Closed Tuesdays. Admission 25 Drs., students 10 Drs. Free on Sundays.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koubari 1 (corner of Vas. 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. Guide books in English, French, German. There is a coffeeshop on the top floor and a fine gift shop. Open daily 8:30 am to 2 pm. Closed Tuesdays. Admission 50 Drs. Free on Sundays BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias 22, Tel. 711-027.

Set in a peaceful courtyard, the Florentinestyle villa, built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848, houses the major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art in Athens. The assemblage is rich but many objects are not labelled. Open 9 am to 3:30 pm. Closed Sundays and Mondays. Admission 50 Drs., students 20 Drs.

GOULANDRIS NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Levidou 13, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5870. The first centre in Greece devoted to the study of flora, zoology, entomology, geology and paleontology. Open 10 to 5 pm daily. Closed Fridays. Admission 20 Drs., students 10 Drs.

JEWISH MUSEUM, Melidoni 5, Tel. 325-2823. A new museum housing antiquities of the centuriesold Jewish communities of Greece. Includes liturgical items, books from the 16th century, fabrics, jewelry, decorative arts, and photographs of community life and costumes. Open Wednesdays 2 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 am to 4:30 pm daily and Sundays 9 am to 4:30 pm. Closed Mondays. Admission 25

Drs., students 10 Drs.

MARATHON MUSEUM, at Marathon about 42 kms. from Athens, Tel. (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 9:30 am to 4 pm and Sundays 10 am to 4:30 pm. 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. Open from 9:30 am to 1:30 pm. Closed Mondays.

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. Open from 9 am to 1:30 pm. Closed Tuesdays. 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 9 am to 3 pm daily and 10 am to 2 pm on Sundays. Closed Mondays. Admission 50 Drs., students 25 Drs. Free on Sundays.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART (Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinos, opposite Hilton, Tel. 711-010. The permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from the 16th century to the present, some examples of Italian, Flemish and Dutch masters, a few El Grecos, and a fine collection of engravings from Durer and Bruegel to Braque, Picasso and Dali. Open Tuesdays through Saturdays 9 am to 4 pm and 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 begun 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 am to 1 pm. Closed Mondays. Admission 20 Drs., students

NAVAL MUSEUM, Freattis, Akti Themistokleous, Piraeus, Tel. 451-6264. Relics, models and pictures related to Greek naval history. Open daily 9 am to 1 pm, and Sundays 10 am to 1 pm

and 5 to 8 pm.

PANOS ARAVANTINOS MUSEUM, Agiou Konstantinou (in the Dimotiko Theatro 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 to 8 pm; Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 9 am to 1:30 pm. Closed Sundays.

POINTS OF INTEREST

THE ACROPOLIS. Rising 100 metres above the city, it is approached from the west by a monumental gateway, the Propylaea. 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 9 am to 3:30 pm. Admission 50 Drs. Free on Sundays. (See also Museum listings). Guides available on request.

THE ANCIENT AGORA. Entrances from just below the Acropolis and from Adrianou St., Monastiraki. 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. Open 9 am to 3:30 pm daily and 10 am to 2 pm on Sundays. Admission 25 Drs. (See also Museum listings).

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 9 am to 5 pm. 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 9 am to 5 pm daily. Closed Tuesdays. Admission 25 Drs. Free on

LYKAVITTOS (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 nineteenthcentury 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 7:30 am to sunset.

PLANETARIUM, Syngrou Ave. (opposite the race course), Tel. 941-1181. The roster of activities includes lectures, children's programs, and the permanent physics exhibit. Call for details and hours. Most 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. 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. Open 7:30 am to sunset.

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.

ROUND AND ABOUT

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

ATHENS: May Day festivities in various suburbs including Nea Smyrni, Nea Filadelfia, Nea Halkidona. A flower exhibition is held in Kifissia (May 1).

FLORINA: (northern Greece): A narcissus festival in the village of Karyes, where local residents pick flowers, make wreaths, and perform local

dances (May 1).
PELION (Thessaly): May Day festivities in the village

of Makrynitsa (May 1).
VOLOS (Thessaly): The betrothed girls of Trikeri decorate the doors of their fiances' houses with flowers and then dance through the countryside (May 1)

THESSALONIKI: An international exhibition of marble works of art, minerals, and equipment (May 2-7).

HANIA (Crete): The International Festival of Crete, with performances by Greek and foreign dance groups and festivities in various villages near Hania (May 20-22).

KARDITSA (Thessaly): Festivities honouring George Karaiskakis, a hero of the Greek War of Independence (May 20-30).

CORFU: Festivities commemorating the union of the Ionian islands with Greece (May 21).

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

THESSALONIKI: International Exhibition of Spinning and ready-made Clothes (May 24-28).

KIFISSIA (Athens): Poetry, fiction and photography competitions and book, painting and sculpture exhibitions (May 27-June 1).

PIERIA (northern Greece): Cherry festival at

Kolindros (May 27).

KASSOS (Dodecanese): Religious fair with local dances, food and wine (May 30).

KOZANI (northern Greece): "Perdikia", artistic and

athletic events in the village of Perdika (May

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN LIBRARY, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor), Tel. 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indexes, and U.S. Government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collec-tion of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. The New York Times, Time, Newsweek, and Scientific American 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.

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

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

ITALIAN INSTITUTE, 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.

PLANETARIUM, Syngrou Ave. (opposite the Race Course), 3rd floor, Tel. 941-1181. Books on science and technology with some on humanities and social sciences in English, French, Italian, German, Greek and Russian. Mon. through Fri. 9 to 2 and Wed. and Fri. 5:30

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 CENTRE, Amalias 36, Tel. 323-4208. Extensive reference library on UN-related subjects, as well as a film lending library. Mainly English and French with substantial translations, bulletins, and press releases in Greek. Mon. through Fri. 8:30 to 2:30.

SUMMER STUDIES

THE AEGEAN INSTITUTE, Paros, Cyclades. School of Cultural Anthropology (Naxos): Courses in modern Greek language, society and culture, and field methods in cultural anthropology and linguistics. July 2 - August 10. Fee: \$420. Contact H.R. Bernard, 153 Summer St., Morgantown, W. Va., 26505, USA. School of Fine Arts: Year-round 8-week courses in painting, sculpture, printmaking, photography,

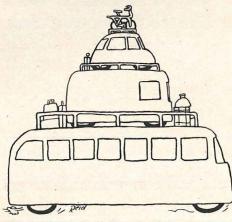
creative writing and art history. Fee: \$400. Contact Brett Taylor, ASFA, Paros. School of Sailing and Navigation: Four 3-week courses May-July and September. Fee: \$200. Contact Fred Remington, ASSN, Paros.

ATHENS CENTRE FOR THE CREATIVE ARTS, 22 Massalias St., Athens, Tel. 701-2268. Programs in Greek studies, fine arts, film aesthetics, theatre, international marketing, transcultural health care, and transcultural human resources. Six

semester credits available from San Francisco State University. Individual courses available to Athenian residents. June 24-July 28. Registration deadlines: May 30 (full program):

June 24 (individual courses). Fees: \$675.
INSTITUTE FOR BALKAN STUDIES. Tsimiski 45. Thessaloniki, Tel. 031-235-550. Courses in Greek language, history and culture. August 1-31. Fee: \$600.





DEREE COLLEGE, Aghia Paraskevi, Tel. 659-3250. Business and liberal arts courses. June 14-July 14. Registration June 12 and 13. Vilma Liacouras Chantiles, food editor of The Athenian, will be teaching a course in textiles.

DEREE-PIERCE DOWNTOWN CAMPUS, Athens Tower, 779-2247. Business administration courses. June 16-July 21. Registration June 16. HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel.

362-9886. Greek lessons for beginners through advanced. One month courses (36 hours) offered from June through September. Fee: 2,600 Drs., registration fee 230 Drs.

UNIVERSITY OF LAVERNE, P.O. Box 25, Kifissia, Tel. 808-1426. Liberal arts and M.B.A. courses. June 4-August 10. Registration the last two

weeks of May.

RECREATIONAL

BEACHES

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

ALIMOS, Tel. 982-7345. Near the Olympic airport. Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 15 Drs., children 10 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas and snack bar. Bus 84 (Ano Voula) or 89 (Vouliagmeni). Stop No. 4 Kalamakiou.

ASTIR, Glyfada, Tel. 894-6461. Open 9 am to 6 pm. Adults 70 Drs., children 30 Drs., parking 30 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, tennis court, volleyball court, mini golf, snack bar, restaurant, hair dresser. Bus 84 (Ano Voula).

ASTIR, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. At the luxurious Astir Palace resort hotel and bungalow complex. Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 90 Drs., children 40 Drs. Changing cabins,

GYMKHANA

The Varibobi Riding School will be holding a gymkhana (children's competitive games and races on horseback) on June 3 at 9:30 am. Entrance is free, but proceeds from the concessions, the raffle and pony rides will go to UNICEF. For further information, Tel. 801-9912.

showers and umbrellas. Canoes 30 Drs. an hour, water-ski school 250 Drs. quarter hour with boat and instructor. Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni) to terminal and then about a ten minute walk.

LAGONISSI, Tel. (0299) 83911. At the Xenia Lagonissi hotel-bungalow resort on the road to Sounion. Open 9 am to 7 pm. Adults 30 Drs., children 15 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, restaurant and snack bar. The Sounion bus leaves from the junction of Leoforos Alexandras and Patission every hour from 6:30 am, but be sure it stops at Lagonissi.

VARKIZA, Tel. 897-2402. Open 7 am to 8 pm. Adults 35 Drs., children 20 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Private cabins may be rented for 400 Drs. a day. Bus 90 (Varkiza).

VOULA A, Tel. 895-3249. Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 20 Drs., children 10 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes, tennis courts (80 Drs. an hour). Bus 84 (Ano Voula) or 89 (Vouliagmeni).

VOULA B, Tel. 895.9590. Open 8 am to 8 pm. Adults 15 Drs., children 10 Drs. Changing cabins, showers, umbrellas, children's playground. Volleyball, tennis and basketball courts 80 Drs.

an hour. Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni). VOULIAGMENI, Tel. 896-0906. Open 7 am to 8 pm. Adults 25 Drs., children 15 Drs. Changing cabins, showers and umbrellas. Canoes, tennis courts (80 Drs. an hour). Snack bar. Bus 89 (Vouliagmeni) or 90 (Varkiza).

SAILING

HELLENIC SAILING CENTRE, at Glyfada Marina, Tel. 894-2115 (for adults), and at Posidonos 19, Paleo Faliro, Tel. 981-4853 (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 one-hour lessons, 250 Drs.

HELLENIC OFFSHORE RACING CLUB, Papadiamanti 4, Mikrolimano, Tel. 412-3357. Membership requires three Greek members as sponsors. Initial membership fee 2,000 Drs., annual fee 2,000 Drs. The club has four Swan 36s for use of the members and students. A ten-week course in sailing 7,500 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, 420s, 470s, and Finn craft for the use of members. Open daily 9 am to 2 pm. Restaurant and bar open from noon to 10

YACHT CLUB OF GREECE, Mikrolimano, Tel. 417-1823. Two regular members required as sponsors. Initial membership fee 25,000 Drs., annual fee 5,000 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 10 pm.

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

SPORTING CLUBS

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

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. Club-house 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.

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), minigolf (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.

dogs also available: 150 Drs. per day.

THE HELLENIC RIDING CLUB (Ipikos Omilos Tis Ellados), Paradisos, 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, handwoven 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, handwoven fabrics sold by the metre, etc. Some special orders accepted.

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

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

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

THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE

The Players are presenting George Bernard Shaw's *The Devil's Disciple* on May 18, 8 pm at the Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22. Proceeds will go to aid the Spastics Society of Athens.

LE THEATRE JEAN VILAR

Under the auspices of the French Institute, the Theatre Jean Vilar will present Antonis Doriadis's play *Un etrange apres-midi*. Performances will be held at the Athinaion Theatre, Akadimias 3 from May 15-25. Tickets on sale at the theatre.

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

SPECIALTY AREAS

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

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

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

THEATRE

The winter theatre season draws to a close in May as the plethora of musical reviews spring up at the open-air theatres throughout Athens. For a recorded announcement (in Greek) of current productions dial 181.

CINEMA

During May, many indoor theatres will close while outdoor theatres will begin to open as another season of re-runs gets underway. Among the re-releases, Claude Chabrol's A Double Tour (with Jean-Paul Belmondo), Edward Dmytryk's The Carpetbaggers (with George Peppard and Alan Ladd), and Brian Hutton's Kelly's Heroes (with Clint Eastwood and Telly Savalas).

THE BIG FIX—The direction by Jeremy Paul Kagan is good, and so is the screenplay by Roger L. Simon. But Richard Dreyfuss (The Goodbye Girl) is once again superb as Moses Wine, an ex-Berkeley activist turned private-eye, and hired by a gubernatorial campaign manager to find out who is smearing his candidate's reputation by linking him with some campus radical ex-leaders. Such a plot allows for a lot of soul-searching and cynicism as Moses, the classic lonely guy, tries to remain ideologically pure while harassed by his middle-class needs in a materialistic society.

THE BIG SLEEP (O Epitheoritis Marloou Xanahtipa)

— Written and directed by Michael Winner, this is a British remake of that classic Howard Hawks movie based on Raymond Chandler's thriller which starred the unforgettable Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall. The new Philip Marlowe is played by Robert Mitchum, and the setting has been moved from Los Angeles to London, while some big names have been added to the list of villains (James Stewart, Oliver Reed, Richard Boone, John Mills and Edward Collins). But Hawks's film is a very tough act to follow, and any duplication is doomed from the outset. Which makes this

new version a quite unnecessary encore. Winner has only tried to repeat his previous box-office success, *Death Wish*.

INTERNATIONAL VELVET (Kalpasmos pros ti Niki)—Bryan Forbes (The Madwoman of Chaillot) has directed and written this sequel to National Velvet (which, in 1944, starred the young and glorious Elizabeth Taylor as Velvet). The younger Velvet (Tatum O'Neal, of Paper Moon fame) plays a bratty adolescent who arrives in England to live with the older Velvet (Nanette Newman) and gets involved in some horse races, neuroses, and British scenic vistas.

vistas.

NATIONAL LAMPOON'S ANIMAL HOUSE (Ena Trello, Trello Thyriotrofio) — A hearty and often funny celebration of fraternity house pranks set in a West Coast college in 1962. As directed by John Landis (The Kentucky Fried Movie), the film escapes from all the infantile sentimentality or voyeurism that have characterized all the other pictures made on this subject. Humorous and honest retrospection on some aspects (sex being one of them) of American college education. Starring John Vernon, Donald Sutherland and John Belushi.

SGT. PEPPER'S LONELY HEARTS CLUB BAND (Xefreno Panigiri) — Cashing in on the present popularity of disco-musicals, director Michael Schultz and producer Robert Stigwood have invested \$12 million to freshen up some old Beatles tunes (which don't need any freshening up at all), most of them from the excellent 1967 album, Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band. The film focuses on a group of young musicians (Peter Frampton and the Bee Gees) on their way to stardom. Also starring George Burns.

A WEDDING (Pandrologimata) — Another brilliant, outspoken and funny satire by writer-director Robert Altman (M.A.S.H., Nashville) as he takes a hard look at the hallowed institution of marriage. As usual, it is a kaleidoscopic vision of the middle-class, bursting with events and emotions. Starrring Carol Burnett, Mia Farrow, Vittorio Gassman, Geraldine Chaplin, and Paul Dooley.

ART CINEMAS

Art films are shown in Athens at three cinemas: Alkionis, Ioulianou 42, Tel. 881-5402 and Ilion, Trias 34, Tel. 881-0602 (both near Victoria Square) and Studio, Stavropoulou 33 (near Amerikis Square), Tel. 861-9017. Call for specific program information. There is also a Cinematheque (Teniothiki) at Kanaris 1, Kolonaki, Tel. 361-2046. Call for membership details.

AT THE INSTITUTES

BRITISH COUNCIL, Kolonaki Square 17, Tel. 363-3211. Two short films previewing the photographic exhibition on the National Theatre: Aquarius—Peter Hall and Oh, What a Magnificent Room! (May 17). Lady Caroline Lamb with Sarah Miles and Richard Chamberlain (May 18 and 21). Films on E. M. Forster, with an introduction by Dr. C. Evangelides: The Obelisk and Forster and Lawrence (May 24). All screenings at 8 pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Rene Allio's L'une et l'autra with Malka Ribovska et Phillippe Noiret (May 3 at 6:30 and 9 pm). "Cinematographique sur la Mediterranee" series (May 7-11). Jacques Fansten's Le petit Marcel with Isabelle Huppert, Yves Robert and Michel Aumont (May 28 at 6:30 and 9 pm). Olivier Messiaen et les oiseaux by Denise Tual and Michel Fano (May 30 at 8 pm).

Tual and Michel Fano (May 30 at 8 pm).

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Fidiou 14-16, Tel. 360-8111.

Prinz Faun Homburg, with English subtitles (May 30 and June 1). Heinrich, with English subtitles (June 4 and 8). All screenings at 8 pm.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. "American Classics" ends the season with John Wayne and Jeffrey Hunter in The Searchers (May 8). Fay Wray and Bruce Cabot in King Kong (May 16)... Cary Grant and Eva Marie Saint in North By Northwest (May 22)... Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in Top Hat (May 30). All screenings at 8 pm.

Top Hat (May 30). All screenings at 8 pm. ITALIAN INSTITUTE, Patission. 47, Tel. 522-9294. Federico Fellini Week. I Vitelloni (May 28)... La Strada (May 29)... La Dolce Vita (May 30)... Satyricon (May 31)... Clowns (June 1)... Roma (June 2). All screenings at 8 and 10 pm.

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

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.

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

Dionissos, 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 cafésociety 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.

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.

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

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's finest restaurants. Good service and an imaginative, extensive menu that will please gourmets. Meticulously prepared and presented dishes with an emphasis on French cuisine. The set luncheon menu (250 Drs.) includes a great variety of salads, meat, dessert, and wine. 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 troubadors 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.

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 suprisingly moderate prices. Daily 8:30 to 1 pm. Closed Sundays.

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 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.
hazar, Tsona and Vournazou 27, Tel. Balthazar. 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.

China, Efroniou 72, Ilissia (between the Caravel Hotel and the University Campus). A fine, new Chinese restaurant with an oriental atmosphere. Open daily noon-3:30 pm and 7:30

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. Lycabetus (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 Psyhiko, 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.
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 cock-

tails. 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.

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

Kyoto, Garibaldi 5, on Philoppapou Hill, Tel. 923-2047. Charming oriental hostesses serve Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Try their tempura and sukiyaki dinners, and yakatori, a Japanese version ot 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.

Le Foyer, Iofondos 25, Tel. 746-287. Wellprepared food in a cheerful setting enhanced by pleasant renditions of old and new favourites sung by Niko and George who are joined by enthusiastic patrons later in the evening. Well-prepared hors d'oeuvres, main courses, and sweets. Moderately expensive. Open from 9 pm, music starts at 10 pm. Closed Sundays.

Reservations necessary.
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.

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 redhued 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



CHINA restaurant

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(beteen Caravel Hotel & University Campus)



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Candlelight dining indoors or in our garden

ALONIOU 23, KIFISSIA, TEL. 801-1591

CHINESE RESTAURANTS

MANDARIN

PASSALIMANI - PIRAEUS **AKTI MOUTSOPOULOU 44**



个种 CHINA TOUN

GLYFADA - GREECE VASS. KONSTANTINOU 7

LIHNARI

THE OLD LANTERN

Greek and International Cuisine Lunch and Dinner Patisserie open from 8 am to 1 am

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

MR. YUNG'S Chinese Restaurant 最佳的前 LUNCHNOONTOSP.M. 3 Lamahou St., Athens TEL. 323-0956

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Toscana

The Italian restaurant of Athens



Exquisite Italian & International cuisine Tropical plants and charming interior terraces

Thisseos 16 Vouliagmeni Tel. 8962497

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

Ritterburg, Formionos 11, Pangrati, Tel. 738-421. An unpretentious cafe-restaurant in rustic style, serving a variety of German dishes. The specialty is Ritterburg (schnitzel served with sausages and sauerkraut). Other favourites include beef fondue, Jager schnitzel (served with a spicey sauce), and chocolate and cherry cake. Open daily 1 to 4 pm and 7:30 pm to 1:30 am. Will close for the summer from mid-May to

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.
a, Aloniou 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, fireplace, and dining by candlelight. Moderately expensive. Daily from 9 pm. Reservations necessary on weekends.

Toscana, Thisseos 16, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-2497. Italian and international cuisines served in a charming Mediterranean setting that includes terraces, verandas and tropical plants.
Specialities include Coquille St. Jacques and Fillet au poivre. Moderate prices. Open daily 7:30 pm to 1 am and on Sundays 12:30 pm to 3 pm and 7:30 pm to 1 am.

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 touches, within a sophisticated, modern setting on two floors. The mood is cheerful and warm, but subdued. The service is excellent. Mainly French and international cuisine, very well-prepared. A bar on the lower level. Daily 8 pm to 2 am.

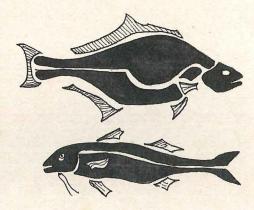
Vengeria, Aristippou 34, Kolonaki (near the funicular), Tel. 744-327. A sophisticated, wood-panelled and mirrored restaurant, with a spacious bar. International cuisine and attentive service. Moderately expensive. Open daily from 8:30 pm.

MAINLY GREEK CUISINE

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

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.

Nefeli, 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. Reservations necessary on

weekends.

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 11/2 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.

MIKROLIMANO (TOURKOLIMANO)

It is now generally agreed that this tiny port, one of the three main Piraeus harbours in antiquity, should no longer be called Tourkolimano (which means 'Turks' Harbour'). Gay with yachts, musicians and flower vendors, the area is crowded with restaurants specializing in premium seafood: lobster (astako), shrimp (garides), red mullet (barbouni), crayfish (karavides) and, the speciality of the area, yiouvetsi, a baked casserole of shrimp, tomatoes, cheese and wine. The following are a few of the better-known restaurants. Most are open from noon to after midnight. Some have complete menus, others only seafood, salads and fruit. Call to check on the day's catch and to have a particular fancy put aside for you.

Aglamair, Tel. 411-5511. A modern establishment that is slicker than its neighbours. There is a second restaurant upstairs. An extensive menu with European dishes as well as the standard fare. Desserts, coffee and a well stocked bar.

Kanaris, Tel. 412-2533. Originally opened in 1922, it has a regular, devoted clientele, and a good

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

Kokkini Varka (The Red Boat). Originally a hani, an inn where travellers could eat and sleep, it has been a restaurant since 1912. The owner, Panayiotis Barbaresos, was born here and enjoys reminiscing about the old days. A model of a red boat hangs in the centre of the room. Kuyu, Tel. 411-1623. The owners are Greeks from

Turkey. Red snapper baked with shrimp, mushroom and whiskey is a speciality. Lobster served gratineed a l'American, thermidor, or broiled. Hot and cold hors d'oeuvres, rice-cheese soufflé, a delicious chocolate soufflé for dessert. Mavri Yida, Tel. 412-7626. A favourite haunt of

shipowners and yachtsmen who like to gather here after races. (The yacht club is atop the peninsula at the end of the harbour). The walls of the tiny taverna-like restaurant are covered with frescoes with nautical themes and limericks. The fish is from Ermione but Maitre

Marco Antonio is from Italy.

Mourayio, Tel. 412-0631. Opened in the late 1960s. Their boats fish off the coast of Crete.

Ta Prasina Trehandiria, Tel. 411-7564. Since 1964. The owner (along with all of his competitors) claims to have invented *yiouvetsi*; he calls it "*yiouvetsi* special". Their catches come from Parga and Mytilini.

Zorba, Tel. 412-5004. (There are three Zorba restaurants in the area but only one on the harbour.) Originally specializing in only mezedakia (hors d'oeuvres), fish is now included on the menu. For starters try bekri meze (beef and cheese prepared in a wine and butter sauce), kasem burek (cheese and tomato in pastry), stuffed mussels, fried mussels with garlic sauce, and imam, an eggplant casserole.

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

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, Arktinou 35 (near Stadion Hotel), Tel. 715-155. A simple and amiable taverna known for its broils; the only prepared food served is stamnaki (a casserole of meat and vegetables cooked in an earthenware pot). Very good

retsina. Daily 7 pm to 1:30 am.

Kavalieratos, Tatoiou 82, Metamorfosis (off the Nea Filadelfia Road, within easy reach of Kifissia), Tel. 279-8780. An old-time taverna. Three rooms divided by window panes; lanterns and paper tablecloths. Country sausage, lamb on the spit, kokoretsi, broils, country salad, yogurt. Inexpensive. Daily 5 pm to 1 am and for lunch on Sundays.

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 bav. 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 Platanos, Diogenous 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-0666. One of the oldest tavernas in Plaka, simple and unpretentious. The usual mezedakia and charcoal broils, as well as a prepared dish such as lamb with noodles or veal with eggplant in tomato sauce. Open 12 to 3:30 pm and 8 to

midnight. Closed Sundays.

Rodia, Aristippou 44, Kolonaki (near the Lykavitos funicular), Tel. 729-883. An old house 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 tew 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 Adelphia, 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. Closed Sundays.

Fo 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 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.

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 perseverence or a well-informed taxi driver). Cutlery is provided only for salads. Mr. Scooper, stationed next to his broiler, counts heads as they enter and arbitrarily decides the correct portions for his customers. The surprisingly tasty and succulent results are scooped onto your table (no plates) accompanied by salad and feta (on plates) and retsina (with tumblers). Open from 8 pm

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

Ta Bakaliarakia (Taverna Damigos), Kydathinaion 41, Plaka, Tel. 322-5084. A very old (1865) gathering place for devotées of fresh fried





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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.

PEINIRLI AND PIZZA

Peinirli is a canoe-shaped pastry dough which is topped with one or two poached eggs and a variety of other things such as ham, country sausage, minced meat, cheese and tomato sauce. Tavernas serving peinirli can be found in various parts of Athens, but those located in Drosia, a suburb past Ekali about 20 km from Athens, are renowned for it. Prices are very reasonable. Meanwhile that import from across the Adriatic, pizza, has been encroaching on peinirli territory in recent years and pizzerias have mushroomed all over Athens and the suburbs.

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

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.

Ortanides, 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

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 Victorias (Patissia area), Tel. 881-9830. Quiet nostalgic atmosphere where The Troubadors of Athens settle themselves at a table midst the customers. sipping their retsina and singing a variety of well-known hits from the past and present to the accompaniment of guitars. It's a must for the music. The food is only so-so, but improving. 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

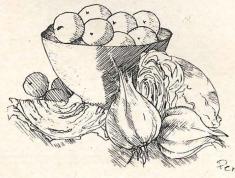
Epestrefe, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road; follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia), Tel. 246-8166. A charming, gracious luxury-taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cosy, with a large fireplace. Grigoris Sourmaidis heads the bill which includes Hari Andreadis and Alexei and his balalaika. Dinner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

Laleousa, on the National Road (Platanou at the 15th kilometre, near Kifissia), Tel. 801-3627. The ever-popular singer Toni Maroudas with old and new nostalgia at this cosy, country-style taverna. Fairly good food. Expensive. Entertainers include Sotos Panagopoulos, Soula Markizi, Takis Kalyvokas, and Polyna. Program begins at 10 pm.

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



Mostrou, Mniskleous 22, Plaka, Tel. 322-5558. Live entertainment from Tsilivikas, Klio Denardou, Terris Hrisos, the Manolis Kostrinos Ballet, and others. Dining 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.

BOITES

Strictly for music, the Athenian boites have evolved into a number of styles and moods: some offer low-keyed performances in a crowded, lowceilinged and smoky setting, others launch elaborate floor shows in spacious surroundings. The musical fare may include anything from rebetika, folk classics, and resistance songs, to current hits performed by young unknowns or superstars. Admission price is usually about 200 Drs. and includes one drink. Most have shows beginning at around 10 pm, but telephone ahead to confirm.

Apanemia, Tholou 4, Plaka, Tel. 324-8580. Yiorgos Zografos, Dimitris Dimoulas, Yiolanda Petsiou and Yiorgos Dikos entertain. Daily at 9:30 pm and on Saturdays at 9:30 pm and 12:15 am.

Diagonios, Adrianou 111, Plaka, Tel. 323-3644. New works by the well-known composer Yannis Markopoulos sung by Dalaras, Vitali and Kostoula. Show begins at 10:30 pm.

Medusa, Dionisiou Areopagitou and Makri 2, Plaka, Tel. 921-8272. The energetic and versatile Yiorgos Marinos leads Sophie Emilia Sarri, Stelios Marketakis, Tolis Velonakis and others through a fastpaced variety show of song, dance and satire. Daily at 11 pm and on Saturdays at midnight.

Closed Mondays.
Rigas, Aphroditis 9 and Andrianou, Plaka, Tel.
324-6125. Oh Calcutta style musical adjusted to Greek style of living. Text by Mimis Thiopoulos, choreography by Hristos Patrinos.

Skorpios, Kydathineon 15, Plaka, Tel. 322-5064. One of the classic standbys of the boite scene who boasts a devoted following, folksinger Kostas ("The Gypsy") Hadzis and his entourage, offer a subdued and carefully orchestrated selection of folk, protest and political songs.

Zoom, Kydathineon 37, Plaka, Tel. 322-5970 Marinella, the superstar of Greek-superstars, presides over the lavish proceedings which include Dakis, the Tzavara Brothers, Nana Alexandri, and Spiliotopoulou. Daily at 10:30 pm and Saturdays and Sundays 9:30 pm and 11:30 pm. Closed Mondays and Tuesdays.

Zygos, Kydathineon 22, Tel. 322-5595. The spotlight is shared by some of Greece's favourite singers: Haris Alexiou, Dimitra Galani, Andonis Kaloyannis, and Haralambos Garganourakis who gives a dazzling performance of Cretan songs on the lyra. Shows daily and on Sundays at 10 pm; Saturdays at 9:30 pm and midnight. Closed Mondays.

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.

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

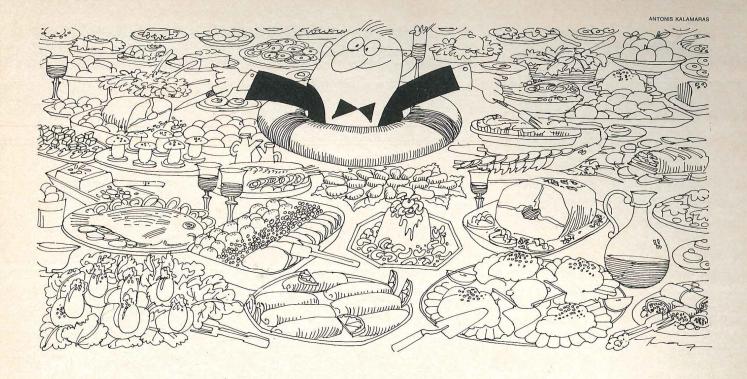
Harama, Endos Skopeftiriou, Kesariani, Tel. 766-4869. The dean of bouzouki composers and singers, Tsitsanis, and the deep-voiced, high-priestess of rebetika, Sotiria Bellou. Also Papaioannou, Katie Dali, Tsifaras and others. Open daily.

Neraida, Vass. Georgiou 2, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-2004. Stratos Dionisiou, Doukissa, Kalaitzis, Danos Liyizos, Viki Papa, and Mary Halkia, with choreography by Varlamos. Tasos Pastamatis provides music for dancing. Show starts a little after midnight.

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.

CASINO MONT PARNES

Dining, dancing, gambling or snacking on top of wooded Mount Parnis, a short drive (about 35 km.) out of Athens where the luxurious hotel complex is located at an altitude of 1,050 metres. You may drive to the top or avoid a curvy, eight kilometre stretch by leaving your car in a parking lot at the twenty-fifth kilometre and hopping on the cablecar which will deliver you to the hotel's entrance. The restaurant is open from 9 pm to 5 am and the Casino from 8 pm to 5 am (closed Wednesdays). The entrance fee is 50 Drs. and a five-year season ticket costs 5,000 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.



AEGEAN CRUISING

AST month, on these pages, you read how the Serene Republic of Venice conducted cruises to the Holy Land as long ago as the fifteenth century and how that operation compared with the streamlined and ultra-efficient performance of cruises in our day and age. But whether the state of exhaustion in which the early Anglo-Saxon, French or German traveller returned to his homeland was any less than that of his twentieth-century descendant is a moot point.

One of the most popular cruises available in this part of the world is the seven-day cruise departing from Piraeus and taking in a number of Aegean islands and Turkey. It is performed by more than a dozen finely-appointed cruise ships operated by various shipping companies but the itinerary is more or less the same for all and there is not much that differs among them in the way of shipboard entertainment, good food and impeccable service — or the grueling pace that starts as soon as you set foot on board. If you have the stamina of a cart-horse, the nimblefootedness of a mountain goat, the drinking capacity of W.C. Fields, and if you can go for a week without sleep, you can take it in your stride. But ordinary mortals are more likely to crawl off the ship at the end of the seven days and head for the nearest rest home.

The revelry begins as soon as the vessel has slipped its moorings in

Piraeus and heads south for Santorini, the first port of call. The Captain's Welcoming Cocktail Party is followed by a dinner with a menu that looks like the index of the Larousse Gastronomique. This is followed by dancing in the main ballroom and more dancing into the early hours of the morning in the discotheque where the hostess, usually a fine, bouncy specimen of twenty-yearold British pulchritude, infects everybody with her sheer joie de vivre and gets the slackers on to the dance floor. A buffet supper in the discotheque is laid out to assuage any early morning pangs of hunger that may arise in the meantime.

Early next morning the ship puts in at Santorini where you are advised to wear "sensible shoes" for the shore excursion. You are then hoisted on to a stalwart mule that gallops up some five-hundred terraced and cobbled steps to the township at the top. You can use the mules for the downward journey as well but most cruise passengers prefer to negotiate the descent in their sensible shoes and dodge the mules as they go careering down to pick up more passengers from the landing stage.

Back on board for another irresistible menu in the dining room or a buffet lunch by the swimming pool and next thing you know the ship is alongside at Iraklion in Crete and off you go again on another shore excursion. This time it's Knossos and the wonders of an

umpteen-year-old civilization, but not an Alka Seltzer in sight. Then the museum with the treasures the obdurate Cretans have successfully prevented from going abroad, after which you return to the ship, change hurriedly for more cocktails and a Greek Taverna dinner in the dining room, with plenty of retsina and plastic vines hanging from the ceiling. This is followed by another late-night session in the nightclub-discotheque with the peaches-and-cream daughter of Albion.

You have hardly gone to bed when it is time to be up again and ready for the excursion to Lindos. Without your knowledge, the ship has surreptitiously steamed straight across the Aegean to Rhodes during the night. The journey to Lindos is a fifty-kilometre coach ride through the beautiful Rhodian countryside and the climb to the temple at Lindos is partly by mule and partly on foot. The time I did it I was in the company of a middle-aged gentleman from the Bronx who stopped half-way to mop his brow and ask me plaintively, "This is a vacation?"

After some scrambling among the ruins in one's sensible shoes it's down again to the coach and back to the ship for lunch. The souffle Grand Marnier has hardly settled in your stomach before you're off again for the afternoon excursion to the town of Rhodes. Back on board again for a folk-dancing show by Rhodian damsels in national cos-

THE ATHENIAN, MAY 1979



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For further information contact: Adm. Dir., TASIS Greece. The Cecil, Kifissia-Kefalari, Greece, Tel. 8013 837, or TASIS, CH-6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland, Tel. (091) 54 64 71, Telex 79317

tume, another Lucullan dinner and yet another session in the nightclub with Britain's answer to Ginger Rogers.

Next morning, the sensible shoes are donned once more for the excursion to Ephesus, the ship having stolen the march on you again by steaming overnight to Kusadasi on the coast of Asia Minor. Another coach ride and another walk through magnificent ruins and back on board for another superb lunch in the dining room or a buffet lunch by the swimming pool. This is followed by bingo or trap shooting or a bridge tournament and then a hilarious evening in the main lounge with a Fancy Hat Parade in which passengers have decorated their heads with bits of gay bunting, tinsel and old hand-bags. Finally, another session in the discotheque with the girl from the Hammersmith Palais de Danse.

The following morning you are in Istanbul for more sightseeing. The coaches whisk you round the Blue Mosque, the Hagia Sofia and the Topkapi Museum in fifteeen minutes flat and then leave you for two hours in the Grand Bazaar in the hope that you will spend your hard-earned dollars on camel saddles, leather pouffs, amber rosaries and other items that you need like a hole in the head.

Off again, this time for Patmos, and at the Cruise Manager's earnest urgings, you agree to take part in the Amateur Night planned for that evening with your rendition of "On with the Motley" from "I Pagliacci".

But after the Gala Buffet in the dining room at which the ship's Chef has placed his entire culinary skill on display, you feel that any attempt to burst forth into song would create unspeakable hazards for the front row of your audience so you remove yourself unobtrusively to the night club and seek solace and a club soda with Twinkletoes.

The following day is entirely taken up with the excursions to the monastery at Patmos and to the ruins of Delos, ending up with a stroll through the town of Mykonos with its picture-book windmills and wandering hippies.

Then comes the Captain's Farewell Dinner and you skip the discothequenight club this time for a long session with the ship's doctor who recommends a suitable nursing home to which you can repair to recuperate from a wonderful week that will remain indelibly carved on your memory, your waistline and on your sensible shoes for the rest of your life.

ALEC KITROEFF



The First Lady in her study.

A POET-IN-RESIDENCE

HE Presidential Palace in Athens has a poet-in-residence. Ioanna Tsatsos, wife of the President of Greece, Constantine Tsatsos, is the author of seven volumes of poetry and three works of prose. Although her prose works have appeared in English and French translation and have won prizes, Mrs. Tsatsos prefers to be regarded as a poet. "I believe in poetry as the highest form of expression in language. A good poem—a beautiful idea—it is the only thing that goes directly to the soul," she declares.

Although the need to write came to her early in life — "for me it was a biological necessity" — her first volume of poetry, Words of Silence, was not published until 1968. "It was not easy for me to publish my poems. You know, I had on one side my brother, George Seferis, and on the other side my husband, Constantine Tsatsos." Her brother attained international fame when he ceived the Nobel Prize for Literature 1963. Her husband is one

of Greece's foremost philosophers and a scholar of international distinction who writes poetry as well. The formidable talents of the two men might have submerged a less persevering woman.

Her reluctance to publish also stems from the highly personal element in both her poetry and prose. Her created world is a private place; her response to life is passionate.

Mrs. Tsatsos received me seated behind her desk in her study in the Palace. She is formal without being condescending, hospitable without being effusive. Her answers, like her poetry, are lucid and succinct. She answers questions by specifying, amplifying, concluding. Her heavilyaccented English is expressive but not altogether fluent. To compensate for this, she arranges her sentences like a poet, constructing cogent images when she lacks the precise word. When she discusses her poetry she is intense. For the hour that we talked, her hazel-green eyes barely left me, as if they were

measuring the level of my comprehension. She wants, above all, to be precise when conveying her ideas as a writer.

Her poetry, she likes to make clear from the outset, is rooted in Hellenic tradition. "My model is the ancient Greek. That poetry was sober, simple, spare. Sappho did not need a flood of words. Adjectives spoil. If a verb or a noun has, itself, the quality you seek, you do not have to qualify it with an adjective." Seated in her stiff-backed chair, she emphasizes the point with an economic gesture or two. She speaks softly, but positively. And, indeed, she uses few adjectives.

The compression of emotion into spare, short lines is a salient mark of her poems, and it gives them the quality of emotional dynamite. Her poems are also compact; rarely do they exceed twelve lines. Her English language translator, Jean Demos, has noted that "she uses hardly any images which were not available to Sappho: earth, sky, sea, night, dawn, wind, rain, blood, fireflies. The machine age has given her nothing. The nearest she comes to an engine is the clock." The technique of her craft and the real world of her inner self suggest to Mrs. Demos the nineteenthcentury American poet Emily Dickinson. It is true that even the subject matter and romantic approach that Ioanna Tsatsos chooses is similar to Dickinson. Death and loss, which obsessed the American poet, are a constant image in Mrs. Tsatsos' poetry. Dickinson, tying her sense of loss to the seasons, wrote:

I dreaded that first robin so, But he is mastered now, And I'm accustomed to him grown, He hurts a little, though. I thought if I could only live Till that first shout got by, Not all pianos in the woods Had power to mangle me.

The lines of Ioanna Tsatsos from her collection *The Indivisible Light* (1969) are strikingly akin:

I covered the walls with pictures where your eyes are suns and I began the winter; I start by saying "Soon the holidays will come" and this month is done with, then thick dry trunks ring me round, press on me no comfort anywhere a trusted friend goes away, a great sorrow. a minor illness, the thick trunks press on me I get through another month it's summer; but how will it be now? shall we be able to run with the children?

The winter is just too much.



A romantic portrait of Ioanna in her youth.

Mrs. Tsatsos has not read Emily Dickinson. Among English language poets, she claims partiality for T.S. Eliot and William Blake.

She likes the way her poetry translates into English. She feels that English transmits the flexibility and brevity of demotic Greek better than French. French is somewhat too formal, too stiff, to carry the spontaneous effects of demotic as successfully as English, and, in translating, Jean Demos finds that she intuitively chooses a word of Anglo-Saxon, rather than of Latin, derivation.

For Mrs. Tsatsos, demotic is the perfect medium of expression. "I remember when I was studying law at the University of Athens, I hated the long, involved, formalized katharevousa sentences. Having to cope with them made my love for demotic stronger. Actually, law was bad for my literary impulses in both poetry and prose. Although I am grateful for my legal training, its influence on me as a writer was negative." Mrs. Tsatsos has a doctorate in law.

In view of the pressing obligations attached to her official position, she is amazingly prolific. Since her husband became President in 1975, she has added three volumes of poetry to her list of published works. "It is hard to maintain a public life and to be creative at the same time. When the creative moment comes — let's say an idea for a poem — you must respond immediately or it may be lost. But then come those obligations you must meet, though they may seem meaningless in comparison to your creative impulse. This is the knife

in the soul. I cannot make a schedule for writing. Seldom are any daytime hours possible. Only the nights are my own," she says, her hands moving apart in a gesture of resignation and regret. "I try to publish one collection of poetry each year. Perhaps that's a secondary reason for my preference in writing poetry over prose. It took me two years of research and writing to finish the historical biography, *Empress Athenais Eudoxia*. It is quicker to write poetry."

The inspiration for much of Ioanna Tsatsos' poetry comes from traumatic events, and she admits that writing is, for her, a catharsis. In few poets is the source of trauma so explicit. Some of her most poignant lines result from the death of her brother, George Seferis, in 1971 and her own problem in dealing with that loss. The loss of a loved one is not always poetry. It takes the genius of the poet to lift the specifically biographical onto the higher plane of the universal, and to transpose the concrete moment into metaphorical expression. Ioanna Tsatsos, using traditional idiom with considerable emotional force, succeeds. With sustained intensity, her collection entitled Elegy (1971) documents her voyage from the staggering and crippling effects of her brother's death on her, to the gradual reaffirmation of her own existence. Poem by poem she leads us from "the brink of Acheron" through the healing process of time. In "The Parting", she describes his death:

The parting went down into the wave, it paints your image there.

Your glance plays over the whole sea, reflects the firmament.

I take in my arms the fluid ebb of time receding, then lost.

In "The Twenty-Eighth of September," written eight days after he died, she writes of her struggle with her own survival.

How can I live with such an absence, with such a positive choking absence? A huge bird darkens the heavens, blocks the open window Even in the best hours the sun is only a little spot out there at the edge, I pin my hope on its warmth, on action, but again there is the absence — at least it scatters the void.

Finally she reaches what is certainly not triumph of life over death, but at least a tolerable balance:

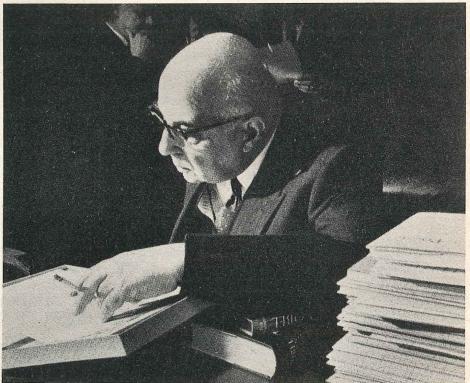
Thoughts of you every day even in sleep.

I am hurrying forward against the wind, intoxicated by its resistance by the game which it plays with my hair. I exist.

It may be that life is good. Thoughts of you every day even in sleep.

Images, images, your pallor in the wild fantasy of distance poisoned arrows time has won.

I marvel at unending creation at my own non-being.



The poet George Seferis.



Ioanna Tsatsos in the 1930s.

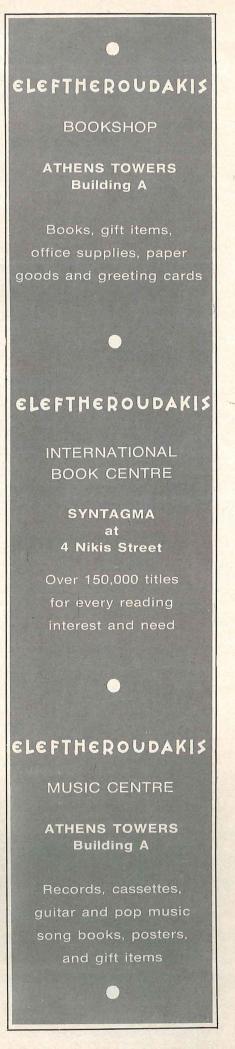
These are the themes of Ioanna Tsatsos' prose and poetry — suffering, sacrifice, duty, loss, tragedy and death everywhere predominate. Politics and social protest, however, the stuff of which some recent Greek poetry is made, she considers inappropriate. "Poets are citizens and must be politically involved. But poetry cannot be involved in politics," as she puts it, "since logic is inimical to poetry. If a poem begins to arrive at a logical conclusion, even if you only feel it, it ceases to be a poem at that point. The poet will certainly write of great moral concepts such as justice and freedom, but the operation of government and propaganda for political purposes has no place in poetry."

Although Mrs. Tsatsos prefers poetry, her prose works also stand as a testament to her talent as a writer. In fact, she is known much more widely in Greece for her prose than her poetry. The Sword's Fierce Edge (1965), is well-known in her own country and was well received in translation in the United States where it was acclaimed by The Southern Humanities Review as "one of the most moving eye-witness accounts of the Nazi terror in Greece during World War II that we have ever read, a day-by-day recital of the agonizing and heroic resistance activities in which she herself participated." The same reviewer wrote that her journal had "the sense of immediacy of a Sophoclean tragedy."

"There were times during the Occupation," Mrs. Tsatsos comments, "when I felt as if I were numb, delirious, caught some place between life and death." After an unbearable incident on May 1, 1944, when the Nazis executed two hundred hostages at Kaisariani, she would have been "happier, more comfortable in death." She composed her first published poem as a reaction to the massacre. It is included in *The Sword's Fierce Edge* as the sole entry on May 5 and titled "To My Death".

"I mix the erotic with death. All extremes of human feeling are somehow connected. Don't you agree?" she asks me. She stands up and reaches over to a bookshelf where she searches uncertainly for a copy of the book. This is obviously not her writing room. Finding it, she reads me the poem in Greek, stopping to explain key phrases, pausing to ask if I understand, not the Greek, but her intent. Her recitation is undramatic, unpretentious, her only concern is that it be understood. As she reads, I am struck by how she makes such layers of passion with so composed and sedate an exterior. Indeed, the poem is filled with ecstatic, religious suggestion: she awaits death/God as a lover.

Her longest prose work, My Brother George Seferis, for which she received the National Literary Award in 1974, is an outstanding contribution to contemporary Greek literature. The book is primarily a biography of George Seferis — his childhood in Smyrna, his later law studies in France, his psychological orientation, the development of his enormous talent, his relationship to his family, his love affairs, and his career as a diplomat. The book is not meant to be an objective study; rather, his sister wrote it from her deep well of affection for him. Used as a source for illuminating certain sides of the poet Seferis, it is a valuable document. Based on the hundreds of letters to his sister Ioanna — always adressed adelfoula mou (my dear little sister) — the book places his letters in the context of his life at the moment he wrote them. The craftsmanship of My Brother George Seferis is eminently successful. Her technique is complex; she often moves back and forth in time to show how the content of a letter had relevance for time past or time hence. Simultaneously, it serves as an autobiography for Ioanna Tsatsos. It tells of her early childhood in Smyrna where she grew up with her two older brothers, Angelos and George, in idyllic circumstances.



The family moved to Greece in 1914. But they promptly went on to Paris where her father could pursue his career as an international lawyer. With her mother and her brother Angelos, young Ioanna returned to Athens shortly thereafter, but George, under great pressure from his father, was forced to stay in Paris to finish his law studies. Ioanna spent her adolescent years caring for her sick mother whom she admired and loved. Later she attended university, met her future husband, married and had two daughters. All of the rich detail of Greek family life is present, particularly her deep affection and emotional dependence on her brother George. Greece's political

turbulence in the immediate post-World War I period and the inter-war decades and her reaction to it, is all part of the biography.

Mrs. Tsatsos, however, asserts that "the problem of writing the book was not one of craftsmanship; rather, it was a personal one. I was reluctant to expose such intimate details of the human lives involved, but I had already faced the same difficulty with *The Sword's Fierce Edge*, which was also personal."

What then prompted her to publish that first book? "I felt it a duty to publish my impression of the occupation. I read so many poor books on that subject that I felt perhaps my journal could show the soul of the Occupation. I

have a special vision since I see with the eyes of a writer. I really had the dead in mind. We must all remember what their sacrifice did for us. When I went to Paris recently, they asked me what I wanted to see. I said, 'Take me to Le Mont-Valerian where the executed are buried.' "

The theme of duty is reiterated, too, in a recent collection of poetry called *The Face of the Clock*. The clock to which she refers is on the church in the Peloponnesian village of Kalavrita. In 1943, as a reprisal action, the Nazis herded the male population, over a thousand of them, from fourteen to sixty-six years of age, into an enclosure on a hillside above the town and

ECHO

Years and memories grow old and experience leaves me dry-eyed.

But out of the deep an echo comes through and I hear the whimper of a child afraid of the dark begging, wondering

And this echo from the deep sounds stronger and stronger it wakens me and I open my arms weak and empty

EXECUTION

The mountains round about standing bold in the light temper the cold, dry North-wind: It brings ghosts, myths to the heart, but here in the town time has stopped; it is half-past two—so says the clock high there on the smoke-stained bell-tower. Past present and future are there: half-past two, the hour of death.

Night falls early in winter.
The woman struck dumb, works in frantic haste, sweat pours from her, as she furrows the frozen earth of December. Even that refuses to open so wide a wound, one grave—how can it embrace so many lifeless bodies?

Let the hands of other clocks tell the time, noons, evenings.

This moment is fixed forever — half-past two.

Now the woman has wrapped her grief in the black shawl she always wears. From within it she looks out at the world — she knows how many dead are seeking their bodies; unaided in their eternal silence, asking, seeking — no-one answers.

The mountains round about must be beautiful, but what can they mean to me? On the dark face of the clock the hour is fixed, motionless,

half-past two, the hour of no return.

In the calm of the vesper-hour the simandra speak Duty is timeless.

THE FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST

August, hot August, how it plods on! The roses agree with me — I hear them everywhere as they wither quickly sad images of the ephemeral.

"Thou art careful and troubled about many things."
The earth mortal flesh
the soul an inexhaustible spring.

I read books and forgot them;
I lived through hard hours — forgot them too, but the hardship sealed up my spirit and the flesh was weak.
Sleep — my body was released from time.
I travelled, still looking backward, men moving vainly in circles, alive only because they felt pain.

I took on the torment of the one and the other, the worries of this one and that, but who am I?
In the holy silence of the roosting birds as they wait for the dawn,
I too shyly wait.

For a moment I thought that the secret was revealed that I would no longer grieve nor would I write — the sense of time was blotted out as on the white lekythos from ancient Santorini — in love I follow the dead Hermes who tenderly gives me his hand.

In the road a grain of angelica, I hold its fragrance in my palm. Don't go away, the earth is dry from fear and meager love, it thirsts for You.

Round the fountain the winged things gather to catch the spray.

Only You, when at night the shadows darken share with us Your sacrifice, help us to understand loneliness; only You utter the Word for us weak as we are to stand fast close to You.

executed them by machine-gun fire. The clock tower is set at 2:30 p.m., the hour of the atrocity. The last stanza of her poem "Execution" expresses her attitude to duty:

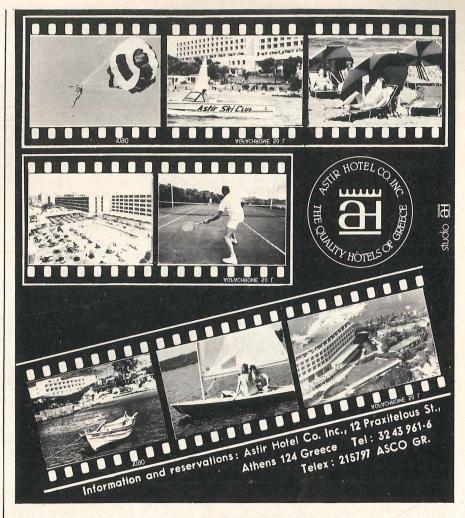
In the calm of the vesper hour the simandra speak: Duty is timeless.

Duty is more than an abstract literary concept to Ioanna Tsatsos. In the catastrophes that have swept Greece in her time, she has been more than a recorder: her contribution to public service is impressive. During the occupation, on behalf of the Archbishopric, she supervised the welfare of families of those who were executed. In 1947, she compiled a volume from the archives of the Archbishopric entitled The Executed of the Occupation, and provided evidence according to which relief assistance was granted. During the war she was a member of the organization for the rescue of British soldiers. She also joined the resistance movement, EKKA (National and Social Liberation Group). For her war-time efforts she was awarded the Military Medal for Exceptional Deed and the Gold Cross of the Order of the Benefice, both in 1950. In the immediate post-Civil War period, 1950-1951, she was a leader in the struggle for female suffrage and the education of women for civic participation. In 1966, she was Greece's representative at the United Nations on the Third and Sixth Committees: the Third Committee was concerned with human rights, the rights of women and the abolition of racial segregation, while the Sixth Committee centered on the Codification of Marine and International Law. This year Mrs. Tsatsos is Honorary President of the Greek National Committee for the Year of the Child.

There is no doubt that the poet residing in the Presidential Palace has a genuine literary talent, one which has been recognized abroad as well as in Greece. This month she travelled to France where she received her second French literary prize, the Alfred de Vigny Prize. In 1976, she had received the Gold Medal of the French Academy.

In a sense, Mrs. Tsatsos, although a grandmother, is still a "young" poet. Her published works span only little more than a decade, not long enough to allow critics to pronounce a decisive judgment on her talent, or to assign her a specific rank among modern Greek poets. But what is more appropriate is that Greece, with its age-old, rich poetic tradition, should have as its First Lady a poet of such literary distinction.

—BRENDA MARDER

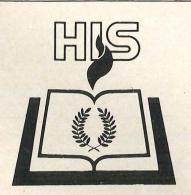


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THE ATHENIAN, MAY 1979

THE YEAR OF THE CHILD



Dr. Spyros Doxiadis, Minister of Social Services and a noted pediatrician, is the man most directly involved with implementing the programs for the International Year of the Child in Greece. As one of the original petitioners to the United Nations to declare 1979 as the IYC, Dr. Doxiadis, who is also the President of the Institute of Child Health, has played a major role in overseeing the development of the program in Greece. His efforts have been marked with progress, and an increased awareness of the meaning of the IYC within the country is emerging.

R. Spyros Doxiadis was a major force in launching the IYC in Athens last summer when he, along with other government officials; sponsored a symposium on "The Child in the World of Tomorrow". This event, attended by representatives from many countries, included reports from psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and

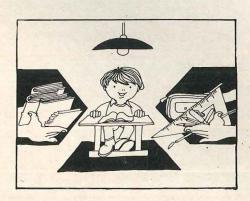
specialists in many areas of child development. Specialized problems relating to the role of children in Greece were also examined.

"The General Director of UN-ICEF" Dr. Doxiadis says, "congratulated the Greek Government for its initiative to support this symposium as part of the IYC". Each national

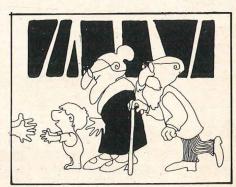
government has the responsibility to develop programs and procedures which will improve the quality of life for children during the IYC. Dr. Doxiadis's Ministry has developed a list of such projects and other ministries are also cooperating closely.

One of the major goals in the Greek IYC program is to protect children from various kinds of exploitation. As an example, the Minister is hoping to establish a children's minimum age labour law. Another goal is to set safety regulations for children's toys. Also, a committee made up of Parliamentary deputies will reexamine the laws of Greece with regard to the general protection of all children in Greece.

Other plans have been proposed to improve the future of children. As Dr. Doxiadis says, "Our aim is to make the children of the future healthier, more educated, happier, and able to enjoy life more than the children of today". A key proposal is to establish children's libraries and educational centres in the country's schools. Another is to establish additional day-care centres for children. "The government is backing day - centres and more than a hundred new ones will be established, with thirty of them opening in the next few months," says the Minister. Such centres will broaden the artistic and creative talents of children as well as providing working mothers with assistance. Every new community admitted in to the Athens city plan will have to include zoned areas for parks, playgrounds, and schools. This will allow for these crucial aspects of city-life to become an integral part of community planning rather than the haphazard occurrence it is at present. Finally, television is being studied as a means of improving the educational level of children in Greece. Dr. Doxiadis is candid on the subject: "We have not yet exploited the enormous educational opportunities which TV offers."





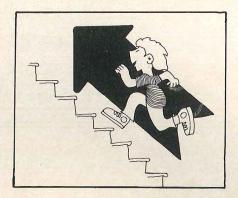


For urban children who live in the ubiquitous apartment buildings Athens plans are underway to develop more playground space by blocking off streets to provide these areas. Dr. Doxiadis says there has been a "very favorable response from many local authorities for this proposal" and plans are underway for implementation. Additional play space is badly needed in Athens. To meet this need, plans have been developed which would provide for an additional two hundred and sixty-five play areas in the Athens area and larger recreational areas in Filothei, Halandri, Aigaleo, and on the slopes of Tourkovounia. A long-range goal of assessing pre-school children's needs in one thousand communities throughout Greece has been undertaken. Twelve thousand families will be asked how their children's lives could be improved with the active help of the government. The answers to these questions will serve as a springboard to continued government assistance and will give a data bank of information for future government action.

Dr. Doxiadis said that children with special educational needs will also receive assistance. For example, the school for blind children in Kallithea will soon be improved by additional staff and improved facilities. The same improvements will be made in the school for the deaf in Ambelokipi. The Minister states that "the quality of care for these children will be improved as they, too, are part of our government's policy of upgrading the educational facilities of all children in Greece".

Dr. Doxiadis' efforts to stimulate interest in the IYC and to improve the lot of the children of Greece deserve support and cooperation from all aspects of the community. The Ministry of Social Services has begun a realistic program to radically improve the life of children today and has definitive plans as to how the children of the year 2000 can also lead better lives. In cooperation with the various departments and ministries of the Greek government, sound plans are being implemented and developed. From arranging symposia to planning playgrounds, the government is firmly behind the IYC. "Greece is in the front lines of support for the IYC", says Dr. Doxiadis. "We believe in its ideas and concepts and support it enthusiastically. We fervently wish the International Year of the Child to be a success not only in Greece but throughout the world".

- WILLIAM AMMERMAN





THE MEANING OF THE IYC

To ensure that children all over the world are given the necessary ingredients for a life of quality, the United Nations in 1959 set out the Rights of the Child in Our World. Twenty years later, the United Nations is reaffirming these rights by declaring 1979 as the International Year of the Child. The countries of the United Nations have been asked to examine the needs of children and to implement educational and social programs necessary to promote their growth and well-being.



THE TEN RIGHTS

• The right to affection, love, and understanding; • The right for adequate nutrition and medical care; ●The right to free education; ●The right to full opportunity for play and recreation; • The right to a name and nationality; • The right to special care, if handicapped; • The right to be among the first to receive relief in time of disaster; • The right to learn to be a useful member of society and to develop individual abilities; • The right to be brought up in a spirit of peace and universal brotherhood; The right to enjoy these rights, regardless of race, colour, sex, religion, national or social origin.

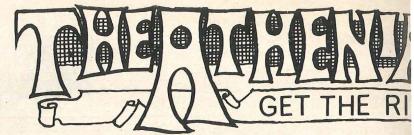
The IYC gives adults the opportunity to put children in their rightful place at the centre of the world.

Psychologists, parents, teachers, social workers and even cartoonists have long argued about what children's needs are and how they should be met. The IYC has restated the minimal needs for a child's physical and intellectual development and growth: affection and love, parental care, adequate provision for health, a balanced diet, education, vocational training, legal protection, and a general sense of well-being. It is to these concepts that the IYC has asked all UN countries to commit themselves and to implement programs.

These are indeed minimal needs and afford a wide range for interpretation. Although in developed countries, most children enjoy these rights, other problems beyond these basic rights need examination and analysis. Drug abuse, crime, violence and alienation must be closely examined. What of the difficulties posed to children who are brought to an urban area from an outlying village? What of the problems faced by a child who is moved to a new culture? What of the impact of television and popular publications? How can a child in 1979 be prepared for events that will occur in his lifetime some years hence? The measurement of success for these inspired goals can only be known and realized by each country's commitment to its own programs and by a careful assessment of whatever improved services the children of that country receive.

While it is a cliche to say that there is no better investment for adults than a commitment to youth, the International Year of the Child offers an opportunity to demonstrate that an increased awareness by the public and government officials can lead to an improvement in the future of mankind.

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Technical Chamber of Greece, Kar. Servias 4322-2466	
Yugoslavian, Valaoritou 17361-8420	Credit Bank Pezmazoglou 10
BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS	(Mon-Fri 5:30 pm-8:30 pm)
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Xenofontos 5323-7325	
Foreign Press Club, Akadimias 27A363-7318	National Bank of Greece Kar. Servias 2 (Mon-Şun, 8am-8pm)322-2737
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National Organization of Hellenic	Algemene Bank Nederland,
Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9322-1017	Paparigopoulou 3323-8192
National Statistical Service, Likourgou 14-16324-7805	American Express, Venizelou 17323-4781
Propeller Club, Syngrou 194951-3111	Bank of America, Stadiou 10325-1906 Bank of Nova Scotia, Venizelou 37324-3891
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3362-3150	Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3
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POSTAL SERVICES	Occidentale S.A., Filellinon 8324-1831
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unwrapped until after inspection.	Saderat (Iran), Venizelou 25-29324-9531
TELEPHONE SERVICES	Williams and Glyns Bank,
General information134	Akti Miaouli 61, Piraeus452-7484
Numbers in Athens and Attica131	
Numbers for long-distance exchanges 132	CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS
International operator	British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17363-3211
for making international calls169	Goethe Institut, Fidiou 14-16360-8111
Domestic operator 151 & 152	Hellenic American Union.
Telegrams (taken in several languages)	Massalias 22362-9886
Domestic155	L'Institut Français, Sina 29362-4301

*Correct Time 141
*Weather 148
*News 115

L'Institut Français, Sina 29362-4301

Professional Artists Chamber,

ippou 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
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Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
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Canadian Pacific Stadiou 3	323-0344
Canadian Pacific, Stadiou 3 Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Czechoslovak, Venizelou 15	323-0174
Czechoslovak, Venizelou 15 Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
ELAL, 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 Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	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	32-044
Luxair (Luxembourg), Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Venizelou 15	324-0021
Middle East, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6	023-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15.	323-2323
Pan Am Othonos 4	322-1301
Oantas Mitropologe 5	322-1721
Pan Am, Othonos 4 Qantas, Mitropoleos 5 Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	323-6821
Saudi Arabian, Amalias 30	200 0011
SAS Sina 6/Viceariones 9	363-1111
SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9 Singapore, Mitropoleos 5	324-7500
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-5811
Syrian Arab, Stadiou 5	324-5872
Tarom (Rumanian), Venizelou 20	362-4808
Thai International Lokks 11	204 2041
Fhai International, Lekka 11 Turk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19	200 1025
TWA, Xenofontos 8	200 6451
Varig (Brazilian), Othonos 10	222-0431
varigitaliali), Othonos 10	322-0743
AIRPORT INFORMATION	
Civil Aviation Information	
Civil Aviation Information, East Airport	070 0466
Olympic Airways only	091 1001
Olympic Airways onlyOlympic flights (recorded timetable)	901-1201
International flights areas (Cl	144
International flights, except Olympic	070 0407
979-9466 o	r9/9-9467
TRAINS	
Recorded timetable (Greece)	145

9/9-9466 or 9/9-9467
TRAINS
Recorded timetable (Greece)145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)147
To Northern Greece
and other countries821-3882
To Peloponnisos (English spoken)513-1601
SHIPS
Recorded timetable (from Piraeus)143

ricoorded timetable (iron	
Leaving Piraeus	451-1311
Leaving Rafina	(029)423-300
	(,
MARINAS	
Vouliagmeni	896-0012
Zea	
Glyfada	

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Evia (Halkis - Edipsos - Limni)	831-7153
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Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	831-7158
Karditsa	831-7181
Larissa	
Levadia - Antikira	831-7173
Nafplion	513-4588
Patras	
Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	
Sparta	
Thebes	831-7179
Tripoli	513-4575
Volos - Almiros - Anhialos	
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
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Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490	
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Dragatsaniou 4	323-4107	
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YWCA (XEN) of Kifissia	.801-2114	

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Dial 171

	5.75
EMERGENCIES For all emergencies (police) Fire	199
Coast Guard	108
Ambulance/First Aid Athens only (Red Cross) Athens & Piraeus (I.K.A.) Poison Control	166
For U.S. Citizens Emergencies	
14 Messogion For items left in taxis or buses	770-5711 523-0111
CONSUMER COMPLAINTS	
Athens	
MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	
Electricity (24-hr. service)	346-3365
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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	
Educational institutions which interest to the international con	

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Campion School	671-8194
College Year in Athens	718-746
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St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24362-3603
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 6325-2823
Christos Kirche (German
Evangelical), Sina 66361-2713
Church of Christ, Ano Glyfada894-0380
Roman Catholic Chapel
Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia801-2526
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti
Themistokleous 282, Piraeus451-6564
St. Andrew's Protestant American,
Sina 66 (Athens)770-7448
H.I.S. School, Artemidos (Kifissia) .770-7448

St. Pauls (Anglican), Filellinon 29714-906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),
Filellinon323-1090
Trinity Baptist, 3 Aristotelous
Ano Glyfada894-9551

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The grave of Mueller and Lenormant, often incorrectly described by local residents as the burial place of Oedipus or Sophocles.

The Wrong Side of the Tracks

N THE opening lines of Oedipus at Kolonos, the exiled king of Thebes speaks to Antigone in these words: "My daughter—daughter of the blind old man—to what region or city of men have we come?" After years of wandering, Oedipus had come to the place of his death and transfiguration.

The glorious passages of *Oedipus at Kolonos*, written when Sophocles was almost ninety, serve the memory of the dramatist as those of *The Tempest* do Shakespeare, for both plays are an expression of farewell not only to their life's work but to life itself.

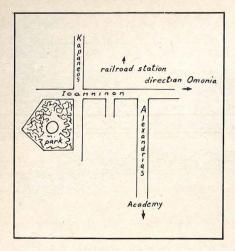
To what place was it that Antigone

had led her blind father? Asking a stranger, they learned that it was a grove sacred to the all-seeing Erinyes, who in their malevolent form are the avenging Furies, but in a gentler aspect, the Eumenides, or the Kindly Ones who heal. Immediately Oedipus recognized that it was the place in which he was destined to die — Kolonos, the village just outside Athens where Sophocles was born.

The place of death and transfiguration for Oedipus is today on "the other side of the tracks", in an area seldom visited by those seeking the revered sites of antiquity. Modern Kolonos is a working-class district, a conglomeration of new apartment buildings (and many more under construction), older houses, small shops, garages and local stores. One place in the middle of Kolonos still suggests the grove to which Oedipus had come to die, a low hill which rises at the corner of Kapaneos and Ioanninon Streets, the latter a long avenue which penetrates the district behind the main railroad station. Cut with paths, the small hill is a neighbourhood park covered with trees, save for its bald, rock-hard summit. From the top, one looks over the rooftops of Kolonos through a tangle of television antennas



Excavations among the houses in the area where it is thought that Plato's Academy once stood.



to Lykavittos in the middle distance and Mount Hymettus beyond.

Yet, we have not come to see the view, which is limited, but to pay homage to Sophocles. Here was the village where he was born and raised, the son of an arms manufacturer. The image of small industry engaged in by his father fits in with the atmosphere of automobile body-and-paint shops scattered through Kolonos today. The poet recalled the village of his birth for his last play, describing its trees, gentle groves, fields and flowers. Nothing of that remains, although the road to Kolonos was still a popular walk for Athenians, and a pilgrimage route for foreigners, seventy years ago. The thing that most nearly identifies the sanctuary of the Erinyes has been the discovery of a cleft in the earth beneath a building near the hillside park. The daughters of Oedipus "went to the hill which was in view, the hill of Demeter, who guards the tender plants, and brought the water their father requested for his final ablutions." Was it here that Antigone and her sister came? Most scholars think

Neighbourhood people relaxing on the benches on the bare top of the hill are certain it is. There stand two tall grave shafts carved in the style of Classical funerary steles each surrounded by a circular fence. You can ask what these monuments commemorate and may well be told, "Oh, that's the grave of Oedipus," or else, "That's where Sophocles is buried." Of course, it is not true. The monuments mark the graves of two northern Europeans, the German scholar Karl Otfried Mueller and the French archaeologist Charles Lenormant, who both died of fever in Athens in the middle of the last century.

Not discouraged by the fantasy of the answers to the question of the grave monuments, you can ask anyone in the park where to find Plato's Academy, for it is not far away. They will send you two blocks back on Ioanninon in the direction from which you have come. Turn right on Alexandrias, it is a one-way street, and follow it to the end. Off to the right at the end of that street, among side roads and paths bordered by clusters of small, one-story houses, are scattered open excavations. It was here that Plato's Academy was located.

Long before Plato's time, the area had a sanctuary dedicated to a local hero named Academos, and therefore the site was known as the Academy. In the sixth century B.C. the sanctuary was walled and connected to Athens by a tree-lined boulevard leading from the Dipylon Gate in the Keramikos Cemetery. By then the sanctuary had been given over to the worship of Athena, the twelve sacred olive trees in the grove providing the oil which was awarded to victors of the Panathenaic Games. The area became a favourite excursion and picnic spot for ancient Athenians, especially in the summer when its shade and cool paths offered relief from the city heat.

About the year 387 B.C., Plato, then forty years old, took over the site for his school of philosophy, which has been described as the world's first university. Thus the name of the forgotten hero Academos was passed on as part of the title of countless music, art and military academies and an adjective applied to all persons with academic pretensions. Praised be the name of Academos!

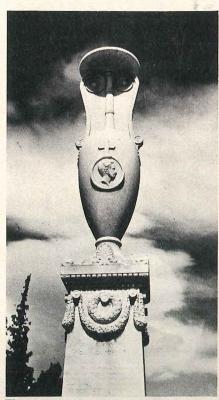
The mental image of what the Academy must have been like is appealing, with young people strolling along its shaded paths, engaged in conversation and ideas, far from the street cries of the city. But it must remain only an image. Today this is one of the poorer areas of Athens. Urchins scramble over the banks of the excavations, chickens and ducks scratch about the low foundations of unearthed ancient buildings.

But are these the remains of Plato's Academy? There is not yet a definite answer. The Academy was located somewhere in this area. However, the present excavations, which were begun a half century ago, have failed to establish any definite proof that they belong to the once famous school established by Plato. Local residents will say that this is the Academy. So, too, will the operator of the taverna next to the excavations, no doubt hoping that the tour buses will begin pulling up by his tables. But they do not come. The ancient foundations look somehow forlorn, which might be their proper philosophical state, quite unlike the up-beat tempo of the Acropolis.



Until proven otherwise, we will believe that here strolled the students of Plato, not far from where Oedipus died and Sophocles was born, remembering his words, "Stranger, you have come to the fairest dwelling place of this land, rich with fertile soil and prize-winning steeds, to Kolonos."

— WILLIAM REID, JR.



The grave shafts of the French archaeologist Charles Lenormant and German scholar Karl Otfried Mueller.









St. Catherine's School today. Headmistress Christine Warren-Tutte at upper left with a group of students.

St. Catherine's British Embassy School

HE badge on the scarlet blazers of the children at St. Catherine's British Embassy School is an imaginative combination of two symbols of learning: the owl of Athena, and the spiked wheel of Saint Catherine, the patron saint of scholars. One is the emblem of wisdom: the other, perhaps, of fearless knowledge.

Both are characteristic of a school that set out in 1956 with thirty pupils in two rented rooms of a downtown frondistirio in Athens, to develop over twenty-three years later into the finest English primary school in Greece, with an enrollment of two hundred and its own two-acre campus at Lykovrysi, near Kifissia. The school is exclusive because it was primarily founded to educate the children of British and Commonwealth diplomats businessmen temporarily residing in Greece. Since these children have priority, there are few places open to others.

Now, thanks to a loan raised by the local branches of three British banks, St. Catherine's is expanding. A new two-storey wing is being built and will effectively double the available classroom space, making it feasible to consider the application of other foreign children for entrance. What will happen is that the school, which is coeducational, will have room for another fifty children as of autumn 1979. At the same time, it will become possible to reduce the number of students in each classroom from the present maximum of twenty-six to an ideal twenty.

Greek children cannot be admitted to St. Catherine's since they are required by law to go to Greek primary school. There are rare exceptions, such as the children of repatriated Greek diplomats who had already attended junior English school abroad. Nonetheless, they must obtain special dispensation from the Greek Ministry of Education.

The curriculum of St. Catherine's embraces, as the prospectus puts it, "the best to be found in all forms of education in England". The school keeps in touch with the educational authorities in the U.K. since its aim is to "educate children from the beginning of school age until the time of acceptance into the senior school of the parents' choice". What is the choice? The headmistress pointed out that the children could carry on in Greece: "They would tend to go either to the Campion School or to Hellenic International for further secondary education. Or they may join, after exams, a senior state school or a public school in Britain." So, while St. Catherine's remains a junior school for children aged between five and twelve, there is an extra tutorial class to prepare children for public school in England, since different schools have different entry ages from eleven plus to thirteen.

Miss Christine Warren-Tutte has

been headmistress of St. Catherine's for a total of fourteen years so far — hardly the forbidding matron one usually expects to see. She is in charge of a teaching staff of thirteen qualified teachers, all graduates of Commonwealth Universities or Teaching Colleges.

All this, of course, is a far cry from the early days in 1956 when the school started with one headmistress, Mrs. Hilda Whitworth, and two teachers. One of the teachers, Miss P.E. ("Wendy") Bath, is still with St. Catherine's today. And she remembers vividly how in 1956 she brought her own small private class of pupils to form the nucleus of the new school.

The need for an English school in Athens had become very pronounced at that time. Until then the children of British and Commonwealth diplomats and businessmen were being taught privately by governesses or in small groups such as in the case of Miss Bath. It was at this time that, at the invitation of the British Embassy, several British firms put up the money to set up a prefabricated building in the Embassy grounds, where the tennis court is today. St. Catherine's School was inaugurated in January 1957, by Lady Peake, the wife of the British Ambassador. The hut had four small classrooms and private quarters for the headmistress.

The school was such a success that within the following six years attendance rose sharply from thirty to a hundred pupils. The prefabricated building soon became so overcrowded that it became necessary to move into a villa in Psyhiko. In 1969, however, the landlord decided that he needed the villa to live in. So the school had to move again to another house in Psyhiko, which is today the main building of the Campion School. By that time it had one hundred and forty pupils. Said Miss Tutte: "We were getting tired of moving, so we hoped we could eventually raise enough money to acquire our own premises."

The British Government could not help since it was against established policy to aid British schools abroad. So, it was decided to scrape together the school's savings and obtain a bank loan in the hope of making this dream come true. The school's own resources, a grant from Victoria Girls' School Trust in Alexandria, plus a contribution from the benefactor Mr. Marc Fitch, were spent on buying just over two acres of land from the Averoff-Tossitsa Foundation at Lykovrysi, an as yet undeveloped and unspoilt area between Kifissia and Maroussi, some seventeen kilometres



The prefabricated building in the Embassy grounds that served as the site of the first school in 1957. It contained four classrooms and private quarters for the headmistress.

from central Athens. The bank loan, which was repayable over a period of ten years, went towards the cost of the buildings. The balance came in the form of contributions: a Greek cement factory offered the cement free; a British tyre company gave the rubberized tiles for the floors; an oil company installed the heating system.

"Building started on January 23, 1971," said the headmistress, "and quite surprisingly the school was ready for the opening on September 21 of the same year." The building, set in an open, beautifully landscaped garden with playgrounds, is a modern single-floor concrete structure with two wings of four classrooms and auxilliary space.

Now it is proposed to add an extension which should double the existing one thousand square metres of indoor area. "We felt we had to have the extension because otherwise we were not in a position to take in the children we felt we ought to take," Miss Tutte explained. The new extension will allow the establishment of parallel classes in almost all forms, to take in a total of two hundred and fifty children — a maximum of twenty for each class. The new wing will also provide additional facilities such as a music room, an art room, and a new science lab.

St. Catherine's is run by a Management Committee of ten selected by the British, Australian, and Canadian Ambassadors to Greece, who under the statutes, may themselves sit on the Committee. The present Chairman is Mr. R. Oliver Miles, the British Embassy counsellor. Miss Warren-Tutte sits in without a vote. The Committee administers the school and lays down overall policy, but does not interfere with the educational program or the selection of staff, which are within the responsibilities of the headmistress. The fact that school committee members are chosen so as to have some



Sir Charles and Lady Peake, founders of St. Catherine's, in the Embassy Gardens.

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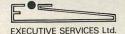
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expertise in the field in which they serve, may explain why St. Catherine's has not only been financially self-sufficient, but has managed to save and plow the savings back into improving the school. Even more remarkable is the fact that, as Miss Tutte said, the staff is paid according to British pay-scales — "In fact, we're paid rather better." She added: "We have never had any trouble finding the best staff."

Parents, on the whole, are represented on the school committee by its members. But the school has a voluntary Parents Support Committee which organizes fund-raising bazaars, dances, and raffles in order to collect money for extra facilities for the school.

There is little doubt that the driving force behind St. Catherine's is Miss Warren-Tutte. She first took over the

school in 1962 and has been with it ever since, except for a two-year stint in Australia from 1968 to 1970 "to break the routine". She was asked to rush back and take charge again because her absence from the school was felt very strongly.

She said: "Construction of the new extension is ready to start. We expect it to be completed by the time we reopen for the next school year on September 18, 1979." The headmistress is clearly very proud of her school. "It is a very fine school," she said. "We have small classes, bright children, good teachers, and all these facilities. And, except for frequent changes of children, because parents have to move, teaching conditions are ideal."

- MICHAEL MANNING

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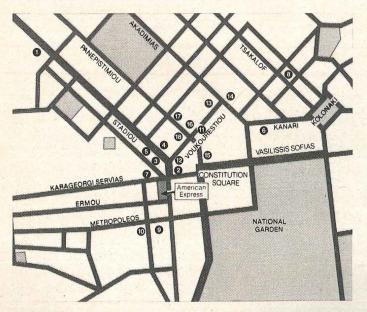
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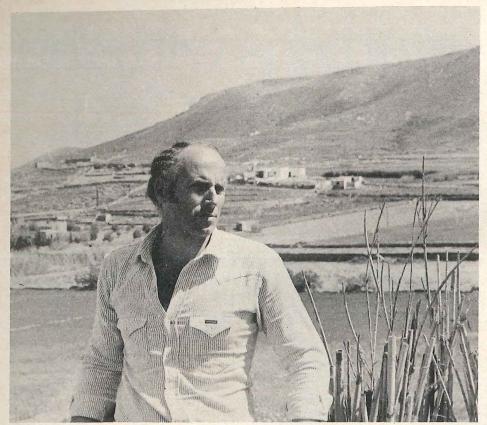
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THE ATHENIAN, MAY 1979



Colin Miller on Paros.

Colin Miller — Carving out a Career

HAT struck visitors most at the recent exhibition of sculpture by Colin Miller at the British Council was the elegance and originality of his work. His thirty-three pieces, in bronze and olive wood, covered a wide range of subjects. Some of the sculptures were completely abstract, some semi-abstract and others, like the tops of three hippopotami floating on a sea of clear plexiglass, completely realistic. The female form was very much in evidence and this is perhaps as it should be because it is probably the most pleasing to the human eye.

Perhaps David Sheridan, a collector of Colin Miller's work, put it best when he wrote about Miller's last London exhibition — a one-man show at Islington in 1978: "However varied his subjects may be, in each there is an individual discovery and a technical resourcefulness which mark a truly creative artist. His sculptures are tremendously satisfying and stimulating both from a visual and tactile approach; and each well-observed piece a recreation."

The most remarkable thing about Colin Miller, a thirty-five-year-old Englishman with a quiet manner and intense blue eyes, is that he never

formally studied art. He says he felt rather embarrassed about this until Charles Wheeler, an ex-president of the Royal Academy, said to him: "Never be worried about that. Your work is free from any preconceived notions. Nobody



Self portrait by the artist.

could have taught you to do what you are doing."

Before he began sculpting, Colin Miller had no idea that he would one day be earning his living this way. Born of British Army parents in India, he went to England when he was four and spent his childhood in the Lake District. Later, the family settled in Norwich and when Colin left school his first job was as a tea-taster in London for a British chain store company.

"I did that for nine months," he says, "after which I realized this was not my scene." He decided to leave England and go round the world. "I took a ship to Canada and found a job with the experimental research laboratory of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. There, I spent a fascinating six months during which I was taught sterilizing techniques and helped one surgeon doing experiments on dogs and kidney transplants. By the end of it I was doing sutures," he says proudly. But it was time to move on. He hitchhiked across Canada, stayed with friends in Calgary and then moved south to California. There, he was given a lift by a man who was on his way to compete in a rodeo. He persuaded Miller to ride a bucking bronco which he did so successfully that he ended up working on his friend's ranch and making a name for himself as "The Bronco-busting Briton".

From there, Miller rode a horse all the way to Washington state and finally ended up in Vancouver where he tried to get a job on a British freighter heading west. But union rules made this impossible, so he spent all his savings on an air ticket that took him to Seattle, San Francisco, Honolulu, Fiji, New Zealand, and finally to Australia where he arrived penniless.

In Brisbane he got a job as a warehouse keeper in a copper mine in Northern Queensland where he accumulated enough money to continue on his voyage. From Darwin he flew to Singapore, hitchhiked through Malaya to the Gulf of Siam, crossed by ship to Bangkok. From Bangkok he flew to Calcutta and went on by road to Delhi, then to revisit his birthplace in Simla and on to Kashmir, Lahore, the Khyber Pass and Kabul. On from there to Meshed and Teheran, through Turkey down to Syria, Lebanon and Jordan where he visited the beautiful rock carvings at Petra and finally through the Mandelbaum Gate to Israel where he worked for two months in a kibbutz. In the kibbutz he finally started thinking that he should decide what he was going to do. Back in Norwich he modelled a head of his mother as she sat painting at her easel. He had done some carvings before but nothing of an artistic nature.

The family comments on his first attempt at sculpture were very complimentary but, Colin says: "I realized that I couldn't make money out of it so I went into business sculpting greyhounds which were subsequently turned out of a mould in concrete to decorate people's gardens. But by this time the sculpting bug had bitten him hard and when he married his wife Diana in 1969, she encouraged him to keep at it while she kept the family larder supplied with a job as a clothes-buyer for the Debenham's Group. "Without her support, I would never have made it," Colin says gratefully.

That same year, Colin had his first one-man exhibition in Norwich and in 1971 another one in London. In 1973 his work appeared in three London exhibitions including the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition and one in Düsseldorf. More exhibitions followed thereafter and Colin also became famous for his exquisite portrait heads.

The decision to live in Greece was prompted by a period of boredom during which he had no pressing commitments. Both he and his wife had visited Greece on holiday, and Diana had also spent a year on Spetses as an au-pair before their marriage.

"We both loved the country so we decided to come and live here," Colin says. "We chose Paros because it was the home of Scopas and of the famous Parian marble. We thought it would be a good place to start our life in Greece. We loved it from the very beginning and we have been living there ever since."

Their young children, James and Charlotte, go to a local elementary school there. The present family abode is a two-hundred-and-fifty-year-old Cycladic farmhouse, but they have bought some land on which they are now building their own house.

Asked if he was going to turn from bronze and olive wood to marble, Miller said: "I have tried it but I find it is a cold, masculine material. Olive wood is softer and more feminine. Marble is very brittle and hard to show details on. Basically I am a modeller although I love carving wood."

Still, there was a marble piece at the British Council Exhibition which was not for sale and which showed a prone female figure carved on the surface of a lump of raw marble. The sight of it immediately led one to suspect that Colin Miller and Parian marble would soon be starting a honeymoon of sorts.

- ALEC KITROEFF



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A family portrait from 'A Wedding'.

cinema

A WEDDING

OME of director Robert Altman's most famous "patientvictims" have been the army (in M.A.S.H.) and country music in particular and show business in general (in Nashville). In A Wedding, perhaps his most caustic diagnosis to date, he examines that most time-honoured and, according to him, most hypocritical institution of them all, marriage. After two hours of viewing a series of vignettes which follow each other at a rapid pace like x-rays mounted on a slide projector, one leaves the theatre puzzled at how a patient as wasted as that is still alive, particularly because Altman, who is too much of an artist to indulge in preaching, proposes no cure-save perhaps euthanasia.

It is difficult to describe an Altman film, since there is no storyline or plot in the traditional sense. In A Wedding, the film begins early in the day as members of the family arrive at church, and closes as most of them are leaving the reception late that evening. In between, Altman has had ample time to demolish ad libitum the North American (and to some extent the Judeo-Christian) concept of the family, and leave a deep wound in every viewer's conscience.

There is a bride (Amy Stryker), and there is a groom (Desi Arnaz, Jr.). They are both in their early twenties, and they both come from families who are quite well-off. With a slight difference: the groom's family is of old aristocratic stock, or so it seems, while the bride's father (Paul Dooley) started his fortune as a truck driver. But in both cases, money is just another rich layer of icing on a mud-cake. Pretense, which runs high, is the only pillar of the status quo, and it does not take much to make it topple. Surely Altman and his coscriptwriters - John Considine, Patricia Resnick and Allan Nicholls knew exactly where to push.

As in most Altman films, the cast of A Wedding is large. Very large. And it is a relief that one hundred guests politely turned down the invitation, probably because the groom's father (Vittorio Gassman) is not an Italian aristocrat after all, as the bedridden matriarchal grandmother of the family (Lillian Gish) has wanted everyone to believe. He is in fact an ex-waiter brought to America after having impregnated his future wife during her trip to Italy. Twenty-two years later, she is a drug addict who gets her highs administered

by the family physician (Howard Duff), a drunkard who keeps dusting off imaginary cigarette ashes from the bosoms of young women. One of her sisters is making it with the black butler; while another one, though sexually "correct", makes her money by exploiting the illegal migrant workers she employs in her factory. As one sister retorts to another about the family's usual preference for civil marriages: "Or not so civil."

The bride's family is not any better. The father is full of small town prejudice and bigotry, and the bashful mother (a superb Carol Burnett) is bashful no more when a middle-aged uncle of the groom starts making amorous advances. She is brought back to her Christian ethics only after she interprets a near tragedy as a sign of divine retribution, the same way her brother, a fundamentalist minister, interpreted a blackout of a television set while fornicating in a Holiday Inn motel room. The bride's pregnant sister, Mia Farrow, has not had any revelations yet, so she still feels free to answer other calls, and has recently attended an orgy with a dozen or so students of a military academy, among them being the groom. During the

THE ATHENIAN, MAY 1979

reception, the groom bids adieu to his days of bachelorhood by making it in the shower with one of his ex-classmates.

Since everyone gets almost equal screen time, we discover that the employees are no better. A nurse, hired to look after the grandmother, has no qualms about giving in to the doctor's dusting in the same room where her elderly patient lies dead - a sudden death everyone tries to keep secret lest it spoil the twenty thousand dollar reception. On the other hand, the authoritarian professional wedding consultant, Geraldine Chaplin, who runs the whole thing as the show it really is, makes advances to the bride, as she bids her farewell and wishes her a happy life, only moments before the latter finds her new husband occupied in the shower.

Films such as this are probably the most difficult to make. They have no suspense to sustain the audience's interest, or even sex or violence to jolt its senses now and then. The quick characterizations make it difficult to identify with any of the actors. Their biggest asset is mood — and it does not take much to spoil that. But Altman's sense of timing and pacing is impeccable. Never is there a dull moment or a longeur, as the camera (and Charles Rösher's cinematography is very apt) wanders around, becoming a character itself, catching glimpses of the different tableaux and picking up bits of dialogue. Although the lines are banal and often overlapping, they characterize vividly, and at times brilliantly, the person speaking them.

Perhaps it is the only way to direct a comedy of manners, as Renoir has done it in his masterpiece, The Rules of the Game, or as Fellini has done it in some of his better films. But if Altman seems to have the flawless staging and timing of both directors, he lacks their lyricism and, most important of all, their humanism. Altman seems to dislike most, if not all, of his characters, except perhaps the groom's father, who happens (by coincidence?) to be an immigrant of European descent. Such intransigence diminishes the film's overall critical stance. After all, there are decent people around, and there is such a thing as a "happy" marriage, however rare it may be.

Aside from being a virtuoso of the dialogue, Altman also uses the sound-track in many interesting ways, if only to emphasize the image. The thunder of an approaching storm, for instance, explodes at specific moments, usually when it is a question of love. There is music, but it is used as a transition or counterpoint between two scenes.



At the reception.

When Mia Farrow is counting on her fingers, then on somebody else's, all the possible lovers who could have impregnated her; as the camera moves to another room where her thrice-divorced aunt is being seduced by the gardener, the hired pianist is singing, without any fanfare, that old Nat King Cole melody, "Again, this couldn't happen again..."

Along with Woody Allen, Robert Altman is one of the best American directors of today and one of the most individualistic. Almost all of their films are personal statements. Rarely have they compromised — and I do not think the reason is simply that they have been

the producers of their own films. Others have tried this and met with less success. The fact that such un-Hollywood temperaments have achieved success in the film industry is both a surprise and a breath of fresh air. One only hopes that the industry allows more filmmakers to ask questions. In any case, Altman's recent output spells anything but excommunication. Since A Wedding, which was released in 1978, he has made Quintet (starring Paul Newman) and is now filming Health, starring Carol Burnett whose appearance on the large screen is another reason for a film-goer to be excited.

— PAN BOUYOUCAS



Carol Burnett and admirer dancing.



The Onlookers.

theatre

THE ONLOOKERS

PON leaving a performance at the Stoa Theatre, I am always faced with the question: Does the production seem excellent because of the play, or is it the other way around? In the case of The Onlookers by Marios Pontikas, both play and production have been applauded by critics. The reviewers also hailed the genuine Greek character of the play, but on this point I thoroughly disagree. While it is true that a good number of modern Greek plays are derived from plots and subjects taken from the foreign avant garde theatre, all the Greek plays produced at the Stoa are inspired by incidents taken from life in Greece. This does not, however, necessarily make the play "Greek". It is the psychology of the characters and the dramatic context that make a play "Greek" or "foreign". In

The Onlookers, both of these are thoroughly un-Greek.

The play consists of two independent but thematically juxtaposed parts. The first is tragic and final; the second is comic and indeterminate. The two are joined by a clever device which serves the common theme. The spectators within the play are, in fact, being observed by the spectators in the audience.

In the first sketch we see a desperate couple in a shabby hotel room. The man, wounded during the Civil War while fighting on the side of the government forces, is partially paralyzed. He has just been given three thousand drachmas by the anticommunists to sit on a street corner and shout that he is a victim of the communists. He has even been given a

tape recorder to help him memorize his political slogans. Although he turns on the recorder continuously, he cannot memorize the lines because they stir up the remorse he feels for his past deeds. He had killed a communist prisoner whom he had captured simply because the fellow was trying to persuade him to become a communist. How unreal and how un-Greek! A Greek loves to argue, and to kill in order to end an argument is totally uncharacteristic. It is an admission of dialectical defeat, which no Greek in his right mind would ever make. And if this fellow were out of his mind, his female companion would have long since deserted him. This has not been the case, for she has remained with him to the very end. Finally, in total despair, she kills him and then commits suicide, leaving behind a note explaining that she is putting an end to their hopeless lives. Even this act is uncharacteristic. No Greek woman is so utterly fatalistic; otherwise the race would have expired long ago. The plain fact is that she has been killed off by the writer in the interests of the play's subsequent

The second part of the play takes place in the adjoining room where a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow lies on his bed. He lives off his mistress who is a nurse married to a sailor, and he is not above following the happenings in the other room, by peeping through a hole in the wall. When the murder/suicide next door is over, he steals into the room of the dead couple, takes the three thousand drachmas from the dead man's pocket, reads the farewell note and returns to his room. The reaction of the Peeping Tom and his mistress to the tragedy forms the substance of the second sketch, which swings with humorous intent from rational incomprehension to perverse sexuality. But this, too, is utterly uncharacteristic. No Greek would allow himself to admit that he could not comprehend something until he had exhausted all possible explanations of the case, from sexual to political, not excluding espionage and counter-espionage.

It is toward the end of the play that the man makes his only intuitively rational observation: he postulates that on the other side of his room — the audience's side — there may be another neighbour, another onlooker. Marios Pontikas' point seems to be that we are eager to peep into each other's lives but quite indifferent to being of any help to those in distress. As such, it is a sane and truthful message, warning against the prevailing wind of selfishness and anti-humanism. In this respect I fully

agree with both the reviewers and Marios Pontikas. But if I agree with the ends, I disagree with the means. The means are as un-Greek and unreal as the goal is both real and Greek.

It appears that Pontikas has been strongly influenced by Harold Pinter, who has a remarkable ability to present realities in terms that are oblique and extraordinary but always theatrically convincing. The same is true of Pontikas. There is, however, a fundamental difference between Pinter and Pontikas. Pinter's characters, and the dramatic context in which they are set, are specifically Anglo-Saxon, but his though dramatic, approach, indistinct. Pontikas philosophically works in a similarly Western context, but his approach to it is more universal. He may be considered a student of Pinter, but his thematic horizon is broader than that of his master.

Marios Pontikas has been extremely fortunate in having his play performed by actors of the Stoa Theatre Company. Thanassis Papageorgiou as the crippled victim of the political warfare; Yitsa Georgopoulou, as his bewildered com-

panion; and Antonis Antoniou and Lida Protopsalti as the other couple are all excellent. Under the expert direction of Papageorgiou, they have made the unreal appear real. Equally good is the set-design by Antonis Evdemon. The fact remains that the Stoa Theatre has managed to stir the still waters of the Greek stage, and that is a notable achievement.

The Happy Sunset

SUALLY when a young dramatist achieves success with his first two or three plays, he gives up any other occupation to become a professional playwright. Manolis Korres, who is now director of the Theatre Museum in Athens is an exception to this general rule. The Happy Sunset Home for the Aged is the only play he has written since his first success two decades ago. Once again he has been



The Happy Sunset Home for the Aged

A. STEFAS

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successful and *The Happy Sunset* has been unanimously applauded by the public and the critics. Korres is fortunate to have his play produced by a promising and talented young director, Stamatis Hondroyannis, a graduate of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London, who returned here in 1971 and began working with the National Television Network (ERT) where he has produced a couple of the best television plays we have seen recently.

The Happy Sunset Home for the Aged, as the playwright points out, was written with the intention to satirize the unacceptable conditions under which such "homes" operate and have proliferated in Athens. At the same time he hints at the kind of misleading information that innocent television viewers receive on the subject from this mass-media source of enlightenment. The play is neither drama nor farce nor melodrama. It has no thesis and no moral. It is a kind of counter-reportage which reveals a tragic reality through comedy. The laughter that results is usually one of relief, because we are "out" and do not risk suffering whatever happens to those who are "in".

I am inclined to agree with Manolis Korres, except on a point or two. We surely are not meant to laugh at the suffering of the elderly, but with the way they so often react. In Korres's treatment of the subject, the tragedy of their position only comes to us as an afterthought. The play is in fact a tragicomedy. Whatever happens in this terrible "home" does not happen in every nursing home in Athens. It is the accumulation, more or less, of the evils of the many compressed into one. One might say that it is a plausible but extreme case of what happens when the main policy behind the operation of these homes is exploitation.

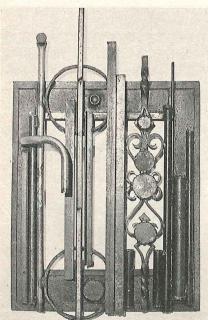
The whole production is very convincing and alive, regardless of the pitfalls which several actors fail to avoid. For instance, Martha Vourtsi, in the role of the matron, is inclined to look and act like an SS officer, while George Christopoulos, as the television announcer-producer, cannot always strike a balance between his deliberately pompous presentation of the nonexistent blessings of the Home, and his passionate asides about the truths he conceals. All the other actors perform in a homogeneous style which is simple, natural and true: solid evidence of the excellent work done by director Stamatis Hondroyannis.

— PLATON MOUSSEOS

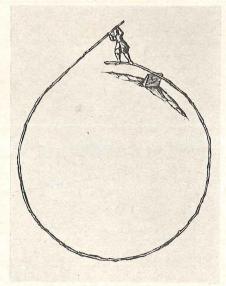
EXHIBITIONS IN RETROSPECT

HE Vasilis Skilakos exhibition at the Desmos Gallery consisted of an environment and, on the basement level, a selection of framed "Assemblages". As an art form, the assemblage was influenced by the Cubists, Dadaists and Surrealists and in particular the work of Marcel Duchamp, Max Ernst and Kurt Schwitters. An immediate forerunner was Joseph Cornell who created "boxed" assemblages. It was not until 1960 that the Art of Assemblage, also named Junk Art, made its official debut in America, and in 1961 that it was first introduced in Europe as "New Realism". Among the most prominent names associated with the Art of Assemblage is Louise Nevelson.

When the assemblage first appeared, it stood as a new genre in art, distinct from painting, sculpture or relief. The size of such works varies greatly - from small "boxed" or "framed" units to whole environments such as those of George Segal or Edward Kienholz. Found objects (man-made or natural), are selected and assembled by the artist and are thus transformed by their new context. The nature of the materials used imbues these assemblages with an aura of impermanence. The framed assemblages included in the exhibition resemble earlier work by the artist in which he used bric-a-brac and trivia found in second-hand and antique shops to make up his compositions.



An Assemblage by Vasilis Skilakos.



A drawing by Marco Tirelli.

An entire room at the Desmos devoted to an Environment by Skilakos was dedicated to the changing image of women today. It consisted of a kiosk on which magazines displaying only "cover-girls" were hung, a pile of old, lacey clothes thrown into a corner, photographs of "Belle Epoque" beauties, and a strip of traditionally embroidered cloth all of which allude to the passage of time. There were also two projectors which intermittently projected slides of fashion models. Here Skilakos emphasizes the significance of fashion, the social pressure it exerts, through constant bombardment by the media, to imitate these romanticized figures. He demonstrates how, after seeing a hundred and fifty slides of fashion models, a saturation point is reached and the message turns upon itself and is dissipated. According to Skilakos, contemporary women have discarded the male-made image of themselves as sex objects manufactured by the fashion industry. However, Skilakos undermined his own premise: the overall aura of the slide-show was an aestheticism which ultimately seduced the spectator. What emerged was the indisputable importance of fashion even though it is only an accessory to custom and ceremony.

TALIAN artist Marco Tirelli's show at the Bernier last month was the twenty-six-year old artist's second one-man exhibition. In contrast to the "Arte Povera" exhibitions shown at the Bernier this season, where the materials

used for the works were virtually unlimited, Tirelli's was strictly an exhibition of painting and drawing. The artist says he is not concerned with materials as such, or with technical competence. His main objective is to convey, through drawing, ideas and musings about the subjects which concern him. It is the content of the work, not the medium, which preoccupies him. For him the medium of drawing is merely the tool through which he may best express his ideas. His drawings are tiny, concentrated on an empty ground at the centre of the page. In the paintings, the oil has been applied in generous quantities, resulting in thickly textural surfaces, and in some the mood, quite unjustifiably, is evocative of the Far East. His drawings, although at times bordering on the self-indulgent, are more convincing than his paintings, for they reflect a restless artist possessing keen powers of observation. They emerge as both private and personal, having the character of a diary. Vaguely surrealistic at times, poetic at others, they reveal an intensely sensitive artist, and insofar as they serve as an iconographic record of his ideas and values, they express the rapport which he has with the world around him.

-CATHERINE CAFOPOULOS



A section of the Skilakos Environment,



food

ITADAKIMASU — A JAPANESE CUISINE FOR ATHENS

HE Japanese passion for design and order which is found in its language, architecture and flower arrangements is reflected in its culinary arts. The cuisine is noted for its visual beauty, its ceremonious attention to detail as well as for its pleasing contrasts of hot and cold, sweet and sour, and slippery and rough textures.

In Athens, the Japanese population has swelled in recent years, and the ingredients of Japanese cooking have become increasingly available both to the one hundred and fifty Japanese families who live here, and to those who are attracted by their food. In addition, since the outbreak of the civil war in Lebanon, scores of Japanese officials with their families have been transferred to Athens where they continue to represent interests in the Far East and Africa.

Consequently, Japanese restaurants have become popular and food ingredients in demand have become increasingly available, particularly since the lifting in January of the trade restrictions that had reduced Japan's volume of exports to Greece. A selection of oriental items can be found at supermarkets which carry imported foods.

The Japanese have learned to substitute Greek products - particularly in those families of mixed origin where the wives themselves are Greek — without losing the Japanese essence. Similarities between the two cuisines do exist although they are quite distinct in style, preparation and seasonings. Both cuisines rely heavily on fresh vegetables, have an oil base and are served in communal dishes. In both countries, skewered meats are popular: Kushivaki may be thought of as Japanese-style souvlakia; yakitori is skewered chicken, marinated with soy sauce, and grilled. Although sushi - vinegared and seasoned rice, fanned and stirred after cooking — is more elaborate than my favourite Greek Lenten dish, it is worth mentioning as a point of similarity. After cooking the rice in the Greek version, fresh lemon is squeezed over the top — delicious and simple. Chicken, all kinds of fish and shell fish, squid (ika) and shrimp (ebi) and octopus are also prized by both nations, with raw fish, like sashimi being an exception.

Furthermore, such seasonal vegetables common to Greece as cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage, leeks, carrots, mus-

hrooms, okra, spinach, and peppers are basic to Japanese dishes — prepared differently, of course. Japanese cooks cut vegetables artistically, each style and cut having a special name: hyoshigi (chrysanthemum (strips); kikka shapes); kushigata (sections of round vegetables cut in eighths); hangetu (half-moons); namigata (wavy shapes), umegata (plum flower shapes). All, including the twirly curls of leeks, celery, and green onions are cut by hand with sharp knives; graters are used to shred carrots and peppers. Both cuisines also de-emphasize desserts at meals, except for fruits.

Culinary enthusiasts may find Greek counterparts for necessary cutlery: knives, graters, mortars (grinding nuts and sesame seeds), bamboo skewers, fans. Use a short-handled, preferably flat, wooden spoon for a rice paddle. Rice cookers are a must, according to Japanese women but, during a recent search, they were not to be found in Athens. Use the Greek technique to make *spiroto* rice — fluffy, but not sticky.

A few of the "indispensable" ingredients for Japanese cookery are familiar to Western cooks: garlic, green

onions, onions, leeks, white sesame seeds (the Japanese also use black sesame). Potato is often substituted for the rarer *taro* root.

On the other hand, some important ingredients are quite unfamiliar to Western cuisines: soy sauce (milder than Chinese types); mirin (substitute sweetened, dry sherry); rice wine vinegar (substitute mild cider vinegar); ginger root (fresh and pickled kinds); sansho (Japanese pepper, no substitute, but reminiscent of coriander and nutmeg, not peppery); mitsuba (parsley); shun kiku (fragrant chrysanthemum leaves); nama wakame (fresh, edible seaweed); dashi kombu (large, flat kelp leaves); wasabi (green horseradish available in powdered form); hanakatsuo (dried fish flakes); katsuobushi (dried bonito fish) for dashi soup stock; and tofu (bean curd).

Dried black mushrooms should be soaked in warm water for fifteen minutes, slivered and the liquid reserved. Bean thread, which resembles translucent vermicelli, softened for thirty minutes and cut into bite-sized lengths, is ideal for clear soups. A soy bean paste, shiro miso, is delicious for seasoning stews or soups and keeps indefinitely in the refrigerator. Sake, or rice wine, is best served warm from a small pitcher placed in a saucer of hot water.

With these food items at hand, a cook is on the way to Japanese delights. To achieve true authenticity, however, the table setting is vital. Flowers are distracting and place mats and napkins are to be avoided. Numerous courses are best served in small dishes rather than a "main" dish; chopsticks used for eating (narrow end) and serving (wider end); dishes are held in the hand during eating to avoid marring the table's high lustre. The Japanese cuisine is also nutritious and low in calories — high in unrefined, complex carbohydrates (grains and vegetables) and vegetable proteins, but low in saturated fats (red meats and animal products like butter).

Nevertheless, when serving those who are unfamiliar with a new cuisine, proceed cautiously—there are limits to exotic tastes. A Japanese may be surprised by the idea of using tomato; a Greek, by the taste of soy sauce. Itadakimasu (bon apetit), and kompai (cheers)!

DASHI STOCK

1 sheet dashi kombu (kelp leaves)

4 cups water

Wipe dashi kombu with damp cloth. Cut into four inch strips and slash near the edges. Place kombu in pot, add the

water and bring to boil, removing *kombu* before water boils. Use as soup stock.

Note: For more flavour, add half a cup of dried fish flakes and heat to boiling point without boiling. Strain. Bean threads, curd, shrimp, attractively-cut vegetables, slivered seaweed may be added to hot stock in small quantities.

SUSHI

2 cups rice, washed 2½ cups cold water ½ cup rice wine vinegar 1-2 tablespoons sugar ½ teaspoon salt

Place the rice in heavy pot and add the water. Cover tightly and place over high heat. When steam begins to escape, do not remove lid, but reduce heat to medium for ten minutes. Reduce heat to low for another ten minutes. Uncover rice and allow to stand ten minutes. Scrape into bowl and add the vinegar, sugar and salt. Using rice paddle and a lifting motion from the bottom of bowl, stir rice with one hand and fan it (to cool it off) with a fan in the other hand. Continue for about five minutes avoiding a circular or mashing motion. Cover rice with an absorbent towel until ready to use.

Note: Sushi is molded into oblong shapes and served with various toppings, sandwich style. Some toppings: Japanese horseradish, mushrooms, salmon, etc. Or nori seaweed can be laid out on a bamboo mat, sushi placed on the seaweed and rolled up, using the flexible mat, to encase the rice in the seaweed.

FRIED RICE A LA SHINOGU (MARIA) DOUNA

5 cups cooked rice

2-3 teaspoons vegetable oil

2 cloves, garlic, minced

1 onion, minced

4-5 dry Japanese mushrooms, soaked in warm water, thinly sliced

3 green onions, green parts only, sliced into thin rings ½ cup diced ham

Japanese soy sauce Salt and pepper

Drain the rice; it should not be mushy. In fry pan, heat one teaspoon of the oil and saute the garlic until light chestnut coloured. Stir in the onion, adding a little oil as needed, mushrooms (soaked in warm water, thinly sliced), green onions and ham. Continue cooking until the green onions turn bright green. Add the rice and mix. Stir in the soy sauce, one tablespoon at a time, and season with salt and pepper to suit your taste. Serve with meat and poultry dishes.

-VILMA LIACOURAS CHANTILES



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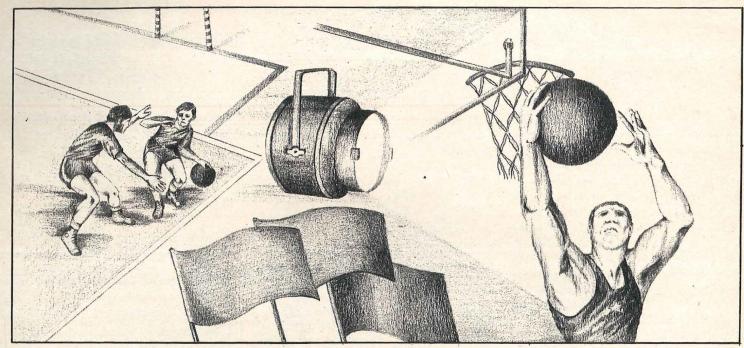
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sports

A MAJOR COMPETITION

MAJOR basketball competition is to be held in Greece this month: The fourth round of the Eleventh Men's European Championship will take place in Athens and Thessaloniki, and the fifth round (semi-finals) in Thessaloniki.

The teams playing in Thessaloniki (Group A) will be: Greece, Austria, Sweden, Turkey, Hungary and Finland. The teams playing in Athens (Group B) will be: Romania, West Germany, England, Poland, France and Spain. The teams are well-matched and the games should be good ones.

All group A and semi-final matches will be played at the Palais des Sports of Thessaloniki which has a capacity of approximately nine thousand and is situated in the area of the International Fair. Parking facilities are available. Group B matches will be played at the "Sporting" stadium in Patissia, Athens, which has a capacity of around two and a half thousand. Although there are no parking facilities, public transportation is available on the Piraeus-Kifissia electric train, which links major parts of Piraeus, Athens and the northern suburbs with the stadium. The stadium is near the Agios Eleftherios station.

The leading three teams in each of the fourth-round groups will qualify for the semi-finals to be held between May 24th and 26th, 1979 in Thessaloniki. The six qualifying teams will play against each other (with fourth round results taken into consideration). The first four teams of the semi-finals will then qualify for the finals which will take place in Italy between June 9-19, 1979.

Further information can be obtained through the Greek Basketball Federation in Athens (Saripolou 11, Tel. 822-4125) or through their office at the Palais des Sports in Thessaloniki (Tel. 278-586).

-CONSTANTINE DIMARAS

FOURTH ROUND OF MEN'S EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

DATE	TIME	GROUP A	GROUP B
		(Thessaloniki)	(Athens)
Wednesday	18:00	Finland/Sweden	England/Romania
May 16, 1979	19:30	Austria/Turkey	Spain/Germany
	21:15	Greece/Hungary	France/Poland
Thursday	18:00	Finland/Hungary	Spain/England
May 17, 1979	19:30	Greece/Austria	France/W. Germany
	21:15	Sweden/Turkey	Poland/Romania
Friday	18:00	Hungary/Austria	W. Germany/England
May 18, 1979	19:30	Finland/Turkey	France/Romania
	21:15	Sweden/Greece	Poland/Spain
Saturday	18:00	Turkey/Greece	Germany/Poland
May 19, 1979	19:30	Hungary/Sweden	Spain/Romania
	21:15	Finland/Austria	France/England
Sunday	18:00	Austria/Sweden	Romania/Germany
May 20, 1979	19:30	Turkey/Hungary	England/Poland
	21:15	Finland/Greece	France/Spain

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 1am and on Sundays they broadcast continuously from early afternoon until midnight.

MONDAY

ERT 6:05 Barbapapa cartoon...7:45 Music program...9:35 Theatre*...11:40 Music for Guitar

YENED 7:00 The History of Surgery...10:00 Film or series (usually in English)

TUESDAY

ERT 6:05 Tom and Jerry (cartoons)...7:15 Steps in Civilization (documentary)...11:00 Charlie's Angels

YENED 7:15 Duchess of Duke Street...8:15 Treasure of the Dutch...10:00 Film (usually in English)

WEDNESDAY

ERT 6:05 French cartoon...7:15 Sports*...8:30 World at War (documentary)...9:30 Film* YENED 7:00 The Duchess...10:00 Here | Stand Francois (historical series)...11:00 Police Woman

THURSDAY

ERT 6:25 Charlie Chaplin films...10:30 Music program...11:00 UFO Stories

YENED 7:00 Little House on the Prairie (dubbed)...8:30 Battle Line (Stories of World War II)...10:00 Ian Ogilvy in The Saint...11:00 Crimes of Passion

FRIDAY

ERT 6:05 French cartoon...7:15 Happy Days...8:00 Music program...10:30 Classical music...11:00 Dallas

YENED 6:45 Man from Atlantis...10:30 Crown Court...11:00 Starsky and Hutch (detective series)

SATURDAY

ERT 3:15 Film...4:50 Sports*...6:20 The Big Blue Marble (international children's show)...7:15 Documentary...9:30 Washington Behind Closed



Doors...10:00 Musical program...11:00 Film (resumes after the midnight news)

YENED 1:30 Peyton Place...2:30 News...2:45 Sports*...6:30 Warship Heroes...10:00 Film* ...12:15 Jason King

SUNDAY

ERT 2:30 Famous Singers...3:15 Sam...4:00 In Search Of (documentary narrated by Leonard Nimoy)...6:00 Snoopy (cartoons)...8:00 The Waltons (dubbed)...9:30 Sports*...10:00 Film (usually in English)

YENED 2:00 Classical music...2:30 News...2:45 Film*...4:45 Documentary...6:30 Lucy...7:45 Muppet Show...10:45 The Love School

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 Scarlett Queen, Crime Classics, The Whistler, Dr Six Gun, Gunsmoke; Paul Harvey (10:15 pm).

ATHENS SHOP HOURS

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

Shop Category	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Clothing, Furniture, Hardware,	8am-2:30pm	8am-1:30pm	8am-2:30pm	8am-1:30pm	8am-1:30pm	8am-2:30pm
Optical, Pharmacies*		5pm-8pm		5pm-8pm	5pm-8pm	
Barbers and Hairdressers	8:15am-2pm	8:15am-1:30pm 4:30pm-8:30pm	8:15am-2pm	8:15am-1:30pm 4:30pm-8:30pm	8:15am-1:30pm 4:30pm-8:30pm	8:15am-5pm
Dry Cleaners and Laundries	8am-2:30pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	8am-2:30pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	8am-1:30pm 5pm-8pm	8am-2:30pm
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables	8am-3pm	8am-2pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	8am-3pm	8am-2pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	8am-2pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	8am-3pm
Meat, Poultry	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm 5pm-8:30pm	7am-4pm
Fish	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm 5pm-8pm	7:30am-2pm	7:30am-2pm 5pm-8pm	7:30am-2pm 5pm-8pm	7:30am-4pm
Bakeries	7:30am-3:30pm	7:30am-2:30pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	7:30am-3:30pm	7:30am-2:30pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	7:30am-2:30pm 5:30pm-8:30pm	7:30am-3:30pm
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.

TROUBLES IN NATO

By Dr. Theodore A. Couloumbis, The American University, Washington D.C.

One of the toughest and most frustrating problems facing the Western community of states, and the U.S. particularly, is the quarrel between two strategically vital Western allies — Greece and Turkey. This quarrel dates back to 1955 and centers primarily over the disposition of the land and people of Cyprus. While most jurisdictional problems between Greece and Turkey were settled in the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Cyprus' fate remained in the freezer (since at the time, she was a British colony).

In the mid-1950s, the problem of Cyprus erupted and began seriously disturbing the cohesiveness of NATO. All major parties to the dispute, except the Cypriots themselves, were NATO members. Britain wanted to continue her colonial rule over Cyprus. Greece argued for self-determination of Cyprus, which would have allowed the 80%majority of Greek-Cypriots to opt for the union of Cyprus with Greece. Turkey, citing arguments of strategic security and the protection of the 20% minority Turkish-Cypriot community, adopted a policy favoring the partition of Cyprus between Turkey and Greece. The U.S., the senior partner of the Western alliance, pleaded and cajoled in all directions, seeking to facilitate a settlement — any settlement within the framework of the NATO family.

The impasse that seriously troubled the alliance for over five years appeared to have reached a "settlement" early in 1960. NATO had played a key role in providing good offices for the settlement process, a classic compromise where everybody got a little and gave a little. Cyprus emerged as an "independent" state, no longer a colony, neither united with Greece nor partitioned between Greece and Turkey. Britain gave up colonial rule, but kept sizable sovereign bases that facilitated her commercial and security interests. Greece gave up her demand for union and Turkey gave up her demand for partition. The three NATO countries were named joint "guarantors" of the newly born state of Cyprus, with each given a right to maintain a nominal military presence on Cypriot territory.

From 1960 to 1974, Cyprus faced a protracted (but relatively controlled) crisis stemming from the inability of the Greek-Cypriots and the Turkish-Cypriots to agree on a workable application of the complex and inflexible Cypriot constitution. Greece and Turkey involved themselves strongly with the bargaining strategies and tactics of their sister communities in Cyprus. Once again, Greek-Turkish relations deteriorated and NATO cohesiveness was weakened.

The U.S. again advised, pleaded with, and cajoled the parties to the dispute, but feelings in Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus were much more sensitive to external interference. Each side perceived that the U.S. was tilting in favor of their opponents. In 1964, and again in 1967, Greece and Turkey came near the brink of war following inter-communal clashes in Cyprus. In both instances, the Johnson Administration trod quite heavily on Greek and Turkish toes — reaping much criticism in both countries, but also averting a total breakdown and a Greek-Turkish conflict.

Unfortunately, a combination of factors destroyed the precarious balance that had persisted in Cyprus from 1960 to

1974. Force was used in July and August of 1974 as a means of changing the status quo in Cyprus. The U.S., this time, did not react in any decisive fashion. Greece, ruled then by a group of authoritarian and paranoid colonels, sponsored a coup that temporarily overthrew the lawful government of Archishop Makarios. Turkey, citing its rights as a guarantor of Cyprus and seeking to protect the Turkish-Cypriot community, invaded Cyprus and continues to occupy to this day 40% of the Cypriot territory. Britain reacted only verbally, concerned primarily with the security of its sovereign bases, which were not threatened substantially by the dramatic events. The U.S., struggling at the time in the Watergate tide, eschewed the strong-arm methods of the past. This time, the policy was one of "calculated inaction" in the face of provocations committed by the Greek junta and Turkey's massive reaction to them. The policy of American inaction could be perhaps explained in Henry Kissinger's concept of active diplomacy, where a "little war" sometimes could be considered a useful device in prodding otherwise stalemated negotiations.

The net result of the use of force in Cyprus in 1974 was quite negative for American and Western alliance interests. Greece and Turkey are now solidly set into a collision course, adding a number of Aegean jurisdictional disputes (continental shelf and air control rights) to their long-standing Cyprus controversy. The country of Cyprus is worse off than ever in its short history, with more than one-third of its population uprooted and psychologically damaged as a result of the Turkish occupation. American presence in Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus is now far less than welcome. The citizens as well as the governments (and opposition parties) in each country perceive "unfriendliness" on the part of the U.S. The Turks see an enemy in the "Greek-lobby-controlled" Congress, while the Greeks and the Greek-Cypriots blame the U.S. for showing unreserved partiality for the Turkish side. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is steadily improving its image and substantive presence in all three countries.

What can we conclude after reviewing this sad state of affairs? Certainly, one major conclusion is that, while NATO was well-conceived as an alliance for the deterrence of the U.S.S.R. and its East European allies, it has proven totally toothless in the handling of intra-alliance quarrels. What is definitely needed — if not for the problem of Cyprus, at least in anticipation of future intra-alliance problems — is the development of a new set of institutions and procedures that, functioning within political, economic, and legal dimensions, would handle problems dividing Western states prior to their degeneration into "war and cold-war-style politics."

For far too long, Western states have opted for ad hoc, uncoordinated, and purely reactive policies to crisis situations. If the Western states do not lead the way in developing institutions for the just and peaceful settlement of their disputes, the collective deterrent power of the West will be seriously undermined. Alliances of states that war among themselves are only useful to their potential opponents.



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