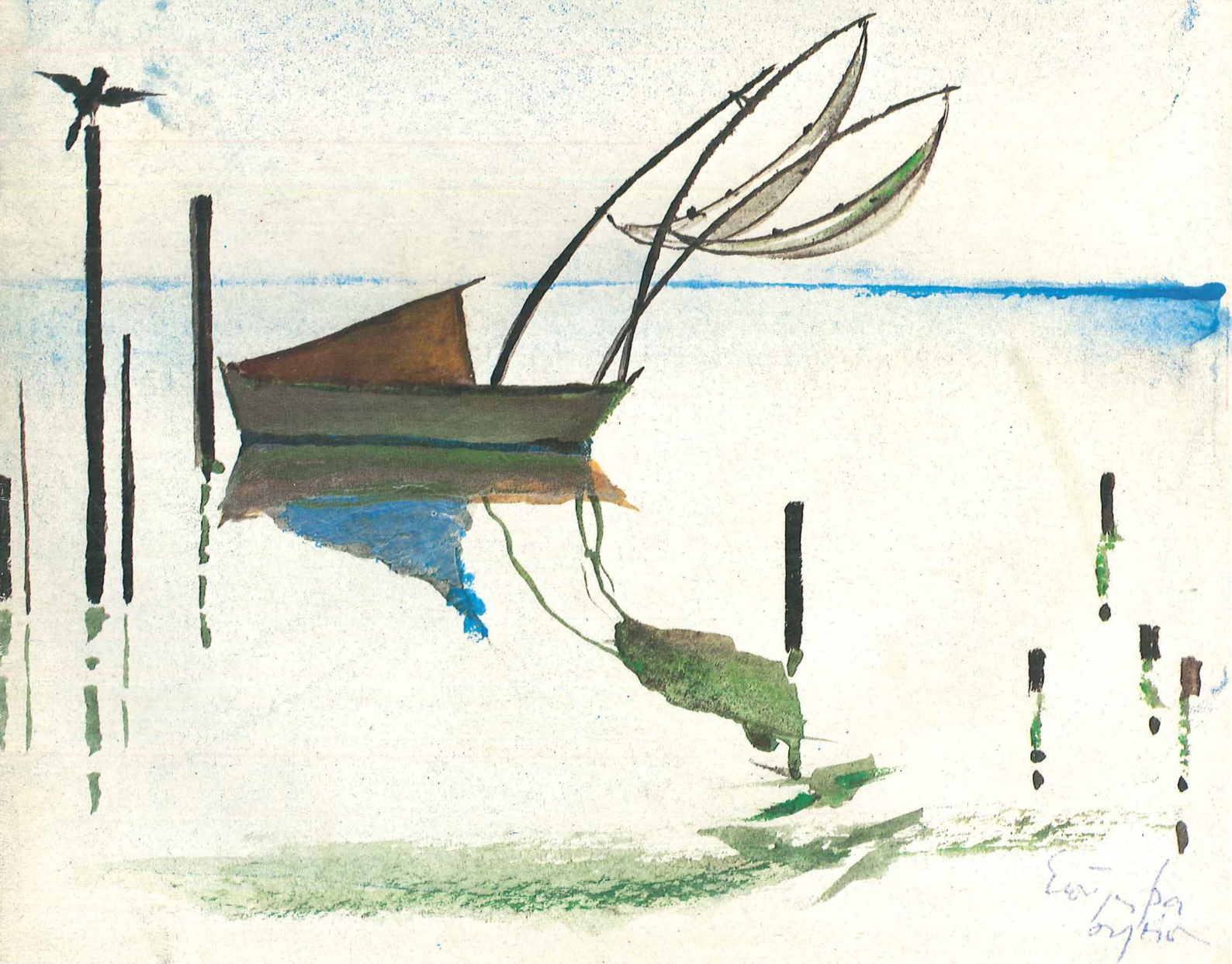


February 1980

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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly





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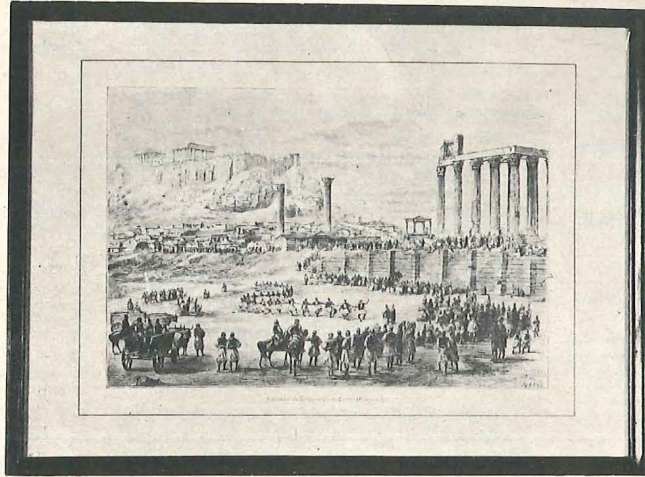
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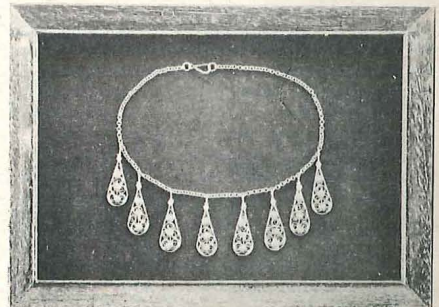
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All information was believed to be correct at time of going to Press



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community calendar

FEBRUARY 1

St. Andrew's Women's Guild — General meeting with an illustrated (slides) lecture on Mount Athos by Mr. Offet. 20 Paradissou St., Amaroussion, 9:30 am. For further information and transportation, Tel. 970-6279.

The Players — Performance of *Beauty and the Beast*, Hellenic American Union, 10 am. (See box theatre page).

American Club — "Golden Nugget Night", American Club, 8 pm.

FEBRUARY 2

American Club — Happy Hour, Cocktail Lounge, American Club, 6-8 pm.

American Club — Special dinner, Americana Room, 6 pm.

FEBRUARY 3

American Club — Steak and eggs breakfast, Family Inn.

FEBRUARY 4

La Verne University — Registration for Spring term, until Feb. 26.

French Institute — Five films will be shown during this week, in conjunction with the exhibition of paintings by French Impressionist and Post-Impressionist artists now on show at the National Gallery and covering the great French painters of the period.

FEBRUARY 5

Hellenic International School — Beginning of second semester.

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 10 am.

Bingo — American Club, Independence Room, 7:30 pm.

Rotary Club — Ladies Dinner will be held in honour of Rotary Area Manager Mr. Const. Cotsalis. King's Palace Hotel, 8:45 pm.

FEBRUARY 6

The Players — *Beauty and the Beast* (see Feb. 1)
American Club — Happy Hour, Cocktail Lounge 5:30-7 pm.

American Club — Buffet, Family Inn.

Republicans Abroad (Greece) — Social hour and meeting. Mock "Issues and Answers" T.V. program featuring opinions of front-running Republican candidates. For further information Tel. 681-5747, 808-3304 or 671-3200. Meeting commences 6:30 pm.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Vegetarian dinner. Reservations only which must be made by Tues. 5 pm. Dinner begins 9:00 pm.

The Players — Dramatized play-reading of *The Night of January 16th* by Ayn Rand, 8:30 pm, (see box theatre page).

FEBRUARY 7

French Institute — Lecture by well-known French art critic Max Pol Fouchet entitled "From Impressionism to the art of our times", 7:30 pm.

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm.

FEBRUARY 8

The Players — *Beauty and the Beast* (see Feb. 1)

FEBRUARY 9

The Players — Performance of *Beauty and the Beast*, Hellenic American Union, 7:00 pm. (see box theatre page).

American Club — Happy Hour, Cocktail Lounge, 6-8 pm.

American Club — Special dinner, Americana Room, 6 pm.

FEBRUARY 10

American Club — Steak and eggs breakfast, Family Inn.

The Players — *Beauty and the Beast*, 7:00 pm, (see Feb. 9).

FEBRUARY 11

British Council — A panel discussion led by George Hadjimihos on "Music in Education and Society", 8 pm.

French Institute — "Theatre Oblique de Paris", will present the two Ritsos monologues *Ismene* and *Helene*, 9:00 pm.

FEBRUARY 12

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 10 am.

Bingo — American Club, Independence Room, 7:30 pm.

French Institute — "Theatre Oblique de Paris", 9:00 pm (see Feb. 11).

FEBRUARY 13

Canadian Women's Club — General meeting at the home of Mary Fourtris, Ipirou 64b, Athens 109, Tel. 821-7888, 10 am to noon.

American Club — Happy Hour, Cocktail Lounge, 5:30 - 7 pm.

American Club — Buffet, Family Inn.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture by Despo Kovao entitled "Gestalt — a method of self-knowledge", (in Greek), 8:30 pm.

FEBRUARY 14

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm

FEBRUARY 15

The Propeller Club — The Board of Governors of the Propeller Club of the United States and the American Women's Organization of Greece will be holding their 1980 Carnival Ball, Cabaret 1980 (see box below). 8:30 pm.

American Club — St. Valentine's Dinner in the Americana Room (reservations necessary) and Family Inn.

American Club — Disco, Independence Room, 150 Drs. admission charge, 9 pm.

FEBRUARY 16

American Club — Happy Hour, Cocktail Lounge, 6-8 pm.

American Club — Special dinner, Americana Room, 6 pm.

FEBRUARY 17

American Club — Steak and eggs breakfast, Family Inn.

FEBRUARY 18

Schools Closed — Clean Monday

FEBRUARY 19

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 10:00 am.

Bingo — American Club, Independence Room, 7:30 pm.

FEBRUARY 20

American Club — Happy Hour, Cocktail Lounge, 5:30-7 pm.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture, "The Problem of Ego", by Tassos Parios (in Greek), 8:30 pm.

American Club — Buffet, Family Inn.

FEBRUARY 21

American Women's Organization of Greece — General meeting, the subject "Flowers in the Stone", Hellenic American Union, 9:30 am.

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm.

British Council — Peter Fraser, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, will lecture on "Bilingualism in the Ancient World", 8 pm.

FEBRUARY 22

Hellenic American Union — Lecture by Dr. Roger Porter, Professor of American Literature, Reed College, Portland; topic: Autobiography from Franklin to Mailer. This program is sponsored by The Fulbright Foundation, the Auditorium, 8 pm.

FEBRUARY 23

American Club — Happy Hour, Cocktail Lounge, 6-8 pm.

American Club — Special dinner, Americana Room, 6 pm.

FEBRUARY 24

American Club — Steak and eggs breakfast, Family Inn.

FEBRUARY 25

British Council — Brian Patten, one of Britain's young leading writers reads his poetry, 8 pm.

French Institute — In honour of Elytis. A lecture by Mrs. Lina Lychnaras 9:30 pm.

FEBRUARY 26

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 10 am.

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

NAME DAYS IN FEBRUARY

Feb. 5 Agathi (Agatha)
Feb. 10 Haralambos, Harilaos, Haris (Harry), Hariklia
Feb. 26 Theodoros (Theodore, Ted), Theodora (Dora)

DATES TO REMEMBER

Feb. 12 Lincoln's Birthday—USA
Feb. 14 St. Valentine's Day
Feb. 19 Washington's Birthday—USA
Feb. 20 Ash Wednesday
March 1 St. David's Day—Wales

PUBLIC HOLIDAY

Feb. 18 Clean Monday

Bingo — American Club, Independence Room, 7:30 pm.

French Institute — In honour of Elytis. Andreas Couloumbis, baritone with the Lyriki Skini, will sing excerpts from *Axion Esti*, 9:30 pm.

FEBRUARY 27

American Club — Happy Hour, Cocktail Lounge, 5:30-7 pm.

American Club, Buffet, Family Inn.

Helianthos Yoga Union — Lecture by Bob Najemy, "The Value of Meditation", (in English) 8:30 pm.

FEBRUARY 28

Duplicate Bridge — American Club, 7:30 pm.
Hellenic American Union — Mr. Peter Broussalis of the Greek Society for the Preservation of Nature, will give an illustrated slide lecture on "In Search of the Underwater World", Hellenic American Union, 8 pm.

FEBRUARY 29

American Club — "Oriental Night", featuring Deanna Marsh (the American belly-dancer), in the Independence Room (reservations necessary), around 8 pm.

MARCH 3

La Verne University — Spring term begins.

CABARET 1980

The annual Propeller Club Ball will be held on February 15 at the Hilton. This year's theme "Cabaret 1980" promises an exciting evening of fun and entertainment for all. Dinner and dancing and an exciting lottery: the prize a colour T.V. or 7 days in exotic Singapore. No tickets will be issued on the evening of the ball; however, tickets may be purchased in advance from Propeller Club members, at the American Bureau of Shipping, Piraeus; Executive Services Ltd., Athens Tower; AWOG Club Room, Kastri; or Pan American Airways. Tickets are priced at 1.250 Drs. per person.

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in this issue

Community Calendar...4
Goings on in Athens...6
Restaurants and Night Life...10
Our Town...15
Dreams of Glory...17
Greek Shipping...19
The Mesolongi Lagoon...21
Greek Bearers of German Names...24
The Nearest Island...30
Books...32
Theatre...34
Cinema...36
Music...38
The Trials of Snoopy...40
Food...42
Sports...44
Kosmos...46
The Athenian Organizer...47
Television and Radio...49
Athens Shop Hours...49

publisher's note

The town of Mesolongi, which heroically withstood a year's siege against the Ottomans during the War of Independence, is facing a new conflict. This time it is ill-conceived reclamation which is threatening its Limnothalassa, the famous lagoon which once made Mesolongi almost impregnable and which today is a rich marine environment. A major feeding ground for fish and birds, the lagoon has become the victim of government exploitation for over ten years. Catherine Vanderpool in "The Mesolongi Lagoon — The Struggle for Survival" describes local and national attempts to preserve this area's ecological balance.

The Great Powers' choice of a prince of Bavaria to rule as the first King over the newly-independent Greek State began an intimate relationship between the two countries which had many permanent and fruitful consequences. Although the King was deposed in 1862, Bavarians and citizens of other German States continued to be attracted to Athens, with the result that many married Greeks. In "Greek Bearers of German Names" Margot Granitsas outlines the history of these connections and the contributions which generations of German-Greeks have made to modern Greek life.

Greek shipowners are rapidly recovering from the world-wide slump of the last five years, and shipping must be considered the biggest single contributor to the nation's foreign exchange. In "Greek Shipping" Peter Mellas notes the latest developments in this key industry in an interview with Minister of Merchant Marine Emmanuel Kefaloyannis. Mr. Mellas is correspondent for Newsweek and The Christian Science Monitor, in Greece.

The characters in Charles Schultz' Peanuts may be honoured household words in America, but in Greece where the comic strip has only been serialized for a year, they have suffered some cultural shock. Catherine Dane, in "The Trials of Snoopy" describes some of the pitfalls in leading a dog's life in Greece.

The cover, which depicts the Mesolongi Lagoon, is by Spyros Vassiliou.

goings on in athens

MUSIC

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA, Rex Theatre, Panepistimiou 48, Tel. 362-8670, 361-4344 (box office). Performances commence at 8:30 pm. Mikis Theodorakis conducts a program of his own works. Featuring ERT's Third Program Choir soloist Fofi Sarantopoulou (Feb. 4) ... Byron Kolassis conducts the orchestra with piano soloist Lena Platonos (Feb. 25).

LYRIKI SKINI (National Opera Company), Olympia Theatre, Akadimias 58, Tel. 361-2461. Performances begin at 7 pm on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays; remainder of week 8:30 pm. This month's productions will be: *Showboat* by Jerome Kern (Feb. 3,7,9,13 and 16)...*La Bohème* by Puccini (Feb. 6, 8, 10, 12, 17 and 19) ... Purcell's *Didò and Aeneas* together with Donizetti's *The Conveniences and Inconveniences of Theatre*, a one-act opera (Feb. 22, 24 and 28).

PARNASSOS HALL, Agiou Georgiou Karytsi 8, Tel. 323-8745. Perhaps the oldest concert hall in Athens, built in the late nineteenth century. 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. The hall is near Syntagma Square, just below Kolokotronis' statue off Stadiou Street. Admission free. Some of this month's musical events include: Concert by the Union of Friends of Music (Feb. 2 at 7 pm) ... National Odeon concert (Feb. 9 at 6 pm) ... Telesilla Musical Society (Feb. 11 at 9 pm) ... Zographou National Odeon students' concert (Feb. 14 at 9 pm) ... Concert by the Union of Friends of Music (Feb. 16 at 9 pm) ... N. Voutyra, piano recital (Feb. 19 at 9 pm) ... National Odeon students' concert (Feb. 21 at 5 pm)... Concert by the Union of Greek Composers (Feb. 26 at 7:30 pm) ... Recital of classical guitar by José Luis Lopategui (Feb. 28 at 9 pm) ... Recital by vocalist Iro Pali (Feb. 29 at 9:15).

CONCERTS AND RECITALS

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

GREEK COMPOSERS ASSOC. AND THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION - Concert of works by Themis Moros, performed by the Greek Wind Quartet, soloist harpist Alikei Crithari, and other talented musicians. Feb. 13 at 8 pm. Hellenic American Union.

JOYCE MILLWARD, DAVID THOMPSON, ALLISON BARRADELL - An anthology of poetry and music for St. Valentine's Day. Feb. 13 at 8:15 pm. Hellenic International School.

JOYCE MILLWARD AND DAVID THOMPSON - An anthology of words and music for St. Valentine's Day, entitled "Forget-me-not and Thorns". A repeat of the above performance with Allison Barradell providing the piano accompaniment. Feb. 14 at 8 pm. British Council.

LENYA ERODIADOU, ISABELLE FLORY. A concert of works by Schubert, Elgar, Debussy, Brahms and Bartok, performed by Lenya Erodiadou, piano, accompanied by Isabelle Flory, violin. Feb. 28 at 8 pm. British Council.

IMPRESSIONISM AND POST-IMPRESSIONISM FROM MANET TO MATISSE

The National Gallery of Art (Pinakothiki), will be holding an exhibition of forty-five paintings on loan from French museums (the reciprocal exhibition in exchange for Aegean exhibits). The exhibition will take place from February 1st until April 20th, and will include works by Cezanne, Degas, Monet, Derain, Pissarro, Renoir, Picasso, Utrillo and others.

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 mornings only. Since the days and hours they are open may vary it is best to call before setting out.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2662. Call for exhibit details.

ART AND ENVIRONMENT, Thespidos 14, Plaka, Tel. 322-4618. Call for exhibit details.

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

ATHENS, Glykonos 4, Tel. 713-938. An exhibition of paintings by Grammatikopoulos, the Greek artist who resides in Paris (around Feb. 10-29).

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. Italian artist Mariella Simoni, sculpture (Feb. 1-2). Call for remainder of February's exhibit details.

CONTEMPORARY GRAPHICS, Haritos 9, Tel. 732-690. Group show of prints (Feb. 1-15). Opi Zouni, paintings, drawings and constructions (Feb. 18 - March 8).

DADA, Antinoros 17, Tel. 742-377. Call for exhibit details.

DESMOS, Akadimias 28, Tel. 360-9449. Call for exhibit details.

DIOGENES INTERNATIONAL, Nikodimou and Nikis 33, Tel. 323-1978. Call for exhibit details.

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

EL GRECO, Syngrou Ave. and Christostomou Smyrnis 2, Tel. 933-3302. Group show of paintings and ceramics (Feb. 5-25).

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. Stephanos Koukas, paintings (Feb. 1-9). George Thomas Georgiadias, paintings (Feb. 12-26). Takis Alexiou, paintings (Feb. 27-March 15).

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, Tel. 361-6165. Fedon Patrikalakis, paintings and small sculptures (Feb. 1-14). Mia Perivola, paintings (Feb. 25-29).

GALERIE O, Haritos 8, Tel. 717-669. Theofanis Charalambos, oils (Feb. 1-20). Group exhibition, paintings (Feb. 25-29).

ORA, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 323-0698. Call for exhibit details.

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

ROTUNDA, Skoufa 20, Tel. 362-2945. Call for exhibit details.

STOA TECHNIS, Voukourestiou 45, Tel. 362-4139. Chronopoulos, paintings (Feb. 1-16). Dimitris Fatouros, paintings (Feb. 19-March 8).

THOLOS, Filhellenon 20, Tel. 323-7950. Hours: Mon. - Sat. 6-10 pm, and Wed. 11 am - 1 pm. An exhibition by Savas Christodoulou entitled "Compositions" (Feb. 1-15). Marilena Feifa, paintings on woven fabrics (Feb. 20-March 6).

TO TRITO MATI, Loukianou 21b, Tel. 714-074. Alexander Kontopoulos, drawings and illustrations (Feb. 1-2). Iris Haramis, oils and painted driftwood (Feb. 5-23). Hilary Adair, paintings (Feb. 27-March 15).

JILL YAKAS, 16 Spartis, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2773. Permanent exhibition of prints by Delia Delderfield, Hilary Adair, Michael Fairclough, and others (Feb.).

ZOUMBOULAKIS, 20 Kolonaki Square, Tel. 360-8278. Closed Mondays. Call for exhibit details.

ZOUMBOULAKIS-TASSOS, Kriezotou 7, Tel. 363-4454. Permanent exhibition of graphics and multiples by Greek and foreign artists. Also antiques, jewelry and embroidery (Feb.).

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33 (near Caravel Hotel), Tel. 729-219. Joint exhibition of paintings by Jenny Papadakis and Gerasimos Dionatos (Feb. 1-7). Yiannis Sergouloupoulos, landscapes of Greece (Feb. 11-27). Joint exhibition by P. Tetsis, still life paintings, and Ersi Hatzimichali, paintings (Feb. 29-March 4).

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We very much regret that the programs for the following institutes were not ready when we went to press. Please call the institutes for details: Goethe Institute (Tel. 360-8111), Italian Institute (Tel. 522-9294).

EXHIBITIONS

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.

BRITISH COUNCIL A general exhibition of paperbacks (Feb. 1-8). A small photographic display relating to the life and works of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Thomas Hardy (Feb. 12-22).

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION Epaminondas Das will open an exhibition of paintings in the 'mam' technique (Feb. 12-26).

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART (PINAKOTHIKI), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton, Tel. 710-010. Major exhibition of French Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings (Feb. 1-April 20). Exhibition of works by Chryssa Vardea (Feb. 1-10). Exhibition of old books on the subject of Greek dress (Feb. 4-24). An exhibition of forty-four works of art, including paintings and engravings, presented to the gallery by forty-two French artists (Feb. 4-24). A film show based on the life of the artist Dominikos Theotokopoulos (Feb. 6). An exhibition of 200 works by Vaso Katraki (Feb. 11).

ZAPPION, next to the National Gardens, Tel. 322-4206. "Xenia 1980", an exhibition of hotel equipment (Feb. 4-10). "Decaplast", an exhibition of fibreglass boats and equipment (approx. Feb. 20 for 10 days).

CRAFTSMAN 80

The Hellenic American Union will be holding an exhibition of craftwork from March 4 to 14 at 22, Massalias Street. Craftsmen, regardless of nationality, residing in Greece, who wish to submit their work for the exhibition should contact Katherine Hayward of Fibreworks, Tel. 322-9887 or 324-6763.

GLOBE-TROTTERING WITH THE JTC

The Joint Travel Committee's forth-coming excursions include Cyprus (Paphos, Curium, Nicosia and Limassol): Feb. 15-19, telephone Linda Flickinger (801-9913) for details. African Safari trip to Kenya including visit to Nairobi, will include all flights and first-class accommodation: March 4-11, \$1,090, call Diane Phillips (671-7826) for further details. From Africa back to Europe with an Easter holiday trip to Portugal: April 4-8, Linda Flickinger (801-9913) can provide further details.

MUSEUMS

Museum hours may change at 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.* Admission 50 Drs. Free on Sundays.
- AGORA MUSEUM**, Stoa of Attalos in the Ancient Agora, Monastiraki, Tel. 321-0185. The original 2nd century B.C. stoa, the long, colonnaded structure where businessmen transacted their affairs, magistrates conferred, teachers lectured and idlers idled, was reconstructed in 1953-6 on the original foundation. It now houses the finds from the Agora excavations which vividly illustrate its function as the commercial and civic centre of ancient Athens. Open 9 am to 3:30 pm daily. *Closed Tuesdays.* Admission 25 Drs., students 10 Drs. Free on Sundays.
- BENAKI MUSEUM**, Koumbari 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. Guidebooks in English, French and German. There is a coffee shop 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**, Vas. Sofias 22, Tel. 711-027. Set in a peaceful courtyard, the Florentine-style villa, built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848, houses the major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art in Athens. The assemblage is rich but many objects are not labelled. Open 9 am to 3:30 pm daily. *Closed 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 am to 5 pm. *Closed Fridays.* Admission 25 Drs., students 10 Drs.
- JEWISH MUSEUM**, Melidoni 5, Tel. 325-2773. A museum housing antiquities of the centuries-old Jewish communities of Greece. Includes liturgical items, books from the 16th century, fabrics, jewelry, decorative arts, and photographs of community life and costumes. Open Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sun. from 9:30 am to 1:30 pm.
- 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 3:30 pm daily. *Closed Mondays.* Admission 25 Drs., students 10 Drs.
- MARATHON MUSEUM**, at Marathon about 42 kms. from Athens, Tel. (029) 455-462. Located a few kilometres beyond the tomb of the Athenians and near the Platean 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 am to 3:30 pm and Sun. 9 am to 1 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 from 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 10 am to 2 pm daily. *Closed Mondays.* Admission free.
- MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART—CERAMIC COLLECTION**, Areos 1 (in 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 10 am to 2 pm. *Closed Tuesdays.* Admission free.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Patisson and Tositsa, 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) after 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 3:30 pm daily. *Closed Mondays.* Admission 50 Drs., students 25 Drs. Free on Sundays.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART (Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite Hilton, Tel. 711-010. The permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from the 16th century to the present. Examples of Italian, Flemish and Dutch masters, a few El Grecos, and a fine collection of engravings from Dürer and Bruegel to Braque, Picasso and Dali. Open



The above embroidery detail is one of a series of six various designs which have been reproduced on cards in their original colours, and in black and white for children to paint or colour. These sets are available from the Benaki Museum at 220 Drs. each, and are part of the Museum's Educational Program.

Tues. through Sat. 9 am to 4 pm, Sun. 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, Kolokotroni Square, Tel. 323-7617. Permanent collections begun in 1882 are now housed in the old Parliament building designed by Boulanger in 1858. Covers Greek history since Byzantine times with mainly relics, memorabilia, and 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 daily 9 am to 1 pm *Closed Tuesdays.* Admission 20 Drs., students 5 Drs.

NAVAL MUSEUM, Freatis, Akti Themistokleous, Piraeus, Tel. 451-6264. Relics, models and pictures related to Greek naval history. Open daily 9 am to 12:30 pm, 5 to 8 pm, and Sundays 10 am to 1 pm. *Closed Mondays.* Admission 10 Drs. Free on Tuesdays and Fridays.

PANOS ARAVANTINOS MUSEUM, Agiou Konstantinou St. (in Dimotiko Theatro of Piraeus), Tel. 412-2339. About 300 paintings, set designs, costumes and bill boards representing the work and achievements of the German-based, Greek artist-director, Panos Aravantinos. Includes his set designs for the Fourth Act of *Carmen*, a classic reference in the theatre to this day. Open Mon. through Sat. 9 am to 1 pm. Special arrangements made for groups. Tel. 417-9711.

THEATRE MUSEUM, Akadimias 50 (opposite the bus terminal), Tel. 362-9430. A rich collection of photographs, costumes, sets, posters, personal items, drawings and paintings, and other memorabilia from the ancient and modern Greek stage. Of special interest are the reconstructed dressing-rooms of such famous stage personalities as Katina Paxinou, and a multi-lingual research library. Theatre books and magazines are on sale in the lobby. The

museum is open daily 10 am to 1 pm and the library 10 am to 1 pm and reopens Mon., Wed. and Fri. evenings from 4 pm to 7 pm. *Closed Saturdays and Sundays.* Admission 20 Drs.

TRAIN MUSEUM, 301 Liossion Street, Tel. 524-4149. Among the exhibits are the first train that operated in the Peloponnesus, a car from the Ottoman Sultan's private train captured during the Balkan Wars, and a red-wheeled carriage from the Kalavryta rack railway. This new museum is open Friday evenings only from 5:30 to 8:30 pm. Admission free.

WAR MUSEUM, Vas. Sofias and Rizari, Tel. 742-440. Blood and thunder glorified (to the delight of war buffs and school-boys and to the distress of pacifists) in a well-organized exhibition surveying Greek military history from antiquity to the present day. Outside are model boats and aeroplanes, machine-guns and real aeroplanes, for all enthusiasts. Open 9 am to 2 pm daily. *Closed Mondays.* Admission free.

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 Athena Nike, beyond is the Parthenon and the Erechtheum. Work is underway to preserve the monuments and sculptures (some of which have been 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. 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 Street below Monastiraki. Open Mon. through Sat. 9 am to 3:30 pm. A quiet, pleasant spot in which to rest or wander. Some of the grave markers are in their original positions but others have been moved to the little museum which is open. Mon. through Sat. 9 am to 3:30 pm. *Closed Tuesdays.* Admission 25 Drs. Free on Sundays.

LYKAVITOS (Lycabettus), Tel. 727-092. Although its height exceeds that of the Acropolis by nearly 400 feet (910 to the Acropolis' 512) Lykavitos is fated to remain the city's "other" hill, dwarfed by its glorious sister and barely alluded to in classical writings. It is crowned by the tiny nineteenth-century chapel of St. George, visible from most parts of the city. From the summit, one can view all of Athens, the surrounding mountains and, on a clear day, the Saronic Gulf. There is an *ouzeri* serving refreshments about half-way up, and a restaurant at the top. Approached by foot, car or the funicular railway (entrance at Ploutarhou and Aristipou Streets in Kolonaki) which operates daily from 8:30 am-midnight.

NATIONAL GARDEN (entrances 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 Planetarium's roster of activities: Exhibition of Experimental Physics every Sunday 9 am to 1:30 pm and 5:30 to 8:30 pm; film *The Ornaments of the Sky* (for children under 12), every Sunday at 11 am and 6 pm; film, *The Brothers of the Sun* (for adults), every Sunday at noon and 7:30 pm, also Wed. and Fri. evenings at 7:30 pm. Most shows are in Greek, but group shows in English, German and French may be arranged by phoning the above number, ext. 38.

PROTOÑEKROTAFIO (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.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN-HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Valaoritou 17, Tel. 361-8385. A commercial and industrial reference library, with a collection of American and Greek directories and catalogues as well as many trade, technical and statistical journals. Mon. through Fri. 8:30 to 2, Sat. 8:30 to 12.

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 collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. The New York Times, Time, Newsweek, and Scientific American available on microfilm. Mon. through Fri. 9:30 to 2 and Mon. through Thurs. 5:30 to 8:30.

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

BENAKI, Koumbari 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. Mon. through Sat. 8:30 to 2.

BRITISH COUNCIL, Kolonaki Square, Tel. 363-3211. Books, periodicals, records and references in English. Mon. through Fri. 10 to 2 and Mon. and Thurs. 4 to 8.

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. Daily 9 to 2, Tues. and Wed. 4 to 7.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French. Mon. through Sat. 9 to 1 and Mon. through Fri. 5 to 8.

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 4:30, Sat. 9 to 1.

GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Fidiou 1, Tel. 362-0270. References on archaeology. Mon. through Sat. 9 to 1:30 and 5 to 8. Upon request the library will remain open until 8 for the exclusive use of students and archaeologists.

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 and 5 to 7:30.

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, Mon. through Fri. 4 to 8:30.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sophias, Tel. 323-5030. Mon. through Sat. 8 to 1. The Benakios Annex is located in the National Historical Museum, Stadiou, Kolokotronis Square, Tel. 322-7148. Mon. through Fri. 8 to 1 and 5:30 to 8, Sat. 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. 8:30 to 3.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, Patission St., Tel. 361-1859. Books on architecture, engineering, etc. For reference use only. Mon. through Fri. 8 to 7:30 and 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. 9 to 2.

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF ATHENS, Aghias Paraskevis 129, Halandri, Tel. 659-3200. The second session of the 1980 winter Western Michigan course will run from March 31 through May 30. Deadline for enrollment is Feb. 22. Please call for further information and registration details.

ATHENS CENTRE FOR THE CREATIVE ARTS, Pangrati Cultural Centre, Archimidous 48, Tel. 701-2268. Spring session art classes include studio art workshop, life drawing, beginners in art. Dance classes will include creative jazz, modern dance and movement, exercise and movement, and "keep fit". There will also be a special class entitled "Museums and Monuments of Athens" which will be held at the appropriate sites. Annual registration fee 250 Drs., tuition 3,950 Drs. for each eight-week session. Registration begins Feb. 4. Classes begin Feb. 11.

FIBREWORKS, Iperidou 5, Tel. 322-9887. Courses in spinning, natural dyeing, loom weaving, tapestry weaving, feltmaking, rug making, crocheting, batik, and Greek dancing. Tuition ranges from 1,400 to 2,800 Drs. per course. Call for further details.

HELLANTHOS YOGA UNION, Perikleous 25, Neo Psychico, Tel. 671-1627. Classes in exercise, breathing and relaxation, also psychology, and massage. Classes in English and Greek. Call for further information.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. Courses in beginning, intermediate and advanced modern spoken Greek, (placement test fee for those with a prior knowledge of Greek 125 Drs.) annual registration fee 260 Drs., tuition 2,960 Drs. for each 36-hour session. Please note that classes are formed according to the number and ability of the applicants. Classes are held Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings 9-11 am, 11 am-1 pm, 1-3 pm. Registration date for these classes is Feb. 22, classes begin Feb. 27. Tues. and Thurs. classes are held from 1-4 pm. Registration date for these classes is Feb. 18, and classes begin Feb. 21. Kindly note that office hours for registration are Mon. - Fri. 9 am - 1 pm and 6 - 8:30 pm.

XAN (YMCA), Omirou 28, Tel. 362-6970. Greek lessons for beginners every Tues. and Thurs. evening. Membership fee is 300 Drs. and tuition fee for four-months course 3,435 Drs. Registration Feb. 5-7. Classes begin Feb. 7. Additional classes which will commence during February include gymnastics, English, typing, embroidery, and Byzantine embroidery. Call for further information.

RECREATIONAL

SKIING

Winter sports are developing steadily in Greece, and the mountain ranges are being equipped with the latest modern installations such as refuges, ski-lifts, etc. The Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering and Skiing has refuges at many of the areas and offers weekend excursions (for information and membership details contact them at 7 Karageorgi Servias St., Tel. 323-4555). The following is a list of ski resorts. We suggest you call the areas directly for the latest ski reports.

KISSAVOS (Kanalos), Tel. 041-220097. Accommodation available at the refuge (capacity 85-100 persons), and the village of Spilia (6 km. away) or Larissa (42 km. away). The ski-lift operates on weekends and holidays only.

MENALON (Ostrakina), Tel. 0756-21227. There is a refuge at the site (capacity 80 persons), or accommodation may be found at Tripolis (30 km away). There are two ski-lifts in operation

capable of transporting 1,000 persons per hour. PARNASSOS (Fterolaka). In Athens Tel. 322-4593; in Arachova Tel. 0267-3192; in Fterolaka Tel. 0234-22693. Run by the National Tourist Organization, the facilities and skiing are excellent and prices extremely reasonable. There are two chairlifts and 2-J bars, with four ski runs, two of which are for beginners. The main run has been approved for international contests by the F.I.S. Self-service restaurant and cafe, parking area, and accommodation available at Arachova, Itea and Delphi. Equipment rentals for all ages at reasonable prices and lessons of two hours duration for adults at 250 Drs. and children 100 Drs. Lift tickets are 500 Drs. (20 rides); 100 Drs. (one ride); special rates for students, athletes, children and learners. Open daily 9 am to 4 pm.

PILION (Agriolefkas-Hania), Tel. 0421-25696. Accommodation is available in many of the picturesque villages of Mt. Pilion and Volos. Beginner, intermediate and expert slopes. A mini lift operates close to the refuge which can transport 900 people an hour.

PINDOS, Tel. 065-641249. Two km. from the village of Metsovon where accommodation is available. Beginner and intermediate slopes, chair lift (80 chairs), 2 T-bars. Sledges for rent and ski equipment for adults only. Snow machine in use. Open daily from 8 am to 1 pm and from 2 pm to 5 pm. *Closed Wednesdays.*

VERMION (Seli), Tel. 033-126970. Accommodation available in Seli (3 km. from ski slopes) and Naoussa (18 km from ski slopes). Slopes for beginners, intermediate and experts. Three ski-lifts in operation and equipment available for renting for adults and children. Open daily from 9 am.

VITSI (Vigla), Pissoderiou, Tel. 0385-22354. Accommodation available at Florina (20 km) or at the refuge (capacity 70 persons). Two ski-lifts in operation and equipment rentals. Open daily from 10 am to 1 pm and 2 pm to 6 pm.

THEATRE

A selection of current productions. Some titles are the originals, some are translated from the Greek. Reservations can usually be made at the last moment by phone. Evening curtains rise at 9 pm or thereabouts. There are usually 6 pm matinees on Wednesdays and Sundays. Dial 181 for a recorded announcement (in Greek) of all current productions as programs are liable to change without prior notice.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE OF GREECE — Spyros Melas' *Papaflessas*, directed by Dinos Dimopoulos, starring Christos Parlas and Lykourgos Kallergis; on the "Central Stage" (Kentriki Skini). On the "New Stage" (Nea Skini) Christos Doxaras' *Eviction*. Directed by George Massalas, and starring Zoras Tsapelis, Nikitas Tsakiroglou and Iacovos Psarras. (*The National Theatre*, Agiou Constantinou 20, Tel. 522-3242).

ACH — Marietta Rialdi is the director, playwright, producer and star of a new off-beat musical with Angelos Andonopoulos, Takis Miliadis, Katy Lambropoulou. Music by Mimis Plessas and choreography by Maria Gouti. (*Minoa*, Patission 91, Tel. 821-0048)

ANNA KARENINA — Tolstoi's novel adapted and directed by George Michaelidis and starring Kakia Dandoulaki, Vassilis Diamantopoulos, Despo Diamantidou, and Petros Fyssoun. Sets and costumes by Nikos Petropoulos. (*Dionyssia*, Amerikis 10, Tel. 362-4020)

AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS — The "Proskinio" of Alexis Solomos presents and directs his adaptation of Jules Verne's novel. Music by Mimis Plessas, sets designed by Minos Argyrakis and choreography Regina Kapetanaki. Anna Fonsou, Katerina Youlaki, Spyros Kalogirou and Dimitri Kalivokas are among the cast. (*Louizania*, Evelpidon, Tel. 882-7201)

BEDROOM FARCE (Mia nycta ano kato) — Written by Alan Ayckbourn, it is adapted and directed by Kostis Tsonos. Sets by Yiannis Karydis and starring Dinos Iliopoulos, Kostas Rigopoulos, Kakia Analyti, Jenny Rousseau and George Siskos. (*Moussouri*, Platia Karytsi, Tel. 322-7748).

THE BULLET (To vlima) — A comedy by George Lazaridis, starring Thanassis Vengos, Olga

Politi, Stefanos Stratigos and others. Directed by Vengos with sets by Tassos Zografos and music by Loukianos Kelaidonis. (*Vrettania*, Panepistimiou 7, Tel. 322-1579)

DA (Da) — Written by Hugh Leonard and adapted by Paul Matessis, under the direction of Takis Mouzenidis. Sets are by G. Patsas. Starring Manos Katrakis and his cast. (*Broadway*, Agiou Meletiou and Patission, Tel. 862-0231)

EAT THEM BEFORE THEY EAT YOU UP (Fatous prin mas fane) — A revue by N. Eleftheriou and G. Katsaros, starring Rena Vlachopoulou, Mimis Fotopoulos and cast. Directed by Yiannis Flery, sets by George Anemoyannis. (Rex, Panepistimiou, Tel. 361-4592)

IDON'T PAY, DON'T PAY (Den plirono, den plirono) — A Dario Fo comedy translated by Anna Varvaressou and directed by Stefanos Lineos. Sets by D. Douvlis. Music by V. Dimitriou. Starring Stefanos Lineos and Elli Fotiou. (*Alpha*, Patission 37, Tel. 523-8742)

IN THE JUNGLE OF THE CITIES (Sti zougla ton poleon) — Leonidas Trivizas and his Popular Experimental Scene present and direct Bertold Brecht's play, translated by Costas Stamatou. Sets and costumes by George Patsas. Music by Kurt Weill. Starring Nelli Angelidou and Dora Yannakopoulou with full supporting cast. (*Poreia*, Triti Septemvriou and Trikorfon, Tel. 821-9982)

KOUTROULIS' MARRIAGE (Tou Koutrouli o gamos) — Iordanis Marinos' group presents Alexander Rangavis' old hit, under his direction. (*Demotikon Theatre*, Ag. Konstantinos, Piraeus. Tel. 412-0333)

THE LADY AT MAXIM'S (I Kyria tou Maxim) — Feydeau's famous farce, directed by Kostas Bakas, with Zoe Laskari, G. Michalakopoulos, F. Georgitsis and Th. Exarchos. Music by Louk. Kelaidonis with sets and costumes by Ant. Kyriakoulis. Choreography by Yannis Fleri. (*Diana*, Ippokratous 7, Tel. 362-6956)

LAURELS AND OLEANDERS (Dafnes ke Pikrodafnes) — Written by Dimitri Kehaidis, under the direction of Karolos Koun. (*Technis*, Stadium 52, Tel. 322-8706)

LE TUBE (HIT) — Written by Françoise Dorin and translated by Marios Floritis. Starring Dimitri Horn. Directed by George Economou, a young director, with music by Manos Hadjidakis and sets by Panos Papadopoulos. Also starring Smaro Stefanidou, Stavros Xenidis, Vyron Pallis and jeune-premier, G. Kimoulis. (*Kappa*, Kypselis 2, Tel. 883-1068)

LONG DAY'S JOURNEY INTO NIGHT — Eugene O' Neill's play directed by Kostis Michaelidis. Starring Elsa Vergi, Christos Frangos and Gregoris Vafias. (*Vergi*, Voukourestiou 1, Tel. 323-5235)

MARIORAM AT THE THRESHOLD, DONKEY ON THE ROOF (Mantzourana sto katofli, gaidaros sta keramidia) — George Armenis' comedy, directed by George Lazaris with sets and costumes by Damianos Zarifis and music by Christos Leontis. (*Veaki*, Stournara 32, Tel. 522-3522)

THE MATCHMAKER — The famous farcical comedy by Thornton Wilder on which the musical *Hello Dolly* was based. Directed by Minos Volonakis and starring Elli Lambeti and Dimitri Papamichail. Translated by Ari Davarakis with sets and costumes by Dionyssis Fotopoulos. (*Super Star*, Agiou Meletiou and Patission, Tel. 864-0774)

MURDER ON GOAT ISLAND (Englima sto Katsikonissi) — Ugo Betti's famous play, in a Greek version by Themistoklis Athanassiadis-Novas. Sets designed by Pavlos Mantoudis. (*Kyvos*, Vas. Constantinou 12, Piraeus, Tel. 412-5633)

THE STORY OF A WOMAN (Istoria mias gynekas) — Written by Romanian playwright Aurez Baraga, directed by and starring Dimitri Myrat. Also starring Voula Zouboulaki. Sets by Yiannis Karydis. (*Athinon*, Voukourestiou and Panepistimiou, Tel. 323-524)

SUN AND RAIN (Ilios ke vrochi) — A satirical comedy by a new playwright, Dimitri Iatropoulos, under the direction of George Bellos. Sets, Maria Sanitopoulou; music, Nikos Lavranos. (*Kea*, 1 Kekropos and Yperidou, Plaka, Tel. 322-9889)

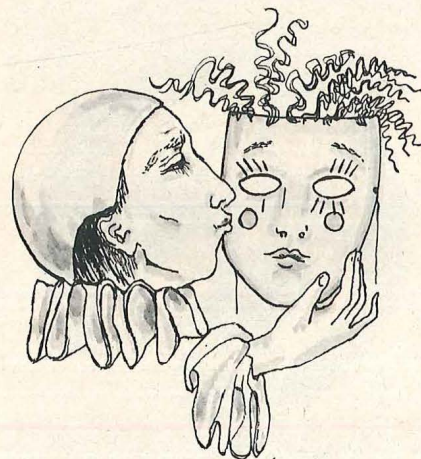
SWEET BIRD OF YOUTH (Glyko pouli tis notis) — Tennessee Williams' famous play starring Melina Mercouri and Yannis Fertis. Directed by Jules Dassin. (*Athina*, Derigny 10, Tel. 823-7330)

YERMA (Yierma) — Federico Garcia Lorca's famous play under the direction of the Spanish director of the Barcelona International Festival, Ricardo Salvat. (*Theatro Kessariani*, Old Town Hall bus stop, Kessariani)

CINEMA

New releases expected to appear this month at first-run theatres where they are often held over for several weeks before moving on to second-run neighbourhood theatres. At the latter, programs usually change on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Some downtown cinemas begin screening in the afternoon but at most, regular programs begin at 8-8:30 and 10-10:30 pm.

APOCALYPSE NOW (Apokalypsi, Tora) — The long-awaited, ultimate movie about the Viet Nam War by the extravagant Francis Ford Coppola (*The Godfather*), which won this year's best film award at Cannes. It is the story of an American captain (Martin Sheen) with a top-secret assignment: to head upriver through the jungle and kill an American colonel (Marlon Brando) who, with his private army



has been playing God in a remote village. It is, according to some, the ultimate "death trip" which cost its producers (mostly Coppola who spent four years making the film) some thirty million dollars.

THE AVALANCHE EXPRESS (To Express tou Thanatou) — A thriller directed by Marc Robson about a showdown in the Far East between Western agents, who are trying to kidnap a Russian defector, and Soviet agents who are threatening to blow up the train. Starring Lee Marvin, the late Robert Shaw, and Maximilian Schell.

THE BRINKS' JOB (I Lystia tou Brink) — A brilliant director of both suspense (*The French Connection*) and eccentric comedies (*The Night They Raided Minsky's*), William Friedkin has combined both genres to give his account of the famous 1950 Boston heist, as he follows his robbers from their early years as petty thieves to their big score and its legal aftermath. Starring Peter Falk, Gene Rowlands, and Peter Boyle.

THE CHAMP (O Tsamp) — One of the big tear-jerkers of the season directed by Franco Zeffirelli (*Romeo and Juliet*), and starring Jon Voigt as an ex-boxer who has given in to alcohol and gambling. The big question is: will he give up his addictions and come back to the ring, and thus regain the custody of his son and perhaps the love of his ex-wife? You can guess the rest.

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS — Written and directed by one of Greece's most talented young filmmakers, Pandelis Voulgaris whose award-winning *The Engagement of Anna and Happy Day* have been among this last decade's best local features. This is the story of perhaps Greece's most famous political figure of this century. Starring Minas Christidis, Dimitris Myrat, Melina Mercouri and many others. Music by Manos Hatzidakis (*Never on Sunday*).

THE MAD MAX (O Trellos Max) — Violence galore in this film which tries to cash in on the success of *The Warriors*, and which, according to its distributors, makes *Clockwork Orange* look like a Sunday school. This hemorrhage was directed by George Miller.

MANHATTAN — According to some, this Woody Allen latest picture is his masterpiece and perhaps one of the best films of the last decade. Shot in black and white, it's also Allen's summum of the extraordinary comic character he has been developing during the last few years. Here he plays a television writer at odds with the women in his life (Diane Keaton is again among them) and especially with the "cultural junk food of our mental diets" — his favourite theme.

THE MARRIAGE OF MARIA BRAUN (O Gamos tis Marias Braun) — The latest (to reach Athens) film by one of the most talented and surely the most prolific filmmaker around, Rainer W. Fassbinder (*Despair*). Set in postwar Germany, a young woman (Fassbinder's favourite actress, Hanna Schygulla) tries to start a new life among the ruins left by the war.

MOMENT BY MOMENT (Stigmi me Stigmi) — The John Travolta film of the season. Here he stars as a young man who falls in love with a "mature" woman (Lily Tomlin), and exchanges the appropriate unprofound clichés surrounded by Hollywood Chic, like his famous *Saturday Night Fever* bikini briefs. Written and directed by Jane Wagner, who has been in the past one of Lily Tomlin's comedy writers.

QUINTET (To Quinteto) — After *A Wedding*, and before *A Perfect Couple and Health* (which will be coming later this year), writer-director Robert Altman has made this SF movie, set sometime in the future when the earth freezes over and life has died out — except for a small group of survivors (among whom are Paul Newman, Bibi Andersson, Fernando Rey and Vittorio Gassman), who spend their time playing an incomprehensible board game and slitting each other's throats.

SAINT-JACK — Peter Bogdanovitch (*Paper Moon*) has written and directed this story of a gambling house owner (Ben Gazzara) who redeems himself through "criminal activity". Set and shot in Hong Kong.

THIS IS AMERICA (Ameriki Choris Maska) — Directed by Romani Banderbees, this documentary promises to strip American society of all its veils, figuratively and literally speaking.

ART CINEMAS

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

AT THE INSTITUTES

BRITISH COUNCIL, Kolonaki Square 17, Tel. 363-3211. Ken Russell's *Women in Love*, based on the novel by D. H. Lawrence, starring Alan Bates, Oliver Reed and Glenda Jackson (Feb. 4 and 7 at 8 pm).

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886. A new series of films commences this month, the theme being "The Loner in American Cinema". *One-Eyed Jacks*, 1960 film directed by and starring Marlon Brando (Feb. 5)... John Houston's *The Treasure of Sierra Madre*, the story of a futile quest for gold, starring Humphrey Bogart (Feb. 14)... Alfred Hitchcock's best-known film thriller *Psycho*, starring Anthony Perkins (Feb. 21)... *The Big Fix*, directed by J. P. Kagan and starring Richard Dreyfuss (Feb. 27). All screenings are at 8 pm.

THE PLAYERS

The Players will present a dramatized play-reading of *The Night of January 16th* by Ayn Rand, at the Hellenic-American Union, Massalias 22, on February 6 at 8:30 pm.

There will also be a production for children of the classic fairytale *Beauty and the Beast*. This will be presented at the Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22, on the mornings of Feb. 1, 6 and 8 at 10 am. Evening performances will be staged on Feb. 9 and 10 at 7 pm. Admission free.

restaurants and night life

LUXURY RESTAURANTS

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 have dancing. The prices tend to be high but are relatively modest compared to equivalent establishments in other major cities. Reservations are usually necessary.

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

Blue Pine, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2969. Set in an elegant country-club atmosphere. Candlelight, comfortable armchairs, and very good service. A fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, entrees, and desserts, but favoured for charcoal broils which include excellent T-bone steak, chateaubriand, shish kebab, etc. Expensive. Reserve ahead. Daily 8:30 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

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

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

Dionissos, 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.

Riva, Michalakopoulou 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 to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Skorpios, Evrou 1 at the corner of Lampsakou St. (parallel to Vass. Sofias, near the American Embassy), Tel. 779-6805. Sophisticated, understated elegance presented by the owner of one of Cyprus's finest restaurants. Good service and an imaginative, extensive menu that will please gourmets. Meticulously prepared and presented dishes with an emphasis on French cuisine. Reservations necessary. Closed Sundays.

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

Templar's Grill, The Royal Olympic Hotel, Diakou 28-34 (near the Temple of Olympic 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 to midnight.

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

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

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

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



The Annex, Eginou 6 (between Hilton and U.S. Embassy), Tel. 737-221. A variety of American and European dishes and tasty luncheon specials at Mr. Papapanou's warm, cosy and friendly Annex located next door to his Steak Room. Full cocktail bar. Air-conditioned. Open from 1 to 4 pm and 7:30 pm to midnight. Closed Sundays.

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

Athens Cellar, Anagnostopoulou 1, Kolonaki, Tel. 361-1707. A welcome addition to Athenian eating places. Situated in an old, renovated house, this new restaurant has a very warm and pleasant atmosphere, with an interesting decor, tables with comfortable stools instead of chairs, and menus printed on boards hanging on the mirrored walls. At present the menu is limited, but good. Open for lunch and dinner daily.

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 pm to 1 am.

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

Balthazar, Tsona and Vournazou 27, Tel. 644-1215. In a converted mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy where the atmosphere is pleasant and quiet. The menu offers a change of pace with unusual soups, entrees, 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, Illisia (between the Caravel Hotel and the University Campus), Tel. 733-200. A fine, new Chinese restaurant with an Oriental atmosphere and air conditioning. Expensive. Open daily noon to 3:30 pm and 7:30 pm to 1 am.

Chryso Elafi, on the 20th km. to the right on the way to Mt. Parnis, Tel. 246-0344. Enchanting chalet-like atmosphere. Mainly game and steaks. Calf's foot soup. Good food and service. Daily 8 pm to 1 am. Closed Mondays.

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

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

Dioskouroi, Dimitriou Vassiliou 16, Neo Psychiko, Tel. 671-3997. A converted two-storey house, simply decorated but with a nice atmosphere. A great variety of dishes and an extensive wine list, but slow service. Moderate prices. Daily 8:30 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

Erato, Varnali 7, Halandri. A new French restaurant with reasonable prices.

Flame Steak House, Hatziyianni Mexi 9 (next to Hilton), Tel. 738-540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Delicious garlic bread, Caesar salad, Irish coffee. Candlelight atmosphere. Bar open for cocktails. Daily 6 pm to 2 am.

Hickory Grill, Nireos and Posidonos Ave., Paleon Faliron, Tel. 982-1972. Attentive service and generous helpings of good basic food: steaks, ham, baked potatoes, salads, lemon pie, etc., in a quiet rustic atmosphere. The flambéed pepper steak (a speciality) is recommended. Moderately expensive. Open daily 7:30 pm to 1 am.

Kyoto, Garibaldi 5, on Philoppapou Hill, Tel. 923-2047. Charming oriental hostesses serve Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Try their *tempura* and *sukiyaki* dinners, and *yakatori*, a Japanese version of *souvlaki*. Open for lunch and dinner. Closed Sundays.

La Bussola, Vas. Georgiou 11 and Vass. Frederikis, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine including a variety of pizza, pastas, main courses (including superbly prepared steaks) 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. Well-prepared 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.

The Eighteen, Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-1928. Small, simple, inexpensive and pleasant, with charming bright tablecloths

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.

The Landfall, Makryianni 3 (behind old premises), Zea Marina, Piraeus, Tel. 452-5074. A nautical atmosphere with a particularly fine English-style bar and Thomas Aristophanes at the piano to entertain you nightly. Specializes in curry, every Wednesday, and the traditional fare of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding on Sundays. Moderate prices and friendly service. Open daily for lunch and dinner continuously from noon to 1 am.

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

Maralinas, Vrassida 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), Tel. 735-425. A new Lebanese restaurant offering a variety of Middle Eastern and continental dishes.

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.

Orangerie, Efroniou 55 (opposite the Caravel Hotel), Tel. 742-735. A friendly atmosphere with soft music and bathed in candlelight. Specialities provided by French chef. Good service and moderate prices.

Oriental Taverna, Alsous 12 and Diacou, Glyfada, Tel. 894-8008. A newly re-opened restaurant specializing in Lebanese and oriental dishes. A wide range of appetizers, including *tabula*, *mouhamara*, and *kouba* served with hot pita. And for the main course, delicately prepared chicken or shish kebab.

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

Papakia, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton). Tel. 712-421. This is an old favourite with many Athenians. Rustic decor, with a garden for outdoor dining and piano music by John Valsamakis. Greek and French cuisine, the speciality, as the name suggests (Papakia means little ducks) is duck. Expensive. Open for dinner from 8 pm.

Peacocks, Kifissias 228, Psychiko, Tel. 671-9629. Cafeteria, snack bar, and grill room on the roof of the Alpha-Beta supermarket. 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 cafe, 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. Tasty international specialities, some served on attractive wooden platters, are served in the adjoining dining area. The attentive owner

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welcomes early diners. Moderately expensive. Daily from 8 pm.

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

Stagecoach, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki, Tel. 737-902. Choice prime ribs, charcoal steaks and fondue Bourguignonne served in a sophisticated, rustic ambience. Super salads and an extensive bar. Good service. Sensible prices. Reservations advisable. Open noon to 3:30 pm and 7 pm to 1 am. Open on Sunday for dinner only.

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, French-fried onion rings, 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 other international specialities and a well-stocked bar. The onion soup, *pita* Tabula (zucchini and cheese wrapped in crust) and *plat du jour* are always delicious. Moderately expensive. Open 9 pm to 1 am. Closed Sundays.

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 *Filet 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.

Vengera, 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.

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.

MAINLY GREEK CUISINE

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

Andonopoulos, Frederikis 1, Glyfada, Tel. 894-5636. An old and comfortable seafood restaurant with an extensive menu at moderate prices. Daily 12 to 3:30 pm and 8 pm to midnight.

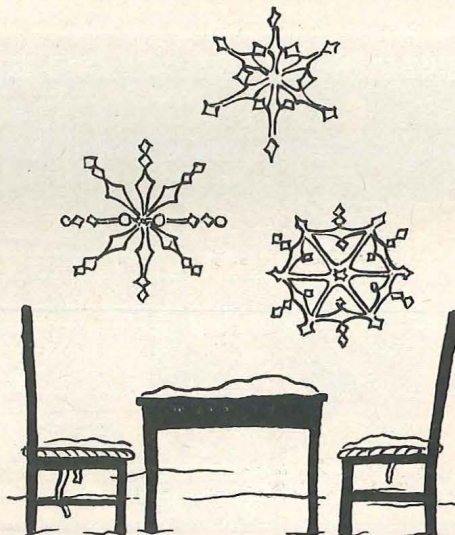
Aithrio, 14 Profitis Ilias, Halandri (third right after Drossou Square), Tel. 681-9705. Good basic Greek cuisine and attentive service in this old,

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 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, Efromiou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton), Tel. 717-421. Attractive murals, painted ceilings, and Greek and Oriental specialities with Mr. Fatsios in attendance. Moderately priced. Daily noon to 5:30 pm.

Gerofinikas, Pindarou 10, Tel. 362-2719. An extensive selection of Greek and Oriental specialities 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. 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 am to 4 pm and 7:30 pm to 2 am.

Maxim, Milioni 4 (just off Kanari St.), Kolonaki, Tel. 361-5803. Greek, French and Oriental specialities. 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. Specialities 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 1½ km. after the Koropi junction.) Actually a fancy taverna, bar and nightclub complex suitable for dinner or a night out. Seemingly in the middle of nowhere, old stables have been transformed with imagina-

tion 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.

Ponderosa, Amalias 8, Kifissia (near the train station), Tel. 801-2356. Greek cuisine with Corfu specialities 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 specialities. 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.

Roumeli, 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 and squash and *katsiki* (goat with lemon sauce). In the evening the specialities are charcoal-broiled *kokoretsi* and roast lamb. Open daily noon to 5 pm and 8 pm until late.

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. Closed Tuesdays.

Vasilena, 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.

Vassilis, Voukourestiou St. 14a, Tel. 361-2801. For forty years consistently good food and service at reasonable prices. Large variety of dishes, both Greek and international. Open daily for lunch and dinner.

TAVERNAS

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

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

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

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

Kyra Antigoni, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool), Tel. 895-2411. A fireplace offers a warm welcome when it is chilly. Good service and a great variety of both ubiquitous and hard-to-find Greek appetizers. Several tasty casseroles and boiled tongue (when available). Moderately priced. Daily from 7 pm to 1 am.

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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 to 1.

○ Nikos, Skopelou 5, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erithrea. The speciality is kid with oil and oregano. The excellent hors d'oeuvres include *aubergine* stuffed with walnuts and wrapped in ham; the entrees are mostly broils. Open from 9 pm daily and for lunch on Sundays and holidays. Closed Mondays.

○ 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 p.m. 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.

To Katsiki, Athinaion 12, Galatsi (off Galatsiou St.), Tel. 292-0700. Goat, the namesake of this warm and cosy taverna, is its speciality. A village-style decor, complete with wine barrels, brass ornaments and hand-woven rugs. The menu is limited, but the goat and quail (accompanied with pasta, Greek salad, and roast potatoes) are expertly prepared. Good service and reasonable prices. Open daily from 8 pm.

To Limanaki, at the end of Avras Street, between Kavouri and Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0405, 896-0566. Set on a hillock at the end of a small road, this rather plain taverna is right on the sea and offers a splendid view. Excellent fresh fish, a few appetizers. Daily 12 to 5 pm and 8:30 to 12:30 am.

Skorda to Hani, Pikermi (opposite the bus stop, on the main road), Tel. 667-7240. An excellent country taverna, with charming paintings on the walls and specializing in such delicacies as goat, pigeon, boar, quail, and duck. A wide selection of appetizers, including delicious homemade sausages, peppers and cheese and superb fried mushrooms. For dessert, yogurt with honey and/or quince jelly. Open for lunch and dinner.

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.

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

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.

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11, Vrassida st. (between Hilton and Caravel) Tel.: 735 425.

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 whisky 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. 412-0632. 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.

OUZERI

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

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

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

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

Orfanides, Panepistimiou (Venizelou) 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. In operation since 1924, and a favourite gathering place for journalists. Colourless snacks, but colourful patrons. Open daily 8:30 am to 3 pm and 5:30 to 10:30 pm, Sundays 10:30 am 2:30 pm.

NIGHTCLUBS AND BOUZOUKIA

Coronet, King's Palace Hotel (just off Syntagma), Tel. 361-7397. Spanish choreographer Miguel Saudsral and his ballet, the English dance group Fascination, comedians Paolo and Brino, striptease dancers, and many others are there to entertain with two shows nightly.

Diogenis, Syngrou Ave. 255, Tel. 942-4267. The show includes modern and bouzouki music by Philipos Nikolaou, Doukissa, Sotiris Moustakas, Bessy Argiraki, Katina Balanika, Trio Athene, and others.

Harama, Skopeftirion, Kesariani, Tel. 766-4869. The dean of bouzouki composers and singers, Tsitsanis is joined by Sotiria Bellou. Oper daily.

Mostrou, Mnisikleous 22, Plaka, Tel. 322-5558. Artists include Fotis Metaxopoulos, Fontana and their ballet, Manou, Robert Williams, and Giordanelli. Dinner from 9:30 pm. Closed Mondays.

Palea Athena, Flessa 4, Plaka, Tel. 322-2000. The floor show includes a roster of singers, bouzouki music, belly dancer and Greek folk dances in various regional costumes. All under the direction of Yannis Kastrinos. Opens 9:30 pm for dinner, program begins at 10:30 pm.

DISCOTHEQUES

With the recent outbreak of 'disco-fever', discotheques have mushroomed throughout the country. Entrance is free but drinks are expensive; approx. 150 Drs. to 200 Drs. minimum charge. Opening nightly at around 8 pm until 2 am. You may wine, dine and boogie the night away, but gentlemen don't forget the ladies; unaccompanied males are not allowed to enter the majority of discos in Greece.

Disco Retro, Mihalakopoulou 206. A new discotheque which aims at a not so young clientele, with dancing to hits from the past.

Mekka Discotheque, 9 Flessa St., Plaka, Tel. 323-2112. Situated in the heart of the Plaka, surrounded by boites and restaurants, it is one of the first discotheques in Athens. Although the decor has changed very little over the years, the lower floor with its metallic shelled-patterned ceiling and modern lighting effects creates a true disco atmosphere. The second floor (open Sat. and Sun. nights only to accommodate the overflow of patrons) should be given a miss. This disco is popular with all ages.

Olympic Aquarius, Drossia (off the Kifissia-Drossia Road, turn right at Drossia Sq. and follow the signs), Tel. 813-2108. This disco-restaurant opened this season with the most modern light show to be seen in Greece. Luxurious classical decor, long bar, triple diamond-shaped dance floor which pulsates with coloured lights, and a swimming pool. Mirror balls, neon, sealed beam coloured spots and rotator are just part of the light show. Main program commences after 11 pm, with soft music for dining from 8:30 pm.

Olympic House, Glyfada Square, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2141. The discotheque is situated above the restaurant and patisserie. Modern decor with straight disco music for real enthusiasts. A good and experienced D.J.

Papagayo, Patriarhou Ioakim 37, Kolonaki, Tel. 730-135. This somewhat new, but well-known discotheque starts the winter season with the latest hits of the disco sound from Europe and the States. Dine on the ground floor and dance in the basement.

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Dining, dancing, gambling or simply snacking on top of wooded Mount Parnes, a short drive outside of Athens (about 35 Km.) where the luxurious hotel complex is located at an altitude of 1,050 metres. You may drive to the top or avoid the last eight kilometres of gruelling bends by taking the cablecar to the hotel door. The restaurant is open from 8 am to 2 pm continuously, and the Casino from 8 pm to 2 am (closed Wednesday). The entrance fee is 50 Drs. and a five-year season ticket costs 5,000 Drs. The stakes are another matter. (The casino is out of bounds, by law, to bankers and civil servants who may be tempted to gamble with their bank's or nations's assets.) For information, Tel. 322-9412. For reservations, Tel 246-9111.

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Belt-Tightening

HERE has been a running debate in this country for more than two thousand years on the question of whether it is the people who are ungovernable or their statesmen who are incompetent in governing them. One of the few successful solutions to this dilemma so far has been Solon's, who said that he would only set down laws for the Athenians if they abided by them for ten years, and when they agreed, he abruptly left the country before they could change their minds.

The present-day relatively minor matter of the government's forcing people to wear seatbelts in their automobiles only goes to show that the outcome of this historical debate remains far from closed. While everyone agreed that the official decision was well-intentioned, many felt that the method of enforcement was at fault. Legal purists claimed that while it was admissible for the government to insist that cars be equipped with seatbelts, compelling people to wear them was an infringement of personal rights. Others at once questioned whether the wearing of seatbelts necessarily meant the fastening of them. Others, again, were suspiciously reminded of Colonel Pattakos and the enforcement of a law requiring that cars be equipped with a first-aid kit — a matter which turned out to be a rip-off. Now ladies of a certain stratum of society are asking their husbands if, in lieu of seatbelts, fashion-conscious shoulder straps cannot be tastefully appliquéd onto their new 1980s wardrobes instead. The result of all this has been a tangle of straps, buckles, clasps.

Yet the end-of-the-year law regarding seatbelts was only symbolic of a far greater corpus of legislation which had to do with belt-tightening in general, and whether it would have any public support. While the greater issues of

rising energy costs and world inflation were invoked by government spokesmen, many believed that the measures were unduly panicky and would impede rather than stimulate the local economy.

Even so, when it comes to the simplest practical economies, we are woefully inefficient. When state services feel the need to advertise in costly plugs on television that it is more sensible to turn down thermostats than open



windows when rooms are overheated, that it is desirable to turn off lights in unoccupied rooms, that it is unnecessary to boil a whole kettle of water when brewing a single cup of chamomile, it only shows how far and how fast we have moved from what were common and not so ancient economies. Even those tireless Kolonaki exponents of the simple life and back-to-the-roots *romiosyne* in their calculated homes-puns tend today to serve their *tsipouro* in Bohemian crystal, their *trahana* in Meissen bowls and their Greek coffee in Limoges cups.

In less realistic countries than Greece, thrift can be thought of as virtuous and even as fun. But the

likelihood of getting the local bourgeois populace more enthusiastic about saving odd bits of string, retying broken shoelaces, darning socks, turning collars, patching elbows on jackets and hooking up laddered nylons than throwing a whole wardrobe out and buying a new one is most unlikely.

If there seem to be no effective ways of creating incentives to cut down on imported luxuries (indeed, it was noted that luxury shops did particularly well during the Christmas season just after the new import taxes were put on), there may be a way of appealing to the public's health. Whisky, champagne, vodka, imported cigarettes and cigars, foreign cheeses with 80 percent *matière grasse*, pâté, chocolates and caviar (all of which are on the blacklist) could be said to endanger health. And this could be said of petrol, also, particularly as it issues out of exhausts of cars. Yet health awareness is still in its infancy here and not much can be expected from such a campaign, as the Ministry of Public Welfare knows well, having had great difficulties recently in merely prohibiting smoking in hospitals.

As Themistocles of old well understood (who seduced Athenians into giving up imported Persian delicacies and building a fleet), if you want people to obey unpopular laws, the only way is to make an ethnic cause of it. In this case, emphasis should be placed on doctors rather than on health. As is generally believed, doctors — especially those who accept under-the-counter fees, of which there a goodly number — are the people with the most cash lying around. Now, due to the heavy local property transfer tax, it is suspected that they are not investing in real estate here any more but in Switzerland, America and other choice areas, causing a further cash-flow abroad. Thus, by awakening in people a sense of outrage, resentment, envy, patriotism and national purpose, they will avoid doctors,

embark on preventative medicine, and put a self-imposed embargo on foreign products. The new draconian laws will be cheerfully abided by and belts will be more easily tightened. Thus the country, by going back to a native diet of olives, tomatoes and water (and travelling donkey-back) will blossom with its former health restored.

Saving Attica

IT was the opinion of most early nineteenth-century travellers that of all the regions of Greece, the fairest was Attica. And there are still people about who remember the unique quality of its light, the beauty of its mountains and the harmoniousness of its foreground, background and middle distance which only the term 'classical' seemed to describe accurately. The despoiling of Attica began many decades ago when a railroad was built up to the foothills of Mount Pendeli to bring marble down from the quarries there for the construction of a growing Athens. Before the Second World War, Elefsis was already being developed as an industrial area and the olive groves, once considered among the most beautiful in Greece, were being chopped down between Piraeus and Athens. But it is the expansion of the city in the last quarter of a century that has accelerated the disfigurement of the region to a point where much of it has lost its special character and parts of it have become downright hideous. It is not only those wastelands around Aigaleo and behind Aspropyrgos but the tens of thousands of small lots often little more than a hundred square metres in extent and enclosed by wire-mesh fences, which are scattered all over Attica, that have made so much of it an eyesore.

Since it became the capital of Greece and inspired Bavarian and other German architects with dreams of neoclassical grandeur, Athens has pupped so many city-plans that even a list of them runs to a small volume. It has also resolutely resisted abiding by almost any of them, and it has been wryly observed that the Doxiades School of Ekistics which has created or transformed urban areas around the world has had little or no effect on its own home town.

The lack of any effective long-range program for city planning has of course had its baneful effect on all of Attica, for it is not so much the expansion of the city as the way it has expanded which has greatly increased the extent of

present-day ugliness. The lack of planning in the suburban sprawl around the city is at once apparent to the visitor, for it is not only the unfinished state of so many constructions that catches the eye, but the basic and immediate visual realization that the buildings don't seem to have any relation to the site on which they stand. And, in fact, much construction in Attica does not belong where it is, having risen quite illegally in the dead of night. The overall provisional look, the feeling that most of the population is either moving in or moving out, is what gives Attica the unnerving appearance of being not so much settled as unsettled.

The recent, final decision by the government to build the new international airport at Spata in the Messogia east of Athens, has threatened now to lay waste one of the least spoiled areas of Attica. The Messogia, the inland plain lying between Hymettus and the Lavrion hills on the east coast, is the chief agricultural area remaining in Attica, much of it covered by olive groves and vineyards.

To mitigate this threat, the government in December announced measures that will affect all of Attica outside of the city plan. Dividing the area into four zones, the measures will restrict construction according to whether the zone is rated for light industry, residences, or agriculture. The restrictions will be even stricter regarding lands purchased since the law has gone into effect. The size of the property will also affect the number of square metres permissible for construction. By example, in rural zones where prior to now houses could be built on four stremmata (one acre), henceforth property purchased after the enacting of the law will need twenty stremmata in order to permit building. On property of this size, only four hundred square metres of construction will be allowed, all on one floor or two hundred on each of two storeys. New buildings going up on unimproved properties already owned will also be restricted according to the size of the lots. Such legislation, of course, has its antagonists. It is said to favour the rich (twenty stremmata costing anywhere from five to twelve million drachmas in much of the Messogia) and to depress the value of presently held small holdings. Yet if any of Attica is to be preserved, and remain attractive to live in, such laws are the only solution. It would be certainly ironic if the area in which over one-third of the nation's population already resides, with an even greater proportion expected in the future, should become the one and only

unsightly region in the country.

The Tribulations of Procopios

WHEN Procopios, Bishop of Kephallonia, decided to return to his flock late last year, he was surprised to find himself in the midst of wolves. Perhaps he should not have been surprised. A scandal had broken out during the spring when nuns disclosed that certain mortal parts of the body of Saint Gerassimos, patron saint of Kephallonia, had been surreptitiously removed and pointed accusing fingers at Bishop Procopios and several accomplices ranking high in the Church.

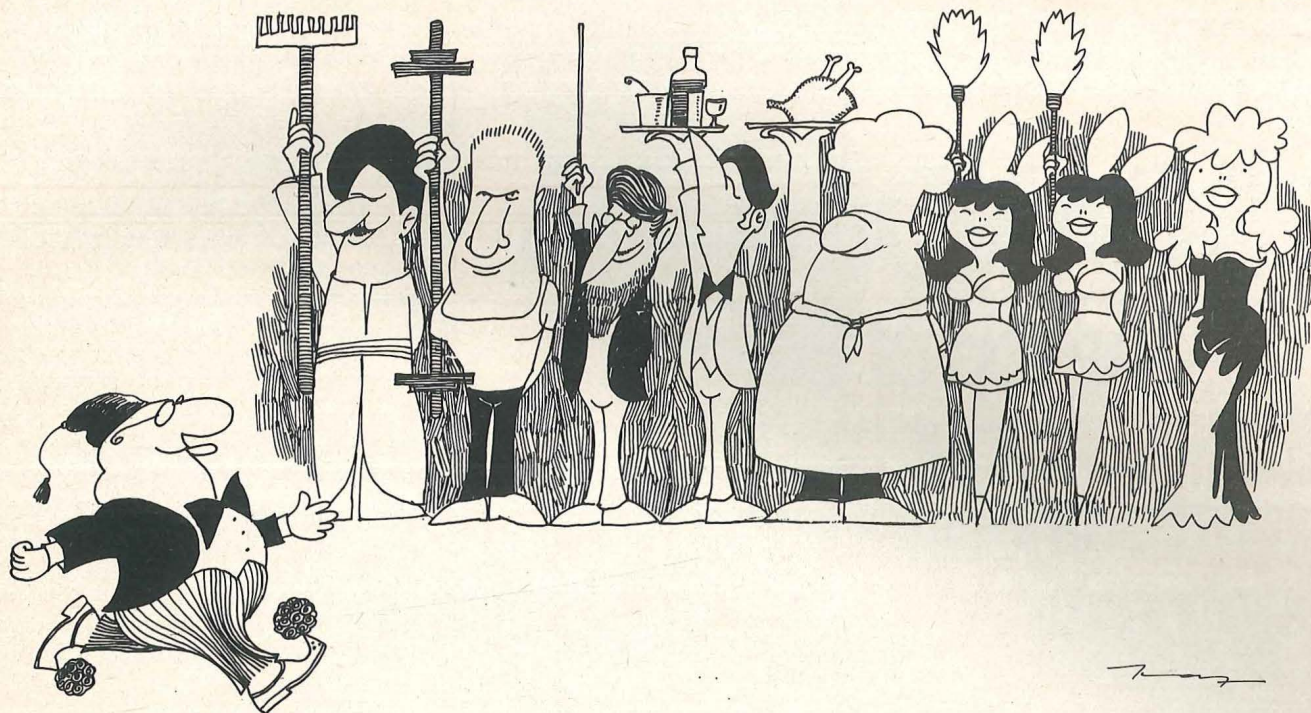
Commerce in relics may seem an esoteric occupation today but given the lethargy of stock markets, the shyly modest performance of the drachma against other currencies (even the dollar), and the feverish activity of inflation, investment in many material things — even material things that are holy — are what used to be called blue chip, sound investments. In a country where the miraculous has not been banished from the physical world and gratitude is still payable in cash, relics have their own little niche in this big, bad world.

Procopios was hauled on the carpet before the Holy Synod without any final decision's being made. Although laymen were unable (due to the splendour of his array) to find anything amiss during the saint's two feast days in the summer when he is paraded about his church, specialists suspect that delicate surgery may be difficult to prove on a cadavre of 'a certain age'.

Procopios had always proclaimed his innocence, and as a proof of it decided to return to his bishopric at Argostoli, claiming that any demonstration against him was simply the anti-clerical expression of Leftists.

Demonstrations indeed took place — and persisted — until MAT, police forces specializing in what is euphemistically called urban unrest (most recently used in Athens to disperse feminists protesting against a Beauty Contest), had to be called in, lest a second ecclesiastical dismemberment take place.

Unrest reached a peak in December when the Metropolitan's residence seemed about to be stormed. The ingenious bishop, however, was not so easily foiled. Disguising himself in the other-worldly guise of those who keep urban law-and-order, he miraculously escaped through the crowds intact.



DREAMS OF GLORY

EVERY now and then we hear reports of how the Prinos oil wells in the Thassos area are getting on and how other test drillings in the Nestos area and in the Western Peloponnese are showing encouraging signs that there may indeed be enough black gold under the Greek earth to solve some of the country's more pressing economic problems.

By a very small stretch of the imagination it becomes easy to speculate on what would happen if "the great God of Greece", who has intervened so many times in the past to save the country from disaster, should "put his hand" once more and uncover such a vast reservoir of oil that Greece would become, overnight, the wealthiest country in the world.

And what would the Greeks do with the petro-dollars that would come flooding in, to fill the Treasury and bank vaults to bursting point?

For one thing, they would buy large parcels of stock in practically all of the major manufacturing companies in the Western world and, with the head start they already have in shipping, would eventually control every aspect of the world economy, from the purchase and transport of raw materials to the production, sale and shipment of finished goods.

The change in life-style would also be spectacular. A six-car garage for every home (a Rolls for the husband, a Cadillac for the wife, a Lamborghini and

Ferrari for the kids and two Aston Martins for guests); an Olympic-sized swimming pool in every garden, filled with Loutraki water; a giant, transparent water bed, filled with tropical fish and covered with sheets of the finest Chinese silk and a Bayeux tapestry for a counterpane; a bathroom with floor and walls of solid gold and a sunken bath made of platinum with diamond-studded taps spouting lavender water and asses' milk and a bidet spraying three kinds of French perfume, including "Je Chatouille" by Lanvin. A living room with a huge fireplace stoked by inflated European currencies and a wall-to-wall carpet of giant panda skins; the walls covered with priceless paintings the curators of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Louvre would give their right arms to possess; a refugee Persian gardener in the grounds; a Swedish masseur in the gym; an Italian maestro in the music room; an English butler in the pantry; a French chef in the kitchen; Filipino maids all over the place; a German governess in the nursery and a full-time marriage counsellor in a back room for instant solutions to domestic problems.

Every Greek would have two yachts. A smaller for Aegean cruising and a larger one for winter holidays in the Caribbean or the South Seas. Part of the winter would be spent at Davos or St. Moritz where he could show off his gold-laced crocodile-skin ski boots and his wife her chinchilla-trimmed sun-

glasses and mink ski pants. Part of the summer, also, he would spend in that charming retreat in the Himalayas, bought for a song from a destitute sherpa and converted into a replica of the paradisaical lamasery featured in *Lost Horizon*. For photographic safaris in East Africa he would engage Stanley Kubrick or Francis Ford Coppola to do the filming with spliced shots from *King Kong* for laughs.

And while the Greeks would be living high on the hog, what would their Government be doing? It would be solving the Cyprus problem by giving the Turks on the island a million dollars each and inviting them politely to buy a one-way ticket to Anatolia. It would be carrying out delicate negotiations with the Albanians for the purchase of Northern Epirus and dangling before Turkey the enticing offer of two oil wells off Kavala in exchange for Eastern Thrace.

At the same time, in a closely guarded back room at the Foreign Ministry on Zalokosta Street, a team of historians would be marking out on a map the limits of the Byzantine Empire in its hey-day and another team of experts on international law would be working out how best to lay claim to these territories on the grounds of historical precedent.

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SCANDINAVIA is . . . a way of life.

the Defence Ministry would be poring over ancient maps borrowed from the Gennadius Library showing the extent of the conquests of Alexander the Great.

The smaller countries on Greece's perimeter would begin voicing fears in the United Nations that Greece was embarking on a perilous course of territorial expansion and asking for a vote of censure. The Russians would then drop hints that caviar shipments to Greece from the Caspian might be curtailed and the French would imply, in diplomatically couched language, that the EEC Commission might impose countervailing charges (whatever those may be) on exports of pink champagne to Athens. The Greek delegate to the U.N., in reply, would hold up the prospect that the life-giving flow of oil from Greek pipelines to the West might be suspended for a time while "essential repairs" were made to certain pumping stations. Then everybody would back down after assurances had been given by President Brademas of the United States that Greece had absolutely no territorial aims in Asia but was merely anxious to continue the work of Alexander the Great in extending the benefits of Greek culture to that area. He would add that there was absolutely no foundation in the charges that the Dora Stratou folk dancers, singers like Bithikotsis and Kokkotas and poets like the Nobel prize-winner Odysseas Elytis, now touring Syria, Iraq, Persia and Pakistan were spies. He would say he had been reliably informed by his CIA agents in the area that the Minox cameras and microdots that had been found concealed in a bouzouki by an inquisitive chambermaid in a Tabriz hotel had been planted there by a scheming belly-dancer intent on framing the Greek Cultural mission.

Greece would continue riding this crest of power and prosperity until the first decade of the 21st century when nuclear and solar energy would be harnessed sufficiently to replace the world's reliance on oil.

But although solar energy would be used extensively in countries with temperate climates, nuclear energy would have to be the main standby of the industrialized nations of the cloud-covered north.

And at this crucial turning point in the world's economic structure would it be too much to hope that the "great God of Greece" might step in again — with the discovery of immense uranium deposits in the Ouranopolis area of the Halkidiki peninsula?

—ALEC KITROEFF



Emmanuel Kefaloyannis

GREEK SHIPPING: Chief Contributor to the National Economy

Following the tradition of Jason and the Argonauts who set out in search of the Golden Fleece in the mists of pre-Hellenic times, the Greeks have sailed for centuries in search of wealth beyond the horizons of their country. Greek-owned shipping ranks number one in the world today. The slump that hit world shipping in 1973 affected the Greek shipowners but not as badly as those of other nations. However, shipping has been improving since the beginning of 1979 when the five-year crisis started to recede. The Greek shipowners have been following the improving conditions with keen interest and a sharp eye for continued expansion. The following interview between Peter Mellas and the Merchant Marine Minister Emmanuel Kefaloyannis took place at the end of November, 1979.

MELLAS: What is the standing of Greek-owned shipping today?

KEFALOYANNIS: Greek-owned shipping ranks number one in the world today with some 5,000 vessels and about 52 million deadweight tons. This giant industry which is the cornerstone of the national economy represents over fourteen percent of world shipping, a percentage well out of proportion to Greece's size, economically and geographically. About 3,800 vessels totalling some 37 million tons fly the Greek flag while the rest fly those of other nations, mostly Liberia, Panama and Cyprus.

Q. How did the shipping crisis affect Greek owners?

A. It affected them to some extent. Quite a number of ships were immobil-

ized but, interestingly enough, Greek shipping increased during the five-year slump. Greek-owned ships numbered 4,000 in 1973 but they increased to about 5,000 ships in 1979.

Q. How do you explain this phenomenon? Why did the Greeks do better than the others?

A. It's basically a question of tradition, business structure and policy. The Greeks pamper their ships; they know their good and bad points and make appropriate provisions. Greek shipping is passed from father to son; authority and responsibility are personal and under close control, not diluted through boards of directors and remote management. They have also proved to be fantastic bargain hunters. A Nor-

wegian shipowner, for instance, will proceed to build a very large bulk carrier for, say, \$48 million, using the subsidies and financing provided by his government. The Greek will usually look around for the same ship second-hand but in very good condition for \$10 million to \$15 million. Obviously, the servicing of the capital investment between \$48 million and \$10 million is tremendous at current rates of interest of up to 10%. The Greek owners have also demonstrated a high degree of competence in picking up wrecked ships that were declared a total loss and making them as good as new through extensive repairs at a reasonable cost. They have the tradition, the expertise and, especially, they are willing to take economic risks.

Q. Are Greek-owned ships mostly manned by Greek crews? And what are their relative rates of pay?

A. There are some 150,000 Greek seamen today sailing on Greek-owned ships. They effectively fill the key posts. Greek law stipulates that foreign crews should not exceed 25% on any given ship, but their percentage is presently closer to 35% simply because there are not enough Greek mariners to meet the demand. The pay scales, quite low in the past, are presently comparing well with the highest. Although below the Norwegian, they are higher than the British and much higher than the Chinese.

Q. Is the Government providing any incentives for attracting young men to the sea?

A. We are providing constantly improving training completely free, including room and board and uniforms. And now, time of service in the Merchant Marine will be counted towards the mandatory military service. Apparently the pay increases during the last few years have also had a healthy influence. During the few years prior to 1978, the 1,000 student positions available in the various training schools were not entirely filled. In 1978 there were 1,100 applicants for the 1,000 positions, while this year the applicants increased to 1,800.

Q. Do you expect a further increase in freight rates?

A. Yes. The 50% increase we have witnessed since the crisis does not lead to a fair profit in some operations. We expect an additional increase of 30% which will naturally mean good profits.

Q. Who are the competitors of the Greek shipowners?

A. Shipping is a highly competitive industry. The shipping nations of the North are competitors as are the Hong



The Mesolongi Lagoon — The Struggle for Survival

MESOLONGI was once, very briefly, the most famous town in Greece. Lord Byron died of fever there on April 19, 1824, and by the time the news reached London a few weeks later most of Europe had learned of this small town at the mouth of the Corinthian Gulf. Just over two years later Mesolongi fell to the Ottomans after stubbornly holding out against a siege that lasted for twelve months. But its heroic resistance made Mesolongi synonymous with liberty and the Greek struggle for independence.

Today Mesolongi, a quiet provincial town of 13,000 people, has been mobilized in the forefront of another struggle, this time for its environment. The dispute focuses on the *Limnothalassa*, a broad, gentle lagoon which surrounds all but the east side of the town. Its shallow, fertile waters provide a temperate and rich feeding ground for a vast array of fish and birds. But this unique marine environment has been threatened periodically since 1960 by reclamation projects and plans to transform large tracts into saltworks. In September of this year, Mayor Antoniou of Mesolongi led the city council and a large number of citizens on a hunger strike to protest the latest plan,

which sought to convert a large portion of the Lagoon into salt flats. To further dramatize the struggle, Mayor Beis of Athens joined Mayor Antoniou, Mayor Karvelis of the neighbouring town of Aitolikon, and the environmental protection association, *Panellenia Politistiki Kinisi* in presenting an exhibition of photographs documenting the destruction of the Lagoon (*I Katastrophi tis Limnothalassas*) held at the Pnevmatikon Kentron, Nov.-Dec., 1979.

The show illustrated what every inhabitant and visitor to Mesolongi knows only too well, that the *Limnothalassa* has been disfigured by industrial projects and by reclamation works, only some of which actually served the stated purpose of draining the unhealthy and swampy land in and around the town. Landfill projects near the harbour of Mesolongi have turned it into an unsightly heap of rubble. In 1960, a 5,000 stremmata section just north of the town was destroyed by an ill-conceived attempt to reclaim land for agricultural use from a perfectly good fishing area. The plan failed, but the fill remains, overgrown with clover.

A massive attack on the *Limnothalassa* began in 1967, soon after the Colonels' coup d'état. For the produc-

tion of salt, bulldozers began building earth embankments to cut off the sea from a 12,000 stremmata section of lagoon between Mesolongi and the small medieval town of Aitolikon ten kilometres to the north. The area was converted into salt flats; the white salt mountains are a highly visible feature in the littoral plain between the two towns. Simultaneously, bulldozers were turned loose in Klissova, that section of lagoon which is literally at Mesolongi's front door. Again, earth dikes were constructed, and the bridges along the Mesolongi-Tourlida causeway crossing over Klissova were also filled in, cutting off the influx of fresh water. As Klissova began to dry out, its muddy, weedy bottom was exposed, filling the town with the unforgettable stench of dead fish and rotting seaweed.

While the investors went ahead with the production of salt from the 12,000 stremmata between Aitolikon and Mesolongi, Klissova remained undeveloped and dead. The project had failed, and ownership reverted to the central Government. With the changes of the summer of 1974, the people of Mesolongi, to hear the locals tell it, poured into the streets and literally with their own hands clawed open the earthworks which had stifled Klissova. The water poured back in, and soon the damage was reversed. Fishermen could once again work in what had been the heart of Mesolongi's traditional fishing grounds.

In the latest assault on the *Limnothalassa*, a consortium of banks, forming the ELEVME Co., tried to secure 62,500 stremmata for development as salt works. This was part of a larger plan to build a petrochemical plant at Krioneri, a tiny village twelve kilometres away from Mesolongi. The entire plan has met with strenuous objections from the people of Mesolongi and Aitolikon for a number of reasons. Although most of the citizens recognize the need for, and the inevitability of, local industrialization as part of decentralizing Greece and stimulating provincial economies, the decision to industrialize, and the choice of industry, were made without local consultation. The townspeople fear that installation of the petrochemical plant will proceed without proper safeguards to protect their health and the environment, including the fish-breeding grounds in the Gulf of Patras as well as the *Limnothalassa*.

Furthermore, the company was granted, as part of an agreement with the Government for the construction of a petrochemical plant, the use of a large

section of the Lagoon for the production of industrial salts. Opponents point out that while it will take years before the petrochemical plant is actually constructed, the saltworks will take just a few months to build from the moment the first bulldozer swings into action. Yet the company is proceeding with these saltworks, although on a reduced scale which consumes 30,000 stremmata instead of the planned 62,500. Most of the townspeople fear that this is just a beginning and that given the central Government's history of ignoring local interests, their *Limnothalassa* is doomed.

Mesolongians speak with pride first of their resistance to the Ottoman siege in 1826; then of their five prime ministers and their poet Palamas and then of the limpid, magically fertile *Limnothalassa*. Its waters, seldom more than 1-1½ metres deep, are rich with fish of all kinds, which breed in the swifter currents of the channel between Patras and Mesolongi, and then swim into the Lagoon, where they settle to feed in the shallows.

Klissova, the large enclosed section of lagoon directly off Mesolongi, is dotted with tiny islands, flat weedy strips of land which turn into marshes during the winter rains. Here and there are the characteristic lagoon houses, rising on stilts in the middle of the water. These are the fishing huts for the men who work the *ichthyotropheia*, or fish-feeding grounds.

The special nature of fishing in the Lagoon has led to a system of communal enterprises, although there are also

eleftheroi, or *skapouloi* (a word related to the Italian for "bachelor"), men who prefer a less regimented and, as their name suggests, freer working life. The communes, *synetairismoi*, consist of a group of men, as many as fifteen or twenty, who band together under the leadership of a president, whom they themselves elect. Usually he is the most literate member of the group, and keeps the records and books. These communes rent a tract of the feeding grounds for a period of five years from the municipality. Each tract is crisscrossed with a system of fences and gates, which are opened each year on February 2. They are left ajar for almost four months, at least until the onset of warm weather, usually at the end of May. During this period, the fingerlings, and other fish move from the Gulf into these corrals, where they are trapped when the gates are closed. The commune also builds small enclosures or pockets which act as traps. Once the fish swim in they cannot get out, and are eventually scooped up with the use of simple hand-nets.

Until the recent past, fishing practices in the *Limnothalassa* were far more colourful than this rather prosaic harvesting. The men set off in the shallow-draft boats typical of this area, propelled by broad, squat rectangular sails, one man per boat. When they reached the fishing area, they furled the sail, and maneuvered with long poles, gondola-style. To fish, they balanced on the prows of their boats, and hunted with the *kamaki*, a long-handled spear with multiple tines. Now the sail has

been replaced by motors, but the spear is still used occasionally, along with nets and hooks. Fishing now is often done at night, with the aid of powerful lights fastened onto the prow of the boat. The light pierces the black water right to its bottom, illuminating an area of approximately twelve metres on all sides transforming the fish into glittering and often bedazzled targets. The *skapouloi* also use trammel nets, although these are forbidden within the confines of the feeding grounds since they sweep up tiny fish along with the large.

The fishermen can count on a rich harvest, particularly in certain months of the year. In August and September, they fish the female mullet, *bafes*, which contain the eggs used in the production of *avgotaracho*, a local speciality. The fresh eggs are salted and laid out in the sun, where they stand for a few days before being wrapped in wax, which acts as a preservative. The production is limited to approximately 1,500 kilos a year, and the price is accordingly high, as much as 3,000 drachmas per kilo.

November and December are the months of the prized *tsipoura* or dorado. According to local fishermen, its refined, delicate flavour is unmatched anywhere else in Greece, and comes from feeding on nutrients peculiar to the *Limnothalassa*. Even in harvest months, it is the most expensive of the local fish, costing as much as 500 drachmas per kilo wholesale. The fishermen salt the smaller dorados and let them stand for several days, after which they skin and bone the fish and eat it raw, as a *mezè*.

November is also the month for harvesting eels, especially the full, fat *pridspato*, which takes its name from the Italian *principato* and means prince of eels. As soon as the fishermen return from a morning's work, they separate the still-living eels from the rest of the catch and send them slithering down a chute into a submerged cage. Every ten days or so, these cages are emptied into special trucks which transport the eels live to Italy and Germany, the principal customers. Locally, the small eels, called *soufloumytari*, are served as a *mezè*, carefully threaded onto spits and propped as a window display until they are grilled to order. The large eels are also a local speciality, served grilled after being skinned and stuffed with spices.

Many other species of fish make their home in the *Limnothalassa* during some part of the year, while the surrounding marshy land supports starlings, woodcock, quail, turtledoves and, in the winter, flocks of wild ducks. Yet although the Ministry of Culture and Science declared the whole plain





from Mesolongi to Krioneri and beyond a protected zone because of its historical significance, the Government has not officially recognized the Lagoon's essential function in nature as a wild-life preserve.

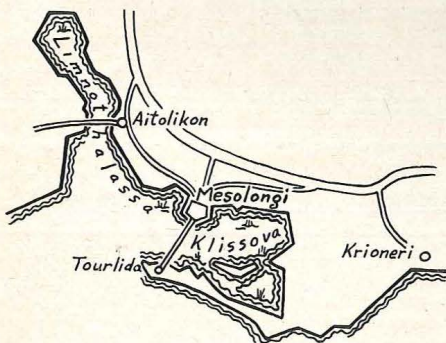
The organizers of the Mesolongi-Limnithalassa Exhibition plan to send it to towns all over Greece to publicize the environmental question and to illustrate the conflict between local authority and interests of the national Government. In a press conference which was held just before the exhibition opened, all three mayors joined in calling on the central Government to reconsider the plans for the petrochemical plant and for the saltworks in the *Limnithalassa*. They asked that jurisdiction over the Lagoon be given to the municipalities of Mesolongi and Aitolikon, and that the Government abrogate its agreement with ELEVME especially with regard to the sections dealing with the *Lim-*

nothalassa. They also asked for the appointment of specialists to study the possibilities of exploiting the area's other great asset (besides salt) — fish.

According to several studies already made by ichthyologists, the development of the Lagoon's fisheries could significantly increase the annual catch. One report even suggested a figure as high as 5,000 tons of fish per year, almost six times as much as the present production, which in 1976 totalled 700,000 kilos of fish and 100,000 of eels. Even if this figure represents an ideal attained under the best possible conditions, the fact remains that the fishing industry in Mesolongi, and throughout Greece, is underdeveloped and while other agricultural sectors have been developed and encouraged, fishing has actually decreased gradually both in contribution to the national economy and in number of people employed.

Greece is a land which is bound more closely to the sea than any other country in Europe, and for centuries fishing was not only central to local economies but a way of life. Yet Greece now imports 25% of her total fish consumption. Perhaps a reconsideration of local interests and the demands and the possibilities of the local environments could lead eventually to filling her total need, and could help make Greece a gross exporter, rather than importer, of fish.

—CATHERINE VANDERPOOL



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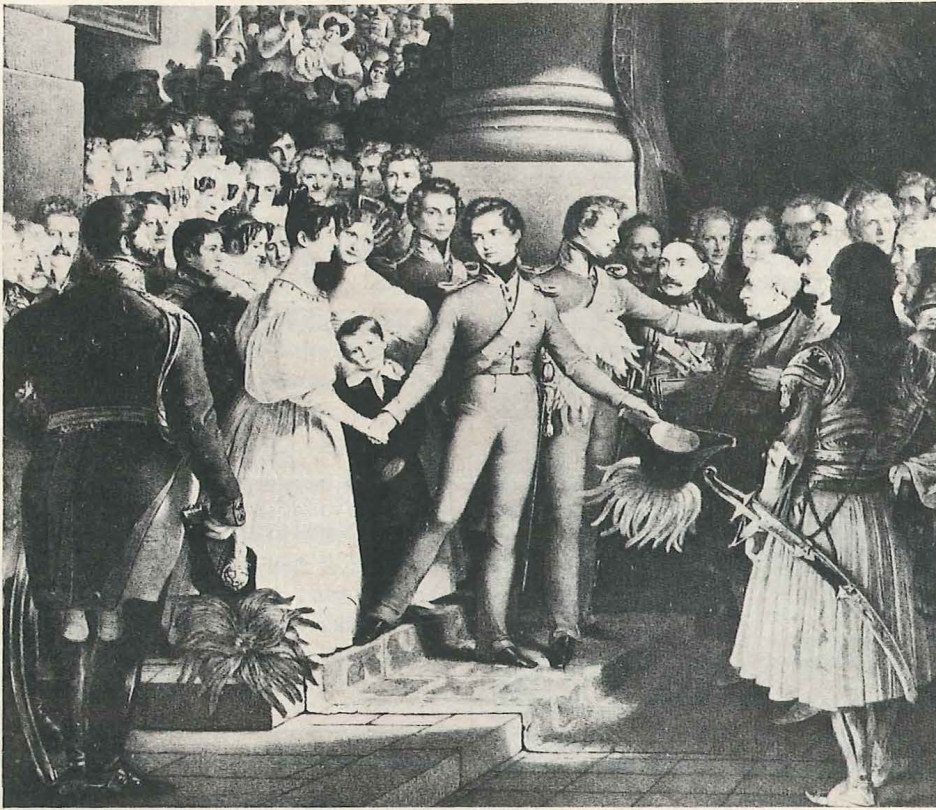
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"King Otto's Departure for Greece" by Peter Hess

GREEK BEARERS OF GERMAN NAMES

THE curiosity of travellers to Greece is almost at once aroused by such non-Hellenic brand names as Fix beer and Clauss wine, and later by the personal names of well-known figures in music, theatre, publishing, business and public life. All bearers of German surnames, they have Christian names like Iphigenia and Miltiades, Hector and Zoe. Few of them speak today the language of their ancestors, the first of whom arrived when the Bavarian Prince Otto became King of the newly-independent state of Greece.

The Fuchs family came as metallurgists and stayed on to become prominent brewers; the Clausses settled in Patras and became wine merchants; the Neezers, who were officers, produced the leading Aristophanian actor of modern times; from the Bachauers, once brewers, emerged a pianist of world renown; the Streits became bankers and statesmen.

These are the better-known families, but there are also the von Gaertners, the Liebls, the Taglauers, the Steinhauers, the Knapps and the Knoepfles. Today, they are all alike in being Greeks with German names, whose forebears occupied a unique place in the history of modern Greece.

When the new Greek nation gained its independence in 1821 and the four guarantor powers: England, France, Austria and Russia decided on monarchy as the most suitable form of government, the search for a king began. To ensure impartiality, he had to come from an uncommitted nation. The choice fell on Otto, the seventeen-year-old younger son of King Ludwig I of Bavaria. As Otto was too young to accept the offer of the throne himself, his father, who was a great Philhellene, did so on his behalf with alacrity. The inexperienced young man was quite unprepared for the role even though much was done to smooth his way. He left the glittering and cosmopolitan court of Munich on December 6, 1832 for a remote country far to the South, a long and hazardous journey away, where fever and infectious diseases were rampant, where brigandage on land and piracy at sea were common. His departure was an event full of sadness and anticipation, captured in a painting by Peter Hess, a well-known Munich artist who went along as a "reporter". Otto's uncle, Emperor Franz I of Austria, is said to have bade him farewell in three words: "You poor fellow".

The young man was, however, by no means thrown out into the world unprotected and alone. His departure resembled that of an expedition. Eight thousand people in all accompanied him: his personal servants, cooks, valets, gardeners, doctors, advisors, craftsmen, administrators, officers and an army corps of 3,500 despatched from his father's troops. Chief among them were the Regents, who would reign for him until he came of age: Joseph Ludwig Graf von Armannspberg; General Karl von Heideck; the legal expert Ludwig von Maurer; and, later, Ignaz von Rudhardt, who was to replace Armennspberg as Chancellor.

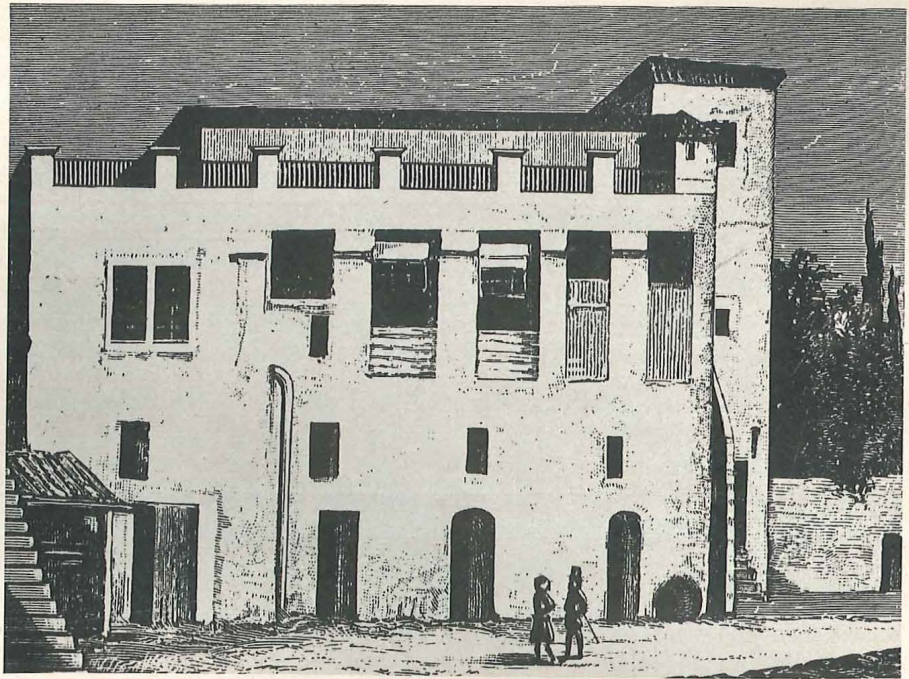
A few years later Otto returned to Munich and, accompanied by his mother, travelled about Europe in search of a bride, whom he found in Amalia, the daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. When the royal couple returned to Greece, their retinue was even larger than the one which had accompanied the bachelor King in 1832.

Meanwhile, Athens had been chosen as the capital of the young Greek state. The decision was made, but "the city was a heap of ruins", wrote Christoph Neezer, the Bavarian who took over command of the Acropolis from the Turks. "Only the market area was laid out in a regular fashion. Two more roads existed, one at the Kapnikarea, another at the foot of the Acropolis... near the ancient Agora and the Tower of the Winds. Whoever wanted to find his way to the Plaka had to have topographical knowledge, since the winding lanes were often blocked by fallen buildings..." The archaeologist Ludwig Ross, who later was to deliver the first lecture at the University of Athens, wrote in his descriptions of the city that, "Had it not been for the Acropolis and the Theseus Temple, one would not have known where one was."

A feverish activity in planning and building began that was to last for many decades and would attract a large number of professional people. The results are still very evident in today's Athens. The city plan was developed by the German Eduard Schaubert and the Greek Stamatis Kleanthes, both of them students of Schinkel, who was master architect to the Prussian Court. Leo von Klenze, King Ludwig's own chief architect, put his final touch on it. Schinkel's own idea had originally been to put the royal palace on top of the Acropolis. Fortunately this was not pursued and Friedrich von Gaertne built the first royal palace where Parliament sits today.

If the nucleus of Otto's Court wa

Bavarian, it quickly attracted the attention of that multitude of German-speaking states which existed before the unification under Bismarck. There were politicians and soldiers, architects and scientists, educated and uneducated, Bavarians and Prussians, Austrians and Swabians. At times it is difficult to draw an exact line, as it is hard to make a clear distinction between those who travelled with King Otto and Queen Amalia to Greece and those who followed later. There was a constant stream of coming and going. Some were not Germans at all, yet deeply connected with 19th Century life in Germany, such as the brothers Christoph and Theophil Hansen born in Denmark and knighted by the Austrians to whom Athens owes some of its most impressive buildings: the Academy, the National Library, the University and the Planetarium.



An early lithograph of the University of Athens where seven of the original members of the faculty were German

Many of these men spent their most creative years in Athens. Some returned home, while others stayed on, married, and left a rich imprint on practically every aspect of Greek life. Karl Fraas created for Queen Amalia what are today the National Gardens; Friedrich Schmidt, who began as a soldier with "gardening experience" became the Royal Gardener and devoted more than fifty years of work to it. Josef Mindler who, along with his sons, was for many years parliamentary correspondent, designed the Greek shorthand system and a descendent of his today heads the Greek Boy Scout Association. Until his death in 1884, astronomer Julius Schmidt from Eutin in Schleswig-Holstein was director of the Athens Planetarium.

The Streits were a family which produced prominent men for several

generations. Alexander Streit, who accompanied Otto on his first arrival in Greece, soon gave up his career as an officer and went into politics. His son Stephanos was born in Patras in 1835, practiced law in Athens, became Professor of Constitutional Law at the University, and later Director of the National Bank of Greece. In 1897 he became Minister of Finance. His son, Yeorgos Streit, was a close friend and advisor of King Constantine I, Greek Ambassador to Berlin and in 1914 became Foreign Minister. The first member of the Evert family to come to Greece, accompanying King Otto as an officer of his Court, married the daughter of Schmidt, the Royal Gardener. A descendant, Angelos Evert, as

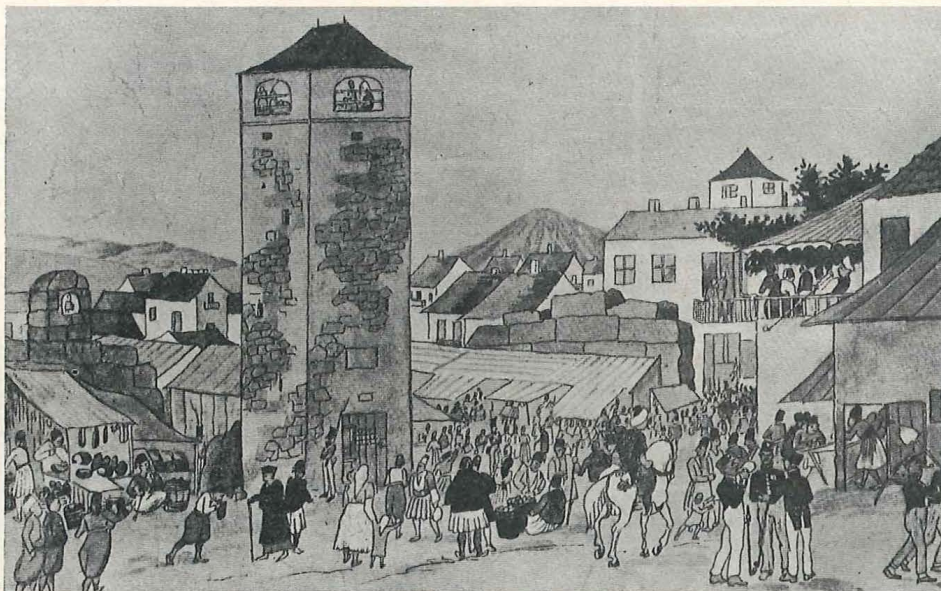
Chief of the Athens Police during the Nazi occupation, surreptitiously saved the lives of many Jews and British, as well as others. His son, Miltiades, is now Minister of Industry and Energy.

An important chapter in this history is the beginning of the University of Athens in 1835. Seven of the thirty-two original faculty members were Germans: Ulrich (Latin and Philology), Ludwig Ross (Archaeology), Landerer (Chemistry and Physics), Fraas (Botany), Feder (Law), Herzog and Treiber (Medicine). This was a large and illustrious faculty for the fifty-two regular students and seventy auditors who attended the University in its first year.

As far as King Otto's Bavarian



The three Bavarians who ruled Greece during King Otto's minority: Ludwig von Armannsparg, President of the Regency; Professor Ludwig von Maurer; and General Karl von Heideck



Lord Elgin's Tower, which was destroyed in the Great Agora Fire of 1885, painted by Ludwig Koellnberger, second lieutenant in King Otto's Bavarian army, who resided in Greece 1833-38. His watercolours are in The National Historical Museum.

soldiers were concerned, the officers fared well and were given plots of land in the town of Athens. The enlisted men, however, were less favoured and yet, because of this, they were responsible for creating the only German-speaking community in Greece.

The majority of the soldiers who had left Munich with Otto in 1832 returned home after little more than a year. A new and larger army of volunteers replaced them, motivated by a desire for adventure, hopes of privilege, and a faster promotion and compensation after their return.

It would seem, however, that the tales told by those who returned did not convey a very glamorous picture. Volunteers did not rush to Greece. Promises had to be made, such as that common soldiers would be addressed in

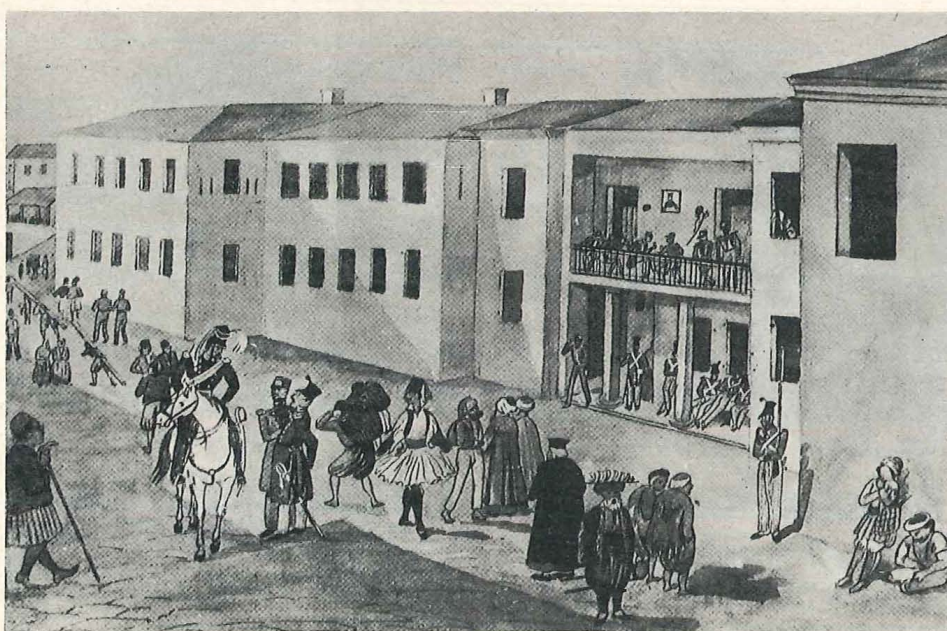
the plural. Where promises did not help, a little pressure from higher up did, and disappointment was inevitable. Fever and illness took their toll. Often the Bavarian soldiers were stationed in remote areas to keep the countryside free of the thieves and brigands who roamed the mountains. There was also loneliness and melancholy, living as they did among a starving people who did not receive them with open arms and whose language they could not understand.

Civil servants, who were brought to straighten out the chaotic situation, did not fare much better. Ludwig Steub, Secretary in the State Chancellery, describes in his autobiography a Bavarian civil servant complaining about the total lack of respect for the administrative institutions. "At home,"

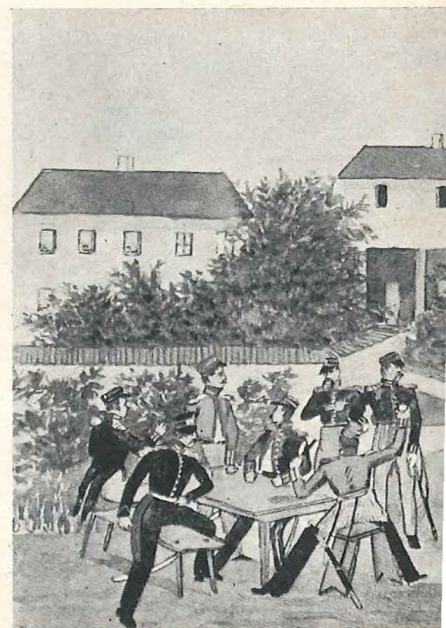
he laments, "I am somebody when I sit behind my desk, a quill behind my ear with a fierce expression on my face. In Greece they come to my office all together, none waiting his turn. They scream and talk all at the same time and show no signs of goosepimples indicating any respect for the administrator," a tune that does not sound unfamiliar even today.

The history of the Bavarians in Greece would be incomplete without mentioning the story of Herakleion, which today is a suburb eight kilometres north of central Athens. The government went out of its way to make life easier for the soldiers, a fact that did not endear it more to the impoverished population. In the sparsely settled area of Herakleion, which received its name from an ancient sanctuary of Herakles, special housing was built for the enlisted men. One major obstacle to the welfare of the soldiers, however, was that most were bachelors and that they found it difficult to befriend the well-guarded and protected Greek girls. Even those who had brought their wives with them kept them pretty much out of sight of the rough soldiers, hungry for female companionship. The difficulties in fraternizing were manifold; the Greek families' protective attitude of expecting a suitor to declare his serious intentions almost immediately upon laying eyes on a girl. Even more difficulties arose because of religion: the soldiers were, nearly to a man Catholics, and the Orthodox Church frowned upon mixed marriages.

The Bavarian priest of the Catholic brick church in Herakleion, which still stands today at the centre of the old village, came up with a rather ingenious



Barracks of the Bavarian infantry in Athens (Koellnberger, 1835)

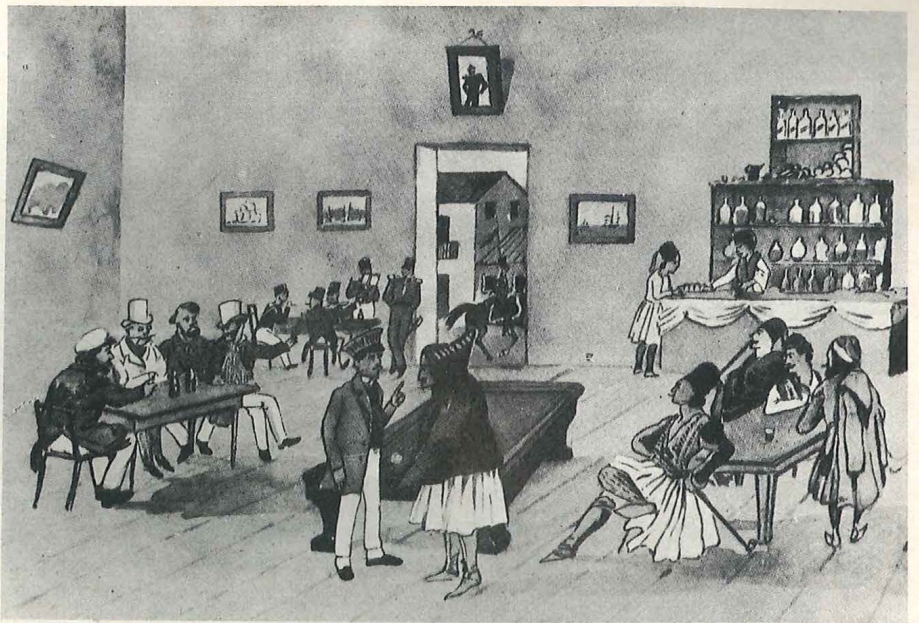


Bavarian officers drinking in the garden

solution. He took on the role of marriage broker and imported a shipload of marriageable (and willing) girls from Syros, where the dominant religion is Catholic. Though this did solve the problem of the immediate attrition of the Bavarian soldiers' colony, it was only a short while before the families became thoroughly Hellenized and the only reminder of their origin was their names. A curious mixture of Bavarian-Greek could be heard in the streets of Herakleion. But already in the 1860s the children were hard put to it to read and write in the language of their fathers.

The origins of the Greek brewing family of Fix go back to Herakleion. Although the first member of the family to come to Greece arrived in 1835 and worked as a metallurgist in Lavrion, his son Johann Fuchs settled in Herakleion and married a Greek girl. In the 1860s, now known as Yiannis Fix, he opened a beer garden called "Zum Gruenen Baum", a replica of a Munich institution, which was a gathering spot for the nostalgic settlers. In 1893, Yiannis' son, Karolos Fix built a brewery on Syngrou Avenue where the present factory stood for many years.

Thoroughly Greek as Herakleion became within one or two generations, with only the family names as reminders of origins, the town had an unfortunate historical postscript. Little is left today of the old houses; most have been replaced by undistinguished apartment blocks, so prevalent all over Athens and its suburbs. During the Nazi occupation, some of the Herakleiotas were reminded of their heritage and talked into returning to their "mother country" to help her win the final victory. A good



Bavarian soldiers in the corner of an Athenian cafe (Koellnberger)

hundred of them followed the call only to find that the Bavarians in Passau, where they were put into a camp, did not harbor any brotherly feelings for them. Not knowing the language, they hurriedly returned to Greece as soon as the war was over, only to find that they were now branded as collaborators and that their property had been confiscated by the Greek state.

Revolts in 1862 brought an end to the reign of Otto, and he and his Queen Amalia were forced to leave the country. The flow of craftsmen, scientists, businessmen and teachers who came from all over Germany and Austria to settle in Greece continued, however. Some of the most illustrious and most influential individuals, in very different walks of life, were yet to come. Ernest Ziller was one of them. Athens

owes some of the richest and most magnificent neo-classical buildings to the architect from Dresden who at one time had been Theophil Hansen's assistant in Vienna. One of these, the Iliou Palace, became the residence of another German "immigrant" to Greece, Heinrich Schliemann, who married a Greek girl whose son Agamemnon became a member of parliament and Greek Ambassador to Washington. Ziller, too, married a Greek and lived in Athens until his death in 1923. The Athens Odeon was founded just over a hundred years ago by the von Lottners, whose last descendants died only a few years ago. Built by Ziller, the old building still stands today on Phidiou Street, next to the German Archaeological Institute.

Carl Boehringer came from Stutt-



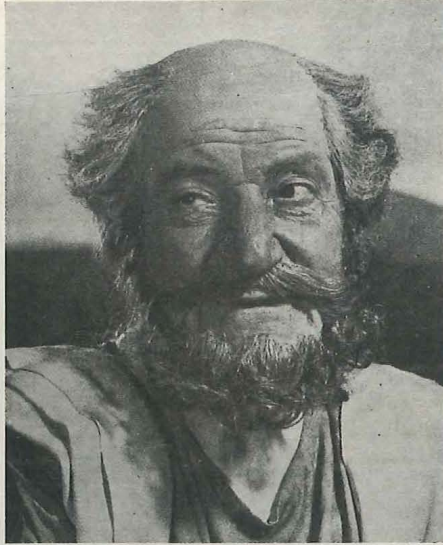
h consulate (Koellnberger 1837)



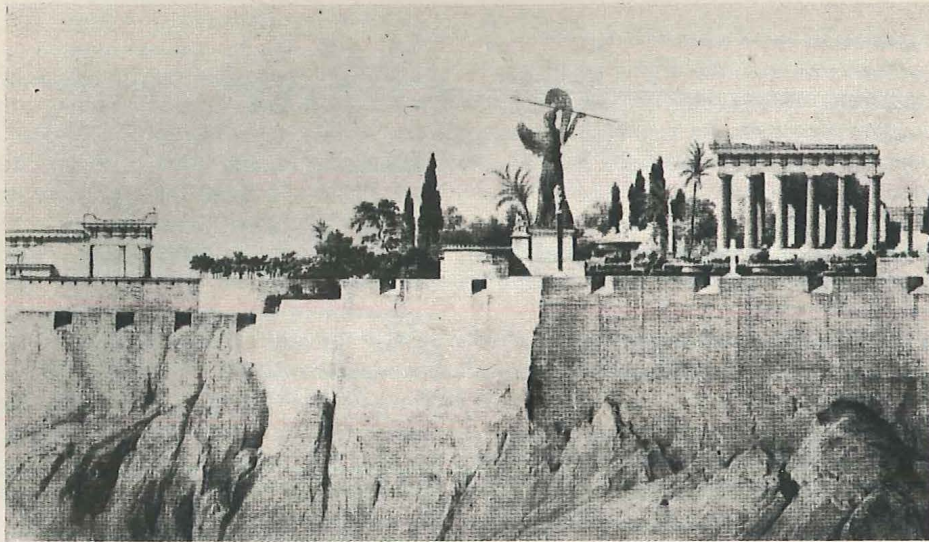
Military manoeuvres near the road connecting Athens with Piraeus (Koellnberger, 1836)



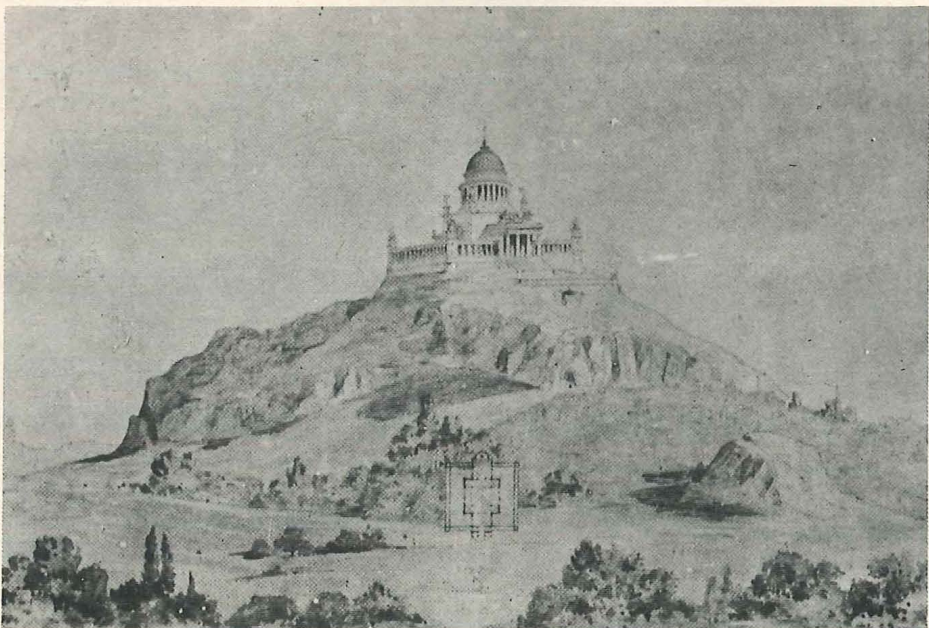
Pianist Gina Bachauer



Actor Christoforos Nezer



Schinkel's project for incorporating the Parthenon into King Otto's palace on the Acropolis (1836)



Ziller's design for the Monument to the Heroes of Greek Independence on Mount Lycabettus (1908)

gart to open a photo studio on the corner of Nikis and Hermou and became the royal photographer by appointment to the Court of King George I, an honour that brought him more expenses than income. His grandson, still living in Athens, remembers his complaining that every time he was summoned to take photographs he had to hire a four-horse carriage.

Dimitri Horn, an Austrian, came from Trieste to open an insurance office for Lloyd-Adriatica. He married a Greek girl from Hydra, a Koundouriotis, and his son Pandelis became Vice Admiral and after retiring from the navy, a well-known writer of theatrical plays. Pandelis' son, Yiannis, publishes today *The Athens News*, while the younger Dimitri is a well-known actor.

And yet later, at the beginning of this century, when Professor Chrisospathis occupied the first chair of orthopedic medicine at the University of Athens, he talked Valentin Kunz, an orthopedic technician in Hannover, into coming to Greece to open a workshop attached to the university clinic. In 1912 Kunz started his own factory. Today, his son Heinrich (now Erikos Kounts) runs a successful business on Kolokotronis Street, importing orthopedic equipment from Western Europe and producing his own.

The list can go on and has never really stopped. In Athens alone, six thousand Germans today are raising their children as Greeks, with an adaptability unmatched by any other foreign population in Greece. This may perhaps be accounted for by the long tradition which parallels the history of the modern Greek nation. Though most have intermarried with Greeks during the years, a very few, including the family of Gina Bachauer, are believed to have preserved the Bavarian tradition genetically.

Ernst Seidl, in his book *Bayern in Griechenland*, called Otto's reign "Bavaria's last cosmopolitan adventure". That it failed from their viewpoint as a political concept is hardly surprising if one considers the differences in temperament of the two peoples. The rigidity of the Bavarians, their lack of improvisational skill, and their desire to do things in the right, but often longer, way caused them to fail on the political level where short-term solutions might have meant survival. On the other hand, when one considers the contributions of families and individuals, extending into the present time, and the sharing of values by both sides, "the adventure" was not a failure.

—MARGOT GRANITSAS



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Courtyard in the Monastery of the Panagia of Phaneromeni

THE NEAREST ISLAND

SALAMIS is mostly remembered as having given its name to one of the decisive battles of history. The least spoken of, the least visited by travellers of the more prominent Greek islands, it is, however, the nearest to Athens. It comes to the attention of Athenians today when it can be seen, rising from the bay like a hulking mountain range, beyond the smoking factory chimneys of Piraeus. The island is easily visible from the Faliron coast, the heights of the city, the Acropolis, even from the higher streets of Kolonaki; that is, when the air is clear. When Salamis disappears in the haze, Athenians know that pollution has settled down into the Athens basin.

Even if largely ignored by tourists, Salamis remains an area with woods sloping down to the shore, isolated coves, seafood tavernas, sights of interest, and is reached only by boat — all characteristics of an island.

There are holiday islands and weekend islands. Salamis is so accessible it could be called a commuter's island. Perhaps the convenience is one

reason for its being ignored as a getting-away place. Passenger boats leave for Salamis from Akti Miaouli in Piraeus. Car ferries, as well as passenger boats, sail for Salamis only from Perama, a section of the city about five kilometres west of the centre of Piraeus. These car ferries shuttle back and forth every ten minutes throughout the day across the straits where the outnumbered Athenian navy defeated the Persian fleet in 480 B.C. Fifteen minutes after leaving Perama the prows of the ferries drop like military landing barges to disgorge trucks, buses, construction equipment and cars onto the Salamis shore.

A short drive along a built-up road quickly takes one across a narrow neck of the island to its main town of Salamina lying on a bay which, on the map, appears to squeeze the island almost in two. The town has little of the character of usual island capitals. Most of its buildings are of recent construction with two and three storeys painted the pinks, greens and tans of the more nondescript sections of Athens and

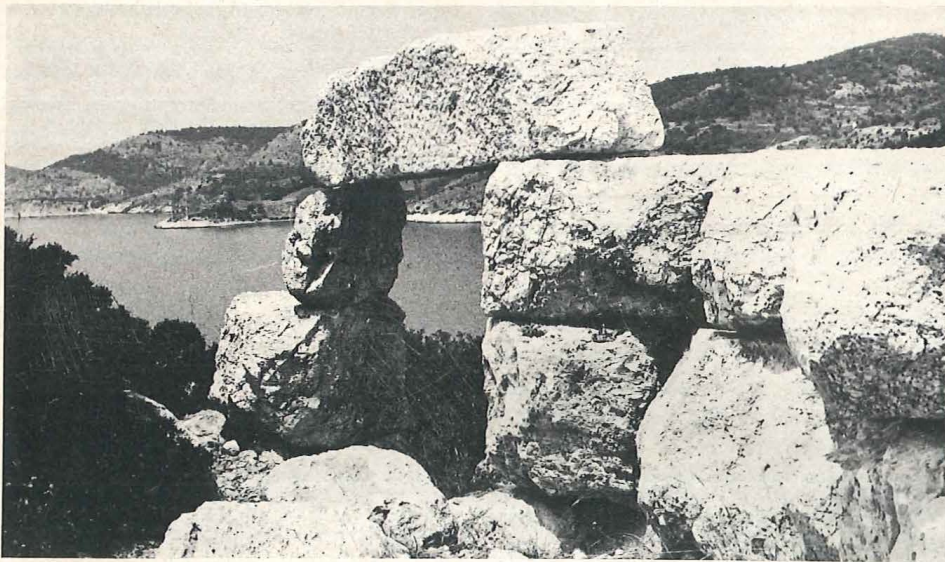
Piraeus. Though tavernas line the street fronting the bay, there is little reason to linger in Salamina; time is better spent instead exploring the island. There are two directions in which to go. One is south on a road that branches off just before entering Salamina and leads to Eandio (Moulki). The other is west, towards the monastery of Phaneromeni, reached by making a left turn in the middle of Salamina. Both roads are marked.

Eandio sits high above the southwest end of the island's bay. Its few narrow streets recall a typical Greek island village, as do several small churches with their old frescoes and dusky quiet. The rocky slopes above the village look out over the bay to higher mountains on the mainland in the distance. The beach below affords tavernas, small boats and swimming.

The same description applies to many of the scattered settlements around the Salamis shore, though few are as old as Eandio. Typical is Kaki Vigla, reached by taking a turn-off to the left just before Eandio. After five kilometres at the end of the road is a cove with tavernas scattered along the beach and summer houses stacked up the hillsides.

A right-hand turn from the Kaki Vigla road leads to Peristeria through countryside and past more small coves. The road is not marked but can be picked out by a gaudy, green roadside shrine a short distance out of Eandio on the Kaki Vigla road. The first five kilometres of the road are asphalt while the last three into Peristeria are dirt. Recently-built summer houses set in the middle of small plots of rocky ground hang to the slopes above the cliff-bracketed beaches along the road. Beyond the gravel, where the road dies off before the last summer house, can be seen the portal of a Classical ruin perched on a high point of land looking across to Aegina. Locally called the "Kolones", meaning columns, the ruin is a post-and-lintel doorway rising above the circular foundation of an ancient building. It has no columns.

Other, less prominent, ancient finds have been discovered around the island which has a long history going back to Mycenaean civilization. In the Catalogue of Ships in the *Iliad*, Homer related how Salamis sent a dozen ships under Ajax with the Athenian contingent. This passage has caused a great rumpus among scholars, some of whom believe that it is an interpolation by grammarians of the time of Peisistratos to give a Homeric Stamp of Approval to Athens' recent political ascendancy over



The "kolones", ancient ruins at Peristeria on the south shore of Salamis

the island. Tucked into a corner of the Saronic Gulf, Salamis was surrounded by three ancient powers: Athens to the east, Megara to the west and Aegina to the south, a buffer island bound to be buffeted by ancient politics. Under Solon, Athens took control of Salamis in 612 B.C. and kept it until the Macedonian domination in the late fourth century B.C. Athens regained control a few centuries later and ever since has affected the character of Salamis.

Salamis is still dominated by Athens. Its summer houses, many owned by families from Piraeus and the city areas near Perama; its inhabitants who commute to the mainland for jobs; the trucks and cars continuously unloaded on the roads of the island from the car ferry and the commercial buildings of Salamina combine to make that town, at least, seem a part of metropolitan Athens.

Yet, a turn left in the centre of Salamina on the road to Phaneromeni quickly changes the character of an

excursion. A few kilometres of farmland soon give way to lovely pine woods lining the shore of a narrow peninsula extending westward. Almost at the road's end the heavy walls of the Monastery of the Panagia of Phaneromeni rise out of a broad clearing in the pines. Until a few years ago the monastery was cared for by monks, but now some thirty nuns look after its eleventh-century church. Peacocks, chickens, a monkey, a grape arbour, and bright flowers greet visitors within the monastery gate. In the courtyard in which sits the monastery church, bougainvillea clamber up whitewashed walls.

In a side chapel of the church is an eleventh-century icon of the Madonna which gives its name to the church and monastery. The church itself is familiar in construction and form from the several eleventh-century Byzantine churches of Athens. As one's eyes grow accustomed to the dim church interior, stiff saints painted on the walls begin to appear slowly out of the darkness. The

wall frescoes are by Giorgios and Antonios Markos. The two brothers were born in Argos at the end of the seventeenth century. In the early eighteenth century, they came to Attica and painted frescoes in a number of rural churches, including this on Salamis, gathering around them a school of Orthodox painters. Their art is recognized as being among the more important Byzantine painting of the period of Turkish occupation.

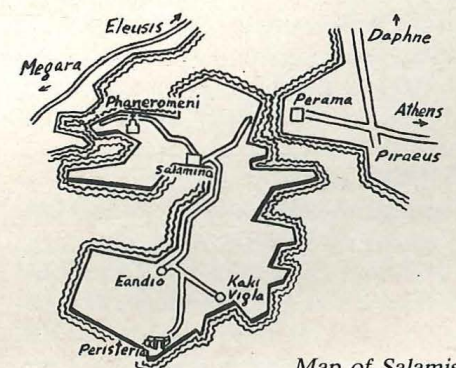
The north shore of the island lies just across the road from the monastery. The high-rise mainland resort hotels on the opposite coast strike a different tone from the monastery quarters and woods of the island. By the shore stands a monument to the modern Greek poet and the organizer of the Delphic Festivals, Angelos Sikelianos. A mile farther along the road is another car ferry crossing to the mainland below Megara.

Freighters and tankers ply the channel between Salamis and the mainland near Megara. They anchor in the water between Eleusis, Piraeus and the island. Ferry boats serving the Saronic Gulf sail regularly through the wide channel between Aegina and Salamis. All this activity ties the island very closely to the modern environment of the Athens area. The shoreline of Salamis, shaped like a piece from a jigsaw puzzle, suffers from oil spills, washed-up debris and the scattered litter of weekenders. It is too close to Athens today for people who prefer islands more remote in place and in time. It offers, however, the vitality of a modern island for those who don't have to escape in order to enjoy themselves. Since it is very near Athens with frequent day-long car ferry departures and regular island bus service for those without cars, Salamis does offer a special day's excursion and exploration away from the city. Here fishermen beach their small boats by taverna tables, sun bathers doze in hidden shoreline coves, and day visitors hurry to catch the next ferry back to the city.

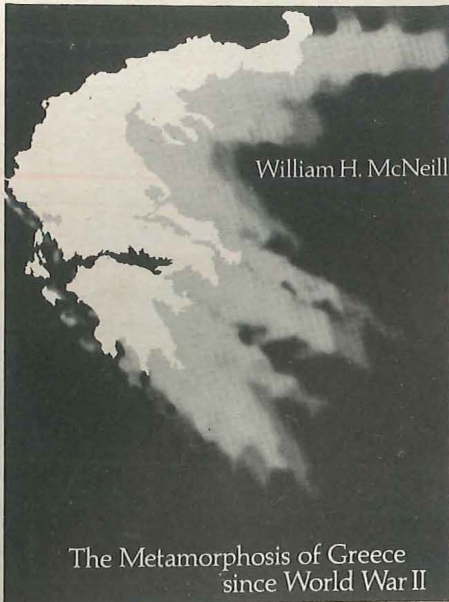
—WILLIAM REID, JR.



Memorial to Angelos Sikelianos on the shore of Salamis



Map of Salamis



books

William H. McNeill THE METAMORPHOSIS OF GREECE SINCE WORLD WAR II

Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1978.

William McNeill, Professor of History at the University of Chicago, has a formidable reputation as one of America's most prolific, perceptive and wide-ranging historians. Among his many publications are *Europe's Steppe Frontier* (1964), a thought-provoking study of the regions that constitute the historic eastern border lands of Europe, *Venice: The Hinge of Europe, 1081-1797* (1974) and *The Rise of the West: A History of the Human Community* (1963). In all his many writings he has displayed a remarkable talent for historical synthesis and provocative generalization. But running parallel with his interest in vast areas of man's historical experience he has also maintained a specialist's interest in the recent history of Greece.

Indeed, the first of his numerous books, *The Greek Dilemma: War and Aftermath* (London and New York, 1947), was devoted to a study of Greece during the occupation and in particular to the crucial period between the liberation in October, 1944 and the gradual drift towards outright civil war in 1946. Based on his experiences as assistant military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Athens between November, 1944 and June, 1946, *The Greek Dilemma* was a penetrating and even-handed analysis of the slide towards civil strife and, after more than thirty years,

remains essential reading for students of this period. Indeed, it stands up remarkably well in the light of the official documents of this period recently opened to public inspection in the British and American archives. In 1947, at the time of the enunciation of the Truman Doctrine, McNeill was part of a small team sent to Greece by the Twentieth Century Fund whose purpose was to inform the American public of the background to the sudden and seemingly imperative need for American aid to Greece. The mission made a serious effort to listen to both sides in Greece and its findings, again well worth reading, are embodied in Frank Smothers, Elizabeth McNeill and William McNeill's *Report on the Greeks* (1948). Ten years later he published, again on behalf of the Twentieth Century Fund, a study of the impact of the massive inflow of American aid into Greece during the ten years after 1947.

McNeill thus has a first-hand acquaintance with Greece stretching back over thirty years and it is this personal experience of, and feeling for, Greece, refined through the prism of a first-rate intellect and combined with a remarkable capacity for synthesis, that makes his latest offering on Greece, *The Metamorphosis of Greece since World War II*, such a remarkable and rewarding book. One need not accept all its premises to agree that this book is one of the most significant to have been written about Greece in recent years. One particularly refreshing feature of the book is that it is neither patronizing nor moralistic in its attitudes to the Greeks and to Greece. The author neither expects Greece to conform to the model of Western industrialized societies in developing political parties and institutions that reflect coherent ideologies and class interests, nor bemoans the flight from the countryside and the rapid urbanization that has been such a remarkable feature of post-war Greece. Whereas many foreign writers, projecting their own utopian fantasies on the unfortunate Greeks and wishing on them their own rejection of the material values of industrialized society, show an undisguised nostalgia for the eclipse of traditional rural society in Greece, McNeill has no such sentimental nostalgia for a world that is fast vanishing. As he points out, "The joys of country living are only felt by those few sophisticates who never had to live in a village."

One of the most valuable and instructive parts of the book, indeed, concerns his reflections on the way in which six villages, widely scattered

geographically and reflecting the peculiar characteristics of both the mountains and the plains, have adapted to the remarkable pace of change in post-war Greece. Four of these villages, Kerasia in Pelion, Kotta in Western Macedonia, Old Corinth, and Neoi Eleftherohoroï on the Thermaic Gulf, he has known since 1947 and has revisited at ten-year intervals ever since. Two others, Kardamyli in the Mani and Lofiskos in Thessaly, he first visited in 1956 and again has revisited in 1966 and 1976. His firsthand experience of life in these villages forms the generalizations that he has to make about the nature of Greek society in general and the way in which it has changed in the post-war period.

One of the points on which he lays great emphasis is "the centrality of exchange and the critical importance of the skills of the market place in the lives of Greek peasants." He points to the uneasy co-existence of the market norm with what he regards as the other main value in Greek society: the uncalculating behaviour of the hero epitomised by the activities of the *klefts* during the period of Turkish rule. "The polarity and uneasy co-existence," he writes, "between market behaviour and heroic behaviour constituted, I believe, the major axis of traditional Greek life, and continue to inform the national experience in our time."

Probably the most controversial of McNeill's general thesis is his insistence on the central importance during the occupation and civil war periods of what he terms the food deficit mountain villages. He explains much of the politics of the 1940s in terms of a fundamental conflict between the mountain villages, whose endemic food shortages were exacerbated by the rigours of foreign occupation, and the villages of the plains with their, albeit small, food surpluses. Indeed, he sees as the driving force behind the wartime resistance the need for mountain villagers to find food. The main element in the fighting forces of the National Liberation Front (EAM) and The National Popular Liberation Army (ELAS), he maintains, was "the unmarried youths from mountain villages who joined up less in response to political ideals than because life at home in their parental households had become unendurable" for lack of food. When jobs were impossible to find, as was certainly the case between 1941 and 1944, "a man with a gun could still expect to feed himself by demanding a share of the harvest from peasants of the plain." In support of this argument he

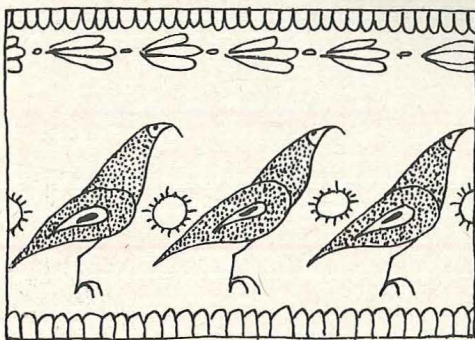
points out that Yugoslavia, the only other country in Europe to generate active guerrilla resistance in the early years of the war, was also a land of food deficit mountain villages. He readily concedes that both rightists and leftists in Greece would reject this interpretation, left-wingers preferring "to believe in the unadulterated force of political ideology as an explanation for the Greek resistance during and after World War II."

Although quite convinced of the accuracy of his analysis, McNeill concedes that he has no documentary evidence with which to support it, arguing that many of the memoirs relating to this period are unreliable. But surely there is another factor, simple but not simplistic, that goes some way at least towards explaining why only in the three Balkan countries, Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania, was there active guerrilla resistance almost from the beginning, namely the nature of the terrain. The landscape of much of the three countries was admirably suited to partisan warfare on a scale that would have been inconceivable, say, in countries such as Holland, Belgium or Denmark, where the will to resist was certainly present. Mountain villagers undoubtedly predominated within the ranks of ELAS and EDES, but surely this was precisely because guerrilla activities were very largely concentrated in the mountain regions.

But whatever view one takes of this analysis, McNeill is undoubtedly correct in laying stress on what he calls "the social dynamics of Greek guerrilla action." Surely what is now called for is not further contributions to the endless debate about the ultimate objectives of the KKE and the British in Greece during the war but a narrower focus on the sociological bases of resistance. Who were the resisters, from what strata of society did they come, what motivated them to engage in armed resistance? Such a study would still be possible, despite the fact that these events occurred thirty-five years ago. Nonetheless, such research would be no easy task. In particular, some means would have to be found of discounting what McNeill rightly sees as one of the hazards of conducting survey research in Greece; namely, the well-known Greek propensity to tell interlocutors what they want to hear. Nonetheless, the effort can, and should, be made to determine whether McNeill's thesis can be made to stand up on empirical grounds.

McNeill sees the fundamental role of the mountain villages as continuing long

into the post-war liberation period. On liberation he writes, "the issue was quite simple: either the city élites of the war and pre-war years would somehow survive and succeed in extending their power over the rural hinterland of Greece once more; or a Communist-led rival élite, relying on the strength and morale of armed men from the mountain communities, would extend its dominion into the cities and thus become ruler of all Greece." He argues that it was the food deficit in the hill villages that was the basic reason which prompted some Greeks once again to take to the hills in 1946. Armed bands, he argues, would probably have made their appearance "even without any political cause to justify taking up arms again". He maintains that it was basically humanitarian considerations, namely difficulties over feeding the populations in the areas of Greece controlled between 1946 and 1949 by



the Communist ELAS, that underlay the removal of thousands of Greek children to the countries of the Eastern bloc during the civil war, the new *paidomazoma*, or janissary levy, that so outraged the Greek Right.

It was, he argues, the massive influx of external, and in particular American, aid during the civil war period that altered fundamentally the "traditional relationships between city, hill and plain" and helped the city ultimately to prevail over the mountain. It was only in the 1960s, he maintains, that the balance, as a result of massive emigration out of the mountain villages, was irretrievably altered in favour of the burgeoning cities and the plains, and that this hitherto endemic source of instability was removed. Indeed, he argues that the absence of any mass-based resistance to the Colonels can be explained by the fact that the population pressure and consequent need for food in the mountain villages was by the late 1960s very much reduced.

In this review I have concentrated heavily on McNeill's insistence on the importance of the chronic food deficit of the mountains in explaining much of recent Greek history because this

appears to me at the same time the most novel and the most controversial part of the book. But he also has much of interest to say on post-war politics in Greece, and in particular on the way in which the political upheavals of the 1960s were, in part at least, a response to the pressures of urbanization and in particular of the massive influx of rural Greeks to the cities that has been such a characteristic feature of post-war Greece, and on the role and nature of the Greek army both before and during the Colonels' regime. Above all, however, he provides many rich insights into the way in which Greek society has responded to the extraordinary economic and social developments that have taken place in Greece during the last thirty years and to the way in which traditional values are changing under the impact of this rapid process of modernization. It is particularly useful to have an analysis of the impact of social and economic change on the lives of town-dwellers, particularly now that Greece has become a predominantly urban country. Anthropological and sociological studies of Greece in recent years have tended to concentrate almost exclusively on rural Greece. We are now reasonably well informed of the value systems prevailing in the countryside, but know correspondingly less about urban society and particularly urban society in a period of transition when many of the inhabitants of the large urban centres are themselves of recent rural origin.

There are inevitably a number of points on which one could take issue. It is, for instance, highly arguable that EAM 'disintegrated' during December 1944 on the withdrawal of the non-communist leaders. McNeill considerably underestimates the proportion of Slavic-speaking members in the ranks of the ELAS and is misguided in believing that the Colonels' use of torture against their political opponents was only occasional. But overall, this is a crisply written book brimming with insights and provocative generalizations. Above all the author is neither condescending nor patronizing, nor does he expect the subjects of his study to conform to norms and value systems prevailing elsewhere. He concludes that in terms of the satisfaction of "human wants and aspirations" the development of Greece during the last thirty years represents "an extraordinary success story". When one looks at the present condition of Greece's immediate neighbours it is difficult to dissent from such a judgement.

—RICHARD CLOGG



Manos Katrakis in "Da"

theatre

"DA" AND FO

AMONG the bewildering number of plays being presented this year, it is a relief to find that a talented leading actor is offering a masterful portrayal of one of those savoury Irish characters who have so many things in common with their Greek counterparts. I refer to the production of Hugh Leonard's comedy-drama, *Da* at the Broadway Theatre, presented by Manos Katrakis' Greek Popular Theatre.

The reader should be alerted to the chief peculiarity of this interesting play which won the Tony, the Drama Desk and the Critics Awards in New York. At first it looks like an autobiographical play, but its peculiarity lies in the fact that it presents reality in the terms of non-realism. It is entirely based on

reminiscences. A writer returns to Ireland from London to bury his stepfather. An old friend of his, played by Yannis Lambropoulos, pays him a visit which starts him thinking back over his past. Left alone, the writer (convincingly portrayed by Fanis Hinas) is haunted by the imaginary presence of all those who bore heavily upon his life when he was an adolescent.

First and above all, there is his stepfather, a simple-minded, humorous, yet self-pitying fellow. Too decent to complain of his misery, too devoted to demonstrate against his masters, and too frugal to be aware of his needs, he is of no use whatsoever to his son and his wife, no matter how much he loves them. Although he could well be despised for his ineffectualness as the

head of a family, he is unforgettable as a human being who is oblivious to human meanness, and anxious only to enjoy his poverty and look upon life with humour. Manos Katrakis has extracted all the marrow from this rich part and come up with one of the very best performances in his long career.

Angelika Kapelari is in fine form in her portrayal of the stepmother. The same thing may be said of Dimitri Chryssomalis as the youthful writer; Christos Kalavrouzos, as his merciless boss; and Anna Makraki in the part of the sexy girl. Paul Matessis' translation, Takis Mouzenidis' direction and George Patsas' set were perhaps too realistic for the context of the play, but these minor deficiencies were well-compensated for by the brilliant performance of Katrakis and the efficient acting of the rest of the cast.

IF you want to survive inflation and the perpetual rise in prices, the solution is very simple: Don't pay! This is the gist of Dario Fo's new comedy at the Alpha Theatre, presented with meticulous and loving care by the actor-producer pair, Elli Fotiou and Stefanos Lineos. Dario Fo is perhaps the only contemporary dramatist who can speak directly to the heart of the people, regardless of what class they belong to. After all, even the wealthiest in the Athenian audience have only recently emerged from the masses, whether proletarian or petit bourgeois.

The story is very simple. Because food prices have risen 100%, the inhabitants of a town decide to raid the supermarkets and, paying half the price, get as much as they can carry away. They are chased by the police who block off the district to apprehend both the foodstuffs and the "thieves". Because Giovanni is the epitome of law-abiding honesty, however cruel or inhuman laws may be, his wife hides the foodstuffs under the bed. Dario Fo disregards plot and always aims at an orgy of fun, which he succeeds in achieving as long as the central theme is taken from reality and its background is derived from human misfortunes.

The first part of *I Won't Pay!* is modern *commedia dell'arte* at its best. Stefanos Lineos demonstrates once more his fine talent for comedy. What makes his performance of such high calibre, however, is his ability to make the audience laugh while acting in a serious and natural way. Among modern Greek actors, only Kostas Rigopoulos can match Lineos in this capacity and only the famous Vassilis Logothetidis could match it in the past.



Fotiou, Lineos and Constantopoulos in "I Won't Pay"

The whole cast, including Elli Fotiou, Natalia Alkeou, Dimitri Petratos and George Karmatis did their best to follow the tempo of Lineos' faithful direction of Dario Fo's play. Special mention must be made of Spyros Konstantopoulos who played two roles, one a totalitarian general and the other an anarchistic special security officer. As though the incidents of the first act had to become a plot in the second, the play suffered in the process. But the final curtain was rewarding. Dimitri Douvli's set was simple and appropriate, and the translation of the play by Anna Varvaressou was excellent.

Iphigenia in Lixouri

WE are indebted to Spyros Evangelatos, the founder of the "Amphitheatre", for the successful presentation and production of a number of little known plays of the Cretan and Eptanissian (Ionian) theatre. Each of his productions is accompanied by a thick program, which offers, along with the original text, a rich documentation on the playwright, his work, his background and his times. These programs also include articles by critics, both contemporary and earlier and a wealth of illustrations. A combination of accomplished stage craftsmanship and youthful ebullience, Evangelatos' productions are both a theatrical and a literary event.

With *Iphigenia in Lixouri* we have the additional pleasure of seeing a very rare Greek performance in the com-

media dell'arte style, whereby each evening every single actor of the group, whether brilliant, good, average or poor "gives himself entirely", as the Greek saying goes, to the overall effort of the

group. This performance ought to be seen by every theatregoer in Athens, with the warning that they should not expect to see a Greek "tragedy". It is a pure *ilarotragodia*, that is, a tragic-comedy. The play was written by the Cephallonian Petros Katsaitis in 1720 when Goldoni, who attempted to revive the extemporary commedia dell'arte style with written texts, was only thirteen years old. *Iphigenia in Lixouri* was probably produced by amateurs for fun. Evangelatos very cleverly reproduces this amateur spirit on stage and makes it funnier and more convincing and more lively. If the Evangelatos spirit prevails throughout the production it is still a product of teamwork, where Yiorgos Patsas, as set and costumes designer, Vassilis Tenidis as composer, and the whole cast contributed to the evening. I might well describe the degrees of excellence of actors like Nikos Bousdoukos, Kostas Tsianos, Lida Tsassopoulou and many others who shared in the production but this would, I think, be unfair to the rest of the team. The entire Amphitheatre group deserves a wholehearted 'bravo'.

—PLATON MOUSSEOS



Evangelatos' production of "Iphigenia in Lixouri"



Thanassis Vengos in "The Bald Student"

cinema

A FOOTNOTE TO THE SEVENTIES

THE 1970s were, all in all, a turbulent and therefore interesting chapter in the history of the Greek cinema. Perhaps it is the only interesting one to date. No doubt this chapter belongs to what is commonly called the "new" Greek cinema, yet I would rather stick to the phrase "new wave", since the "old" Greek cinema is far from dead. It has been seriously ill, but it has refused to expire and there is nothing wrong with that.

The chief events of the decade that influenced Greek cinema were the coming of television and the continued presence of the Junta until 1974. As in other countries, the arrival of television made it very difficult for the commercial film studios to continue grinding out the same products which the public could now see daily without cost at home. The jump from 300,000 television sets in 1970 to 1,500,000 in 1979 caused many studios to close down; a few turned to distribution; and some started producing television serials for local audiences and skin flicks for export. The "old" film directors followed suit, while the stars, like Aliki Vouyouklaki, went back to the stage. Comedian Thanassis Vengos was the one exception. While everyone else was suffering from screen misfortunes, he has had a constant and increasing run of successes both on stage and on the screen.

At the same time, the seven-year Junta period either forced or persuaded

some film artists and students to go into exile, or convinced those who were already abroad to delay their return. Most directors, like Angelopoulos, Panayotopoulos and Ferris studied and worked in France where they seem to have been influenced both by the French New Wave and by the Radical Movement of May '68. Meanwhile, the dictatorship back home could only develop their political awareness even further. Both as artist and thinker, Angelopoulos has undoubtedly been the seminal film figure of the whole modern Greek cinema movement, and some of his films are now considered as classics of this period. In fact, his *O Thiasos* (The Travelling Players, 1975) is considered to be not only the best Greek film of the decade but the best in the history of local filmmaking. He won recognition and fame in 1970 with *Anaparastasis* (Reconstruction), and now, a decade later, he has started shooting his fifth feature, *O Megas Alexandros*.

If *Anaparastasis* won the Best Film Award at the 1970 Thessaloniki Festival, the following year the award went to *Ti Ekanes sto Polemo, Thanassi?* (What Did You Do in the War, Thanassi?), a comedy written, produced and directed by Dinos Katsouridis. It featured Thanassis Vengos, who won the Best Actor award which established him as the most popular comedian of the "old" Greek

cinema of the '70s. The following year, he again won the Best Actor award in a sequel, *Thanassi, Pare t' Oplo sou* (Thanassi, Take Your Gun), also made by Dinos Katsouridis. At the close of the decade, Dinos Katsouridis directed Vengos in yet another film he had written and produced, *O Falakros Mathitis*, (The Bald Student), also a comedy in the traditional style of the "old" Greek cinema, the same type of popular comedy which the "new" Greek cinema directors avoid, as they do musicals and melodramas.

While some modern directors have turned up with melodramas at the Thessaloniki Festival in recent years, one striking phenomenon is the rarity of comedies, either new or old. Does that mean that serious and difficult times inspire only "serious" films? Or that comedy is thought incapable of social commentary? On the contrary, one has only to look back over eighty years of cinema history to see that comedy in able hands can be at times much more effective than so-called serious films. It is revealing that a group of international film critics has just voted Woody Allen the best film director of the '70s and that *Manhattan* and *Annie Hall* are listed among the ten best films of the decade. In fact, good comedies offer more to filmmakers and the public than most other genres since they can be art, entertainment, social commentaries and good investments all at once.

Thanassis Vengos seems to be quite a sound investment himself, and it is surprising that not even one "new" director has yet used him in a film. Vengos has not only survived the tribulations of the "old" cinema during the 1970s unscathed, but his films have never sold less than 400,000 tickets during their first year of release. During the 1978-79 season, the two Vengos comedies topped all other films, foreign as well as Greek, selling 600,000 and 450,000 tickets respectively. Since its release a few weeks ago, *O Falakros Mathitis* has been playing simultaneously at twenty-two theatres in the Athens area, while *Apocalypse Now* played one week in eighteen theatres and, three weeks later, was relegated to the suburbs.

There are other recent productions of "old" school comedies playing now in town, alongside one or two examples of the "new" cinemas, but if the latter are lucky enough to find a theatre or two, the former play at no less than four cinemas simultaneously even though their story lines and their actors are the same as in local television situation comedies. Of course, the producers of

the "old" films have more control over the marketing and distribution of their products. As in other countries, some of them have monopolized a network of theatres. Only a few months ago, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission was investigating whether or not major studios, in connivance with the Motion Picture Export Association, were restricting the ability of independent film producers and distributors to market their productions, mostly abroad. This is not to say that the "new" directors should switch to run-of-the-mill comedies of the type that is now produced, but since Vengos seems so popular and comedies do strike a chord with the movie-going public, why not take advantage of it?

O Falakros Mathitis is about a middle-aged civil servant whose studies have been interrupted by military service. He is forced to go back to school and get his high school diploma in order to avoid moonlighting and to get promoted with better pay. Once he has won his diploma, he can now have his coffee while he keeps stamping the endless piles of official papers. There is nothing spectacular in the film; it is a case of the minor story making the

better movie material. This does not mean that *O Falakros Mathitis* is a good film. Far from it. When the main objective of a film is to make money, time is not spent splitting artistic hairs. And since Vengos has lost most of his, baldness becomes part of the plot. This is a pity, because the actor has great energy and screen presence. It is unfortunate that he is only required to deliver one-liners which are as old as himself, and to jump from one running gag to another with no purpose but to amuse the children in the audience while the script is aimed at their parents: an attempt at satirizing the school system, the civil service, the women's liberation movement, and married life, among many, many other things, with that scourge of Greek humour — the perennial triangle of husband, wife and mother-in-law. Not only does the film fail to examine in depth any of the points it tries to raise, but it fails even as a comedy, while giving a tawdry image of Greek life. In addition, one has the constant feeling that Vengos is whipped into going through his established and faded routines by a money-thirsty producer-director.

The chief pity of all this is that

Vengos is far above the common run of Greek comedians. Although he is always made to appear flustered, he has a strange, shy eagerness about him and however funny he tries, or seems, to be, there is always a sadness and an anguish both in his eyes and in his voice. Most of all, he seems to represent the average Greek, but his Greekness is far removed from the rhapsodic Zorba-image which tourism is trying to impose on the world and on this anguished, stressed and pollution-fed society which is forced by circumstances, whether within or beyond its control, to settle down, like any other society, to a humdrum life. One ends up finding in Vengos' baldness more than comic effect — seeing that he pulls his hair every time he faces reality, and since he doesn't have much left ... Looking back over the 1970s, I wonder if he, more than any other man or woman in Greek cinema, has not come to symbolize the people. Possibly in the future, his films, whatever their aesthetic qualities may be, may represent these last few years better than some of the more progressive and arty "new" films made during the same period.

—PAN BOUYOUCAS

Athens

Daily Post

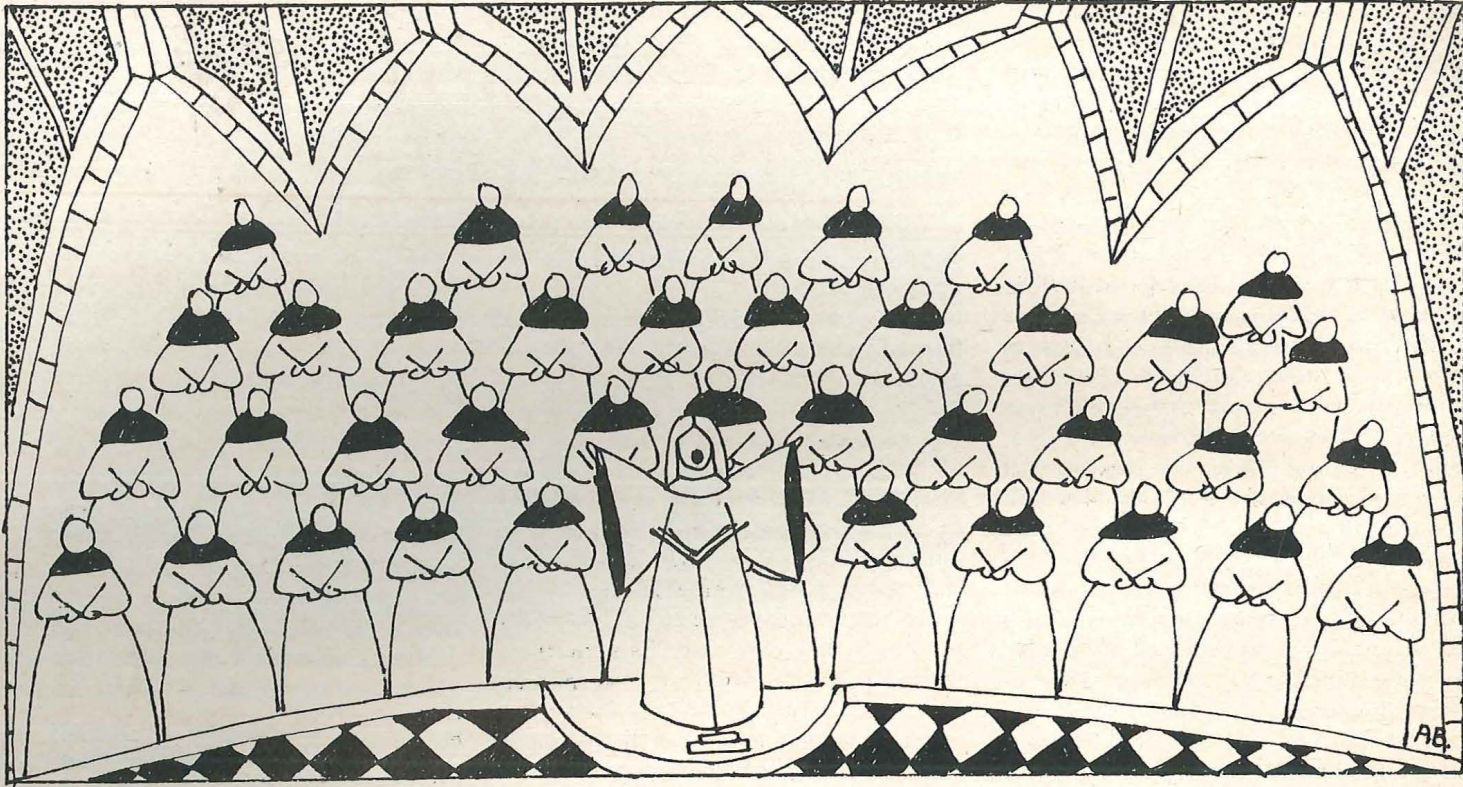
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music

“THE MESSIAH”

FOR many of us Christmas is not Christmas without Handel's “Messiah”, and for most of these enthusiasts it doesn't matter how badly the production is done as long as they can stand for the “Hallelujah” Chorus. Fortunately, we Athenians have been lucky in this respect. Two years ago The Athens Choral Group and members of The Athens State Orchestra gave us a lovely and stylistically correct reading at The Hellenic International School auditorium, and this year The Athens Choral Society and professional soloists from London under the direction of Gwen Leckron gave us the more traditional rousing rendition at Saint Dionysius Roman Catholic Cathedral for the benefit of the Kalamaki Orphanage.

Since a major purpose of this year's production was to raise money, the largest facility was chosen, even though it requires the choir and soloists to perform unseen in the rear organ gallery, and with no room for any orchestra. Actually, it was just as well this year as members of the State Orchestra were on strike and Gwen Leckron would probably have had to rely on the organ for her sole accompaniment, in any event. Over two hours of solid orgelspiel is no easy task, particularly on the pathetically

inadequate instrument that serves Saint Dionysius Cathedral. Nevertheless, Raita Grinbergs Diamantopoulou carried on bravely at the console, managing always to be in the right place at the right time despite the occasional departure of a soloist from Handel's score. The chorus sang very well indeed and had obviously benefited from Mrs. Leckron's patient and careful training. She conducted all three performances with verve, enthusiasm, and some very lively tempi — all in good taste and fine musicianship.

The soloists presented us with a mixed bag of differing styles and approaches to Handel's masterwork. The most satisfactory to my ear was the tenor, Peter Long. A student of Peter Pears and an up-and-coming young English performer, Mr. Long is a fine singer with a lovely voice, solid technique and a talent for appropriate and cleverly stated ornamentation. His top “A's” in the aria “Thou shalt lash him in pieces”, however, left us feeling somewhat unfulfilled. Least successful was the soprano, Miss Judith Robb-Jenkins. An American now performing out of London, Miss Robb-Jenkins is advertised as somewhat of an authority on Baroque musical performance. This is sadly not so — her *melismata* were heavy and wearisomely muddy in

“Rejoice, O daughter of Zion” and her ornamentation throughout (though exactly as suggested in the Watkins Shaw edition used in the performance) clumsily executed. Her voice is quite pleasing but as yet does not have the necessary technique to make it do the things it should. The bass, Myron Myers, has a fine voice with good top “E's” in “The trumpet shall sound”, though his *melismata*, particularly in “But who may abide” were a bit perfunctory (though very clearly executed) and not noticeably phrased. Of the alto, Marian Lewis, it is enough to say that she projects nice round tones, sings the right notes without any imagination or embellishment, and in general comes across as very plain vanilla. All in all, however, it was an excellent performance, due in large part to Gwen Leckron's energy and devotion to good music and a good cause.

—ROBERT BRENTON BETTS

EVERY school tries to be known as the best in one particular non-academic area, and for The Hellenic International School and its boarding affiliate, TISIS (The American School in Switzerland) it is clearly the Fine Arts that they are shooting for.

Of course an integral part of this is music, and David Edwards, HIS/TASIS high school Principal, has made his senior choir the focus of the school's efforts for musical excellence. High school choirs can be pretty trying to listen to (unless you happen to be a loving parent of one of the singers), but Mr. Edwards' ensemble of twenty-one voices is a sheer delight to hear. In a program of difficult carols and Christmas motets for from four to six parts, his singers performed a *capella* in perfect intonation with that lovely clean sound which adolescent voices can produce if properly trained. Although many of the singers are of solo calibre, when singing as a group they blend beautifully and anticipate each other's musical lines, entrances and cadences like professionals. Organizing a choir of this quality in an overseas international school is a yeoman's task, but Mr. Edwards has both the dedication, and the background. Before coming to HIS he had choirs at Hampton Grammar School in England and the United Nations International School in New York. No one enjoyed the concert more than he, and his singers clearly exhibit the enthusiasm and excellence that come from a knowledge that their achievement is unique and that the musical opportunities afforded them in such a choir will be with them for a lifetime.

—R.A.

ALTHOUGH financial difficulties have restricted the number of new productions at the Lyriki Skini this season, the new mounting of Gounod's *Faust* is one of the major successes at the Opera in recent years. Gounod's *Faust* has been damned so often by critics for the last fifty years that it would be fruitless to try to find salvation for it today. The fact that it has diminished in popularity, however, over the last generation has made its sound less hackneyed to the ear and its Deuxieme Empire salon style has with time gained in perfumed charm. Today audiences really don't care that the libretto castrates Goethe's masterpiece, that the protagonists are innocents verging on idiocy. If anything, the fact that *Faust* was Queen Victoria's favourite opera adds to its sentimental quaintness.

All the same, *Faust* is so eminently listenable, its tunes so seductively sugary, its situations so ethereally unbelievable, its drama so emotionally facile that any critical intelligence towards what is going on is unnecessary and irrelevant. The whole opera is a

hymn to vague adolescent aspirations such as no longer exist and this is what gives contemporary audiences nostalgic delight.

Faust, therefore, can only be a hopelessly smitten opera lover's work as it is the performance and the production alone which can have any sort of relevance. As such, the Lyriki Skini has come up with a solid success. Jeannette Pilou is, of course, an international figure in French lyric opera and her Marguerite is perfection. Her spacious, flowing vocal line, particularly in the Garden Scene and the last act, is no less than ravishing and she has a dignity of presence that gives visual substance to the most weightless music. The American tenor, Leo Goeckel, is a gifted singer with considerable operatic talent. Singing the opening aria "Je veux la jeunesse" with the quaver of an old man, he reappears as a dashing and vocally vigorous young Faust, both in sound and in appearance, the ideal 'Mr. Right' to any medieval maiden's daydream. Frangiskos Voutsinos has made a speciality of Mephistofeles roles, having played the role in Berlioz' *The Damnation of Faust* at the Herod Atticus in 1975. To the lighter Gounod role he joins a smouldering vocal passion to an athletic performance. The generally able cast was excellently supported by mezzo-soprano Maria Koromanzou as Siebel and in the baritone part of Valentine Dionysis Troussas was especially effective in the second act "Avant de quitter ces lieux". The principals, thankfully, sang the score in commendably clear French and indeed having the Fourth Act "Gloire immortelle" sung in Greek added an unexpected bit of originality to that hopelessly banal chorus. As the conductor, Dimitri Horafas drew out every dramatic effect he could get from Gounod's score, which for its many *longueurs* is orchestrally highly accomplished. George Patsas' handsome and muted costumes and his set, a mobile grouping of metallic flats and props, gained in power by excellent lighting, a side of production in which the Lyriki has often been weak in the past. Finally, the production was strongly held together by the stage direction of Jacques Carpeau, in which every movement was to the point, the grouping of actors economically achieved, and the chorus arranged with a minimum of fuss. Two and even three alternate principals have been prepared for this production, implying that a considerable number of future performances can be expected.

—S.E.

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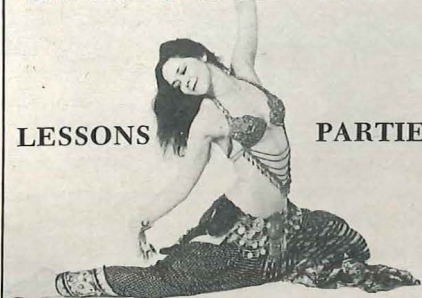
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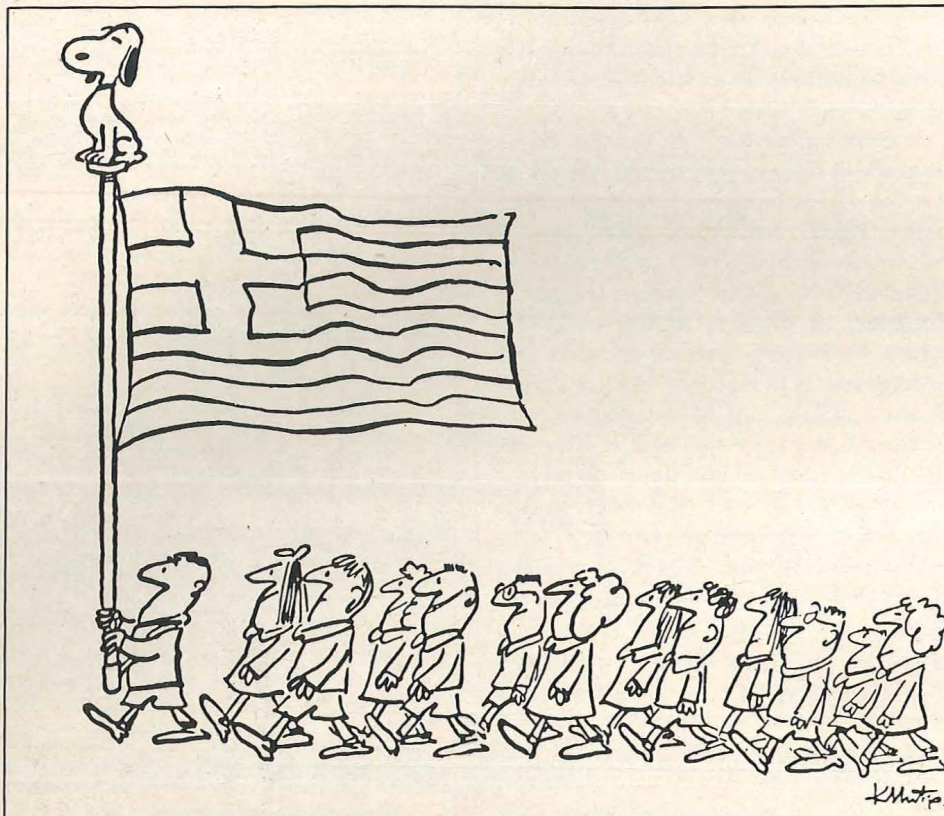
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THE TRIALS OF SNOOPY

CHARLEY Brown and the Peanuts gang arrived in Greece just over a year ago. Within a few weeks of their appearance in a paperback collection of Charles Schulz's strips, Snoopy, the engaging but self-centred cartoon beagle, had stolen the hearts of Greek children — and sometimes their grandparents as well.

But the Peanuts characters, who have been leading a blameless comic life in American newspapers since 1950, soon fell foul of Greek authority. Snoopy appeared above the Greek flag in a newspaper cartoon and was taken to court for insulting the national emblem, while a host of manufacturers producing Peanuts toys and stationery without a license are being sued for copyright infringements.

Litigation may be something of a national pastime in Greece, but Snoopy's chequered career here illustrates what can happen when an international household name enters the jungle of Athenian commerce. For United Features Syndicate, the company which looks after Schulz's interests, handling Peanuts in Greece has been an eye-opening experience.

Helen Karapanayotis of Metopi Publishing bought the Greek paperback rights to Schulz's work, after failing to persuade her husband, the editor-in-chief of *To Vima*, that a staid Athens morning newspaper ought to publish Peanuts. Mrs. Karapanayotis, who is determined to enrich the average Greek child's literary diet of school text books

and encyclopedias, publishes a series of prize-winning children's books in translation, and Peanuts was a welcome addition to Metopi's list.

"I read Peanuts in the *International Herald Tribune* for years before I found out that the Greek publishing rights were available. It was too good an opportunity to miss and, in fact, the books have sold quite well. But I failed to realize at first that Peanuts is really for adults, and they will take much longer to win over as permanent readers," she said.

Soon after the first paperbacks came out, *To Vima* relented, and Peanuts became "Snoopy and His Friends," leading the chess and horseracing page. Mrs. Karapanayotis translates the texts herself, often meeting difficulties in making American idioms and children's ideas meaningful in a Greek context. "A fair number of the strips can't be used. No Greek child is familiar with the rules of baseball, for instance. The Great Pumpkin was another problem, and then you come up against some of the words: 'crabby' was one. Not to mention Snoopy's fantasy life. We had a terrible time trying to get across the idea of the Red Baron."

It is Snoopy, not Charley Brown, who has succeeded in capturing the Greek reader's imagination, although, as Mrs. Karapanayotis points out, dogs are not usually part of a child's life in Greece. "On the cover of one book we used a drawing of Snoopy throwing a stick for Charley Brown. The book

hasn't sold very well, and I think the joke was missed because Greek children don't know much about dog behaviour."

Snoopy's appeal seems to lie in his personality and aspirations in the human world. The Peanuts children are self-absorbed and worried; as Schulz put it, "They are caricatures of adults." But these qualities are not necessarily reflected in Greek life, while Snoopy's self-assertiveness, unashamed greed and visions of greatness hold more immediacy.

After a television series and the arrival of a full-length Peanuts film coined a new word, "snoopymania", cartoonist Kostas Mitropoulos satirized the Peanuts cult one Sunday in *To Vima*. Snoopy was pictured leading the schoolchildren's Independence Day parade on March 25th, from the top of a pole flying the Greek flag.

Mitropoulos, father of a teenaged Snoopy fan, found himself in a misdemeanours court, charged with insulting the national symbol, an offense usually committed by visiting sailors who tear down Greek flags on riotous shore excursions. A distinguished array of Peanuts enthusiasts, from playwright Jacob Kabanellis to Adamantios Pepelassis, governor of the Agricultural Bank, testified for the defense, and Mitropoulos was acquitted, after satisfying the judges of his serious intent.

"What I wanted to show in my cartoon was the danger that exists today of the young being possessed by products and symbols of the consumer

society. Children want Snoopy on everything these days: clothes, books, pencils, erasers... They used to buy notebooks with heroes from the Greek War of Independence on the cover. Now it's got to be Snoopy," he said.

A score of manufacturers was already supplying a booming market with pirate Peanuts products, with a cheerful disregard for international copyright convention. Unlicensed Snoopies appeared on every imaginable article, from T-shirts and china mugs to a chocolate and marzipan Snoopy, sold at one of Athens' most expensive cake shops.

The illegal manufacturers and distributors took no pains to conceal their activities. A department store manager asked for permission from United Features Syndicate to stage a Christmas Peanuts display, although his toy department only sold illegal Peanuts articles. An inventive businessman went ahead and manufactured a Peanuts game after it had been rejected by the licensors, and even applied for a Peanuts trademark in Greece.

Schulz's representatives shook their heads sadly at the careless draughtsmanship of the Snoopy imitations, and hired a firm of Athenian lawyers, who had successfully fought the producers of Greek cotton shirts embroidered with alligators pretending to be genuine Lacoste sportswear. A private detective agency tracked down the pirate products, and their loot made the lawyers' chambers look like a Peanuts addict's Christmas.

Legal proceedings are expected to result in injunctions against manufacturers and distributors and confiscation of their goods, but parents should note that there will almost certainly be a dearth of genuine Peanuts articles in future.

Mr. John Malakates, the official importer of Peanuts products, has acquired a protective attitude towards Snoopy. He is convinced that Greece is a small and limited market, and that retail outlets for Snoopy products should be restricted, a view that worries other stationers anxiously awaiting their Peanuts orders from his agency. His attitude is one that can be observed in other Greek business circles, and has puzzled and frustrated foreign businessmen used to free-for-all conditions elsewhere. In the long run, Mr. Malakates may be proved wrong in trying to keep up demand by making Peanuts products exclusive and hard to find, but Snoopy would probably approve.

—CATHERINE DANE

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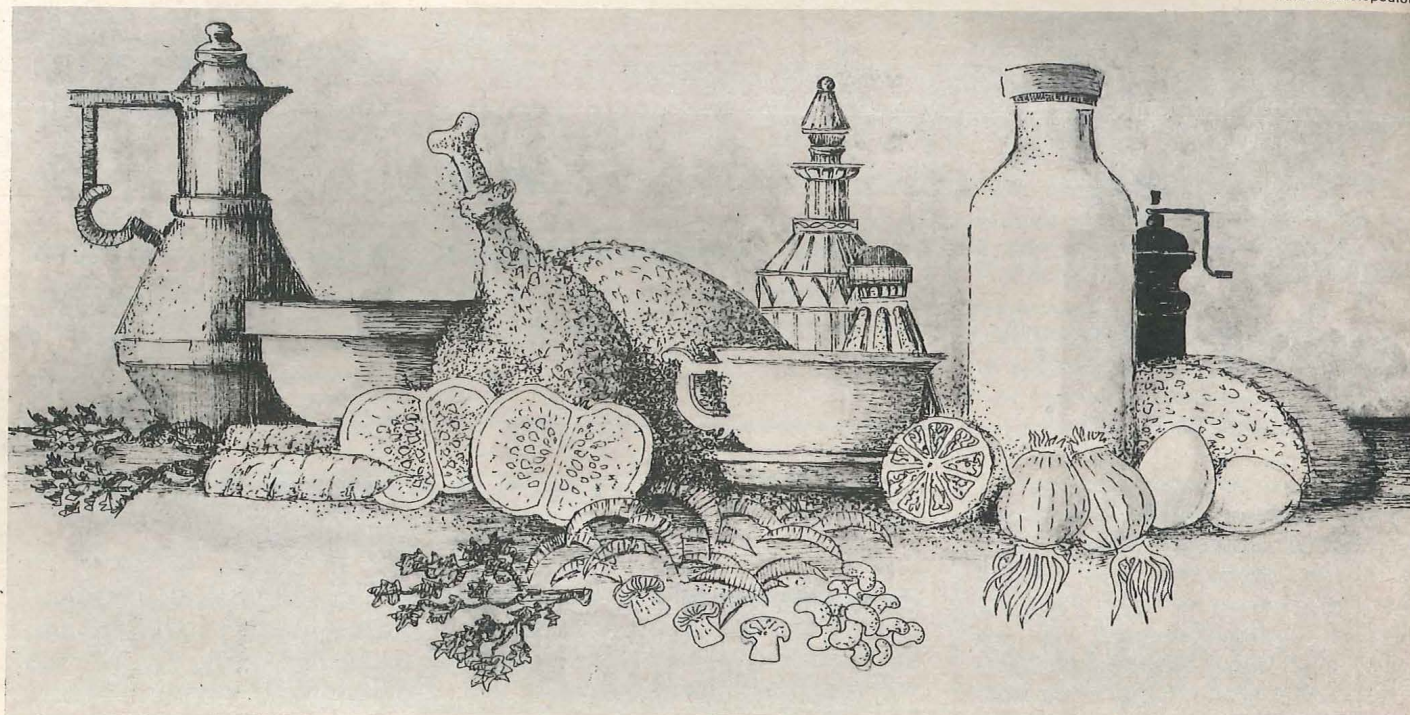


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food

THE POST-HOLIDAY GROANING BOARD

WHEN the last *melomakarono* or *kourambies* has been washed down with bubbly champagne, and overindulgence is still a vivid memory, it may be the best time for evaluating the daily groaning board — the foods on our table, which are often overly rich. Probably the most obvious consequence of this is the discomfort of feeling bloated and as energetic as a bee caught in molasses. Reassuring campaigns, however, have been launched to battle the woeful side-effects of voluptuous feasting. Current studies link diet and exercise habits to health and well-being — a matter which the ancient Spartans understood. Today, some enthusiasts carry their jogging shoes wherever they travel. Others skip rope, walk, play tennis or swim to tone their muscles. The most strenuous task, however, involves self-discipline with food and drink.

For those who prefer an assigned program there are groups like Weight Watchers, whose programs include diets, the Leveling Plan (to help those trying to lose the last ten pounds) and the Maintenance Plan (menus and recipes after reaching your goal weight). The group works most effectively as a 'conscience'. "I am more cautious about what I eat, knowing I have to face the class," one overweight member confessed.

Then there is a vast number of books which promise quick weight loss by following a special, often, unfortunately, 'quack' diet. The latter make exaggerated claims with an emotional appeal which may easily trap the vulnerable. Be wary of any one-nutrient diet — high carbohydrate, protein, liquid. These diets may promote weight loss, but the dieter easily slips back into his old habits and soon seeks another remedy.

With this in mind, it seems wise to use common sense plus a dash of behaviour modification — stressing eating *patterns* (where, how, with whom, how often you eat) rather than how much weight you want to lose. The idea, of course, is to create better habits. One needs Spartan control, indeed, to eat only when hungry, chew slowly, put the fork down after every bite, to measure (half-cup portions) and eat smaller (four-ounce or 100-gram) servings.

Using this approach, the successful share their tips: "I drink a glass of water *before* meals and feel satisfied because I eat less"; "I use a small dish for high-calorie foods (grains, meats, potatoes, desserts); but a large dish for low-calorie (soups, salads, fruits) dishes."

More to the point, one must consider his or her own total energy needs.

Certainly those of us in sedentary occupations do not need as many calories as the crews who continue to dig up Athens streets with pickaxes.

Population studies reveal that people habitually on low-fat and cholesterol diets avoid heart disease. Major fat sources are in three food groups: dairy and related products; meat, poultry, fish and related products; fats and oils. In fact, assessing the need for better diet, a pilot program has recently been developed by the New York Heart Association, an affiliate of the American Heart Association. Students taking the "Culinary Hearts" course learn to adjust standard recipes to reduce cholesterol content, saturated fat and calories. Key words, significantly, are "reduce, substitute, eliminate and modify".

For instance, reduce the amount of ground meat by one-third and substitute mushrooms or another vegetable; eliminate butter and use margarine or vegetable oil; modify or eliminate rich sauces; substitute herbs, spices, vinegar, lemon juice to perk up the flavour; substitute vanilla or cinnamon for a sweet taste without sugar. Also, fruit, vegetable, and cereal increases are urged.

Using these ideas for Greek or any other ethnic recipes, one can reduce cholesterol intake to the recommended

daily average of less than 300 mgs (for adults) and reduce fatty intake to thirty percent of the total diet. For example, the Cheese Sauce (recipe follows), featured by both Weight Watchers and the New York Heart Association program, contains only 10 mg cholesterol in cottage cheese compared to 80 mg in a cup of sour cream.

While it is salutary to consider the fate of the gourmand Roman general Lucullus who may have been replaced by Pompey for his inability to move about the battlefield, or for us to see a rerun of the film, *La Grande Bouffe*, where diners ate themselves to death, it might be best to consider an Orthodox fast during the upcoming Lenten season. By excluding all animal foods from the diet, as the fast suggests, we have a superb board to reduce cholesterol and increase vegetable intake.

Meanwhile, a cautious *kali orexi!*

CHEESE SAUCE

2 cups low-fat cottage cheese or mizithra
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1/4 cup skim milk
Salt, if necessary

Combine all ingredients except salt and blend in an electric blender or processor. Add a dash of salt if necessary. Use for salad dressing, spread, dips to replace sour cream.

Note: For variety, add 2 tablespoons chopped green onion and 1/4 cup each of parsley and dill or basil; or, add 1 tablespoon horseradish to the sauce.

CUTLET OF VEAL WITH ZUCCHINI

6 veal cutlets
2 egg whites, slightly beaten
2/3 cup fine bread crumbs
2 cups tomatoes, fresh or canned
Large pinch oregano
3 medium zucchini, sliced 1/2-inch thick

Dip the cutlets in egg white, then in crumbs. Heat the oil and brown the cutlets. Pour off excess oil. Add tomatoes and oregano. Cover. Simmer 30 minutes. Add zucchini, cover and simmer 20 minutes. Serves 6. (355 calories per serving)

CHICKEN DINNER IN THE POT

2 chicken breasts, split and skinned
4 medium potatoes, peeled and sliced 1/2-inch thick
1 large onion, quartered
2 large carrots, quartered lengthwise, cut into 2-inch lengths
1/2 pound or 1/4 kilo green beans, fresh or frozen

1 tablespoon fresh chopped parsley
Freshly ground black pepper
1/2 cup dry sherry

Place chicken breasts in a large, heavy ovenware pot. Layer potatoes, onion, carrots, green beans over the chicken. Sprinkle with parsley, black pepper and sherry. Bake in moderately slow oven (300 F or 150 C) for 2 hours until tender. Serves 4. (310 calories per serving)

LAYERED VEGETABLES VINAIGRETTE

4 carrots, sliced into rounds
1 pound or 1/2 kilo green beans, steamed 5 minutes, drained
2 tomatoes
2 cucumbers

1/4 pound or 250 grams mushrooms
Dressing (recipe follows)

Layer carrots and beans in a serving dish. Slice tomatoes, cucumbers and mushrooms thinly and lay over the carrots and beans. Top with Dressing. Refrigerate at least 1 hour before serving. Serves 8. (170 calories per serving)

Dressing: In a jar, mix 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup oil, 1/2 cup Dijon mustard and freshly ground pepper. Cover jar and shake well.

Recipes by permission of the American Heart Association Cookbook, third edition. David McKay Co., Inc.

— VILMA LIACOURAS CHANTILES

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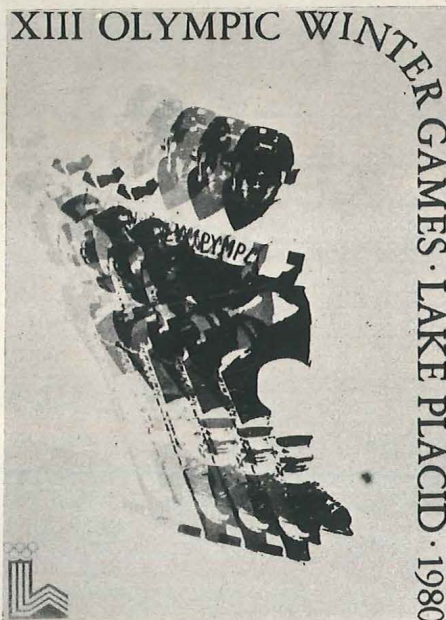
THE 1980 WINTER OLYMPICS

WHILE ski fans in Athens were still waiting for this winter's snow to come to Mount Parnassos, and often had to travel all the way to Karpenissi for a weekend of skiing, preparations had already been completed at Lake Placid, New York, for the 1980 Winter Olympics, scheduled to start there on February 13.

The Winter Olympics have always been a mere sideshow to the Summer Olympics. This is what they are expected to be this year as well. However, during the last decade or so, the Winter Olympics have started to catch on as a spectator event. Over 60,000 people are expected to watch each day of the Games, to say nothing of the millions of television viewers all over the world.

Around 100,000 tourists, athletes, referees, judges and trainers will flock into this tiny upstate New York village for the Thirteenth Winter Olympic Games. This is not the first time that Lake Placid has hosted international or big national games. Other major competitions have been: the Third Winter Olympics in 1932; the 1968, 1969 and 1970 Kennedy Memorial Games and the 1972 World University Games.

This year everything has been polished up, new sites have been



constructed (ski jumps, luge courses, etc.) and a brand new Olympic Village is ready to accommodate the athletes and their trainers and doctors. The Olympic Village, which will be converted into a prison at the end of the Games, lies 12 km west of Lake Placid. It contains 1,118 rooms with 1,951 beds. There are also 966 toilets, 417 showers, 360 rest rooms and 7 saunas, as well as a self-service restaurant that can serve 24 people in one minute. The total budget of the Games reaches \$150,580,000.

A total of 36 countries are expected to participate in the Games: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, East Germany, West Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

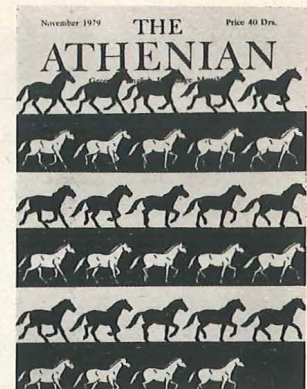
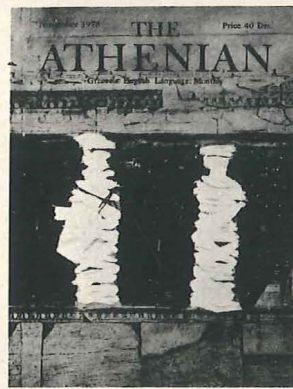
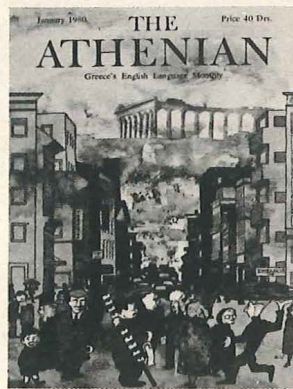
There are problems concerning the participation of China and Taiwan. The Peking Olympic Committee, which will most probably send a full team to the Summer Games in Moscow, has the go-ahead for the Winter Games too, but the Taipei Olympic Committee will have to change name, flag and anthem in order to be accepted at Lake Placid.

Meanwhile, the Teheran Olympic Committee of Iran will not be allowed to participate, according to the decision of the IOC to withdraw recognition of Iran as an Olympic competitor. Late last December, the Organizing Committee of the Lake Placid Games announced that it had received official word of the IOC's decision, which had been made last June, before militant students seized the US Embassy in Teheran.

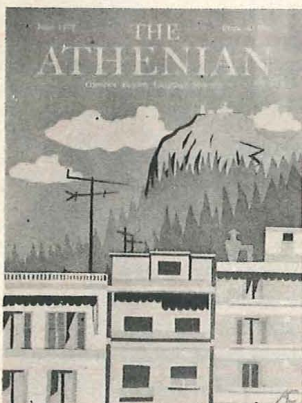
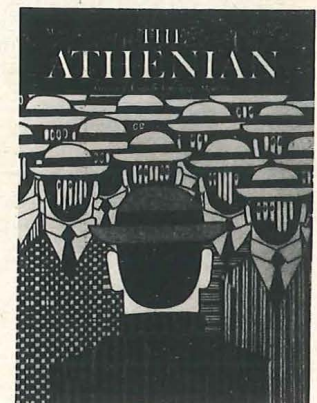
—CONSTANTINE DIMARAS

Games:	February	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Opening Ceremony			★											
Biathlon						★			★			★		
Bobsleigh					★	★						★	★	
Ice Hockey		★		★		★		★		★		★		
Luge			★	★	★	★			★					
Figure Skating					★		★	★	★	★	★		★	
Speed Skating				★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★		
Alpine Skiing				★			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Nordic Skiing				★	★		★	★	★	★	★		★	★
Closing Ceremony														★

* At time of going to press, it was not certain which events of the Lake Placid Winter Olympics (if any) the Greek television would televise.



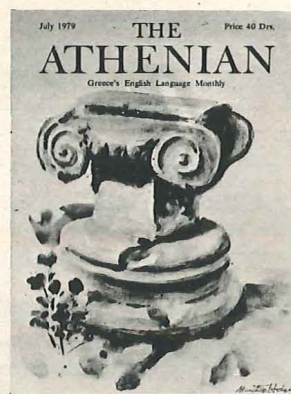
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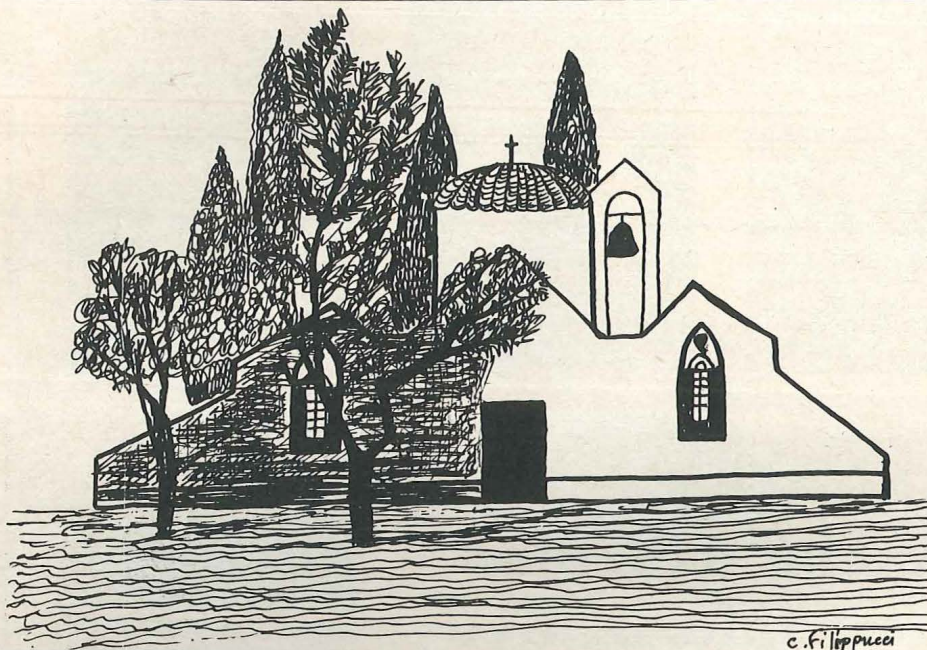
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DECEMBER 3

The Organization of Municipal Communications announces that the new north-south metro line connecting Sepolia with the airport at Ellinikon and passing via Omonoia, Syntagma and the Temple of Olympian Zeus will be completed by 1985. The east-west branch beginning in Aigaleo, passing through Monastiraki, Syntagma and Ilissia and ending at Yeraka will be finished by 1990. When Voyadzis was Minister of Communication three years ago, he announced that the metro would be operating by 1981.

Customs officials at Evzoni on the Greek-Yugoslav border discover a fifth century B.C. Attic stèle being smuggled out of the country in an international transport lorry. The lack of guardians at ancient sites has led to complaints that redistribution of state employees into more essential positions would more efficiently safeguard antiquities and save the state over six million drachmas annually.

DECEMBER 6

The Society of Greek Transportation announces that the odd-even ban on weekend driving cut national petrol consumption only by 1.8 percent during the first half of 1979.

The Athens Registrar's office reports a sharp increase in applications for marriage licences as the year draws to an end. 1980, because it is a leap year, is considered an unlucky time to marry.

DECEMBER 8

A film based on the raising of the *Titanic*, starring Alec Guinness will soon start shooting in Greece. If the

Aegean seems an inappropriate place for an iceberg, it is ironic that the *Titanic's* sister ship, the *Olympic*, did sink off Skyros after being struck by a torpedo during the Dardanelles campaign.

Nikos Engonopoulos is the winner of the annual State Prize for Poetry, while Tassos Athanassiadis receives an award for a fictional biography of Julian the Apostate.

DECEMBER 10

The Union of Professional Soccer Players announces a strike for better insurance regarding injury and illness and a revised pension fund.

An Athenian father's application for state aid because he has more than two children is rejected on the grounds that his three offspring are not by one mother.

As the new luxury tax on imported goods goes into effect, up to eighty-five percent of stock in some Athenian stores is sold out.

DECEMBER 12

The government closes all universities and polytechnic schools following the takeover of higher educational institutions by the National Students Union. The Union is protesting the law 815 whereby students can only retake examinations once, instead of the previous four times.

Meanwhile rental rates in the Patisision area around the Polytechnic are dropping due to the noise made by loudspeakers used by students to announce their demands at all hours of day and night.

Soviet authorities inform the Ministry of Culture that an ivory head representing Alexander the Great has been discovered in Tadzhikistan close to the borders of China and Afghanistan. Archaeologist Boris Litvinski discovered the head, as well as other second century B.C. Greek sculptures, in the central section of a large peripteral temple near the Oxus River.

DECEMBER 16

As of today, all cars are required to be equipped with seatbelts and it is mandatory that all drivers and front seat passengers wear them both in rural and urban areas. Fines for non-observance of the regulation will start at one thousand drachmas. Leniency is expected in the early days of the ruling, as there is a national shortage of seatbelts.

DECEMBER 18

Following three fatal cases of mushroom poisoning in Crete, the Ministry of Social Welfare strongly recommends that all fresh mushrooms be boiled before consumption. As is common elsewhere, poisonous mushrooms often grow near and take on the appearance and odour of benign ones.

DECEMBER 22

The Ministry of Justice has agreed on a new program by which prisoners will be able to employ themselves for profit. Working as artisans and in handicrafts, prisoners may now save money and learn a trade which they may put to use when they are set free.

DECEMBER 29

Three card players escape by jumping out of windows and six others are caught in the boiler room of the Stork Club as police raid establishment to halt end-of-the-year gambling. Games like baccarat and chemin-de-fe are expressly prohibited in public areas this year. In Thessaloniki an industrialist is reported to have lost three million drs. in three days.

Celebrated actor Manos Katrakis marries the well-known dancer and beauty Linda Alma after the longest courtship in the annals of the modern Greek stage.

DECEMBER 31

The film *Cousteau in the Aegean* premieres in Athens after several years shooting. Sponsored by the Tourist Organization, the Greek Cinema Centre and the Cousteau Foundation the film explored the sea-bed around Syros, Crete and Santorini, the alleged site of lost Atlantis. It is narrated by actor Yiannis Fertis and the music is by Manos Hatzidakis.

The Athenian organizer

The Athenian Magazine, Spefsippou 23, Athens, 139. Tel. 724-204

TRANSPORTATION

Airport Information

Civil Aviation Information,	
East Airport.....	979-9466
Olympic Airways only.....	981-1201
Olympic flights (recorded timetable).....	144
International flights, except Olympic	
.....	979-9466 or 979-9467

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Kar. Servias 2.....	322-0986
Air Canada, Othonos 10.....	322-3206
Air France, Kar. Servias 4.....	323-0501
Air India, Filellinon 3.....	323-4027
Air Zaire, Filellinon 14.....	323-5509
Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4.....	324-1342
Alitalia, Venizelou 9B.....	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4.....	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10.....	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23.....	322-6684
Canadian Pacific, Stadiou 3.....	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10.....	324-6965
Czechoslovak, Venizelou 15.....	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10.....	323-3575
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.....	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5.....	324-7000
KLM, Voulis 22.....	323-0756
Kuwait Airways, Filellinon 17.....	323-4506
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4.....	322-1121
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4.....	32-944
Luxair (Luxembourg), Kriezotou 6.....	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Venizelou 15.....	324-0921
Middle East, Filellinon 10.....	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6.....	923-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15.....	323-1931
Pan Am, Othonos 4.....	322-1721
Qantas, Mitropoleos 5.....	323-2792
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8.....	323-6821
Saudi Arabian, Amalias 30.....	322-8211
SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9.....	363-4444
Singapore, Mitropoleos 5.....	324-7500
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4.....	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44.....	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4.....	323-5811
Syrian Arab, Stadiou 5.....	324-5872
Tarom (Romanian), Venizelou 20.....	362-4808
Thai International, Lekka 1-5.....	324-3241
Turk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19.....	322-1035
TWA, Xenofontos 8.....	322-6451
Varig (Brazilian), Othonos 10.....	322-6743

Taxi Stations

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

Coach (Bus) Station

Corinth.....	512-9233
Delphi-Amfissa-Itea.....	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - Kimi) - Skyros.....	831-7163
Evia (Halkis-Edipsos-Limni).....	831-7153
Kalamata.....	513-4293
Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia.....	831-7158
Karditsa.....	831-7181
Larissa.....	831-7109
Levadia - Antikira.....	831-7173
Nafplion.....	513-4588
Patras.....	512-4914

Pyrgos.....	513-4110
Sounion.....	821-3203
Sparta.....	512-4913
Thebes.....	831-7179
Tripoli.....	513-4575
Volos - Almiros - Anhiolos.....	831-7186
Recorded station numbers.....	142

Automobile and Touring

The Automobile and Touring Club of Greece (ELPA) is at the disposal of foreign motorists and motorcyclists... 779-1615. Services include information on road conditions, hotel reservations, free legal advice, car hire, insurance, camping and road patrol service... 174. Emergency road services Athens and Thessaloniki, and list of petrol stations open after 7pm... 104

Trains

Recorded timetable (Greece).....	145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia).....	147
To Northern Greece	
and other countries.....	821-3882
To Peloponnisos (English spoken).....	513-1601

Ships

Recorded timetable (from Piraeus).....	143
Leaving Piraeus.....	451-1311
Leaving Rafina.....	(029) 423-300

Marinas

Vouliagmeni.....	896-0012
Zea.....	451-1480
Glyfada.....	894-1967

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Embassies

Albania, Karahristou 1.....	742-607
Argentina, Vas. Sofias 59.....	724-753
Australia, Messogion 15.....	360-4611
Austria, Alexandras 26.....	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3.....	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14.....	713-039
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12.....	360-9411
Canada, Ioannou Gennadiou 4.....	739-511
Cyprus, Monis Petraki 8.....	739-377
Chile, Vas. Sofias 96.....	777-5017
China, Krinon 2A.....	672-3282
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6.....	671-0675
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15.....	713-012
Egypt, Vas. Sofias 3.....	361-8613
Ethiopia, Vas. Sofias 25.....	718-557
European Communities Office,	
Vas. Sofias 2.....	743-982/4
Finland, Sekeri 4.....	363-2392
France, Vas. Sofias 7.....	361-1664
Germany East, Vas. Pavlou 7.....	672-5160
Germany West, Loukianou 3.....	724-801
Hungary, Kalvou 10.....	671-4889
India, Merlin 10.....	360-2520
Iraq, Amarillidos 19.....	671-5012
Iran, Antinoros 29.....	742-313
Ireland, Vas. Konstantinou 7.....	732-771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1.....	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2.....	361-1722
Japan, Vas. Sofias 59.....	715-343
Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14.....	728-484
Korea (South), Vas. Sofias 105.....	644-3219
Kuwait, Mihalakopoulou 45.....	748-771
Lebanon, Kifissias 26.....	778-5158
Libya, Irodou 2.....	790-072
Mexico, Vas. Sofias 21.....	362-4974
Netherlands, Vas. Konstantinou 7.....	739-701
New Zealand, Vas. Sofias 29.....	727-514
Norway, Vas. Konstantinou 7.....	746-173
Panama, Vas. Sofias 82.....	777-9064
Pakistan, Loukianou 6.....	790-214
Poland, Chrissanthemou 22.....	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19.....	790-096
Romania, Em. Benaki 7, Psychico.....	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71.....	671-6911
South Africa, Vas. Sofias 69.....	729-050
Spain, Vas. Sofias 29.....	714-885
Sudan (Consulate), Rigillis 6.....	717-298
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7.....	724-504
Switzerland, Iassiou 2.....	730-364

Syrian Arab Republic, Vas. Pavlou 18.....	672-5577
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou II 8.....	764-3295
United Kingdom, Ploutarhou 1.....	736-211
U.S.A., Vas. Sofias 91.....	712-951
U.S.S.R., Irodou Attikou 7.....	711-261
Uruguay, Vas. Sofias 7.....	360-2635
Venezuela, Vas. Sofias 112.....	770-8769
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sofias 106.....	777-4344
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3.....	681-8925

Ministries

Agriculture, Aharnon 2.....	329-11
Commerce, Kaningos Sq.....	361-6241
Coordination & Planning, Nikis 1.....	323-0931
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14.....	324-3015
Education & Religion,	
Mitropoleos 15.....	323-0461
Finance, Kar. Servias 10.....	322-8396
Foreign Affairs, Zalokosta 2.....	361-0581
Industry, Mihalakopoulou 80.....	770-8615
Interior, Stadiou 27.....	322-3521
Justice, Zinonos 2.....	522-5930
Labour, Pireos 40.....	523-3121
Merchant Marine,	
Vass. Sofias 152, Piraeus.....	412-1211
Ministry to the Presidency,	
Zalokosta and Kriezotou.....	363-0911
Ministry to the Prime Minister,	
Zalokosta 3.....	322-7958
National Defence, (Holargos).....	646-5301
Public Order, Tritis Septemvriou 48.....	823-6011
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182.....	361-8311
Press & Information,	
Zalokosta and Kriezotou.....	363-0911
Social Services, Aristotelou 17.....	523-2821
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Xenofontos 13.....	325-1211
Northern Greece,	
Diikitirion, Thessaloniki.....	(031) 260-659

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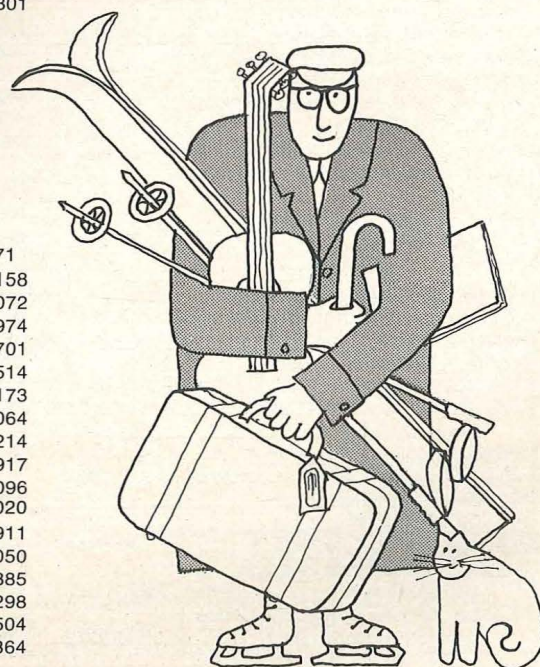
Information Centre, Amalias 36.....	322-9624
U.N.D.P. Amalias 36.....	322-8122
High Commissioner for Refugees,	
Skoufa 59.....	363-3607

BANKS

All banks are open from 8:45 am to 2:30 pm Monday through Friday. The following banks, however, are open additional hours as indicated in parenthesis, for foreign currency exchange.

Commercial Bank of Greece

Venizelou 11 (Mon-Sat 2:30-7pm,	
Sun 9- noon).....	323-6172



Credit Bank — Exchange Centre
 Syntagma Square (Mon-Sat 2:30-6:30 pm
 Sun 8:45-1:30 pm)322-0141
 Kifissias 230
 (Mon-Fri 2:30-7:30 pm)671-2838

Ionian & Popular Bank of Greece
 Mitropoleos 1 (Mon-Fri 2:30-7 pm,
 Sat 9-1 pm, Sun 9-noon)322-1027

National Bank of Greece
 Kar. Servias 2 (Mon-Fri 2:30-8 pm,
 Sat & Sun 2:30-7 pm)322-2737

The Central Bank
 The Bank of Greece (Central Bank)
 Venizelou 21 (Mon-Fri 8:45-2:30 pm)
 323-0551

Foreign Banks (Mon-Fri 8:45-2:30 pm)
 Algemene Bank Nederland,
 Paparrigopoulou 3323-8192
 American Express, Venizelou 17323-4781
 Arab-Hellenic S.A.
 Panepistimiou 43325-0823
 Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39325-1906
 Bank of Nova Scotia, Venizelou 37324-3891
 Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3322-9835
 Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique
 Occidentale S.A., Filellinon 8324-1831
 Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15361-9222
 Chase Manhattan, Korai 3323-7711
 Citibank N.A.,
 Othonos 8322-7471
 Kolonaki Square361-8619
 Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus452-3511

Continental Illinois of Chicago,
 Stadiou 24324-1562

First National Bank of Chicago,
 Venizelou 13360-2311

Grindlays Bank, Kar. Servias 1324-7015

National Westminster Bank,
 Filonos 137-139, Piraeus452-9215

Saderat (Iran), Venizelou 25-29324-9531

Williams and Glyn's Bank,
 Akti Miaouli 61, Piraeus452-7484

INSTITUTIONS

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:
 Agia Irini, Aeolou322-6042
 Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)646-4315
 Sotiros, Kidathineon322-4633
 Chrisospiliotissa, Aeolou 60321-6357
 Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos322-1308

Other denominations:
 Agios Grigorios (Armenian),
 Kriezti 10325-2149

Crossroads International Christian Centre,
 Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi808-0491

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

First Church of Christ Scientist,
 7a Vissareonos St711-520

Roman Catholic Chapel,
 Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia801-2526

Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti
 Themistokleous 282, Piraeus451-6564

St. Andrew's Protestant American,
 Sina 66 (Athens)770-7448

St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29714-906

St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),
 Filellinon323-1090

Trinity Baptist, 3 Aristotelous
 Ano Glyfada894-9551

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17363-3211
 Goethe Institute, Fidiou 14-16360-8111

Hellenic American Union,
 Massalias 22362-9886

L'Institut Francais, Sina 29362-4301
 Branch: Massalias 18361-0013

Instituto Italiano, Patission 47522-9294

Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8325-2823

Lyceum of Greek Women,
 Dimokritou 14361-1042

Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8323-8745

Professional Artists Chamber,
 Mitropoleos 38323-1230

Society for the Study of Modern
 Greek Culture, Sina 46363-9872

Schools and Colleges

Educational institutions which may be of
 interest to the international community.

American Community Schools659-3200
 Athens College (Psychico)671-4621
 Athens College (Kantza)665-9991
 Campion School671-8194
 College Year in Athens718-746
 Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)659-3250
 Deree College (Athens Tower)779-2247
 Deree-Pierce (Agia Paraskevi)659-3250
 Dorpfeld Gymnasium681-9173
 Hellenic International School808-1426
 Italian School280-338
 La Verne College808-1426
 Lycee Francais362-4301
 St. Catherine's British Embassy801-0886
 Tasis801-3837

Youth Hostels

YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28362-6970
 YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11362-4291
 Alexandras 87 & Drosi 1646-3669
 Hamilton 3822-0328
 Kallipoleos 20766-4889
 Kipselis 57 & Agiou Meletiou 1822-5860

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Social/Sports Clubs

American Club, Kastri Hotel801-3971
 AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia801-3100
 Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas923-2872
 Attika Tennis Club, Filothei681-2557
 Ekali Club813-2685
 Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6321-0490
 Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs,
 Dragatsaniou 4323-4107
 Golf Club, Glyfada894-6820
 Greek Alpine Club, Kar. Servias 7323-4555
 Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12524-8600
 Hippodrome, Faliron941-7761
 Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos682-6128
 Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas659-3803
 Singles International778-8530
 Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas981-5572
 Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi681-1458
 Pollitia Club, Vissarionos 3362-9230
 Varibopi Riding School801-9912
 Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano417-9730
 YMCA (XAN) of Kifissia801-1610
 YWCA (XEN) of Kifissia801-2114

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's
 Club, King George II, 29718-152

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

European Economic Community (EEC),
 Karytsi Sq. 12324-7711

Federation of Greek Industries,
 Xenofontos 5323-7325

Foreign Press Club, Akadimias 27A363-7318

Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA),
 Kapodistriou 28360-0411

Hellenic Export Promotion Council
 Stadiou 24322-6871

National Organization of Hellenic
 Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9322-1017

National Statistical Service,
 Lykourgou 14-16324-7805

Propeller Club, Syngrou 194951-3111
 Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3362-3150

Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic, Valaoritou 17363-6407
 Athens, Akadimias 7362-2158
 British Hellenic, Valaoritou 4362-0168
 French, Vas. Sofias 4731-136
 German Hellenic, George 34362-7782
 Hoteliers, Mitropoleos 1323-3501
 International, Kaningos 27361-0879
 Italian, Patroou 10323-4551

Japan External Trade Organization,
 Akadimias 17363-0820

Professional Chamber of Athens,
 Venizelou 44361-0747

Hellenic Chamber of Shipping,
 Kolokotroni 100, Piraeus417-6704

Technical Chamber of Greece,
 Kar. Servias 4322-2466

Yugoslavian, Valaoritou 17361-8420

SERVICES

Mayor of Athens324-2211
 Aliens' Bureau362-830
 Residence Work Permits362-260

Postal

Post offices are open Monday through Saturday
 from 7:30 am to 7:30 pm. The main offices at
 Aeolou 100 (Tel. 321-6023) and Syntagma
 Square (Tel. 323-7573) remain open until 10 pm.
 PLEASE NOTE: Parcels to be shipped abroad
 and weighing over 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.) may be mailed
 from the following post offices only: Koumoun-
 dourou 29 (Tel. 524-9568); Stadiou 4 in the Sto-
 at the Tamion Building (Tel. 322-8940)
 Psychico (Tel. 671-2701); Ambelokipi (Tel.
 646-3541). Parcels should be left unwrapped
 until after inspection.

Telephone

General information13
 Numbers in Athens and Attica13
 Numbers for long-distance exchanges13
 International operator161 & 162
 Recorded instructions (Eng., Fr., Ger.)
 for making international calls16
 Domestic operator151 & 152
 Telegrams (taken in several languages)
 Domestic15
 Foreign16
 Complaints (English spoken)13
 Repairs12
 Application for new telephone13
 Transfer of telephone13
 *Correct Time14
 *Weather14
 *News11
 *Theatres18
 *Pharmacies open 24 hours107
 *Pharmacies open 24 hours (suburbs)102
 (*Recorded messages in Greek)

ATHENS TIME: GMT +2

Municipal Utilities

Electricity (24-hr. service)324-5311
 Gas (24-hr. service)346-3366
 Garbage collection512-9450
 Street lights324-5603
 Water (24-hr. service)777-0866

Consumer Complaints

Athens321-7051
 Suburbs250-17

Lost Property

14 Messogion770-5711
 For items left in taxis or buses523-0111

Pets

Hellenic Animal Welfare Society
 (English spoken)643-5399

Greek Society for the Protection
 of Animals (pets only)346-4444

Vet Clinic & Kennels,
 Iera Odos 77 (English spoken)346-0366

Vet Clinic, Halkidonos 64,
 Ambelokipi770-6481

For the export & import of pets:
 Ministry of Agriculture,
 Veterinary Services, Voulgari 2524-4181

Tourism

EOT (National Tourist Organization)
 Central Office, Amerikis 2B322-3111
 Information, Kar. Servias (Syntagma)322-2545
 Yugoslav National Tourist Office,
 16, Voukourestiou360-4670

EMERGENCIES

**For Information or Emergency Help
 Responding 24-hours a day in all languages
 For questions or problems of any kind**

Tourist Police171
For all emergencies (police)100
Fire199
Coast Guard108

Ambulance/First Aid
Athens only (Red Cross)150
Athens & Piraeus (I.K.A.)166
Poison Control779-3777
Traffic Police Ag. Konstandinou 38523-0111
For U.S. Citizens: Emergencies981-2740

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 7, 9 and midnight; on YENED at 6, 9:30 and midnight. On weekdays both networks begin broadcasting in late afternoon, signing off shortly after midnight. On Saturdays they are on the air continuously from early afternoon until 1 am and on Sundays they broadcast continuously from early afternoon until midnight.

Due to the strike at ERT details of any new programs were not available at time of going to press.

MONDAY

ERT 6:05 Fables of La Fontaine (French cartoon) ... 7:45 Songs of the World (music program) ... 8:00 "Barbarossa"—The Unknown War (American series narrated by Burt Lancaster and dubbed in Greek)

YENED 7:00 Documentary series based on the first year of a baby's life (in German)... 10:00 T.V. Film

TUESDAY

ERT 6:05 Tom and Jerry (cartoons) ... 11:00 Hawaii Five-0 (cops and robbers in Honolulu)

YENED 7:15 Crown Court (British court series ... 7:45 The Family (dubbed) ... 10:00 Film (classic)

WEDNESDAY

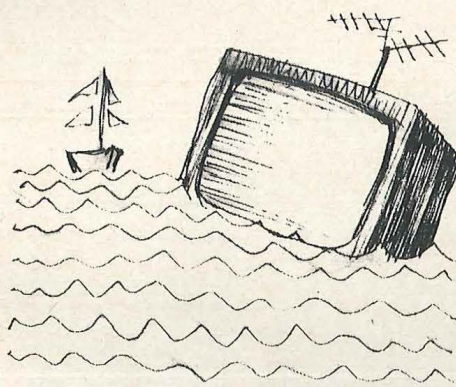
ERT 6:05 Porky the Pig (children's program) ... 7:15 Sports* ... 9:40 The Benny Hill Show ... 10:15 Film

YENED 10:30 New series of plays entitled "Thrillers".

THURSDAY

ERT 9:30 Film (usually in English followed by discussion in Greek) or 10:30 music program

YENED 7:00 Little House on the Prairie (dubbed) ... 8:00 The Flambaris (B.B.C. T.V. serial) ... 10:00 Las Vegas (Detective series set amongst the casinos and city's night-life



starring Tony Curtis) ... 11:00 Series of One-act Plays by Maupassant.

FRIDAY

ERT 6:05 Cartoons* ... 7:35 Comedy Capers (silent film classics) ... 10:10 Classical Music Program ... 10:30 Roots (serialization of the best-selling novel by Alex Haley)

YENED 6:30 Bionic Woman ... 10:00 Who Paid the Ferryman? , New Serial (this serial was filmed in Aghios Nikolaos, Crete, two years ago, by B.B.C. T.V. and stars both Greek and British actors) ... 11:00 Starsky and Hutch

SATURDAY

ERT 1:30 National Geographic Documentary (resumes after the news) ... 2:30 Music Program ... 3:00 Film ... 4:30 Sports* ... 6:15 The Pink Panther (cartoons) ... 7:50 Laverne and Shirley (American comedy series) ... 12:15 International Music Program

YENED 1:30 Puppet Show ... 1:45 Peyton Place ... 2:30 News ... 2:45 Sports* ... 4:45 Brother Buzz ... 6:45 The Frigate "Hero" (British Naval series) ... 10:00 Film* ... 12:15 Rookies (American police series)

SUNDAY

ERT 4:25 Film* ... 6:00 Maya the Bee (children's

program) ... 7:45 Love Boat (American comedy series set on board a cruise ship) ... 9:30 Sports* ... 10:30 Film (usually in English)

YENED 1:30 Greek Folk Music ... 2:00 Classical Music ... 2:30 News ... 2:45 Film* ... 5:00 Documentary ... 7:30 The Muppet Show ... 10:00 Theatre (usually in Greek) ... 11:00 Bouquet (a new series from B.B.C. T.V. starring Frank Finley)

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, country and western, and classical music, religious programs, and community service bulletins daily. Some highlights: All Things Considered (Mon. through Fri. 9:05 am); Noon Report (Mon. through Fri.); Information Programs, including Voices in the News, Issues and Answers, Meet the Press, Face the Nation, Capitol Cloakroom (Mon. through Fri. 7:05 pm); Classics of Yesteryear, featuring Dagnet, Haunting Hour, The Whistler, Suspense, Gun-smoke (Mon. through Fri. 7:30 pm).

ATHENS SHOP HOURS

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

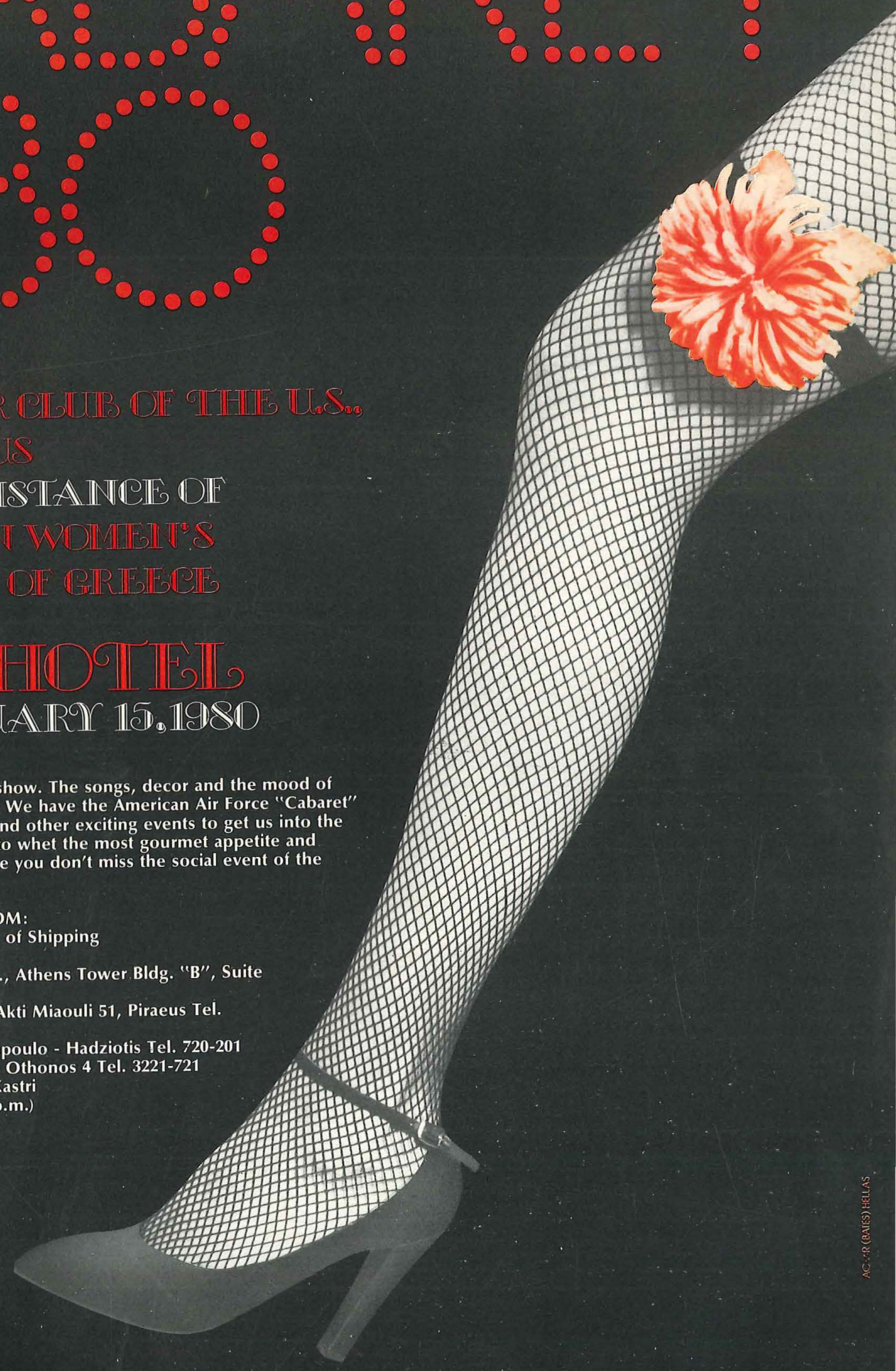
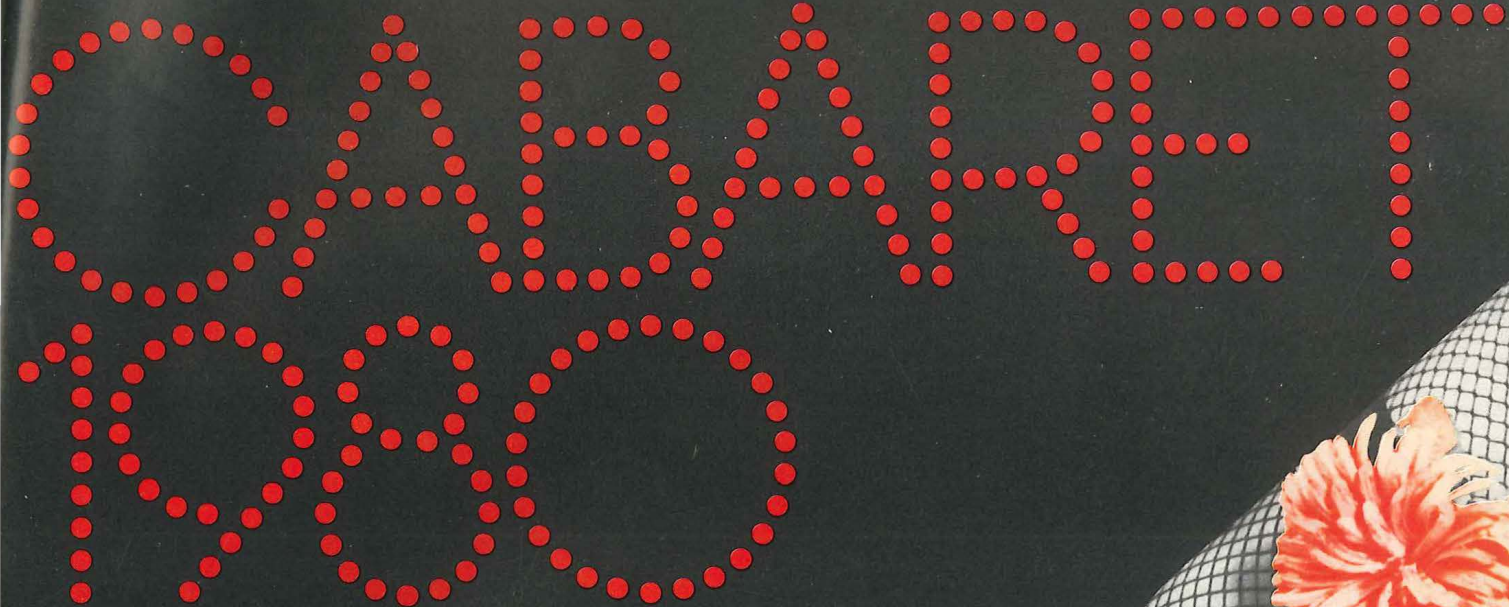
CYPRUS, IRAN

AND THE PRINCIPLE OF LAW.

1. In July 1974 a small and defenceless nation of 650 thousand inhabitants (Cyprus) was invaded and virtually destroyed by a heavily armed aggressor of 40 million people (Turkey). This event set the precedent for the violation of **the rule of law**.
Turkey, equipped with weapons supplied by the United States invaded and occupied 40% of Cyprus and 70% of its productive capacity; further, Turkey expelled forcibly 180 thousand Greek Cypriots from their homes, causing in the process a toll of over 5000 dead, tortured and disabled persons. To this day over 2000 Cypriots are listed as missing persons.
2. In November 1979 Khomeini, the ruler of Iran, permitted a heavily armed group of students to **violate the diplomatic sanctity** of the American Embassy and take 49 Americans as hostages. The Iranians now demand the Shah in exchange for the hostages.
3. In the case of the Cyprus tragedy the U.S. Government's position has been and continues to be that the Cypriot government should negotiate with Turkey while nearly half of Cyprus remains under Turkish occupation. The U.S. enjoins the Cypriot leadership to proceed with "logic" and "prudence" in order to salvage what is left to them after the Turkish invasion.
4. In the case of the tragedy of the 49 American hostages in Teheran the U.S. Government takes a drastically different position. It points out Iran's violations of the Rule of Law and its disregard for the structure, regulations, and procedures of the International community. It seeks the collective international condemnation of Khomeini.
5. Khomeini has unwittingly placed President Jimmy Carter in a similar position to that of President Kyprianou of Cyprus. That is, both Presidents are being asked to negotiate under duress. Of course, Carter is the leader of a superpower that possesses nuclear weapons as well as a just cause. Kyprianou is the leader of a small and unarmed nation with a just historical right.
6. **Justice should not discriminate between the strong and the weak. It should apply to all! Injustices, whether committed by Khomeini's students in Teheran or by the invading Turks in Cyprus, should be condemned by all the nations of our globe.**

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

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ORGANIZATION OF GREECE

HILTON HOTEL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1980

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Lorraine Batler, Executive Services Ltd., Athens Tower Bldg. "B", Suite
506 Tel. 7783-698
Bank Int'l BIAO (Marine Club Bldg.), Akti Miaouli 51, Piraeus Tel.
4137-302
The Athens Hilton, Mrs. Elly Economopoulo - Hadziotis Tel. 720-201
Spyridon Siscos, Pan - Am, 2nd Floor, Othonos 4 Tel. 3221-721
AWOG Club Room, American Club, Kastri
Tel. 8013-971 (Mon - Fri 11 a.m. - 1 p.m.)

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OR A MAGNIFICENT 26" COLOR T.V... COMPLIMENTS OF PHILIPS



AC-R (BATES) HELLAS



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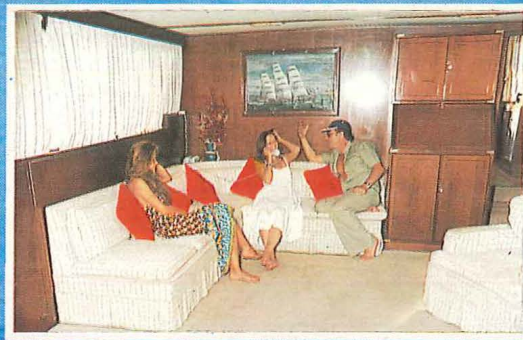
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