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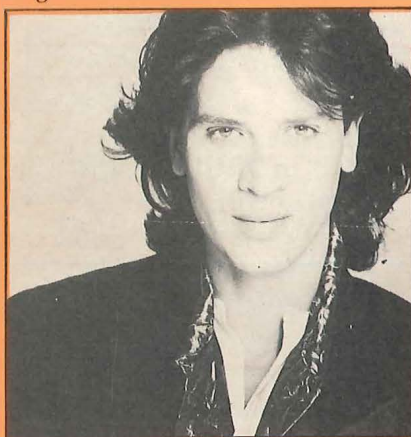
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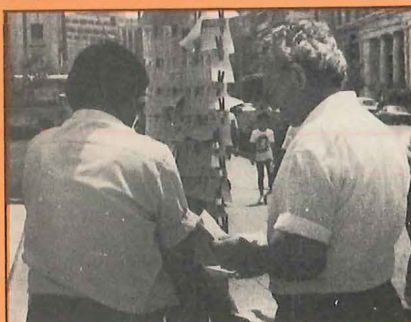
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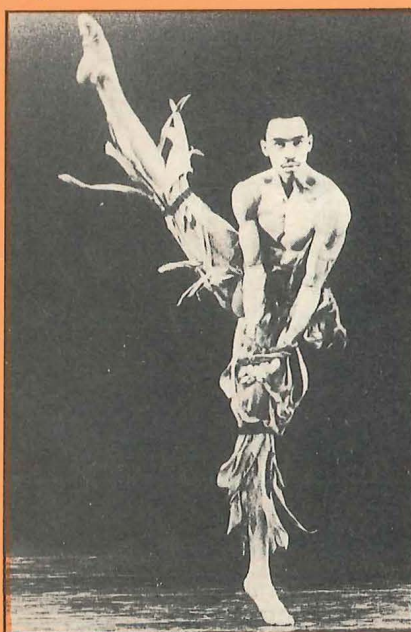
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18 Frondisteria

The country's vast private school system plays a key role in supplementing the education of nearly all Greek children. In fact, as Susan Zannos observes, the frondisteria may be one of Greece's largest industries.

19 The first day of school

Alexander was the first of Gillian Bouras' children to start kindergarten in Greece. The day may have begun nervously, but both mother and son had high hopes by the end.

21 Where does the money go?

Richard C. Carpenter reviews the capital flight dilemma. This rapid and often illegal outflow of funds threatens further economic decline as the drachma loses out to more stable currencies.

24 Billy Bo: Dressed for success

Fashion designer Billy Bo (*née* Vassilios Kormelis) is one of Greece's shining stars on the clothing scene. And, as Heather Tyler reports, he is preparing an assault on Park Avenue in New York.

26 The cross-cultural experience

Diane Daniel tells of a group that battles the occasional chaos of being a stranger in a strange land. The 45-member Cross-Cultural Association helps foreigners and their Greek partners see things in a "possitive light".

27 They've got your number

Feeling lucky? Susan Pappas looks at the world of the city's lottery ticket sellers, an unpredictable trade that relies on a persistent itch to take chances – and sometimes pays off in a big way.

28 The refugees of Lavrion

J.M. Thursby visits the mining town of Lavrion, which also serves as the main center for Greece's political refugees. But don't look for barbed wire at "the camp" because it's not that sort of place.

29 Programmed for power

The nation's state-run broadcast media have served as potent propaganda tools since their inception. Dimitris Katsoudas chronicles the history of Hellenic Radio and Television, and sees that it may now be time for the government to release its stranglehold on the airwaves.

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our town

Life is a cabaret

In spite of the tens of millions of work hours lost in strikes annually and the growing reputation that Greeks are the laziest people in the EEC, August each year is a holiday month which becomes increasingly nationwide. This 31-day state of bliss and innocence is reflected in newspapers and magazines, which devote page after page to pictures of nudity on beaches (even the once vigilant church seems to have gone on furlough) and society pressing on to buffet tables groaning with the good things of life.

These visual feasts are accompanied by lengthy captions which list the whole roster of the rich and powerful, the beautiful and famous, in the process of overeating and drinking deep. Accompanying are texts brief and breezy, such as: "Summer and all Greece celebrates! From Evros to Crete, from Corfu to Mytilini, there are nothing but fairs and pageants, folk festivals and band playing, receptions and garden parties...".

The few kill-joy articles on stricter austerity measures and a 15 percent increase on all utilities are obviously written by rankling journalists whose hack work prevents them from joining the carefree throngs.

Among public figures, the prime minister, as always, sets the example and style for all to follow. He believes that one should work and play equally hard. Water sports in Elounda, Crete; Santa Maria, Azores; Ixtapa, Mexico were all carefully worked into a schedule which includes a grand plan for global nuclear disarmament, well-publicized, at least in Greece. A swim in the Pacific, carefully photographed, was symbolic that world peace is still possible to dip one's toe into.

When they toss wreathes into the sea, like President Sartzetakis, or are all off windsurfing, there is, to everyone's relief, no new - or at least no bad news. They should be encouraged to hang-glide all year round. If Turkey ruffled the waters a bit by sending out several survey ships among the Greek islands, it's at least understandable that they should want to joint in on all the international Aegean fun.

Though Americans might not be "going home" in such great numbers this year, almost everyone else was. Princess Margaret was resting at home on Corfu and so was Neil Kinnock. (The Elgin marbles have not come home - yet). Catherine Deneuve was frolicking at home on Mykonos and Prince Albert of Monaco was jogging at home in Athens on the hottest day of the year.

On Crete, which so often steals the headlines from excess, trigger-happy guests after a riotous wedding reception took a pot-shot at opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis, who was resting himself on a balcony.

But the one holiday-maker whose activities received the greatest attention was Vangelis Rohamis. One morning several weeks ago he woke up, shaved, put on suit and tie, and casually strolled out of Korydallos Prison. An observer later said, "He looked like a real gent". It was not a reprieve, however. It was a jailbreak. Stepping into his dark blue BMW, the country's most wanted criminal was wanted once again. Outside of his family and friends, no one may love Rohamis, but a nation which treasures its kleptich traditions during centuries of foreign occupation, and a younger generation which has been raised watching Holly-

wood westerns on TV, can't help having a heart large enough to find place for a desperado who has style.

The gendarmerie at this time were busy watching forest rangers, struggling with inadequate equipment, trying to put out the fires which have regularly consumed a good part of the country during the first week of August for the last 10 years.

In any case, it is unlikely that Rohamis held the torch. The police set up blocks on the National Road and stopped a number of suspects. BMWs, however, are not at all rare in spite of the enormous import tax and neither are men in sunglasses, and the "Man with a Thousand Faces" could not be found.

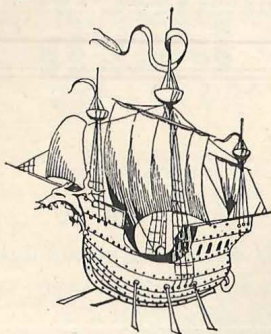
It might seem natural that a man who's been away for awhile might want to visit his hometown, see his old friends and haunts, but when Rohamis stopped by for a spree at the Arapakia cabaret outside of Vasiliko, Evia, all were taken by surprise. By the time the police arrived, Rohamis had sauntered away with a refreshed stockpile of arms and ammunition and abducted two girls, one of whom fell out of the BMW in the next village.

Rohamis struck again in equally colorful ways for the next week and then vanished for awhile. His German licence plate number, by the way, is KIS 996, and the gendarmerie can usually be found by calling 100.

Though August is over, the fires are out, vacations are ended and politicians are preparing for the municipal elections, Rohamis, wanted dead or alive, is still on holiday.

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Letters

Dear Editor,

After reading "Protecting maltreated pets" (July issue), and recently back from my holiday in Greece, I am writing to inform you of witnessed maltreatment in Athens' National Gardens.

As a fierce animal friend, especially for cats, I was shocked to learn of atrocities committed against kittens and cats in the park. I found several kittens that had been clubbed and stomped to death, and had severe open wounds on their heads. A woman told me this barbarous crime had been committed by the chief gamekeeper. A description of the man has been given to the Hellenic Animal Welfare Society.

When the woman and I confronted him he shouted that he would kill all the park's cats. He gave me the impression of being mentally abnormal or sick with a sadistic tendency, with no sense of responsibility.

Such facts are too grave to be left without reaction. Therefore I wholeheartedly wish and hope that this recent case can be brought to trial in Athens. Here in Belgium, and in most civilized European countries, such crimes are severely punished by the law. If necessary, I will return to Athens as a witness.

The only solution to an overcrowding of cats and kittens is implementation of a neutering plan.

Sincerely,
Hugo Vreven
Belgium

Dear Editor,

Many of us as foreigners living in Greece consider your magazine an extraordinary vehicle of communication with the Greek community and an efficient way for us to come closer to its culture, customs and reality.

We Panamanians acknowledged with satisfaction, in your July issue, that the communication offered by your magazine goes both ways. We hope that the publication of the article "A taste of Panama", by Vilma Liakouras Chantiles, would have offered to your Greek readers an idea of the culinary culture of our country.

We wish to extend our gratitude also to Maria Tagaropoulos Kanelopoulos, a magnificent expression of the active, appreciated and respected Greek community of Panama.

Yours sincerely,
Jose G. Montenegro
Commercial Councillor
Panamanian Embassy

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and David Lazarus

The fires of August

The sun was shining hot and seasonal winds were blowing and Greece caught fire for a week last month. Officials, charging arson, said "it cannot be coincidental" that forest fires have erupted every August since 1980.

Incendiary devices were found at two of the dozens of fire sites. Otherwise the case for arson is largely circumstantial: most of the blazes started the same night in areas inaccessible to firefighting equipment. The fires spread all the next day, August 4, anniversary of the rise of the Metaxas dictatorship of the 1930s.

Police believe that a right-wing group coordinated the fires as a political statement. Who these people were, though, remained anybody's guess. Public Order Minister Antonis Drosouyannis said investigators had no leads to follow up. "We're blind," he said.

If it was indeed a well-planned attack, the arsonists did a thorough job. Fires raged from Thessaloniki in the north to the southern island of Crete, from ancient Olympia in the western Peloponnese to Porto Rafti on the eastern coast. By the end of the week over 10,000 acres had been burned but, almost miraculously, no casualties were reported. Damages were expected to run in the millions of drachmas.

One of the largest blazes was at the resort village of Loutraki near Corinth. Nearly 2000 holidaymakers, including foreign tourists, fled by boat as a wall of flames crept down the hillside towards the shore. Some 30,000 others jammed roads in a mass exodus by car.

Army helicopters rescued icons and other religious artefacts from the Monastery of St. John outside Loutraki after portions of the building caught fire. Also reported damaged were an old people's home, a taverna and two small apartment buildings.

Many vacationers cautiously returned after firefighters had contained the blaze. One seaside hotel threw a party, said the manager, "so the foreigners could forget about the nightmare that they lived through."

Another major fire was just northeast of Athens at Varybobi. Fanned by high winds and out of reach by all but

firefighting planes, the Varybobi blaze was called by officials "a perfectly planned arson attack". Other Attica fires burned at Porto Rafti and near the former royal palace at Tatoi, sending clouds of smoke and ash over the capital.

Agriculture Undersecretary Achilleas Kolliousis said only the government's "prompt" firefighting measures had saved the country from a "biblical catastrophe".

But the opposition New Democracy Party charged that the government had delayed in combatting the flames and called for the resignation of Prime Minister Papandreou. A government spokesman later called the ND announcement "shameful".

New Democracy countered the next day by challenging government statements purporting arson and a political motivation for the fires. "If this is the case," the party announcement said, "it

makes the government's position even more difficult and confirms its incompetency since it can neither prevent nor deal with the problem."

Newspaper editorials were quick to point out the uselessness of such bickering when all Greeks faced a common foe - whether arsonists or the flames. "Instead of citizens, organizations, the government and political opposition arguing who is to blame," said the mass-circulation daily *Ethnos*, "it is time for everyone - all of us - to soberly reconsider our common responsibility for this mess."

It would also be refreshing if officials refrained from outright silliness in tackling a national problem - in this case, government ministers groundlessly speculating that foreign agents had sparked the fires to destabilize the country's economy and tourism sector.

The Greek Central Intelligence Agency (KYP) was summoned to investigate this possibility. One wonders what they expect to find amid acres of scorched earth and a populace now grateful for fall's cool arrival.

The return of 'the Six'

The six nations that launched a May 1984 initiative for peace and disarmament joined voices again last month to appeal for a ban on all nuclear tests and cooperation between the superpowers.

Prime Minister Papandreou joined Presidents Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico and Raoul Alfonsin of Argentina, Prime Ministers Ingvar Karlsson of Sweden and Rajiv Gandhi of India, and former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at a summit meeting in Ixtapa, Mexico. It was the second meeting of "the Six" since the group's creation.

It's difficult to measure the success of such efforts, but analysts said the Six are keen to remain a thorn in the side of the nuclear powers, and any pressure for disarmament is a positive development. The Six also proposed setting up a non-political nuclear test monitoring system to verify compliance with a test ban treaty. The analysts said such a third party approach may be just what it takes to foster a climate of trust between Washington and Moscow.

Members of the initiative's planning group are to meet in Athens later this month to discuss strategy and work out the details of the proposed monitoring system. A third meeting of the Six has been scheduled for late next year in Stockholm, in memory of slain Swedish Premier Olof Palme, one of the originators of the initiative.

On the domestic front, Papandreou told reporters that no nuclear reactors would ever be constructed in Greece due to a risk of earthquakes.

He also addressed a personal appeal to the American and Soviet leaders for a constructive summit meeting. "Washington should bend its unyielding position," the prime minister said, "and Moscow should display patience and persistence."

A second Reagan-Gorbachev summit "must take place", Papandreou said. "I address myself to Moscow because, if they are calculating that the remaining two years of Mr Reagan's term will pass and that the talks will be held with his successor, this would entail great danger." Anything could happen in two years, he said.



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Tourists or spies?

If authorities are to be taken seriously, Greece was crawling with suspected spies last month. In one week 13 foreign tourists were detained on suspicion of spying on Greek military bases.

Five Polish tourists were released after questioning in connection with having taken photographs in the vicinity of a military installation. Espionage charges against two West Germans were dropped when it turned out their film only contained shots of a mountaintop village behind a base near Thessaloniki.

French high school teacher Henri Boel, 26, had it rougher. He was sentenced to 25 days in jail for taking illegal pictures around a base near the village of Avantas in northern Greece.

Boel claims he was only photographing birds in their habitat, but police say the only birds in the area belonged to the Greek Air Force. Espionage charges are still pending, investigators say.

Two Italian tourists are still awaiting a trial date also for taking illegal photos.

The most sensational case, though, was that of three young West Germans, each charged with spying, who say they belong to a "plane spotting" club in which members photograph and record information about aircraft throughout Europe.

The trio - Herbert Diderichs, 25, a private sector employee, Martin Schott, 24, a salesman, and Wolf Wisplinghoff, 23, a student, all from Niuss - were found in possession of 190 color photos - 160 of Greek military aircraft from throughout the country and the remainder of Turkish and Yugoslavian planes.

The Public Order Ministry announced that the pictures constituted a danger to national security, and a prominent newspaper quoted a high-ranking security source as saying the case was "very serious".

PLO blessing

A top-ranking Palestine Liberation Organization official last month gave what amounts to the PLO's blessing for improved Greek-Israeli relations, Western diplomats said.

PLO Central Committee member Abu Iyad told a news conference here that Greek-Israeli ties solely concerned Athens and that the PLO does not



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interfere in Greece's domestic affairs.

Iyad said Greece "should not be used" to settle inter-Arab or Arab-Israeli disputes. The PLO, he added, "is ready to help end terrorist activities on Greek territory by Arab organizations".

Diplomats said the PLO likely recognizes a warming trend in Greek-Israeli relations and was seeking to assure Greek officials that it will not retaliate in any way.

The PLO would not want to jeopardize its diplomatic mission in Athens, one of the organization's few footholds in Western Europe, the diplomats said.

Greece, which enjoys friendly relations with the Arab world, does not recognize Israel de jure. However, a number of high-level contacts between the two countries have taken place in recent months, and it is believed Greece is interested in developing stronger ties.

One diplomat said the PLO may actually desire Israel upgrading its diplomatic status here so it too can make a case for greater diplomatic presence. The diplomat said there is "an understanding" that any change in the status of one of the missions will be reciprocated for the other.

New subway system

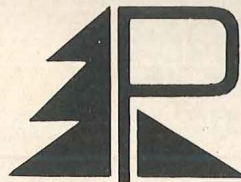
The slow pace of life here is to speed up, in 10 years, when a new subway system is completed under the streets of Athens.

The government last month signed a 400 million drachma contract with a consortium of five Greek and seven British companies to act as consultants during construction of the underground rail network.

Total cost of the project, expected to take at least a decade, will be 150 billion drachmas, according to Public Works minister Evangelos Kouloumbis.

Current plans foresee two 26-kilometre lines with a total of 28 stations. The first line, running from the suburbs of Peristeri to Ilioupolis, will take higher priority. The second line, from the suburb of Aigaleo to the military headquarters of the Pentagon, will be completed about three years later.

Athens is currently served by a single subway line, running from the port of Piraeus to the suburb of Kifissia. But the system is slow and aging, and has become inefficient as the city sprawls in all directions.



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THE ATHENIAN DIARY THE ATHENI

Shark alert

First it was a tourism slump. Then forest fires. Then alleged spies. What, Greeks asked, could happen next this summer?

Sharks.

A fisherman last month caught a 400-kilo gray shark in the Corinthian Bay north of Athens – the third netted there since July 4.

The coast guard announced that its vessels were patrolling for at least three others in the vicinity because gray sharks usually travel in pairs, and the three caught were all female.

Sharks are big news here. Not only is their appearance unusual in these waters, but the beaches and warm sea are the nation's number one calling card at least eight months a year.

Swimmers were therefore advised not to venture too far from shores near Corinth and the north Peloponnesian coast.

Cooling hot blood

There are two things that never fail to make Greek blood run hot: sports and politics. And the government wants to cool passions for both.

New and very optimistic regulations were announced last month for October's municipal elections. At the same time a bill was working its way through parliament to impose strict penalties for sports-related violence or even media coverage that helps to whip fans into a frenzy.

Poster sticking, large banners and loud music – staples of contemporary Greek democracy – were restricted by the government for October's polling.

Paper and noise pollution reached unprecedented levels in last year's general elections. The philosophy seemed to hold that votes could be swayed by making a bigger fuss, and all day and night flag-waving cars, horns blaring, patrolled the streets of the city. Posters and banners were pasted everywhere.

Now the Interior Ministry has compelled Greece's major parties to hang posters only in designated areas and to broadcast music and slogans at prearranged times.

The municipal elections are shaping up to be a real slugfest, though, and it will be remarkable if voters confine themselves to orderly, well-disciplined behavior.

Sporting events are a different matter. Seeing the trouble British fans are making for their teams, Greek soccer officials and the fans themselves are trying their best to keep things cool.

But trouble does happen. Minor scuffling sometimes breaks out in the stands, but more often referees are attacked, verbally and physically, for dubious calls.

The Justice Ministry is seeking harsh punishments for sports violence, and, under the proposed legislation, newspapers could be fined for publishing "inflammatory" stories before sporting events.

No miracle cure

With thousands of workers protesting outside, National Economy Minister Kostas Simitis told a top business group that there is no miracle cure for the ailing Greek economy. He proposed a series of restrictive measures to combat rising unemployment.

Simitis was addressing the National Development Council, a body made up of government ministers, business representatives and union leaders.

Among other measures, the economy minister proposed a prohibition on overtime pay in the public sector and forbidding all Greek workers from holding more than one job. He also called on industry to create new work shifts to boost employment and productivity.

Outside the meeting, protesting workers scuffled with police while attempting to enter the conference hall and deliver a petition to Simitis. A small delegation was finally admitted.

The day before, National Economy Undersecretary Yannis Papantoniou announced that public sector employees would only be hired "when absolutely necessary". He told a meeting of the heads of Greece's 25 largest public corporations that mounting deficits must be reduced.

The Bank of Greece, meanwhile, reported that private deposits are rising at a slower rate than last year, and the Greek Statistical Service said industrial production had dropped 1.2 percent compared with last year's figures.

This came as unwelcome news to government officials, who have been spouting economic optimism to woo additional bailout funding from the European Community. An EEC assessment of the Greek economy was reportedly underway last month.

Karamanlis letter

Former President Constantine Karamanlis became involved with the "Cyprus file" investigation last month - in the form of a letter clarifying a private meeting he held with then Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit in 1978.

Karamanlis' office released the letter after a request, written by Union of the Democratic Center Party leader Yannis Zighdis, was sent to the Cyprus file committee seeking information about the '78 meeting. Zighdis pressed Karamanlis to comment on a recent interview given by Ecevit to the Turkish press.

In the interview, the former Turkish prime minister said he and Karamanlis held a secret private meeting during their summit at Montreux, Switzerland. He said Karamanlis told him that Turkey had been justified in its initial invasion of northern Cyprus, but should not have reinforced its troop strength on the island about a month later.

Karamanlis' office replied that the session was solely a "get acquainted meeting" and no solutions were sought for Greek-Turkish tensions. "Mr Karamanlis ruled out from the beginning any negotiations or discussion on the Cyprus issue," the letter said.

It said Karamanlis had simply asked Ecevit to explain why Turkey had increased its troops on Cyprus, and Ecevit replied that the order came from the country's military leadership.

Kinnock on Corfu

British Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock arrived early last month to join family and friends for a three-week holiday on Corfu. And while passing through Athens airport he spoke to reporters long enough to announce it is only "a matter of time" before he becomes prime minister and returns the Elgin Marbles to Greece.

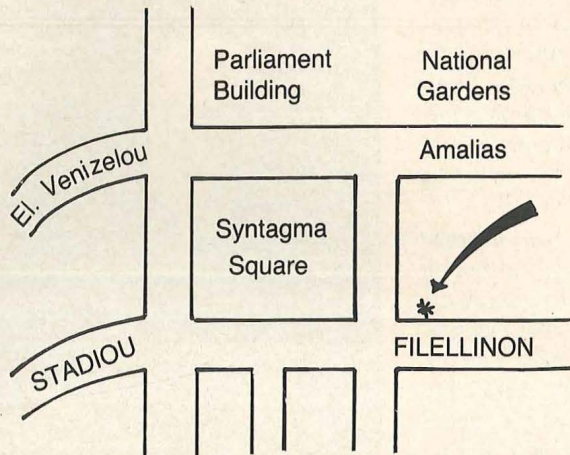
Kinnock said his promise stands to return the marbles once his party comes to power. The historic friezes, stripped from the Parthenon by Lord Elgin in 1801, are now in the British Museum.

The Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher has said that to return the marbles to Athens would set an undesired precedent for antiquities in museums throughout the world.

Kinnock said he planned to enjoy "a real rest" on Corfu and would work only two hours a day.

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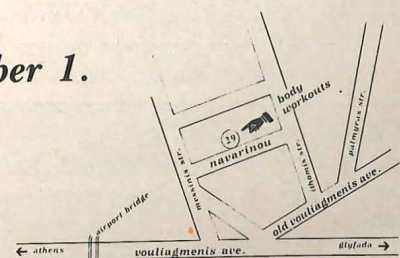
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New Democracy's dim prospects

As the date of the crucial municipal elections approaches more questions arise as to the prospects of the opposition New Democracy Party, which is the one mainly "politicizing" these elections in an attempt to challenge the legitimacy of the socialists' rule.

Such a "politicization" has taken two forms: firstly, ND leader Constantine Mitsotakis warned the socialists that if his party wins the municipal elections he will start pressing for early national elections by claiming that the Papandreou government has lost the electorate's support. Secondly, ND decided to field as candidates for Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki mayorships its three most prominent parliamentarians in these respective electoral districts - Miltiadis Evert, Andreas Andrianopoulos and Sotiris Kounelas. Thus the ND leadership has opted for a partisan confrontational approach, elevating the municipal elections to something close to a prologue for national elections.

Two months ago I argued that such an approach could very well prove disastrous since "the more the municipal elections are polarized and politicized, the less likely it is that disaffected 1985 PASOK voters will switch over to the conservatives - whom they appear still to dislike more than PASOK - in order to 'punish' the government". Furthermore, this approach, as argued, was even more risky at a time when it is "not at all clear that ND has gained in popularity, despite rising dissatisfaction with the government".

But, all speculations aside, it appears that we now have a first good indication of the public's mood in the form of an opinion poll conducted by Greece's most reliable and experienced firm, EMRB Hellas (which has predicted with great accuracy the results of the 1977, 1981, 1984 and 1985 elections). This poll was conducted in the Athens "A" district (the district which elects the mayor of Athens), with a very high sample of 1,300 voters. It should be noted here that the Athens "A" district is one of ND's strongholds since, in 1985, it earned around 44 percent of the vote to PASOK's 40 percent.

Let us now attempt to answer four important broader political questions



Mitsotakis: Apparently no asset to his party

on the basis of the EMRB poll's findings:

Is ND gaining ground at the expense of PASOK, in case national elections were to be held now?

When asked how they would vote in case "national elections were to be held now", voters of the Athens "A" district replied as follows: ND 32.1 percent, PASOK 30.6 percent, KKE 11.3 percent, KKE Int. 3.9 percent, Democratic Renewal 3.3 percent, with 12.9 percent undecided and "no answers" at 5.3 percent.

On the basis of these results it becomes clear that ND leads PASOK merely by 1.5 percent in an electoral district where it had beaten PASOK by 4 percent one year ago. This result - which ought to be very dispiriting for the conservatives - is hardly surprising since, as the EMRB poll shows, ND gains only an insignificant fraction of PASOK's 1985 voters, as almost all of those who now choose not to opt for the socialists become "undecided" rather than cross over to the conservatives. ND's gains from 1985 PASOK voters (which represent a mere 0.8 percent of the total sample) are more than offset by its loss of approximately 3 percent to Mr. Stephanopoulos' party, something that explains its inability to gain ground against the socialists.

Is ND nevertheless improving its image and thus placing itself in a favorable position to gain disaffected PASOK voters in the near future?

As the EMRB poll shows, dissatisfaction with the government is growing as only 32.6 percent are satisfied with the government's performance and 60.9 percent are dissatisfied. However, dissatisfaction with the conservative opposition party's performance is even greater as 61.7 percent of voters indicate dissatisfaction and only 29.7 percent satisfaction (and this in an electoral district where ND gained 44 percent of the vote!).

In effect more 1985 ND voters are dissatisfied with the performance of ND as an opposition party (25.5 percent), than 1985 PASOK voters are dissatisfied with the performance of PASOK as a government (22.4 percent). Thus, compared with ND, PASOK, despite the economic crisis and its shattered rosy visions for "better days", continues still to be "the lesser of two evils".

Could it be that ND leader Mitsotakis is becoming more popular than Premier Andreas Papandreou, thus making up for the conservative party's negative image?

Hardly. In the domain of "personalities" Andreas Papandreou (in spite of his drop in popularity compared to previous polls) continues to lead handsomely vis-a-vis Mitsotakis by around 6 percent (43.4 percent versus 37.5 percent). Again it should be underlined that this lead of 6 percent in favor of Papandreou was recorded in an electoral district where ND led by 4 percent in 1985 and seems to be ahead by around 1.5 percent now, indicating that Mitsotakis is certainly no asset to his party.

Could it be that though floating voters are dismayed with ND, hardly enthusiastic with its leadership and unwilling to vote for it if national elections were to be held now, they might opt for it and its candidate Mr. Evert in the elections for the Athens mayorship?

Unfortunately for ND, the news again seems bleak, as voters for the Athens "A" district indicated the following intentions for Athens mayor: Dimitris Beis (PASOK) 33.2 percent, Evert (ND) 30.1 percent, KKE candidate 10.1 percent, KKE Int. candidate 3.6 percent, G. Averoff (Democratic

Renewal) 4 percent, undecided-no answer 18.2 percent.

Thus, Beis seems to lead Evert at this point by 3 percent. One is forced to wonder whether Evert was the best candidate ND could field for the mayorship of Athens, both on the basis of this poll, but also on the basis of an April EMRB poll in which Beis led the previous (1982) ND candidate for mayor by only 1 percent.

Of course it could be argued that a poll in one single electoral district hardly reflects the mood in the country as a whole. Though this is certainly true, both published and unpublished polls (some of them nationwide) over the past six months seem to reinforce the above observations and ND's continuing malaise (a number of these polls have actually been conducted by EMRB and thus their reliability can hardly be doubted).

In effect ND's malaise seems undoubtedly deeprooted since the conservatives are unable to gain ground at a time when: socialist economic policies have failed dismally; the country is in the midst of its most serious economic crisis since 1974; dissatisfaction against the incumbents is mounting and, finally, the government's credibility, following its 1985 electoral pledges, is at its lowest point.

But if ND cannot gain ground at this juncture, what are the more favorable circumstances that it is hoping for? Incredible as it may seem, in the role of an opposition party, i.e. without the burden of governmental responsibility, ND has succeeded in being more unpopular than a governing party in power during a period of considerable economic hardship. That alone speaks for itself.

In effect the electorate perceives ND as an old fashioned party, run by outdated old-time politicians, lacking in vision and unable to articulate new ideas and policies for the radical social and economic changes that the country desperately needs.

If all the above is true, and if reliable polls will prove yet again to be accurate, ND cannot possibly win the municipal elections. Furthermore, no major reorientations can be expected in ND with its current stifling and decrepit interparty atmosphere. In this sense ND's short-term prospects seem clearly dim.

John C. Loulis

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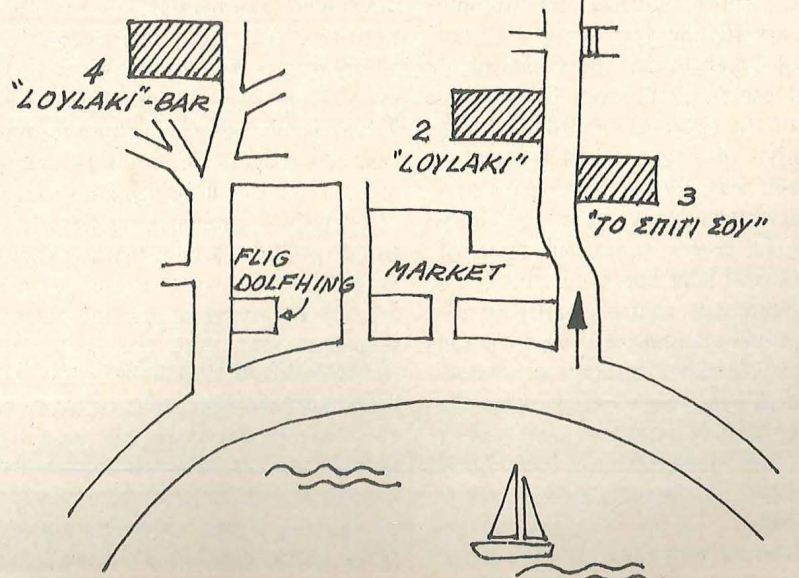
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Hard times for cement firms

Last year, against all the odds, Greece became the world's leading cement exporter.

With the world cement industry in the throes of recession, the 19 manufacturing countries belonging to Cem-bureau, the Paris-based cement manufacturers' association, suffered a 12 percent slump in volumes shipped abroad. At the top of the league, Japan and Spain sold 20 percent less than in 1984, a year which had seen similar shortfalls from the previous year. Though the cement industries of both these countries showed higher total exports than Greece during 1985, their figures included huge shipments of cement clinker, leaving Greece as the clear leader in exports of the finished product.

What was in fact only a slight 3 percent increase in export business over the year was, in light of what happened to competitors, cause for considerable satisfaction. But it wasn't enough to soothe the crisis mood of the industry, which is one of Greece's most highly developed.

Paving the way for Greece's prominence in cement exports was the post-war boom in housing and construction, which outstripped the rest of the country's industry to become one of the central planks of the economy. For the cement manufacturers, which grew in step with this trend, the chance to become major exporters came in the 1970s when the Arab oil explosion created a cement-hungry construction market on their very doorstep.

The export business has become necessary for the very survival of the leading Greek firms. The skeletons of stalled buildings all over Greece are signs of the shortage of cash, and are indicative of a general slowdown in domestic investment in housing and major constructions since the mid-1970s. In recent years the price of cement sold here has been held down by government control, partly to reduce public spending as the state is the country's leading building contractor. In March this year, for example, the average price of a ton of cement sold by other EEC manufacturers was 7,800 drachmas. In Greece it was 4,600 drachmas.

However, having the lowest prices in Europe has enabled Greek manufac-

turers to compete more tenaciously in the export market and has turned the 16th-ranked country in terms of overall cement production into the top overseas performer. Unfortunately, Greece has achieved this success in a market which is cracking up. Due to a number of factors outside the control of Greek firms, cement prices are weakening, meaning that last year again the foreign exchange earned by exports dwindled – from \$195 million in 1984 to \$171 million – despite the increase in the volume of sales.

Greece's two top manufacturers, Heracles and Titan, two of the country's few publicly-floated companies, are agreed on the reasons for the crisis. East bloc producers, with the solitary aim of gleaning foreign currency, have been "dumping" their cement on the market at crazy prices. A second international trend has seen an increase in competition from more distant countries. While cement has always been a comparatively low-priced commodity and therefore difficult to ship halfway round the world in view of the heavy transport costs, freight rates have fallen even harder than cement prices, opening the way for new invaders to try to break into nearby markets.

Also, Greece's traditional marketplace, the Middle East, has shrunk due to internal reasons – the continuing disruption caused by the Iran-Iraq war, the crash in oil prices which has discouraged major new building in the region and the fact that long-time customers of Greece, such as Jordan, have developed their own factories and have even emerged as exporters themselves.

There are no easy ways out of the present impasse, though Heracles and Titan, which together account for more than 80 percent of Greece's output, seem to be pursuing similar strategies of survival – campaigning fiercely for firmer prices at home, fighting hard to keep traditional custom abroad. Both are striving to break into the big U.S. import market, with Titan apparently establishing a first toehold by supplying more than 400,000 tons of clinker and 150,000 tons of cement last year. This year Titan has caused a flutter in the market by hatching an agreement with a Lebanese-Greek cement trading company, Libexim, to supply cheap cement to the U.K., where prices are among

the highest in the EEC, from a floating terminal in the port of Tilbury.

At the end of last year, Heracles, in which the National Bank of Greece has become majority shareholder, sparked a furor in parliament when it won a massive cement contract from Egypt, Greece's largest customer. Opposition MPs claimed the company would be losing money by bidding so far below the standard market price and, having won the order, clipping a further \$2 a ton off in return for Cairo doubling the amount required to one million tons.

But the firm countered by saying the deal gave it the right to build its own cement terminal at the new Egyptian port of Damietta, through which it expects to move 2 million tons a year at current prices.

According to the textbook, both Heracles and Titan have the credentials for survival – experienced management, newly modernized facilities and enlightened staff policies which have led to good industrial relations. Titan reckons the annual cost of improving work safety and general conditions is 100 million drachmas, with a further

The industry has boosted productivity in recent years and is continuing to make selective investments. But the problems are pressing. Heracles paid no dividend for a third successive year in 1985, as its crippling debt burden in the wake of recent investments left it with an increased loss of 42 billion drachmas last year. However, managers say they are "very confident of achieving financial health in the near future", hinting the government is to help them restructure the firm's debt.

Meanwhile, costs such as electricity race way ahead of the gains in sales the group has made. For its part, Titan has remained profitable. With a net surplus of 375 million drachmas last year it paid a slightly increased dividend of 44 drachmas to shareholders. But a source inside the company speculated that if the market worsened and Titan slipped badly into the red, it might be at a disadvantage in any government-coordinated rationalization plan, as the state already has a stake in Heracles, though the latter is anxious to retain its independent image.

Nigel Lowry



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Frondisteria

These private schools, clustered around their state-run counterparts, are perhaps the country's biggest business, providing extra-curricular instruction to over a million students

by Susan Zannos

“Miss? Excuse me, miss?” Georgia raises her hand to get her teacher’s attention. “May I leave now? I have to go to my French lesson.” Georgia, who is 12 years old, is one of well over a million Greek children who spend practically every waking hour being educated.

In addition to their state school classes, most children also have classes in the frondisteria. These little private schools are a peculiarly Greek phenomenon, an amazing testimony not only to the general optimism of the people, but specifically to their faith in education as a means of actualizing their positive vision of the social and economic future.

In a village on the island of Hydra, the only sounds disturbing the somnolent afternoon are the cries of sea birds, the waves lapping against the rocks and a strange chant of young voices coming from one of the houses: “I am; you are; he, she, or it is. We are; you are ...” It is the language teacher’s house, which also serves as a frondisterion, and the primary class is having its English lesson.

Out on the plains of Boeotia and Thessaly, when the last classes are over at night in the frondisteria in the medium-sized towns like Orchomenos and Karditsa, taxis wait to take the teenagers home to their villages, whose lights look like clusters of fallen stars nestled in the surrounding hills. For the younger children, it is the teacher who goes back and forth from town to village to town, teaching a class and then jumping into a battered VW to drive 20 kilometres to where the next class is waiting.

And in the concrete canyons of Athens the frondisteria proliferate, two or three on every block in some residential areas, and two or three in practically every building in parts of the city center. The little schools cluster around the huge ochre-colored public school buildings like chicks around a big old brooding hen. There seem to be more frondisteria than any other single kind of business, with the possible ex-

ception of the periptera, and even that is not certain.

Exactly how many frondisteria there are in Greece no one seems to know. Costas Ganas, president of the Language School Owners Association, has the figures for the language schools, which probably account for slightly more than half of all frondisteria. There are about 3,500 private language schools in Greece, with over 800,000 students. The association, whose primary function is to mediate between school owners and the Ministries of Education, Justice and Commerce, has 2,500 members, but does not allow membership to any school which has more than three locations. This of course excludes the big operations like Omiros, which have dozens of branches all over Greece.

At the Ministry of Education, a Mr Siokas scratches his head thoughtfully when asked how many frondisteria there are. “Too many,” he says, giving the ubiquitous Greek shrug. Pressed for a more exact estimate, he says he’ll ask his supervisor, then leaves for a two-week vacation. When he returns it seems that his supervisor has taken a leave of absence and can’t be consulted. When his supervisor returns, the two consult and provide the number of the law (number 2545) which was passed in 1940 to regulate the licensing of public schools.

In order to open a frondisteria, the prospective school owner must have a university degree in the subject his school will specialize in, or, in the case of foreign language schools, hold a proficiency certificate, such as the Cambridge Proficiency for English. These documents must be presented to the Ministry of Education along with health certificates.

Then suitable facilities for the school must be found. Legal requirements include a playground area, separate toilet facilities for male and female students, two-way doors for each classroom, fire extinguishers and ventilators, and a minimum area of 12 square metres for each room to be used as a classroom. Obviously, most of the converted

apartments and houses or offices serving as frondisteria do not have such facilities, or anything even resembling them.

According to school owners, the actual operative procedure goes like this: First the school is granted a provisional license for two years so that the owner will have time to meet the legal requirements. After one year an inspector comes to see that progress is being made in installing the necessary facilities. Then, after two years, the school owner is granted a license on the basis of his having operated successfully for two years in the existing facilities. This seems a reasonable enough method of dealing with relatively idealistic laws, but in practice it means that there are no standards at all, and the amount of divergence from the legal prescription varies considerably. Some frondisteria are quite dismal, with no functioning sanitary facilities at all, no heat in the winter, poor lighting and substandard furnishings. Others, run by diligent and talented teachers, are bright and cheerful, with clean, warm rooms and excellent equipment.

Once the school is operating, the owner must cope with the difficult problems of scheduling. Since classes must meet at times when the children are not attending public school, and the public schools are currently using rotating schedules, each frondisterion class must be offered in both the morning and evening hours. There is an educational advantage in this, however, in that class sizes are quite small. It is rare for there to be more than 20 students in a frondisterion class, while public school classes frequently have more than 40 students.

The fees charged by the frondisteria are not set by the government, although the amount that they may be increased each year is restricted to 15 percent. The fees vary from school to school, and also according to the level of the class. For primary classes, which meet for three hours each week, the tuition is likely to be around 2,500 drachmas per month, while for advanced classes, meeting six hours a week, the monthly tuition might be 7,500 drachmas.

This means that Greek families of quite modest means are investing a large percentage of their income in the education of their children. If there are three school-aged children in the family, and if they each take one course at a frondisterion, the tuition fees paid by their parents might be up to 20,000 drachmas, which could be as much as 25 percent of the family income.

Why are families willing to pay so much to have their children educated in private schools in addition to state schools? This widespread phenomenon is likely related to the optimism that the Greek public expresses about economic progress generally – polls have found again and again that the Greek people are by far the most optimistic members of the EEC.

The phenomenon is also related to the strength of the family unit here and concern for the honor of the family. It is the aim of nearly every family to have their children receive a university degree. The whole process is seen as a family endeavor rather than an activity that is primarily for the child. Since entrance to the state-supported universities is dependent on examinations, tremendous efforts are made to prepare the children for them.

"It is all for the examinations," explains a sociology teacher in one of the general education frondisteria in Ambelokipi. "We are preparing students to pass the examinations; that is our only purpose. Of course they will not all pass. And after the university, there are no jobs available for them." He shrugs and spreads his arms in the familiar gesture of fatalism and angst.

Interestingly enough, like some strange economic perpetual motion machine, it is the frondisteria themselves which provide the jobs for many university graduates who would not otherwise have employment. University graduates with teaching degrees, for example, immediately register with the Ministry of Education for a teaching position with the state school system. They then must wait six to 12 years while their names inch up the list of candidates waiting for a job with the state schools. Many young teachers will probably work in a frondisterion.

A very high percentage – probably 80 percent to 90 percent of frondisteria teachers and owners are in this position. When their names finally reach the top of the list and they are offered a position with the state schools, they leave the private schools to the next crop of university graduates. Even though the frondisteria may pay more than the state schools pay initially, and even though there may be an arduous apprenticeship in some remote mountain village before the teacher has enough seniority to transfer to a location near his family and friends, the benefits of state school employment far outweigh such disadvantages. Credit and pension benefits, extra pay for married teachers and teachers with children, and annual pay increases all

The first day of school

by Gillian Bouras

Six years ago this month I escorted my subdued sons, then aged 8 and 6, along the village highways and byways to their first experience of a Greek school. All three of us shook with fright. I think I shook most and coped least well, but somehow I have managed to stay sane during all these years of transition, during which my sons have mysteriously progressed from modelling with play-dough to wrestling with binary numbers.

And now it is Alexander's turn. Alexander is our only Greek-born child, and the only one to start kindergarten in Greece. The day begins not at the kindergarten, but in the schoolyard. The sun is on the mountains, the church dome glints, a wreath droops on the war memorial, and all is quiet except for the murmuring of a hundred children at prayer. But Alexander is not happy: he clutches my hand and hides behind me, emerging briefly to observe the scene as the priest sprinkles staff and students with holy water.

He is starting kindergarten at a bad time, having just returned from spending two months in Australia. After a week back here part of him is still in Melbourne, and he only wants to speak English.

The ceremony over, teacher, mothers and children adjourn to the kindergarten building. This is a depressing place, the ground floor of an old house right on the street. Greek villages are not necessarily quiet: the glass-paned doors shake at the roar of motorbikes, the grind of cement-mixers and clatter of donkeys. The room is about six metres by 12 and there is no yard, so outdoor play necessitates a trek to the schoolground from whence we have just come. In comparison with most Australian kindergartens and many Greek ones, ours can fairly be labelled deprived.

But then we meet the teacher, Kyria Jenny, a bright young import from Kalamata. Jenny is an asset to this village in more ways than one. Every morning she zips down the street in her Daihatsu and leaves again in the afternoon, an independent career woman whose horizons stretch further than the mountains behind the church and schoolyard. Thanks to her the children have a stimulating environment; many would otherwise be left in the care of their *yiayias*, who are undoubtedly loving but often too old to keep pace with their energetic charges.

Mothers and children settle down on tiny chairs while Jenny welcomes us all with a flashing smile and sensible advice. She talks about the need for personal hygiene, sound eating habits and parental involvement. This last topic has special significance for me. While other mothers, most of whom look absurdly young and relaxed, beam brightly and kiss their infants a fond farewell, I am firmly anchored by Alexander's hands clinging desperately to my skirt. "Don't go. Don't leave me." While other mothers are mere specks in the distance, hurrying home to their babies and mothers-in-laws, I am stuck fast on a chair, fiddling inexpertly with construction toys, feeling, as usual, with my innate lack of fine coordination, all fingers and thumbs. In between producing an airplane that looks like an alligator and a motorbike which looks like a chair, I attempt, valiantly, to speak Greek to Alexander, something I rarely do and which seems strange.

Before we leave, Alexander and I are presented with his "booklist". Still conditioned by memories of affluent Australia, I am staggered at the length of the list, and by the items on it. We have to buy half a kilo of blank drawing paper, a quantity of cardboard and colored paper, two tubes of glue, a pair of scissors, two containers of plastic paint, two rolls of crepe paper, a set of texta-colors and colored pencils, a manila file, two story books and an educational toy.

By the end of the session things appear to be going smoothly. There are 20 children who have fallen into two or three groups according to the activities they prefer: books, puzzles, drawing or plasticine. Only 19 children are actually on the roll, but Jenny takes pity on a three-year-old who is desperate to attend and who takes to everything like the proverbial duck to water. Only one child bellows his protest; it has to be significant that he is new to the village. The other children stare gravely but are not too disturbed. Alexander sucks his finger thoughtfully, but decides, thank goodness, that crying would be a waste of time. Soon he is tugging at Jenny's skirt rather than mine. It seems that the first of free mornings is now within my grasp.



Smaller classes usually allow for more informal atmospheres

make the state schools more attractive than frondisteria.

At first blush it may seem that frondisteria students are being deprived of their right to be children, to play, to have time to themselves, but there seems to be no resentment or questioning of the parents' right to keep their kids studying 12 to 14 hours a day (this is literally true in many cases where the children attend frondisteria classes before their public school classes, and go back in the evening until 9:00 or 10:00.)

But of course the children are with their friends, who all go to the same frondisterion, and the remarkable gregariousness of Greeks of all ages ensures that this is exactly where the children want to be. Furthermore, since parents supervise their daughters' social lives with persistent vigilance, frondisteria classes are about the only places where teenaged boys and girls are allowed to socialize away from the public schools.

Considering the many social and economic needs that the frondisteria meet, it is really almost irrelevant whether anything that could legitimately be called education takes place in them. But here's the surprising thing: largely unregulated, left to set their own standards and choosing their own curricula, materials and methods, these little schools seem to be doing quite a good job.

Mr K. FitzSimons, English language officer for the British Council, is enthusiastic about the fine job the schools are doing in teaching English. It has been his experience that teaching specialists who come here from England are very impressed with the caliber of language training. In the last two years the council has offered seminars for private school teachers in 23 different locations throughout Greece, as well as seminars for public school teachers. FitzSimons makes no distinction between

the quality of education in private schools and public schools, finding that teachers in both are doing an excellent job and are aware of new techniques and materials. To support his contention that there is no marked difference in the quality of instruction, he points to the fact that many state school teachers had their first teaching experience in the frondisteria.

The figures certainly indicate a high level of instruction. The Cambridge First Certificate and Proficiency Examinations have thus far prevailed as the accepted English language testing standard (although some inroads have been made by American tests). Fully 25 percent of all the Cambridge tests taken in the world are taken in Greece.

"This means," FitzSimons says, "that while in other countries it's the high flyers – the ambitious individuals who have a high aptitude for languages – who take the Cambridge tests, in Greece nearly everyone takes them. And the pass rate in Greece for the First Certificate Examinations is as high as the average for the rest of the world: 62 percent of the students who take the test receive a passing mark. To me this means that the frondisteria are doing an excellent job."

Last year in Greece, 36,000 young people took the First Certificate test and another 6,000 took the much more difficult Proficiency Examination. The pass rate for the Proficiency is much lower: only 15 percent to 20 percent. FitzSimons suggested several reasons for this. One is that students here tend to take the Proficiency Exam too soon, and many attempt to take them during the same year they take the Panhellenic Examinations for entrance to the universities. He strongly advises students not to do this. For one thing the pressures are too great, and for another there can be a conflict in the testing schedules.

Asked for his appraisal of the phenomenon of the frondisteria and the widespread Greek interest in private education, FitzSimons says, "Greece is a country where people look to their own efforts rather than to the government or some outside source for help." He believes that the high level of respect for teachers is a factor – a survey among school children showed that a high proportion of them wanted to become teachers – as is a high level of interest in the field of education.

A part of this interest, ironically, is a rebellion against the Cambridge testing program. Costas Ganas of the School Owners Association feels that one of the most important aims of his organiza-

nization is to pressure the Ministry of Education to establish state examinations for foreign languages. Although he says that the financial factor is not the major reason, it is certainly a compelling one. Each time the Cambridge tests are taken, a fee of 8,500 drachmas must be paid by each applicant. This would mean that last year alone 357 million drachmas changed hands, or countries, between Greece and Great Britain for testing. And the amount that must be spent for textbooks published in England and America staggers the imagination.

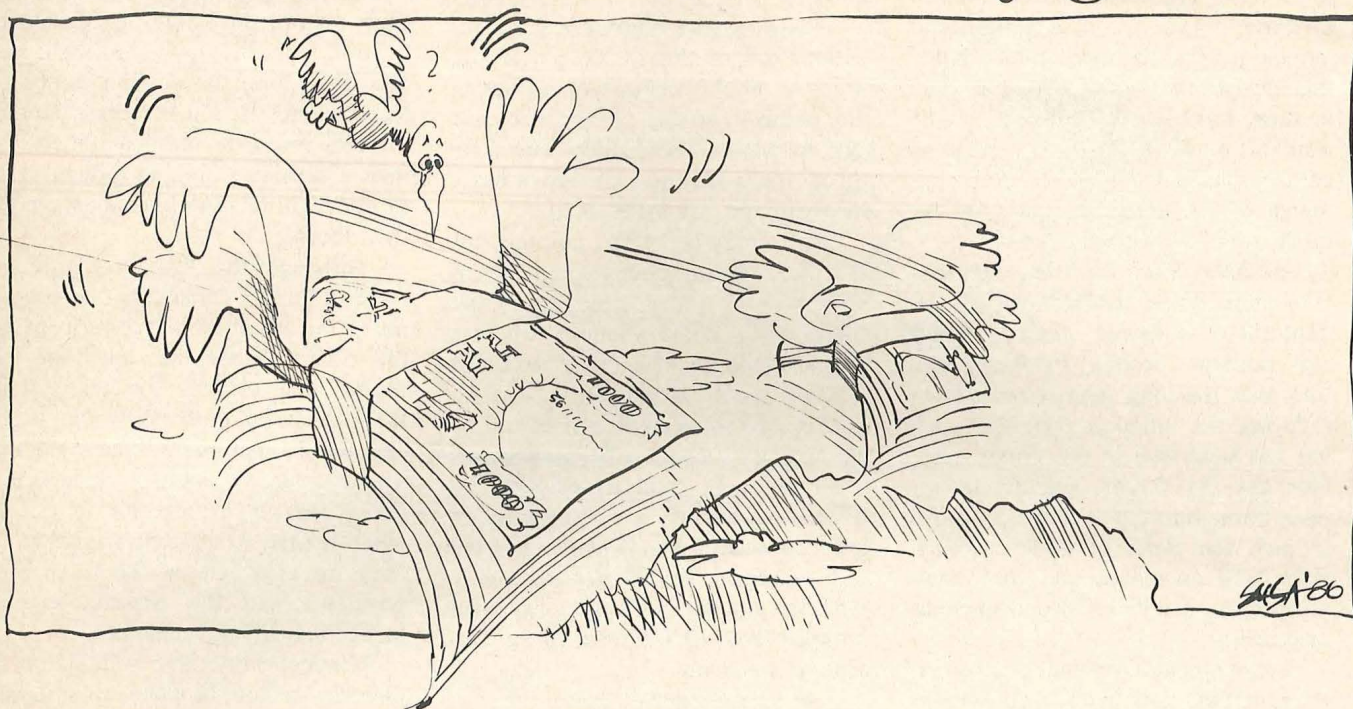
It is with the matter of texts and classroom materials that Ganas is chiefly concerned. He feels that as long as language instruction is bound to the Cambridge testing program, the language schools are bound to books using the Cambridge curricula. He believes there is an element of propaganda in the books, or at the very least an assumption that the English way of life is a better way. As an educator sensitive to the fact that children learn not only from the explicit but also from the implicit messages they are given, Ganas wants to be sure that Greek children do not receive the impression that their country and their culture are in any way inferior.

Indeed, although there is widespread criticism of the Greek education system by Greek parents and teachers alike – and certainly it is a strange amalgamation of the public and private sectors since the frondisteria must, by sheer numbers, be considered a part of the educational system of Greece – these critics may not realize how good this system is. There is little rebellion of students against school authority and parental authority here. There are no armed policemen patrolling the hallways of Greek schools to keep students from attacking each other and the teachers, as there are in some Western countries.

It is true that the frondisteria system seems to have grown without supervision or control, and that statistical evidence by which evaluations might be made is conspicuously missing. But that may be because the frondisteria in Greece, consisting of 6,000 or perhaps 7,000 private schools teaching over a million students, is not a system per se. The frondisteria consist of individual teachers in small classrooms, teaching their students with all the expertise and care of dedicated professionals.

The word "frondisterion", incidentally, comes from the same root as the verb *frondizo*: I care, I take care. □

Where does the money go?



Capital flight – a rapid and often illegal outflow of funds – is threatening further economic decline as the drachma is shunned in favor of more stable currencies

by **Richard C. Carpenter**

Politicians, economists, and stock-brokers – normally a rather loquacious lot – are reluctant to discuss it “for the record.” Some await offers of anonymity. Others simply snap shut, refusing to be dragged into further discussions.

The subject in question? Capital flight and the Greek economy.

“No one needs that sort of exposure,” explains a senior parliamentarian. “Both politically and legally speaking, it’s just too hot a potato.”

Capital flight, for those not versed in economic jargon, is broadly defined as a rapid outflow of funds, generated primarily by economic and political uncertainties that compel investors to shun their national currency in favor of stabler holdings. Aside from the obvious impetus provided through political uncertainty, capital flight is frequently prompted by a devaluation of domestic currency (or even a prospective devaluation) or adverse economic conditions such as high inflation. Additionally, capital flight helps set the stage for further economic decline by contributing to a loss in a nation’s foreign reserves.

“In Greece,” observes an economics analyst, “the problem is so persistent and so pervasive that one could rightly

label it a ‘traditional phenomenon’. It’s closely linked with our repeated inflationary crises and the permanently weak position of the Greek drachma. The result is an organic imbalance in the balance of payments. Certainly, the previous conservative governments faced this problem as well, but during the last five years – under the socialists – the phenomenon has intensified dramatically.”

However, getting a clear fix on the magnitude of capital that has accumulated abroad from Greek capital flight is, in a word, impossible. No accurate calculations exist. And the estimates vary wildly: fluctuating between the extremes of \$10 billion and \$40 billion. When probed for a realistic consensus, however, most analysts contend the probable sum is more in the order of \$18 - \$20 billion – i.e., roughly equivalent to Greece’s present foreign debt.

No sophisticated analysis is necessary to grasp the country’s economic ill-health.

Briefly consider the following:

- **Inflation:** According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Greece’s inflation rate in 1981 was double the average inflation rate experienced in the OECD and European Economic Community countries. However by 1985, whereas average inflation rates drop-

ped elsewhere, Greece’s rate became five times greater than the EEC or OECD averages.

- **Domestic currency value:** According to Bank of Greece figures, drachma-dollar parity during the 1977-81 period underwent a 48.9 percent alteration. In contrast, during the 1981-85 period – due to repeated devaluations, further “sliding” of rates and other such factors – drachma-dollar parity underwent a 150.2 percent change.

- **Unemployment:** According to OECD figures, Greece’s rate of unemployment in 1981 was 4.1 percent, but this doubled to 8.2 percent by 1985 and is forecast at 9 percent for 1986. Meanwhile, during the same period, the OECD and EEC average unemployment rates rose only slightly and, comparatively, could be considered relatively stable. More disquieting are OECD forecasts that assert the amount of youth unemployment (15 to 24-year-olds), figured as a percentage of the total labor force, will average 16.5 percent for the 12 leading OECD countries in 1986, while in Greece the figure will be fully 43 percent. Not only is this nearly three times the OECD average, but it also represents an increase of 1.2 percent from Greece’s 1984 standings.

True enough, the foregoing do not prove the existence of a capital flight problem in Greece. They do indicate clearly, however, a portion of the overall bleak economic picture, and point up some circumstances that traditionally lead to intensified capital flight.

A characteristic noted in most coun-

tries suffering from capital flight is a contraction of credit availability, sometimes termed a "credit crunch". When investors move out of the domestic money supply, favoring stabler holdings abroad, the overall reductions can, in turn, force a contraction of credit available to the private sector — this, of course, causes hardship to those segments of the economy that rely on credit for their working capital.

Certainly, there are some theorists who contend that capital flight and the diminished domestic money supply can, perhaps, become stabilizing factors over the long term, especially in reducing the inflation rate. But such has not held true in the Greek case. Nor has the "credit crunch" theory been borne out. Quite to the contrary, in fact, the Bank of Greece (which rides hard on money and credit supplies) recently noted a surplus of credit availability.

A prominent consultant, however, adds a cautionary note. "The credit-surplus tale can easily mislead," he says. "Since it's not artificially created, that indicates a lack of demand. That is, there's plenty of credit but very few takers. Why? The interest rates. They are by no means compatible with the internal efficiencies demanded for any sound investment plans. Therefore, we are seeing investment plans being abandoned because of the high interest rates placed on available credit. Very few people would touch this credit — at least, not at the present rates — so there's a credit overflow. And, to be frank, it's probably much wiser at this stage to maintain foreign capital holdings and investments abroad."

Such sentiments, although not arguably widespread, are not at all scarce. Many analysts emphasize that the intensification of capital flight is only one symptom — and, some say, a rather reasonable outcome — arising from unfavorable economic conditions.

"The present height of this capital flight phenomenon," observes a noted economist, "is an extension of a predictable psychological response to the policies for so-called socialist transformation. Whether simply in word or when coupled with actualities, these policies have provoked businessmen, specifically, and Greek society, generally. The socialists' policy of continual public sector expansion with the correspondent crowding out of the private sector — that is, irrespective of the latter's debatable effectiveness — and their simultaneous defamations of entrepreneurial incentives and the profit

motive have created very rational anxieties over the fate of private entrepreneurial capital.

"Hence, secure alternatives are inevitably sought abroad. A very telling indicator of this climate of economic and political distrust is the decrease seen in private investment. The risks appear too great and a climate of near-disinvestment has taken hold."

Other analysts concur, pointing out that of 51 leading Greek companies in 1982, 46 were private, judging by the criterion of capital ownership, whereas by mid-1984 only 25 of these were still privately held. Moreover, a seldomed comparative study carried out by the National Economy Ministry shows that although total investment in Greece (expressed as a percentage of gross national product) increased from 15.6 percent in 1980 to 47.7 percent in 1985, the amount of private investment dropped from 10.3 percent to 7.1 percent, respectively.

A country suffering from capital flight often has debt problems as well

Some economists and stockbrokers assert that an inverse correlation exists between the decline of private investment and the increase of contempt for the drachma and its purchasing power. This, they say, makes capital flight even more appealing.

"And why not, after all?" asks one broker. "Are there any attractive or competitive alternatives here? No. Take the construction sector, for example: it suffers from high prices, the need for high initial capital investments, and, consequently, reduced productivity. And what about the banking system itself? Could it be called a wise investment marketplace? The highest nominal compound interest rate, for bank bond certificates, is 21 percent. But with annual inflation running at 25 percent, actual compound interest is negative."

Even when governments are prepared to undertake economic reforms to lessen the appeal of capital flight, the ongoing drain of funds, in many cases, undercuts their efforts. In countries where capital flight reduces the tax base, governments have a clear incentive to engage in more foreign borrowing. Consequently, a country suffering from capital flight often has debt problems as well. Comparisons of data from

Morgan Guaranty and Manufacturers Hanover show, for example, that Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and Chile are not only suffering significantly from massive capital outflows, but they also share the dubious honor of being among the top 12 debtor nations in 1985. Even for problematic economies of smaller scale, the foreign debt/capital flight relationship appears more than casual.

"Although the two frequently go hand in hand," comments one economist, "the one doesn't necessarily cause the other. In Greece, much of the capital that escapes the tax system through illegal outflows would probably not be captured by that system in the first place: it would go undeclared. Our foreign debt problems are not so much related to tax-base shrinkage as they are to deficits in the balance of payments and the present government's spendthrift mentality."

Although a thorough examination of Greece's balance of payments situation is indeed instructive, a minimum of observations will suffice. Shortfalls in Greece's current account balance, for instance, increased from a \$2.4 billion deficit in 1981 to a \$3.3 billion deficit in 1985. The significance of this is underscored by the fact that OECD figures show the EEC countries' current account balance as improving remarkably during the same period: from a \$12.9 billion deficit in 1981 to a positive balance of \$11.75 billion in 1985. Indeed, had Greece not received roughly \$1.2 billion from the EEC in 1985, the balance on current account would have instead registered an approximate \$4.5 billion deficit.

It comes as no surprise, therefore, that Greece wins the prize for having a ratio of current account balance deficits vis-a-vis gross national product (GNP) that, in 1985, was greater (-9 percent) than any other country in the EEC (+0.5 percent) or the OECD (+1 percent). But, to be fair, Greece also has the distinction of being the only OECD member whose 1986 GNP is forecast as a reduction (-1.5 percent), not growth. The forecast of GNP decline is especially disquieting when one considers that World Bank projections for 1986 assert that, as a whole, GNP growth in developing countries (including low-income African and Asian nations) may be as much as 4 percent. The resultant rising undercurrent of economic uncertainty — and, hence, an increased incentive for capital flight — is readily understandable.

Closely related to the imbalances in the balance of payments, Greece's

foreign debt, from \$7.8 billion in 1981, has risen dramatically to today's figure of roughly \$15 billion. "What this means," says one analyst, "is that our national economy will be seriously encumbered by annuities to service this debt at least through the end of the decade. And that is even if the government doesn't seek new loans, which it will almost certainly need to do. In short, there's little sense in talking of economic improvements in the years ahead, for we will still be under the burden of paying off debts incurred to cover past mistakes and ill-conceived policies."

According to data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Greece paid out annuities in debt servicing of roughly \$4 billion during the 1975-82 period, compared with \$5.7 billion during 1982-85. In the immediate future, IMF calculations show that servicing the present foreign debt will demand annuities totalling a staggering \$16.3 billion during 1986-90.

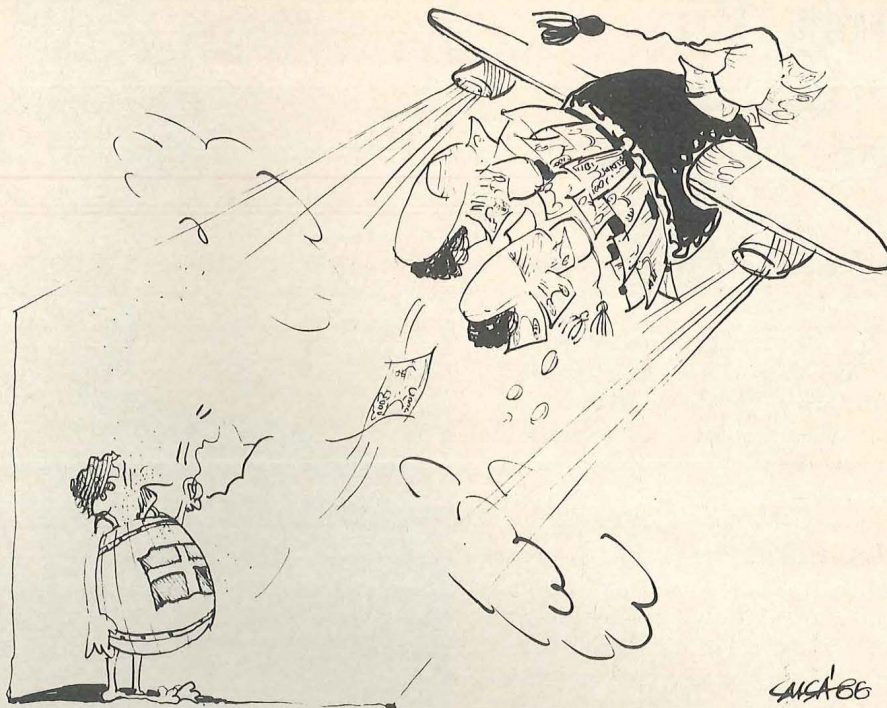
But with the national economy so obviously on the skids, where will this money be found? Most analysts retort, "Just like before: higher taxes and more loans." Indeed many analysts assert that 90 percent of new loans taken were to cover public sector deficits and outlays demanded to service the foreign debt. Continuing this loan-upon-loan policy, they insist, opens wider the road for probable IMF intervention, complete with wholesale debt-rescheduling and a package of austerity measures stricter than those already implemented.

Although the country's foreign debt is roughly equivalent to the estimated amount of capital accumulated abroad

'There's little sense in talking of economic improvements in the years ahead'

from Greek capital flight, it would be sheer speculation to attempt an estimate of what portion of the former was caused by the latter. It seems far more certain, however, considering the present adverse economic conditions and dim future prospects, that little if any repatriation of this capital will soon occur.

Rather, the immediate future will more likely see the protraction of the present mentality: get out as much as you can while the getting is good. And, if so, this will continue to support the



illegal domestic market (i.e., illegal exchange transfers abroad versus recognized legal exchanges) plus bolstering external contributing factors and ad hoc measures that hinder long-term economic recovery (e.g., overvaluations of imports – especially via excessive taxations imposed on durable-goods imports – and undervaluations of exports).

At present, Greece has a vast variety of controls that restrict, in one way or another, legal cross-border capital movements. among these, according to EEC data, are restrictions on personal capital transfers, direct investments, transfers linked to insurance, property investments, buying shares in listed companies or units in unit trusts, buying unquoted securities, issuing securities, transfers needed to perform services, and even on opening accounts with financial institutions ... just to name a few.

What interests here, however, is not so much the extent to which this web of controls has been systematically dodged, but the continued existence of these capital controls. To comply with the stipulations of its 1981 treaty of accession to the EEC, Greece was to have lifted all exchange controls by the end of 1985. To help Greece offset its balance of payments crisis, the EEC Commission granted a conditional extension of the deadline: Greece may maintain capital controls for its residents at the discretion of the National Economy Ministry until late 1988, but in the meantime must allow residents of the other 11 EEC countries to move

capital freely in and out of the country.

The message remains clear: Greece's network of capital controls is slated to be scrapped, for the Eurocrats are insisting that full liberalization of cross-border capital movements within the EEC will be accomplished by 1992. Recalcitrant economies, in other words, must be whipped into shape for full compliance, full conformity.

No nation suffering from acute capital flight has yet successfully stemmed such outflows by applying ad hoc measures and capital controls. The results – when manifest – are at best transitory, and often simply sporadic. Greece's luck with such means has, predictably, been no better. But attempting to treat capital flight through such methods is, in essence, like ingesting analgesics to relieve the pain caused by an impacted molar rather than submitting to the unpleasantness of extraction. In both instances, the symptoms alone are treated while the underlying causes continue unabated, only to result in greater difficulties later on.

The roots of Greece's capital flight problem are just as inextricably intertwined with the befouled economic situation as with the prevailing psychological climate of incredulity and long-standing distrust. No lasting solutions, then, will be found short of determined improvements in the national economy in conjunction with the restoration of a climate of confidence. For healthy economic growth and renewed stability are the only long-term solutions to curb the steady flow of funds out of a hard-pressed developing country. □

Billy Bo: Dressed for success

by Heather Tyler

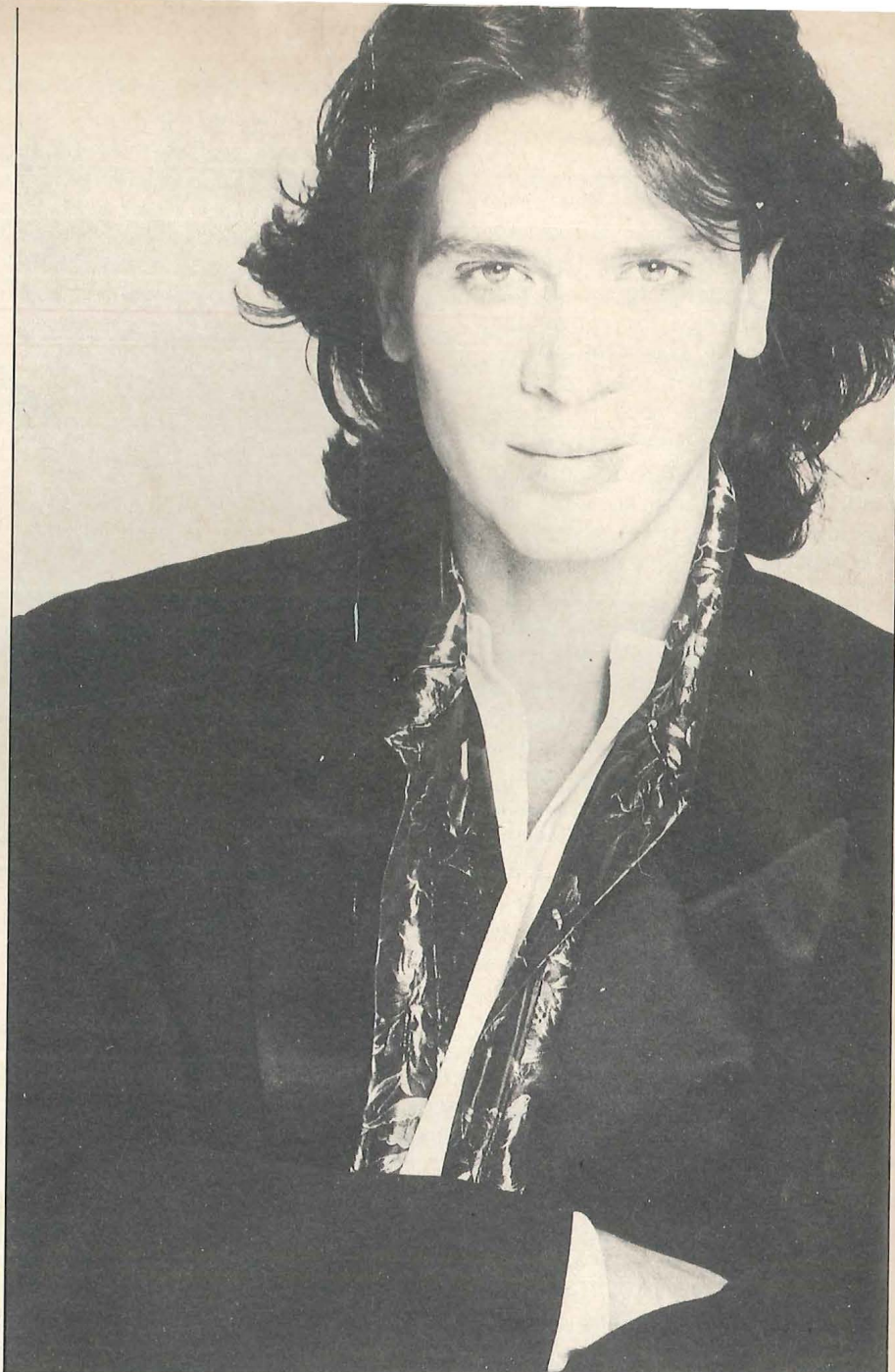
At 29 years old, fashion designer Billy Bo (real name Vassilios Kormelis) is the whizkid of the Greek fashion industry. He is the youngest of the new breed of ready-to-wear designers who have changed the way Athenians dress over the past 10 years.

His classical, elegant clothes – using monochrome silks, linens and soft pure wools and borrowing draped and pleated concepts from his ancient ancestors – have attracted upper class Athenians, foreigners and the fast-emerging yuppie set.

He has two boutiques in Athens, runs a range of uni-sex casual wear at a third, dresses the trendy on the Aegean island of Mykonos, and at the end of this month he will open a new boutique on Park Avenue in New York. He is the first Greek designer ever to launch a ready-to-wear collection in the world's hardest market. New Yorkers are every-hungry for new talent, and to be flamboyantly Greek is a decided advantage, says Billy Bo, who presents a carefully cultivated European style here at home.

His clothes are elegantly simple, yet show a decided investment of effort and care and they demand top to toe grooming. The New York collection includes a large range of cross-season cocktail and evening dresses – small-waisted or slashed sexily deep and lots of gently hugging folds and pleats which give a garment class in two seconds. There is a more subtle emphasis on shoulderpads than in past seasons, the added glamour of black satin evening gloves, and lots of soft black velvets and white – Billy Bo's favorite colors.

He was born in the working class district of Piraeus, and grew up with three sisters always conscious of their desire to look sensual and dress well despite the family's limited finances. At high school he dressed up in an era when his peers were dressing down. When he was just 17, he scraped enough money together to open a small shop on the fringe of fashionable Kolonaki, selling pants, jackets and shirts (always long sleeves, never short) to smart young Americans.



Fashion designer Billy Bo: Young, rich and famous

"The shop then," he says with a laugh, "was black and gold with peacock feathers or something like that ... the London Biba style. It was a little crazy, yes?"

Twelve years later the same space is entirely decorated with expensive white marble. It is air-conditioned, shop assistants are impeccably groomed and graciously bilingual, there are never more than three garments in the window and all stock is kept under plastic wrapping to protect it from the prevailing Athens dust and smog.

"People saw me as an upstart then, because I was so young and I was from the wrong end of town, after all. But the turnover even in the first month convinced me I was doing the right thing," he says.

Billy Bo is out of bed, drinking his first coffee and smoking his first cigarette of the day by 7 each morning.

He says he feels guilty about sleeping in. His normally frantic working day doesn't finish until 10 p.m. He has the Greek businessman's habit of attending to every detail himself, from organizing advertising and promotion work to selecting fabrics and supervising pattern cutting at the atelier. But in contrast with other Greek designers who are constantly surrounded by an entourage, he is conspicuously reticent in his private life. What there is of it.

"The Mediterranean people, they are wonderful, but they don't like to work too hard," he says wearily. "It is difficult to find people who want to work as much as I do, who have company loyalty. They prefer to start in my chair. And that chair, it has cost me my life, my private life, my everything." The Hollywood-beautiful face suddenly looks vulnerable. "I am full of stress sometimes. A fear that I'm not going to



Champagne silk-satin dress with dropped waist and classically pleated skirt

make it. I feel tired now, you know? Twelve years without a break for someone so young is a long time."

When he does relax, it is at his house hugging the hillside in the white-washed village overlooking the main harbor of Mykonos. He says his heart belongs with the taste of salt and the wild sea. He loves the gale-force winds that sweep the dry, rocky island for much of the year.

Unlike the neighboring Italian designers, who have all fabrics, equipment

and an international press at their disposal, Greek designers travel constantly to bring in the right basics and work twice as hard to attract international publicity because Greece is a small country with a limited market.

"Greeks have often felt on the edge of the sophisticated European style, but now we are beginning to present a ready-to-wear style all our own to the world," says Billy Bo. "To speak English is essential for us to promote ourselves internationally, and we must be polished professionals. The easy-going Mediterranean attitude cannot work outside Greece."

He has no plans to go into mass production. He is conscious that his exclusivity – even with his moderately priced sportswear – is one of his biggest drawing cards for Greeks and Americans alike. And he feels he would lose the meticulous personal touch that has become a successful selling formula here in Greece.

But he is considering boutiques in Geneva, Hong Kong, London and Canada – far into the future. The demands of New York and his expanding Greek business are consuming all his present resources and energy. □



Front wrap silk dress with diamante and satin collar



White crepe de chine dress



Black silk-satin suit combined with hand-embroidered mouseline and this year's essential: black satin gloves

The cross-cultural experience

It isn't easy being a stranger in a strange land. The Cross-Cultural Association helps foreigners and their Greek partners see things in a 'positive light'

by Diane Daniel

When Andrea Georgiou joined her Greek husband to be in his homeland, the New Yorker found herself immersed, and sometimes sinking, in a new world.

"Initially, I was thrilled by everything - the romanticism, the honeymoon. Then suddenly I had a feeling of being totally at sea," she remembers.

"When you come to live in a foreign country, your previous life seems to end abruptly and you have to live a new life. You must deal with a new language, customs, job and, sometimes, relatives. What you do and how you do it can be crucial," she says.

Now 41 and a 16-year Attica resident, Georgiou finds herself at home in Greece - without shunning her American heritage.



Andrea Georgiou: 'Ideas free of prejudice and racism'

"Living cross-culturally is a process, and it's a process that lasts at least as long as you live in the foreign country."

For Georgiou that process has been facilitated by the Cross-Cultural Association, a 45-member support group of foreigners living in Greece and Greeks involved with foreigners. She says she was attracted to the group's "open endedness, the talk about ideas free of prejudice or racism."

The Cross-Cultural Association is the brainchild of New Zealander Angela Kiossoglou Adams, who has lived here with her Greek husband for 15 years. It grew out of a discussion group she formed in 1977 for foreign mothers raising children in Greece.

"There was a tremendous need for support," Adams recalls. "There were a lot of fears of losing children to the Greek culture." Adams says what was

needed was a healthy balance.

Georgiou says the association has helped her fit in to her new world as much as possible. In other groups she tried, she says foreigners would get together and complain about the "strange" country they're in, holding up their "superior" homelands beside it.

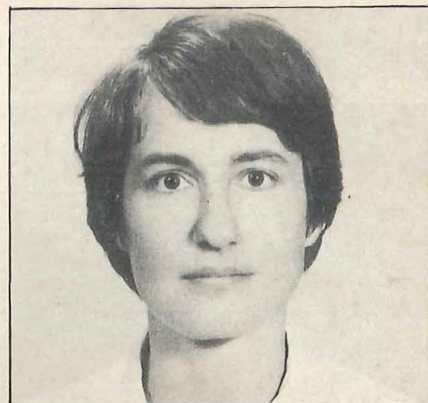
"The Cross-Cultural Association talks in a positive light," Georgiou says. "It gives us direction." It's also encouraging, she adds, to see that everyone struggles in their own way and no one is alone, both in failures and accomplishments.

Monthly meetings usually center on pre-arranged topics. A recent discussion was devoted to members' feelings on the nuclear accident at Chernobyl and what effect it had on them. Members also find it beneficial to compare notes on living here, swap information and discuss pitfalls to avoid. Had Georgiou discovered the group earlier, "it would have helped me very much to understand what I was up against." Now she's committed to helping others find their way through the same process.

As with families everywhere, education is a primary concern of parents living cross culturally. They must decide whether to send children to an English or Greek school, public or private. Adams sent hers to a public Greek school, mostly because "it's important they belong in the area where they live."

Parenthood presents other problems as well. Gillian Bouras, an Australian who moved to a small village outside Kalamata with her Greek husband six years ago, found that her three school-age children started shunning her because suddenly she was seen as an outsider. The children had quickly adapted to the language and looks of their new home, while she says she was always different. "I looked different, behaved differently, spoke strangely."

"You go through a feeling of paranoia," she says. The isolation, magnified many times over by being in a village, seems impossible to escape. One of Bouras' ways to cope with the loneliness was to write about her experiences, and she expects her book on



Angela Kiossoglou Adams: A healthy balance

cross-cultural living to be published in Australia and Great Britain by the end of the year.

Bouras is also consulting the Cross-Cultural Association on its latest venture: writing a book, tentatively titled *The Cross-Cultural Experience in Greece*.

Georgiou, overseeing the project, says the group hopes to help all people living cross-cultural lives by relating the group members' experiences.

Instead of a book written by specialists, Adams says, what's needed is information shared by those who have lived it. "We want to get across the idea that cross-cultural living is a challenge and want to present that in a positive way."

Possible topics include day-to-day life (shopping, red tape, health care, etc.), parenting (education, pregnancy and birth, communication), cultural identity and community participation (politics, language learning, employment, religion).

Meanwhile, Adams is considering starting up a separate monthly group on relationships between Greek and non-Greek partners, which she sees as the most basic aspect of cross-cultural living. "It's important for both men and women to be appreciative of each other's efforts," she says, "no matter which one is the stranger in a strange land."

The Cross-Cultural Association meets the third Wednesday of each month at the Swiss Foyer, Skaramanga 4B. Non-members pay 200 drachmas, while membership costs 1,000 drachmas a year.

Recognizing that similar groups exist throughout the Athens area, the association is inviting representatives from all related organizations to attend its October meeting and share information and experiences.

The Cross-Cultural Association, Angela Kiossoglou Adams, tel.804-1212. □

They've got your number

by Susan Pappas



They're easy to spot all over the city. Some stand on street corners, while others weave through crowded sidewalk cafes and tavernas.

"*Lacheio Lacheio*," they call out, flashing the dollar-shaped tickets at prospective customers. "Today is your last chance."

These hawkers are as much a part of Greece as the traditional tavernas or the old men playing *tavli* at the corner *cafeneion*. And just as traditional is the game they sell — the Greek lottery.

More than a 100 years old, the lottery prompts thousands all over the country to dig into their pockets each week and buy the tickets they hope will change their lives. Players can win millions if their lucky number is drawn.

Maria Papachristou, an inspector for the State Lottery Service, said the people's love for betting has kept the game alive for so many years.

"As in any other country, the Greeks like to gamble a little bit," she said. "They play with the hope that they will win and change their lives. The Greeks play lottery the way they play cards."

There are three different types of Greek lottery: the People's Lottery, the National Lottery and the Welfare Lottery.

The People's Lottery is drawn once a week, on Monday, at the State Lottery headquarters in Athens. There are 80,000 tickets printed for each series. Depending on the demand, up to 40 series of tickets can be issued every week. Top prize is 12 million drachmas.

About 65 percent of the lottery's income is given each week to winners, Papachristou said. For every series, 120 tickets are drawn.

The National Lottery is issued four times a year, with five drawings per round. About 223,000 tickets are printed

and 65 percent of the lottery's income is awarded to winners. The biggest prize is 80 million drachmas.

The Welfare Lottery is held once a year on New Year's Eve. Created in the 1960s, it is the newest of the three lotteries. Players can win up to 80 million drachmas and about 53 percent of lottery's income goes to the winners.

A lot has changed since the start of the Greek lottery in 1862. Back then, all profits from ticket sales were used for maintenance of the country's archaeological sites. In 1925 all funds were earmarked for the Greek Navy, and in 1936 the lottery was placed under the authority of the Ministry of Finance, where it remains today.

Papachristou said money from the Welfare Lottery goes to hospitals and charities, while profits from the People's Lottery and the National Lottery are slated for government coffers.

And the game brings in big money for the state. Last year the People's Lottery alone made 26 million drachmas. The National Lottery made 9 million and the Welfare Lottery made 3 million drachmas, according to Papachristou.

While lottery is just a game for most people, there are several thousand men and women making their livings selling the tickets. It's not an easy job.

Vassillis Elias has been selling lottery tickets in Athens for 33 years, and starts his day at 7:30 a.m. He usually doesn't head for home until 10 at night.

"If I don't make my rounds at least 12 hours a day, then I don't sell any tickets," Elias said. "I've learned that nighttime is the best time, because you can usually find a drunk at an *ouzerie* who doesn't care how he spends his money."

Elias, 46, works to support his family, and said selling lottery tickets has both good and bad points.

"With this job I'm very free," he said. "If I get tired, I can stop for a couple of hours. I can also sell wherever I want. But it's not a sure job and you work many hours."

Ticket sellers make 12 percent from each sale.

Demetrios Tzimas, 66, says he averages about 2,000 drachmas a day selling the lottery, which is enough for his family to live on.

"Nobody is ever satisfied," he said. "As much as you make you spend."

Tzimas says he's been selling lottery for 30 years and has gotten used to walking several miles a day all over Athens.

"If you don't walk, you don't sell," he said. "Sometimes it takes two or three hours before you sell one ticket. I don't mind the walking because it's good for your health."

The refugees of Lavrion

This mining town houses Greece's main center for political refugees. For some the stay is brief, but for others the waiting can go on and on

by J.M. Thursby

Tucked away in the unpretentious mining town of Lavrion is the center for political refugees in Greece. Having no barbed wire or armed guards, "the camp", as it is known locally, is not readily recognizable. It sits in the center of town about 100 metres from the sea front where ferries ply to and from the island of Kea.

A refugee camp of sorts has existed there since 1949 when hundreds of Albanians, Yugoslavs and Bulgarians sought political asylum in Greece. The present complex was built for the Greek government by the United Nations in the 1960s and is comprised of a main facility, administrative offices, a kitchen and a dining hall, all flanking a large courtyard. In an effort to soften the harsh effect of concrete, trees have been planted with benches underneath and ivy is slowly climbing the back wall.

There are usually 300 to 350 residents. Some move on quickly, mostly to the traditional resettlement countries of America, Canada and Australia, although some European countries do their best to help.

Others are not so lucky. There are many Turks and Kurds now in Lavrion, part of a recent increase in refugees from Turkey who have chosen to become stateless rather than live under Turgut Ozal's regime.

Accommodation is along the lines of a youth hostel, with four or five bunk beds in each room. Linen is changed every 10 days. There is central heating in the winter and shower units.

The administration has learned from experience to let new arrivals choose their own bed and companions. Most refugees are politically left-leaning, but a wide variety of opinions are represented and fighting has broken out in the past between politically incompatible roommates.

Among services offered by the center is free medical treatment. There is a resident doctor and nurse who examine patients in a small surgery. Next door a social worker tries to help with psychological problems common to refugees the world over: frustration, alienation and a growing hopelessness as they see their dream of returning home slowly fading.

Although strictly against the law, the government often turns a blind eye when the refugees find casual work nearby, either in local industry or during the fruit picking seasons.

It is rather difficult to communicate with the refugees themselves — although they stroll freely about the town — as most only speak a few words of Greek or English. They can learn English at the center during the eve-

ning, or even French and Modern Greek if they so choose.

Long-term refugee residents who have been in Lavrion for over two years complain about a lack of facilities in the main building, designed for transients staying a maximum of six months. They agree, however, that they are well looked after. They may grumble about the monotony of the food, but again agree that their three meals a day, served in the communal dining hall, are at least nutritious.

The center belongs to Greece. Although the local representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Gary Perkins, keeps a watchful eye on the proceedings, the day-to-day running of the complex is carried out by the Hellenic Red Cross. A spokesman said the annual cost of running the center is between 50 and 60 million drachmas.

Last year the U.N. acquired a neo-classical building next door to the center which 100 years ago was the guest house of the Greek Mining Company. It was given to the state and renovated to house refugees mainly from Eastern European countries, usually seeking asylum as a family. The authorities try whenever possible to keep the families together in one room and young children are given special food and extra milk.

The police have an office on the ground floor. All refugees are registered with them and they keep a careful watch over the whole center. One must apply for permission to visit the complex and it is not readily granted.

In all, there are about 3000 refugees in Greece at the moment, mainly in Athens but also scattered throughout the country. They work and wait and hope for permanent resettlement in another country.

They are often helped with accommodation while waiting by one of the support associations working on their behalf: the U.N. Refugee Commission, I.C.M.C. (International Catholic Migration Commission), the World Council of Churches and the Red Cross. Understandably, their job seems to be at the same time deeply rewarding, frustrating and even harrowing. Many of the refugees have sad tales to tell.

It is unfortunate that refugees are as numerous today as they have always been. But Greece, despite its size and sensitive geopolitical situation, plays its part in extending a helping hand to nearly all those who ask for it. □



The exterior of the main facility

Programmed for power

Through the years, Greece's state-controlled broadcasting media have served as a potent propaganda tool. But it may be time for the government to give in to market pressure and relax its stranglehold on the airwaves

by Dimitris K. Katsoudas

One controversial character Greeks love to hate is the *kouti* – television. Yet life without the *kouti* for the Greeks would be unbearable. For a start there would have been no live Mondial – enough to make any Greek man's life sheer misery.

From Kozani to Myrtilos, 94 out of every 100 homes possess a *kouti*. And given claims that 76 percent of Greeks have never read a book, while only one in 15 buy a daily newspaper, the power of the broadcasting media is something to be reckoned with.

Yet despite the power it wields over the nation, the broadcasting media in Greece is currently going through an identity crisis due to its past legacy and a tenacious manipulative grip by successive governments.

Greek broadcasting was born in sin. Radio broadcasts commenced in 1936, the year in which General Metaxa, with the approval of King George II, established a dictatorship. Television came to Greece remarkably late (1966-69) and its advent coincided with yet another dictatorship, that of the colonels.

The year 1945 saw the birth of EIR – the national broadcasting corporation – which, in one form or another, is the organization that still exists today. Greek radio essentially took its present form in the decade of 1945-55. It was during this time that a state monopoly for the broadcasting media was firmly established.

The monopoly was nonetheless challenged, and in fact jeopardized, by the existence of armed forces radio stations. The military had played an important role in “the fight against the communists” during the civil war. The establishment of these military stations was a de facto recognition of the military's role in Greek life. Their sole purpose was to “educate and inform” the public.

The administrative structure of the state media was carefully designed to ensure absolute government control. The board of governors in effect dealt

only with finance and appointments, whereas the director-general was responsible for programming and scheduling. The appointment of the director-general, in whose hands absolute power rested, was always clearly a political choice. A cosmetic “advisory board”, comprised of journalists and citizens and designed to check governmental manipulation, did exist but was eventually disbanded in 1964.

The final touch to government control came in 1957. The minister to the prime minister was given authority to “ask for all programs and their texts to be submitted to him for approval”. Press censorship had now arrived in Greece in all its glory.

People grew resigned to the fact that the radio was the voice of the government.

In 1967, Greece not only entered an entirely different political climate, but the *kouti* was introduced. Greece, like Israel, was “unnaturally” late in introducing television. Reasons can be attributed to the fact that the organization of radio took a long time, and the country possessed an enormous number of cinemas (500 in Athens alone) employing thousands of Greeks. Deflating such a prosperous sector would have been a politically dangerous move.

In 1970 YENED, the armed forces information service, was created. It was comprised of the old military stations and a television channel. The junta's media philosophy was so simple as to defy analysis. YENED served as a propaganda machine for the colonels. Similar to other dictatorial governments, the country was presented as an oasis, thanks to the timely military intervention.

Democracy was not attacked but Greeks were constantly reminded that theirs was a “sick” one and surgery was necessary. Communism was, of course, the scapegoat and lambasted daily. In the cultural field naivety reigned supreme. Football reached its apotheosis while bouzouki music was almost constantly broadcast.

Broadcasting during the junta years created an undemanding audience: culturally, popular taste was flattered rather than improved. During those years it made little difference whether one was watching EIRT or YENED. In fact YENED, less burdened with administration and bureaucracy, was quick to schedule popular and widely viewed programs. Their policy was to win viewers, and nothing else. Excessive advertising covered costs. There was no commercially successful American serial which YENED ignored.

At the same time there was a great lack of information as to internal and external affairs of the country. Greeks had to turn somewhere else for their news: foreign broadcasts, such as the BBC and Deutsche Welle. The Turkish invasion of Cyprus, as well as the junta's coup against Makarios that led to it, were first made known to the Greek people through foreign broadcasts.

The junta fell in 1974, but the subsequent conservative government failed to capitalize on this opportunity to end the state media monopoly. A half-hearted effort was made and foreign experts were invited to prepare a report on broadcasting. The most prominent was Sir Hugh Greene, former director-general of the BBC. He diagnosed EIRT as “a colossal and slow moving bureaucracy”. His first piece of advice was to change the legal form of EIRT from a state enterprise to an organization managed by the state but functioning as a private limited company.

In addition he recommended extensive decentralization and a new flexible and effective employment strategy. He proposed:

- A 50-member advisory body comprised from different sections of Greek society.
- A board of governors appointed with consultation from the opposition.
- The demilitarization of YENED.

Greene's report was enthusiastically received by the Greek press and public. But other conditions prevailed. As TV was a new and formidable weapon, even the new government could not resist the temptation of using it.

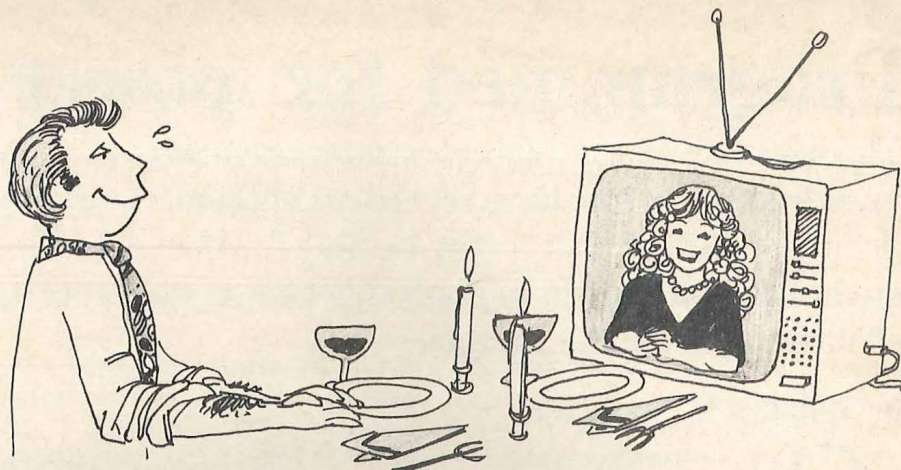
Several of Greene's proposals were accepted. EIRT was abolished and ERT was created in its place, with the Greek state as sole shareholder. YENED was eventually changed to ERT 2 in 1981, becoming an autonomous public service under the minister to the prime minister. It has essentially become a government channel.

However, as a former news director of ERT observed, the government ignored Greene's most basic suggestions. "The political powers threw away the advice of experts with the same ease with which it invited them to offer their advice," he said. The power was still concentrated in the hands of the director-general and not the advisory committee.

But even the committee appears a caricature when compared with Greene's ideas. It is comprised of 20 instead of 50 members and is designed to be innocuous. Directors of ministries, university rectors, and the president of the Athens Academy are members, while the head of the Bank of Greece is chairman.

The government in 1974 adopted what it called a principle of "neutrality". Then Prime Minister Karamanlis said party politics had no place on television, but as a political analyst mildly put it, "New Democracy's distinction between party politics and governmental policies were seriously flawed... Time and time again the channels presented ND's governmental activities and various ministers explained at length their aims and policies."

When PASOK came into power in 1981, one of the party's election slogans was "to liberalize television". Some



changes were introduced: the principle of neutrality was abandoned, opposition statements were aired and party congresses and rallies were filmed. During the 1984 Europarlament election campaign, broadcasting time was lavishly offered to even the most insignificant contestants. In fact, nowhere in Europe is television more open during election periods as in Greece. However, old habits die hard, even here. Independent observers agree that any claims the socialists had of introducing objective TV have evaporated.

Greek television and radio have had a hard time maturing since they have almost always been used as government propaganda weapons. This could account for Greece's almost total disre-

gard for the "new technological revolution" taking place in other Western countries. Commercial TV is only now being considered within the ranks of ND as it adopts a neo-liberal economic approach.

The hold of the politically controlled state monopoly over broadcasting will not be easily shaken. But as far as Greece is concerned a reappraisal of the media is vitally needed, in order for the country to be able to compete with the foreign market, and it's precisely for that reason that Greece has to take seriously the new European satellite and cable systems.

It is now that Greece has to jump on the train, rather than end up chasing it years later. □

Θάλασσα & Γιώτικ

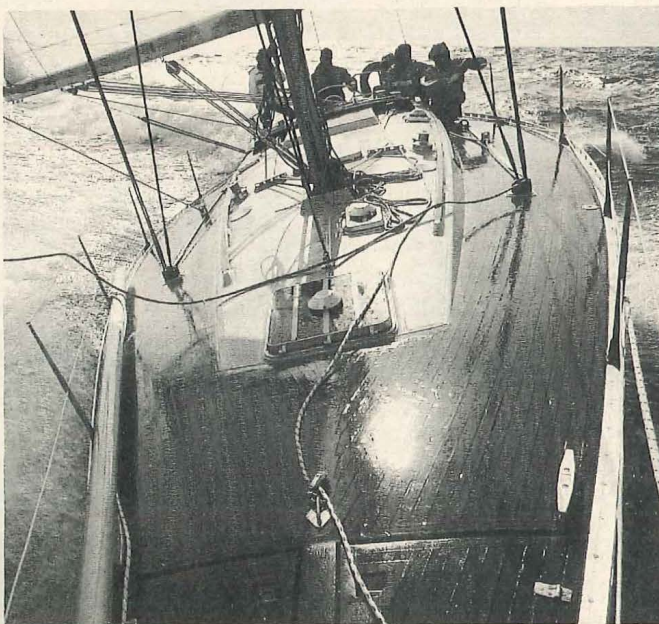
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(open 7.30 am to 8.30 pm)	
Aiolou 100	321-6023
Syntagma Square	323-7573

Parcel post offices

(for parcels over 1 kg going abroad)	
Koumoundourou 29	524-9568
Stadiou 4, in arcade	322-8940
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Austrian Airlines, Filellinon 4	323-0844
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Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	721-3039
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, I. Gennadiou 41	723-9511
Chile, Vas. Sophias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2a, Pal. Psychico	672-3282
Colombia, Vas. Sophias 117	646-4764
Cuba, Kehagia 84, Filothei	681-3042
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Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	724-9315
Egypt, Vas. Sophias 3	361-8612

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Yemen (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sophias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Deigeni Griva 3, Filothei	681-8925

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High Commissioner for Refugees, Skoufa 59	363-3607
UNDP Representative	322-8122

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Labor, Pireos 4	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sofias 150, Piraeus	412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq.	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq.	323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	(031) 26-4321
Planning, Housing & Environment, Ambelokipi	643-1461
Presidency, Zalokosta 3	363-0031
Press and Information, Zalokosta 10	363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Zalokosta 3	323-1506

The Athenian organizer

Public Order, Katehaki 1	692-9210
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311
Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq.	325-1310
Social Security, Stadiou 21	323-9010

Banks

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most branches also have a number of suburban and rural branches. All banks are open from 8am to 2pm, Monday to Thursday, Friday 8am to 1.30pm.

National Bank of Greece, Aeolou 86	321-0411
Commercial Bank of Greece, Sophokleous 11	321-0911
Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45	322-5501
Bank of Attica, Panepistimiou 19	324-7415
Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21	320-1111
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40	324-5111

The following exchange centers are open extra hours:

8 am-9pm Mon-Fri, 8 am-8 pm Sat, Sun:	
National Bank, Kar. Servias & Stadiou	322-2738
Mon-Fri 8.30 am-1.30 pm - 3.30-7.30 pm:	
Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sophias	722-0201

Foreign Banks

Algemeine Bank Nederland,	
Papargipoulou 3, Klafthmonos Sq.	323-8192
American Express, Panepistimiou 17	323-4781
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	325-5401
Arab Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	325-1906
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	324-3891
Bank Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25	324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari	364-3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	361-9222
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank, Othonos 8	322-7471
Kolonaki Square	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	452-3511
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24	324-1562
Credit Banque Commercial de France,	
Filellinon 8	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago, Syngrou 9	981-8904
Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7	362-4601
Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus	411-1753
Midland Bank, Sekeri 1A, Kolonaki	364-7410
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq.	360-6456
National Westminster Bank,	
Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	452-9215
William & Glyn's, Akti Miaouli 61	451-7483

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

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

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezoi 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5	325-2823
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-	
Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Ilissia	723-7183
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical),	
Sina 66	361-2713
Crossroads International Christian	
Center, Kessariasi 30, Ambelokipi	770-5829
First Church of Christ, Scientist,	
Vissarionos 7A	721-1520
Roman Catholic Chapel,	
Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia	801-2516
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan,	
Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	451-6564
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	362-3603
St. Andrew's Protestant Church,	
Frangogianni 47, Papagou (offices)	652-2209
Services: TASSIS School, Kifissias 9 am	
Christos Kirche, Sina 66, 11:15 am	
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),	
Filellinon 21	323-1090
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmeni 58,	
Ano Hellenikon	894-8635

Church of 7th Day Adventists,	
Keramikou 18	522-4962

Cultural organisations and archaeological institutes

American School of Classical Studies	
Soudias 54	723-6314
British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
British School of Archaeology, Soudias 52	721-0974
Canadian Archaeological Institute	
Gennadiou 2B, Kolonaki	722-3201
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6	361-2518
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	362-9886
Institut Francais, Sina 29	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Italian Archaeol. Inst. Parthenonos 14	923-9613
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women,	
Dimokritou 14	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern	
Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872
Swedish Archaeol. Inst. Mitseon 9	923-2102

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools	639-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991
Campion School	813-2013
College Year in Athens	721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)	639-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dropfeld Gymnasium	682-0921
Italian School	228-0338
Italian Archaeol. School	923-9163
Kifissia Montessori School	808-0322
LaVerne University	801-0111
Lycee Francais	362-4301
Pooh Corner Kindergarten/Nursery	801-1827
St. Catherine's British Embassy	282-9750
St. Lawrence College	682-2100
Tassis Hellenic International School	808-1426
The Ionic Center, Strat. Syndesmou 12	360-4448
The Old Mill (remedial)	801-2558
University Center for Recognition of	
Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112	923-7835
Vrilissia Elementary	681-4753

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous	933-7524
American Legion (Athens Post)	
Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus)	922-0067
A.C.S. Tennis Club,	
129 Ag. Paraskevi, Halandri	639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athenian Hockey Club	813-2853
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2	923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Canadian Women's Club	671-1150
Cross-Cultural Association	804-1212
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali	813-2685
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs,	
Dragatsaniou 4	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Aeolou 68	321-2429
Greek Girl Guides Association,	
Xenofondos 10	323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1	724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	524-8600
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club	807-5237, 807-7663
Hippodrome, Faliron	941-7761
International Club	801-2587
New Yorkers Society,	
Chiou 4	672-5485
Overeaters Anonymous	346-2800
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	681-5747

Riding Club of Greece, Paraisos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	661-1088
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
The Players	681-6963, 682-9200, 692-4853
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group,	
Romanou Melodou 4	281-4823
Paraisos Tennis Club, Maroussi	681-1458
Politia Club, Aristotelous 8	801-1566
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	417-9730
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's	
Club, Ermou 8	324-2115
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club	
(Mr P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC),	
Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Association, Akadimias 23	363-7318
Greek Productivity Center (EL-KE-PA),	
Kapodistriou 28	360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150 [J.922-5011	
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24	322-6871
Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4	724-9235
Hellenic Shipowners' Association,	
Akti Miaouli 85	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts,	
Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16	324-7805
National Tobacco Board, Kapodistriasi 36	514-7311
Propeller Club	522-0623
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo,	
Egnatious 154, Thessaloniki	(031) 23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek

Athens Chamber of Commerce	
and Industry, Akadimias St. 7-9	360-4815/2411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece,	
Mitropoleos St.38	323-1230
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece,	
Venizelou St.64, Thessaloniki	(031) 27-8817/8
German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12	644-4546
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and	
Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries,	
180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico	671-1210, 672-6882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens,	
Akadimias St. 18	363-0253
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Aristidou 6	323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping,	
Akti Miaouli 85	411-8811
International, Kaningos 27	361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry,	
Loudovikou St. 1, Plateia Roosevelt	417-4152
Professional Chamber of Athens,	
El. Venizelou St. 44	360-1651
Professional Chamber of Piraeus,	
Ag. Konstantinou St. 3	412-1503
Technical Chamber of Greece,	
Kar. Servias 4	322-2460

Foreign

American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Valaoritou 17	361-8385
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Valaoritou 4	362-0168
French Chamber of Commerce,	
Vas. Sophias 7a	362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Dorilaou 10-12	644-4546
Hong Kong Development Council,	
Kerasoundos St. 6	779-3560
Italian Chamber of Commerce,	
Mitropoleos St. 25	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization,	
Akadimias 17	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce,	
Valaoritou 17	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents,	
Voulis St. 15	323-2622

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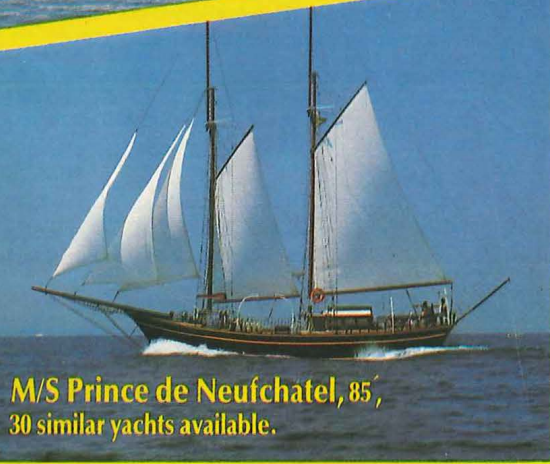
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She's sticking around

Educator and entrepreneur Jane Assimakopoulos, 43, met her Greek husband when she was a freshman in college, and by the time they came to live permanently in Greece 15 years ago she was halfway through a Ph.D program at Bryn Mawr University – and “not that anxious” to give up her studies, family and friends.

“My husband had made it clear right from the beginning that he didn’t want to live in the States, but the first two years here were still a hard adjustment.”



Jane Assimakopoulos

However, adjust she did. She ran an English language institute in the beginning, introducing adult classes in Greek for foreigners living here. And when one of her children (she has two daughters, aged 19 and 14) reached nursery school age, she opened a preschool, “The Earlybirds”, in the basement of her apartment building after completing a correspondence course at the London Montessori Training Center.

Assimakopoulos started out with eight children, and by the end of her third year the number of young students had quadrupled. She hired three additional teachers and had to knock down a wall into an adjoining apartment.

Once both daughters were in Greek public schools, she and another woman interested in educational toys decided to do a series of children’s books based on a teaching method she used in her school.

“Every morning at Earlybirds we’d make what I called ‘sticky pictures’ using adhesive-backed peel-and-stick paper – which I brought from the States as it was unavailable here – to teach shapes, colors and numbers,” Assimakopoulos recalls. “More than just matching shapes or even fitting in a puzzle piece, there was something ab-

out the actual *sticking* that really attracted the kids.”

The plan was a book with several pages of stickers inserted in the center, which the child would peel off and stick on the appropriate spaces. But when they took their first draft to local publishers no one would have anything to do with the then unknown, expensive-to-produce stickers. So they patented the idea with the Ministry of Commerce, produced the books themselves and in 1979 came out with the first three in the series, in Greek, *Shapes, Colors* and *Numbers*.

They handled their own promotion in those days, going around to various nursery schools and bookshops with consignment copies. After a few months the books took off, and their first printing ran out within the year.

“Then one of the publishers we’d originally approached came to us about reprinting the books, including follow-ups, so there were six titles.”

Next came *Letters*, 1 and 2, then an *English Stickers* series, another in a tear-off pad form for the public schools, a calendar, a wall poster, “17 or 18 titles altogether.”

But success has brought problems. One of their previous publishers issued a pirate version of the book this year, complete with stickers in the center, and they are now embroiled in a lengthy court case.

Girl Scout for life

“I couldn’t possibly *not* be a Girl Scout,” says Barbara Ubaghs, Girl Scout Eurasia regional commissioner here for the past three years. “It’s a way of life for me.”

Scouting goes back to the early 1900s when British Lord Baden-Powell, encouraged by a change in troublesome teenage boys when given something constructive to do, began writing articles with scouting-type activities and ran a camp for boys. The movement grew to include Girl Guides in 1910 and American Girl Scouts in 1912, both part of the same world association which currently includes 108 member-countries.

Ubaghs was a Brownie and Girl Guide in her native Manchester and continued scouting when the family moved to what was then Rhodesia.



Barbara Ubaghs

“Even during secretarial college and after I started working I was a Sea Ranger (like a senior Girl Scout with an emphasis on water sports),” she says.

She married a Dutchman whose family had also emigrated to Africa and who worked for a major soft drink company, so they have been transferred all over the world – but never far from a scout troop.

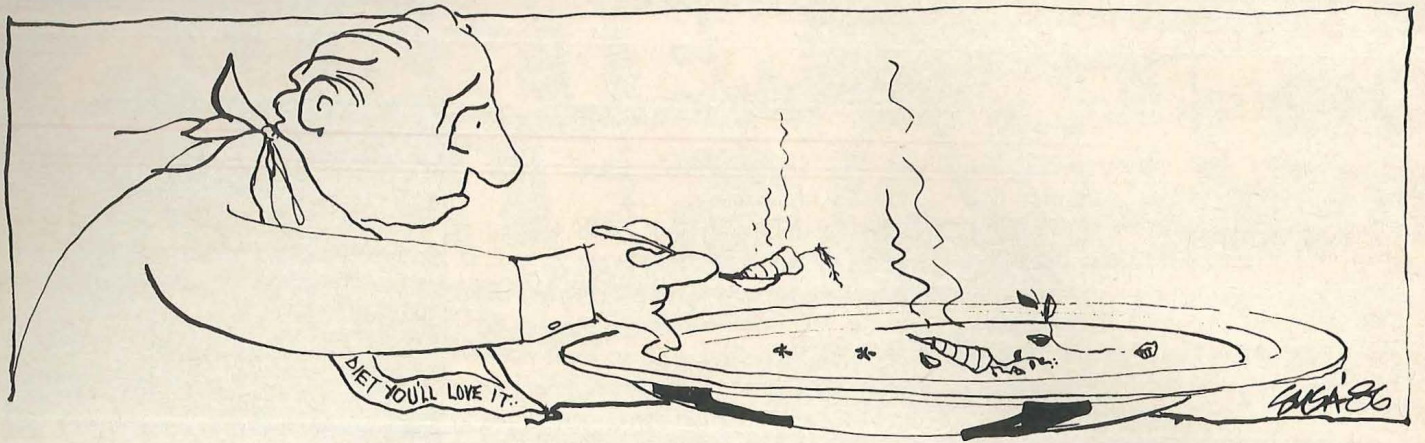
In 1981 her husband’s company, Pepsi Cola, moved its Africa region office from Nairobi to Athens for security reasons, and the Ubaghs have been here since then.

As Girl Scout regional commissioner, she is the liaison between the European headquarters in Germany and troops in Greece and Turkey – about 800 girls and adults. Ubaghs goes to Germany three times a year for board meetings and is expected to visit her entire region at least once a year, including Athens, Thessaloniki, Crete and three U.S. bases in Turkey.

“I’ve spent a lot of time in Thessaloniki because we have trouble recruiting adults up there. Many of them have Greek husbands not keen on their wives taking girls camping at the weekends.”

Ubaghs has also worked with the Greek Girl Guides in setting up a career development program for older girls based on materials from the American Girl Scouts.

“It’s difficult for them because there are so few traditional roles for women. To think that a girl in Greece could be an auto mechanic is unheard of. I’ve had long sessions with the Greek training director to implement programs showing them that it is possible for a girl to be an auto mechanic. I think girls can do anything, I really do.” □



That too too solid flesh

The nasty thing about excess weight is that it creeps up on you when you're not looking. And when you know you've put on more weight than you should because a shirt button on your midriff popped off when you sat down suddenly behind the steering wheel of your car, you become too scared to climb onto the bathroom scales and learn the bad news. Finally, there comes a time when your clothes really don't fit anymore, and when you suddenly catch your reflection in a shop window you avert your gaze quickly and say to yourself: "Good grief, that's not really me, is it?"

I had reached that sorry stage about two months ago. It was then, while trying to decide whether to have my tenth meatball or move on to the pastries at the buffet of an Austrian Tourist Office party at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental, that I was introduced to Mr Josef Fischbach. Mr Fischbach, it transpired, owned a health farm in Carinthia, in southern Austria.

"Just the man I want to see," I said to him. "Tell me about your farm and how long would it take me to lose the 10 kilos that are preventing the girls from mistaking me for Arnold Schwarzenegger?" When he assured me it would take no longer than three weeks, I warmly shook Mr Fischbach's hand and asked him to book me into his establishment forthwith.

A few weeks later I was picked up at Klagenfurt airport by an athletic young man who turned out to be the tennis pro at Ferienfarm Agathenhof, which is the name of the Fischbach establishment. The 40 km drive to the health farm was in darkness and talking to Heinz, the tennis pro, was a little difficult because my German vocabulary, dating back to the time when I unsuccessfully tried to learn the language by Linguaphone, consists solely

of the phrase "Otto kneels on the floor and plays with his railway train," which I can pronounce in impeccable high German but somewhat limits my conversation.

Heinz could manage a few words of English and managed to convey to me the important information that breakfast started at 8 a.m. He needn't have bothered. I soon discovered that my sole sustenance for the foreseeable future was going to be nothing but an extremely thin and extremely transparent vegetable soup and herb teas. In fact, for breakfast you could choose from a broad selection of infusions which you could make yourself from an array of pots containing every conceivable herb fit for human consumption. If you didn't like those you could have a malt drink that, with a great deal of self-delusion, could pass for coffee. Ordinary tea or coffee were no-nos because the cure was also intended to rid your system of all harmful toxins, and tea and coffee contain nasty caffeine. On the breakfast table there were artificial sweeteners and a small pot of honey for those who couldn't take their herbs straight.

Finally, you were told that you must not drink the tea or sip it, but take it with a teaspoon. The same applied to the vegetable soup which you got for lunch and dinner and, of course, by the time you had gotten through a plate of soup with a teaspoon, you weren't hungry anymore. In between meals you had to drink lots of mineral water, freely dispensed in large bottles which you took to your room with you, together with a jar of Epsom salts for a daily dose to flush out those toxins.

While your insides were thus being housecleaned your outsides were also dealt with by a daily gymnastics session in a meadow above the guest bungalows; a hot bath in a wooden tub laced

with pine needle essences and followed by a vigorous body massage; "lymphdrainage" sessions, which are specialized massages of the parts of your body where there are lymph glands; foot massages and body brush massages. Three times a week a wood-fired sauna was lit and I found it very invigorating to sweat out a whole heap of toxins and then close my pores so no others could get in by a dip in the swimming pool - then back to the sauna to warm up again.

To compensate for the lack of sustenance for the inner man, Agathenhof provides plenty of food for the soul. From the picture-window of my room in the main building I looked over a green valley in which nestled the tiny village of Micheldorf, watched a distant railway line with the occasional passenger train or endless freight train going by, observed gliders being towed over the edge of a fire-grown mountain and then returning silently, to land at a small airstrip that was just out of my line of view, or gazed at the fat cows and broad-haunched horses munching grass in the field just below my room. Beyond the tennis courts a country road winds through a pine forest with a bubbling brook of ice-cold mountain water running beside it. It goes as far as a lake, where the locals go fishing, and then turns into a grassy path leading back to Agathenhof on high ground across more trees and mountain meadows. Another picturesque walk is to the highest point in the estate, called Rigi and which is 998 metres high.

One would think that the starvation diet would deprive you of any energy to go on walks or climb mountains, but it doesn't. Naturally, you're not as bouncy as you might be but feel remarkably clear-headed and quite capable of maintaining a steady pace, even uphill, especially when you're thinking all the

time that it will mean another half-kilo lost when you next step on the scales.

To cut a long story short, the liquid diet ended on the 10th day when, joy of joys, the doctor said I could now go on to the next stage of the cure which was a breakfast of a small, stale roll and a glass of either whole milk, sour milk or skimmed milk. A soft-boiled egg and milk for lunch and nothing but tea for dinner. I had to chew every mouthful of the roll 50 times and drink the milk with a teaspoon as usual. By this time I had lost eight kilos and was confident that I would lose the other two to make up the 10 with no trouble at all.

But my body was now going to take its revenge for what it presumably considered the ill-treatment it had been subjected to, gastronomically speaking, during the past 10 days. It latched onto the bread, the milk and the miserable little egg and drew every little bit of sustenance out of them to such an extent that for the next week all I managed to lose was only half a kilo. I complained to everyone in sight, sat in the sauna for hours on end and walked to the lake and back twice in one day. All to no avail. The doctor consoled me at length in faultless German, of which I didn't understand a word.

On the 18th day of the cure I had lost another half-kilo and was only one kilo away from my target. The bread and milk had now been supplemented with boiled vegetables and poached eggs but, lo and behold, my body gave up the struggle and on the morning of my departure from Agathenhof, three days later, I donned the blazer I had been unable to button for the past six months and found myself floating in it. The 10 kilos were gone.

Back in Athens I was expecting all my friends and acquaintances to remark on my transformation but, strangely enough, none of them did. They just looked at me, frowned a little, and then became extra nice to me. Finally, I couldn't bear it any longer and I said to one particularly solicitous acquaintance: "Haven't you noticed something about me?" He nodded. "You seem a little thinner," he said hesitantly.

"Indeed I do," I replied vehemently. "I've just come back from a health farm in Austria where I lost 10 kilos."

"Oh, that's what it is," he said, looking very relieved. "I thought perhaps you had cancer." □

Pointers

Intershow, the Greek fashion show of the year, took place at the Athenaeum Intercontinental Hotel last month. There were 300 clothing manufacturers at this year's exhibition and over 25,000 people came to view the various works by Greek designers. The organisers of **Intershow** took the opportunity to announce a "Second Panhellenic Competition of New Designers" at which an award will be offered for the best creation by a new designer. Top Greek designers Mara Martini, Loukia, Michalis



Aslanis and Filimon will be the judges on the panel.

Boutari, has recently launched a new rosé wine, sec and demi-sec, with a special bouquet and a fine taste. The wine can be found at most supermarkets and 'cavas'.

A new world record was set last month by three Greeks who sailed from Piraeus to Gibraltar. **Tasos Dimitriadis, Simos Georgalas and Joseph Papadopoulos**, all of Olympic Boats, completed the journey in just 9 days. The odyssey of 3,500 nautical miles was done in an Olympia 5.60 boat. Mr Michael Ghiolman, of Ghiolman Greek Holidays Travel Agency, organised the trip. The trip was promoted through the media in Italy, Spain and Gibraltar where the modern-day Ulysees made their stops. The organisers of the trip also took this valuable opportunity to promote tourism in Greece. □

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'Day and Night' on Andros

Andros, long known for its shipping history, is developing rapidly into an island art center thanks to the Basil and Eliza Goulandris Foundation, which endows the Archaeological Museum, Museum of Modern Art and now a Museum for Contemporary Art. This latest addition to the foundation's family was formally launched in July with an exhibit by Costas Paniaras. An entire floor is devoted to his earlier paintings and sculptural work, but the show also offers a preview of the artist's most recent efforts.

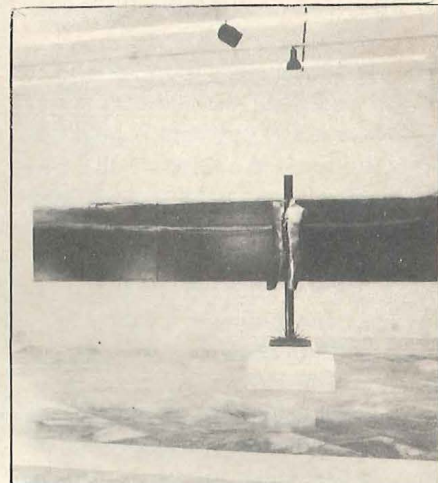
One recalls from previous exhibits a recurring "day and night" theme that inspires most of Paniaras' art, and his use of richly colored vinyls and polyurethane to create relief surfaces and sculptures. The new work he is presenting marks a return to painting on canvas. These are landscapes which still pursue the dramatic play of color, but with an additional key element, a dreamlike quality reflecting a deep poetic experience.

Broad surfaces of color – blue, black, red and white – create the essence of a landscape, with allusions to infinite space piercing through and

beyond eternity, to limitless seas or images of a ghostly dawn or fading sunset. The suggestion of a horizon reinforces the sense of a beginning and end, or, as Paniaras has stated: "The glamour of the day and the mystery of the night."

This series of compelling new paintings is a fantasy of an elusive landscape that is both personal and private, as stated even in the titles: *Private Event*, *Small Event*, *The Other Sea*, etc. Most impressive is *The Journey*, whose force and simplicity of composition transports the viewer into a phenomenal dreamworld.

A new sculptural work dominates the center of the exhibit and was made especially for the new museum. It was originally envisioned for spectators to walk through and experience from within its beauty and simplicity of form. But the museum's low ceiling forbade Paniaras' desired height, so *The Reciprocity of Day and Night* uncoils its labyrinthine shape on the gleaming marble floor at a lower level. It is a dramatic study of interchangeable flow, in black and white with a thin silver edging.



Paniaras' oil painting 'The Journey' behind his sculpture

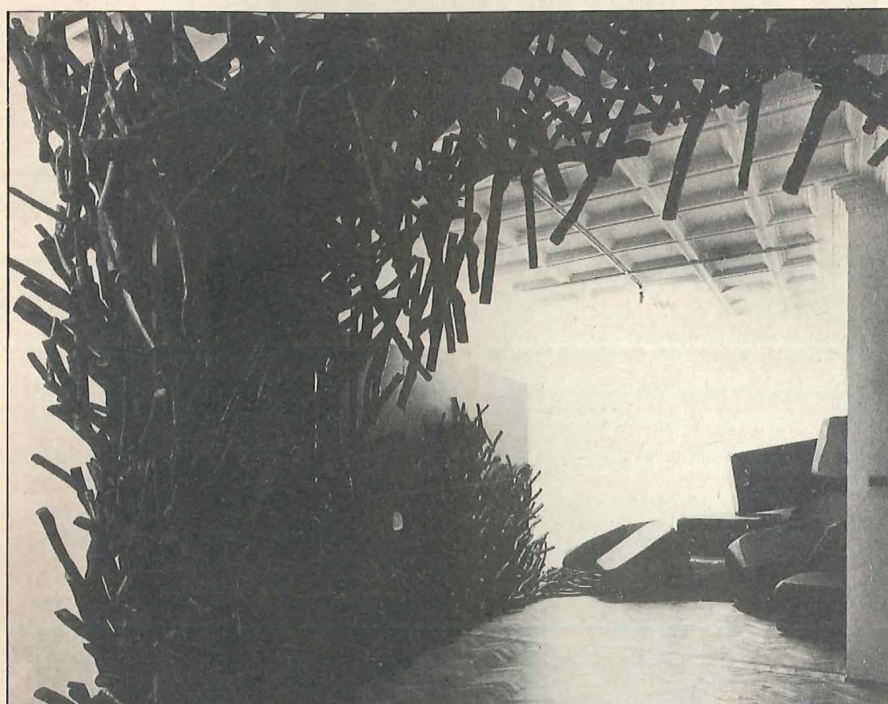
Also impressive are *Memories of Any Sebastian* and *The Limits of Day and Night*. The former is a large torso in the image of an ancient warrior from Eleusis, split in half, painted in vivid blue and red and pierced with the nails of martyrdom; while the latter are multicolored columns meant to be viewed from every angle, like a landscape.

The entire exhibit glows with vibrant color and sparkles with gold and silver accents.

Exhibit will end September 30
Museum of Contemporary Art
Hora, Andros



'The Reciprocity of Day and Night' uncoils on the floor with 'All Day Long' in the background



Diohandi's 'Anelixis' evolves from slabs to twigs...

Diohandi

Diohandi has converted the two floors of the Dracos Art Center into one continuous flowing exhibit to create an environment in space through sculpture and painting. As her work moves from wall to wall, room to room and floor to floor, it lives up to its title of *Anelixis*, which means evolution, or an upward unfolding.

The series begins to unfold from a narrow room piled high with large stone-like slabs, resembling a quarry, painted black and spilling onto the floor to meet a wall panel of thick short twigs. These in turn lead to a tree-like construction of similar twigs which hugs the ceiling and moves up towards the staircase. Its thick body harbors deep, dark shadows within its gnarled form and evokes a sense of a dense black forest.

Along the staircase the white wall is painted with vigorous slanted black brushstrokes leading to black square panels of wood. Suddenly at the top of the stairs a burst of flaming red startles viewers coming up against a thick wall of fiery bricks. The red trail continues as the twig-branches now give way, first to erratic and then orderly geometric patterns of symmetrically cut narrow boards flowing along the wall.

The last room is a "temple of white", where marble pediments line the walls

This striking conceptual construction consists of geometric shapes, elements from sculpture and painting, light and shadow and black and white, with the use of red as an intermediary tonality.

Diohandi creates a commanding presence out of simple materials. Besides wood and brick, she uses styrofoam for the large "stones" of the exhibit and also for the installation on the roof, which one shouldn't miss seeing.

Although part of a previous show, it reflects the essence of her work, as the simulation of stone ruins denotes the past and an unknown future, an endless chain of experience and existence, of "creation and destruction".

Diohandi has studied at the School of Fine Arts in Athens and the Academia di Belle Arti in Rome, and has had numerous shows both here and abroad. She is one of the few young Greek artists working with environmental and large-scale installations.

*Dracos Art Center
Irodotou 2, Kolonaki
Exhibit ends September 10*



...to patterns of narrow boards flowing along the wall

What's happened to Harlem?

One of the most difficult things in dance is to achieve a fine reputation, and perhaps what is more difficult is to maintain it.

The last time I saw Dance Theatre of Harlem was in the early '70s in London. The energy and exuberance of the dancers was so strong it was infec-

tious. The audience later danced and laughed its way to the tube station after the performance.

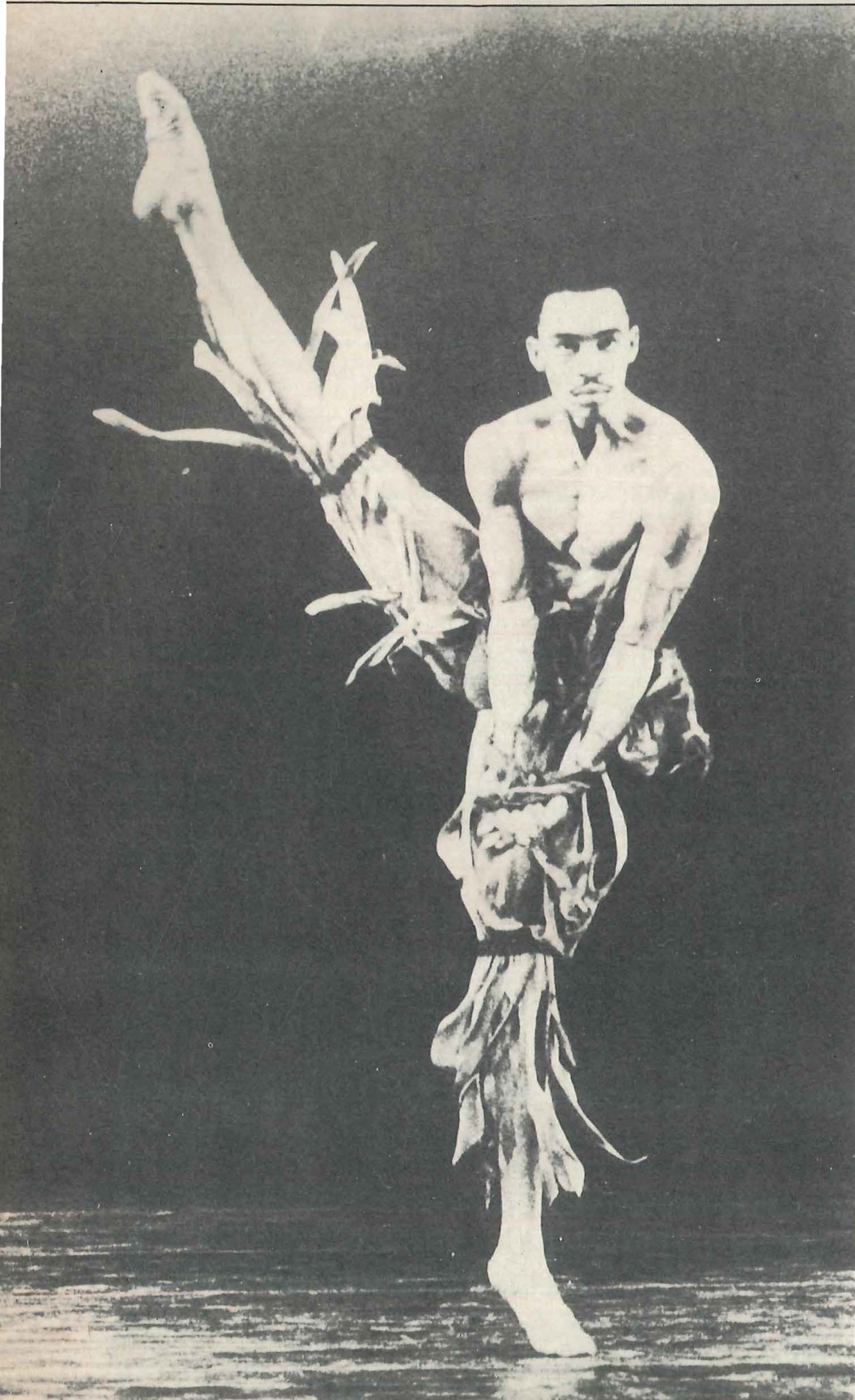
My expectations were therefore running very high when I went to see the company at the Herod Atticus in July. The first choreography, *Dougl*, was created by Geoffrey Holder, who both choreographed the piece and wrote the music. The ballet represents the ritual wedding ceremonies of the Dougl (people of mixed Asian and African blood) in Trinidad. This cultural mixture creates an interesting impression – almost Arabic in appearance.

The costumes were vivid and exotic, with swirling veils that contrasted sharply with the (sometimes) near nudity of the men. The music was percussive and augmented by bells on the dancers' feet. It is not a technically demanding piece. It is an atmospheric piece. Atmosphere is what the Harlem dancers are famous for creating.

On the night I went the music was present; the costumes were exotic; the bodies were present; but the spirit never came.

Perhaps the company is going through a development phase. The Harlem dancers may be growing weary of performing solely "exotic" pieces and are attempting inroads to more traditional choreographies. I suspect this search for a new creative direction hampered their performance at the Herod Atticus, detracting from the former electricity of their shows. A glance at the program also leads me to believe they may have, for whatever reason, left some of their brightest stars at home this trip.

The next choreography of the evening was *Voluntarie* by Glen Tetley, music by Francis Poulenc. Tetley is a very fine choreographer, and this dance contains flying lifts, back bends, point work and difficult partnering. The dancers were not technically adept enough for many of the moves, and therefore did not do the choreography justice. The footwork was poor and the dancers' backs and middles were loose and unstable. A dancer gets his or her strength by pulling up the muscles in the abdomen and pelvis. This "inner lift", as dancers sometimes call it, is essential for good balance and the spring needed for light high jumps and easy lifts. Sure enough, Harlem's



Dance Theatre of Harlem

jumps were heavy and the lifts hard work.

The next ballet, *Firebird*, was choreographed by John Taras, music by Igor Stravinsky and sets and costumes by Geoffrey Holder. The dance stuck closely to the classical format – and was too long. Drama is contained in the story itself but the choreography was not at all inventive and did nothing to augment the action. It seemed to me, as I watched impatiently, that Harlem was leaning on the “exotic”, the bright costumes and the flashing eyes of the firebird. The ensemble movements were uninspired and unchallenging technically, and at times sloppily performed. The solos seemed repetitive.

Harlem appears to have lost some of its brightness. I hope it's a temporary phase and that the company will go on to develop new strengths. I remember how special Harlem has been so I feel especially sad that it is in a lesser phase, but I presume it will come out the other side, better for the experience, resuming its role as an important influence on the dance scene. □

Russian Hollywood

The Ballet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia (Minsk) performed *Spartacus*, with choreography by V. Yelisariev, music by Aram Khachaturian and sets and costumes by E. Lichikin.

As I entered the Herod Atticus I was impressed and excited by the set: It was as if large expressionist paintings of black, grey and red had been hung to cover the back, sides and even part of the front walkway of the theatre. *Spartacus* is a famous ballet, full of drama, spectacle and poignant romance. There are several versions, the most famous being the Bolshoi Ballet's, with choreography by Grigorovich.

The Minsk version was divided into three acts. The first depicted the victorious Romans, the fate of the slaves and introduced the main characters: Spartacus, leader of the slaves, Phrygeia, his lover, and the brutish Crassus. The crowd scenes relied on numbers rather than imaginative choreography to show the triumph of the Roman soldiers or misery and despair of the slaves.

The steps were not strictly classical,

but not really modern, and the tools used by the choreographer to create drama were traditional at best. I would not call the choreography “modern”, as the Russians claim it to be.

The highlight of the first act was the appearance of Ludmilla Brjosovskaya. The first things I noticed were her painfully exquisite feet and fine but powerful legs. At last, I thought, we are going to see a *real* dancer. Her duet with Spartacus (well danced by Yuri Troyan) giving him courage and love was beautiful, with high extensions, perfectly pointed feet and (very exceptional nowadays, it seems) an expressive face. I couldn't see enough of her.

The second act showed the corruption, debauchery and cruelty of Crassus and the Romans. There is an orgy scene which turns your stomach, culminating in the fight of two blindfolded gladiators. The male dancers showed themselves to be competent, especially Troyan and Alexandre Kourkov. They both have fine muscular bodies and were certainly better than the male dancers brought to us by the Kirov last year. I got the feeling, however, that

they were not dancing to their full ability. Whether this was due to the heat or to conserving energy for future performances (this was opening night), I don't know. But I couldn't help feeling we were perhaps being a little short-changed.

The love duet between Spartacus and Phrygeia at the end of the second act contrasts strongly with the vulgarity of the Romans. The duet made the whole evening worthwhile, with swirling leaps and lifts and poignant embraces. I would have liked to have seen more dancing like this – and more of Ludmilla Brjosovskaya.

The last act was the weakest. The choreographer tried to portray the slaves rising again and again to fight their oppressors. The program says the ballet is “a hymn to the courage and self-sacrifice of men who choose to die on their feet rather than live on their knees.” But stumbling around with swords tucked under the arm is a bit too superficial to express those words.

It comes down to a typical dilemma: too much trappings and not enough innovative choreography.



The Ballet of Byelorussia (Minsk)

Splendors from Central Europe

The Czech Philharmonic is an orchestral group of greater vitality, power and finesse than the Budapest Symphony which preceded it (reviewed last month). This was sheerly a matter of conducting. Whatever the merits of Dimitris Agrafiotis, who led the Budapest Symphony, he cannot be compared with Vaclav Neumann, a Titan among conductors.

Neumann's 18-year association with the Czech Philharmonic is vividly apparent even to the most untrained ear. He has molded the orchestra into one of the most coherent, lucid and powerful ensembles in Central Europe.



Vaclav Neumann

The first program – by far the best – opened with Dvorak's Concerto in A for Violin and Orchestra, op.53. The young Czech soloist, Vaclav Hudecek (born 1952), is a musician of some merit, but he has not developed in the spectacular way his early start seemed to imply. Perhaps his approach to the *allegro* was "correct", but it was flat and uninspired. His rendering of the *adagio*, however, was moving and elegiac. Hudecek may lack excitement but he knows how to make his instrument sing. The closing *allegro giocoso*, lacking the contrasting intricacies of the first movement, suffered less from the violinist's temperamental disadvantages.

Under Neumann's inspired direction the following performance of Mahler's Symphony No.1 in D, *The Titan*, was the greatest musical experience to be heard so far at this year's Festival. It was unmistakably a perfect performance. The woodwinds were the best I have heard in a long time – *staccati* of diamond precision, rolling passages of unbelievable brightness with chords of hammer-like sharpness. The brass section was equally breathtaking. The

tone of the horns in the *pianissimi* and the Olympian thundering of the trombones are not easily forgotten. The strings betrayed to an even greater extent a school of long tradition in their mellow, perfectly synchronized playing and the total clarity of the swiftest passages.

Yet above all this loomed the presence of Neumann himself. He not only has the mental force to grasp and display the architectural structure of such a great work, he can also create in the best Mahlerian tradition that sense of independent – yet connected – "life" which animates each musical episode.

Neumann's commanding sense of building to a climax is equal to that of the greatest conductors. He has such Protean power to motivate all available resources that his climaxes have the inevitability of natural phenomena.

Given the splendors of the previous evening, the second program appeared anticlimactic – an unjustified sentiment, surely, for nothing was missing in quality.

The three symphonic poems from Smetana's cycle *My Fatherland* were played with gusto, ease and grace. One always sensed that the tempo was, sim-



Vaclav Hudecek

ply, "right". These pieces brought out the more affectionate side of Neumann's conducting. He exhibited that particular abandon great conductors often show when leading less brilliant but beloved compositions. Of the three symphonic poems – *Vysehrad*, *Moldan* and *Larka* – the last was best in its dynamic climaxing.

For some inscrutable reason, Dvorak's Symphony No.9 in E, op.95, *From the New World*, bores me to death. But Neumann, during the second part of the evening, not only kept me awake but aroused my interest. His approach was a truly classical one, treating each part as a simple, coherent whole. He

never sliced the interpretation into independent units, as he did so appropriately in his Mahler. The strategy was classical; so was the result. It was a success.

Unhappy landing

A week later the Athens State Orchestra undertook the sad task of bringing us back to earth; that is, Greek musical reality. The landing was wobbly but not fatal.

James Judd, the conductor, has had an impressive string of successes, but his taming of our orchestra was not his greatest achievement. His conducting of Michalis Adamis' *Evolutions* was "correct". Given the unemotional character of this boring study in counterpoint and its premeditated structural seriousness, it could be little more.

Things worsened with Sibelius' Violin Concerto, in which the conductor, stripping the work of its emotional content, competed with a disappointing Leonidas Kavakos on violin. This child prodigy is approaching manhood, and while his technique is always impressive, there was nothing at all to recommend his interpretation of Sibelius. It is high time for him now to delve deeper into music and establish his own voice. At present we hear no voice in particular. Leonidas' brilliant Paganini encore was marvellously played but it means little. Technique is only the base on which a great violinist's career is built.

Beethoven's Fifth Symphony completed the program. Judd's approach was clear, his building of the parts accurate, his timing excellent. He struggled manfully to carry the Athens orchestra along, with intermittent success. It just didn't share his enthusiasm.

The Lausanne Trio

The ninth Pendeli Festival this year was very well designed and managed to develop a character of its own by concentrating exclusively on chamber music and recitals.

The Lausanne Trio, however, did not fulfill its reputation in performance. Ferline Studi, piano; Ayla Erduran, violin; and Annie Laffra, cello, were unequal in tone and not particularly well integrated.

Of works by Mozart, Lalo and Brahms, their touch and sense of style were particularly well suited to Mozart. □

Exploring 'The First Eden'



Sir David Attenborough (left) and Tassos Rodopoulos filming at Knossos on Crete

Tassos Rodopoulos, a Greek producer involved in shooting a new BBC series called *The First Eden*, laments the strains wrought on the environment from the growth of cities and industries. He ruefully comments, "The Mediterranean Sea, which was once a rich source of food and a means of support, now has no fish left – just sardines and calamari." Yet he is careful to point out, "Greece is not the worst place. France and North Africa are more industrialized and have destroyed their environment."

The four-hour series will be aired on PBS television in the U.S. next year and on Greek television a short time later. The commentary was written and will be presented by Sir David Attenborough, who was knighted for his part in the highly acclaimed BBC series *Our Living Planet*.

The First Eden travels the Mediterranean tracing the history of its civilizations, from the earliest settlements of the deserts of North Africa to the ancient forests of southern Europe to the industrialized cities of today. It is a portrait of the plants and animals living upon these lands and how their ecosystems have been endangered.

The first great cities grew up in the Valley of the Nile, and there is evi-

dence that the inhabitants considered the surrounding wildlife an incarnation of gods. As the power of the pharaohs declined and civilization shifted north through the island of Crete and the rest of Greece, this reverence for animals disappeared. Roman mosaics show them being hunted for sport and paraded for amusement in amphitheatres. This was only the beginning of man's disregard for wild creatures, Rodopoulos says, adding it would later lead to the extinction of a number of species.

In some remote areas of the Mediterranean, the splendors of nature can still be seen, and the BBC series has recorded the behavior of rare species in their natural habitats. These include the great bird colonies of Lake Ichkeul near Tunis, salamanders and ancient pines on the mountains of Corsica and Sardinia, and wild horses and wandering bulls in the swamps of the Camargue.

In Greece, the sequences include the butterflies of Rhodes, wild goats of the Samaria Gorge in Crete and the rapidly disappearing flamingoes and sea eagles – of which there are only about four dozen left at the Nestos River.

Although great damage has been

done to the environment, Rodopoulos is not without hope for the future. UNESCO has given a large sum of money for conservation in Greece, and the tiny, barren island of Piperi in the Sporades has been declared the first Mediterranean park. In September a sequence will be shot there in order to document evidence of the almost extinct monk seals, as well as dolphins.

Also in September the first voyage after its return from the U.S. of the Kyrenia from Sounion to Africa will be filmed, and Rodopoulos plans a documentary on a reconstruction of the voyage of Ulysses.

He feels that environmental problems are being taken seriously, but laws must be enforced more strictly by local authorities. This includes sanctions against industries spewing waste into the sea as well as individuals who cause damage, such as fishermen using dynamite.

Rodopoulos' final word on the situation in Greece is a plea to the individual conscience. "Our planet is changing so rapidly that future generations will not be able to enjoy it if destruction continues," he says, adding: "It all depends now on whether we care about our children." □

Chiropractic: Back to basics



A chiropractor at work

What candy is to dentists, the hula hoop, jogging, aerobics and breakdancing are to those who heal through joint manipulation. Four out of five people have back problems at some time in their lives and 32.4 million working days are consequently lost annually in Britain alone.

It is not so surprising then that chiropractic, although unheard of by many people, is the third largest healing profession worldwide after medicine and dentistry.

If you haven't got your Greek dictionary handy, *cheiro* means hand and *praktos* means to use – so chiropractic is “done by hand”, drugs and surgery never being used. Old Egyptian manuscripts refer to spinal manipulation; the early Chinese, Hindus and Babylonians are known to have used it for a range of health problems; and Hippocrates put pen to paper about it.

Like osteopathy, which it closely resembles, chiropractic fell into disuse until revitalized in 1895 by Daniel David Palmer, a Canadian living in Iowa, who achieved a spectacular cure with a patient who had been deaf for 17

years after bending over and “feeling something go in the spine”. Palmer located the painful spot and, by adjusting a vertebra with a quick thrust, restored the man's hearing.

He started using the system for other problems, and news of his successes spread. Palmer formulated the basic principle that the body can heal itself if the nervous system is functioning properly. The spine houses the spinal cord and nerves leading into the body, so misalignment of the vertebrae can obstruct nerve impulses and create problems in other parts of the body. Although 50 percent of those consulting chiropractors do so for back pain, one can also find relief from migraines, dizziness, menstrual pains, asthma, catarrh and even bed-wetting.

From these basic ideas, the science of chiropractic developed to include disorders of the joints, muscles and ligaments. Colleges were established in America and its popularity took off after World War I. There are now around 25,000 chiropractors in the U.S., where they are part of the primary health system. Chiropractors are

also widely recognized in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland and Denmark. Britain, on the other hand, lists under 200 qualified practitioners.

A first trip to a chiropractor involves a detailed case history, plus general questions about lifestyle. There will be a physical examination on a specially shaped couch. Joints are palpated, rotations and reflexes tested, and tissue tone around joints checked. In most cases an x-ray, which will be discussed with the patient, rounds off the proceedings.

Treatment starts with the next visit. Several techniques may be employed, depending on the problem. Most common is a specific adjustment to a particular joint via a short, sharp thrust. Sometimes a chiropractor gives general dietary and holistic advice, but doesn't see his job as insisting on wholefood diet reform. Acute problems may be mopped up in a few visits. Chronic ailments require more time.

How is chiropractic different from osteopathy? They are very similar, and have come much closer in the last 10 years. Osteopaths use more “soft tissue” massage as a warm-up technique and tend to employ “longer” limb movements. Chiropractors will make a specific spinal adjustment in a particular direction using a “short level” method. They also use x-rays much more often than osteopaths, as well as other diagnostic tests.

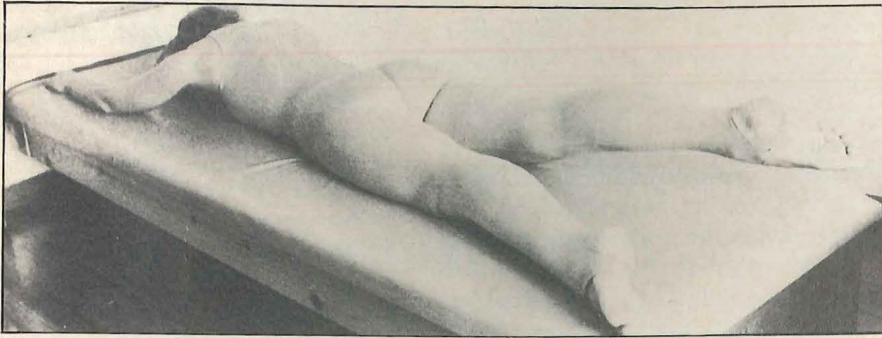
Although most patients are aged 18 to 60, children often benefit from chiropractic treatment.

In a time of recession for many professions, manipulative healing is expanding – people are so afraid of losing their jobs that they cannot afford to linger in bed for long, and spinal adjustment can get them back to work in days rather than weeks.

If you decide to go to a chiropractor, choose very carefully as there are not the restrictions on qualifications as for other practitioners. Try to find someone with personal experience of the treatment and have a chat. Be sure to give complete information about any health problems or accidents you've had. Finally, once you've found someone you have confidence in, relax and let yourself go when being treated – you'll get better results.

D. Remoundos

Keeping fit



Exercise 1

Exercise 1
Preparation:

Lie on your stomach, arms stretched out in front but shoulders down, forehead on the mat, legs straight, a little bit apart and well turned. Pull your abdomen in and up so that your stomach does not touch the floor. Your spine should feel long, like a piece of elastic being pulled.

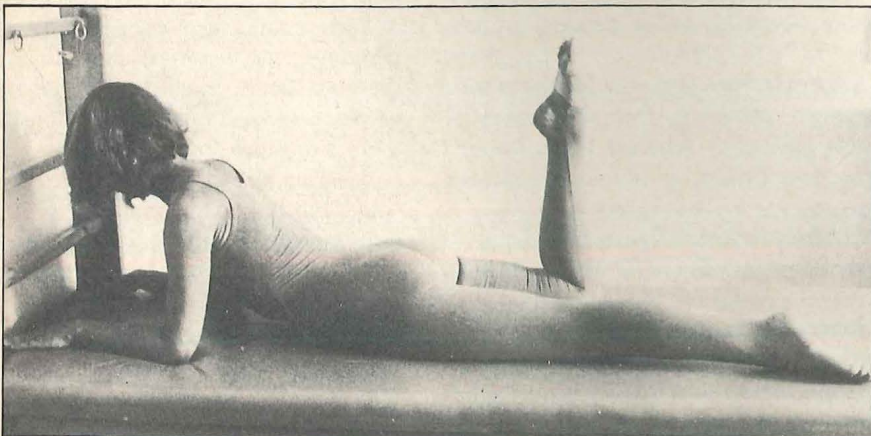
- Breathe in.
- Breathe out.
- Lift your leg only as far as you can without moving the hips and feeling the muscles in the back of your thighs and buttocks. You should not feel any strain in the lower back. Stomach should still be off the floor.

The leg will not be high but you will feel its muscles tightening. If you find it difficult to maintain the position of your middle you can put a cushion under your tummy to start with.

- Breathe in.
- Bring the leg down.
- Breathe out.

Repeat 10 times with one leg and then 10 with the other.

Exercise 2
Same preparation:



Exercise 3

- Lift your leg slightly off the floor.
- Make 10 circles in one direction and then 10 in the other.
- Repeat with other leg.

All the time you are making the circles you should feel that you are lengthening the leg and rotating it in the hip socket as much as possible.

Exercise 3

Preparation:

Lie on your stomach. Prop yourself up on your elbows in a sphinx-like position. Your shoulders should be down, the back of the neck long and chest open.

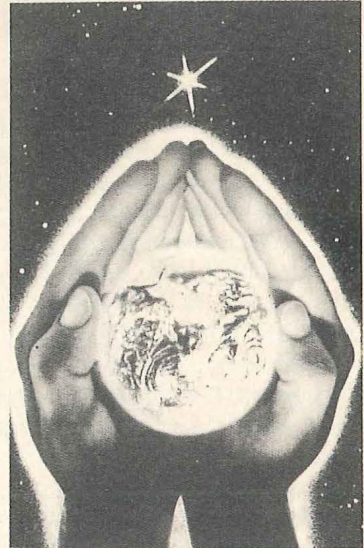
- Bend one knee, bringing the heel towards your buttocks, then bring your leg down again.
- Repeat 3 times.
- When you bend your knee for the third time keep the heel towards the buttock, press down on the front of the hip bone, lift the knee off the floor and stretch your leg behind you.
- Bring leg down.

Repeat 10 times, alternating legs each time.

It is very important to keep your stomach in to protect your lower back.

Jenny Colebourne

Take the World
Into Your Hands
For Just One
Minute



Perhaps you do it already, or perhaps you've never done it before, maybe it's a strange idea.

For the **International Year of Peace** between September 16 and October 16, millions of ordinary people in over 40 countries will take the world into their hands for Just One Minute for the Million Minutes of Peace Appeal.

Unlike other appeals, it is not asking for money but for donations of time – your time. To give your thoughts for peace. Your thoughts count. Already, Paul McCartney, Ben Kingsley, Bishop Desmond Tutu and many others have become patrons of this non-political International Appeal.

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Exploring the Mani

Deep into Mani:

Journey to the southern tip of Greece by Peter Greenhalgh and Edward Eliopoulos. Faber and Faber, London and Boston, 1985, pp 171

"Much of the Mediterranean is unpromising material, a natural environment far from fertile and often cruel, one that has imposed its own long-lasting limitations and obstacles... An emigrant may return to his almost deserted village but he will never change the way of life in this isolated, archaic little universe."

Written during World War II, with many remote areas of the Mediterranean in mind, these words of Fernand Braudel may themselves seem a bit archaic after a generation of burgeoning tourism, but they still accurately describe Mani as it is today.

Mani, the gnarled central finger of the southern Peloponnese, is well served for English-language readers. Patrick Leigh Fermor's *Mani* (1958) is a classic of travel literature, even if one limits a "classic" to what never goes out of print. One must be thankful, too, that Eleftheroudakis in Athens keeps reissuing Alta Ann Parkins' *Pictures of the Mani* (1971).

Deep into Mani is a welcome addition to these. It is not a free-standing personal account nor, strictly, a pictorial one. It is a traveller's companion. Mani can be sliced across, separating the Outer from the Deep Mani, or up and down into the Shadowy and the Sunward Mani. These are legitimate terms, for its geography encourages definition as well as poetry.

This book is about the Deep Mani, that part of the peninsula lying south of the Itylo divide. It is well-written, full of practical, precise guidelines and historical material. The whole area is hardly larger than that of medium-sized metropolitan city, and to miss a turn is to miss a lot. There are 50 fine color photographs by Edward Eliopoulos and the text provides another dimension by including extracts from Maniate *miroloyies*, or songs of death, funeral laments which carry on the oral tradition of Homer. The book is also up-to-date, being based on a journey made in 1980.

For all that, *Deep into Mani* does not violate the traveller's trust by trying to explain away Mani's baffling inscruta-

bility. How did the inhabitants of this small, stony, barely subsistent region successfully resist empires, build so many churches, afford the luxury of constant feuding or suffer at periods in the past from overpopulation? The book invites the reader hospitably into a world of irreducible character where he is encouraged to draw whatever conclusions he can.

The anachronistic character of the Maniates was already clear from the foundation of the modern Greek state. A fiercely independent and war-loving people, they raised the flag of insurrection once again on March 17, 1821. This time, however, the spirit of revolution spread, initiating the War of Independence. Yet, as the book says, "by creating a unified nation state, Mani itself became an incongruity... The Maniates defined independence less by freedom from Turkish rule than by freedom from any government."

As a result, two members of the Mavromichalis clan – the leading family of Mani – took it upon themselves to assassinate the provisional president of Greece, John Capodistria, in 1831. Two years later the Bavarian regiments of King Otto were sent out to subdue the Maniates, "who took up arms against these foreign invaders as enthusiastically as they had ever done against the Turks." Mani, in the end, was less overpowered than cajoled out of intransigence by promises of money and military commissions. Anarchy, however, continued as late as 1870 when the feuding families of Kitta were engaged in a full-scale local war similar to the Guelphs and Ghibellines of medieval Italy.

Freedom-loving, flamboyantly individual, quarrelsome, crafty, enterprising, vengeful, self-respecting but never so self-righteous as to be above bribery or treachery, the Maniates have always attracted the admiration of other Greeks – who see them, trapped under a belljar, as heroic and historic mutations of themselves.

Many colorful figures stand out in these pages. There is Voidis Mavromichalis, who became so infatuated at first sight with Helen Mantouvalou, daughter of a rival clan with whom his family was at war, that he asked for her hand in the very smoke of battle – and was accepted straight off. Unlike the

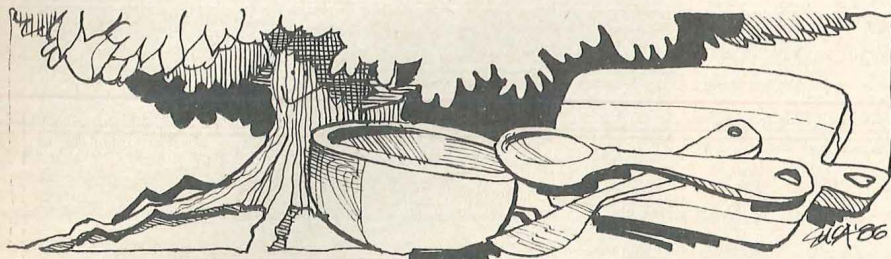
morose ending of *Romeo and Juliet*, the feud was immediately patched up "and the two families now competed in gargantuan excess in a feast that lasted many days."

There was the tireless and neutral Dr. Papadakis who tended the wounded on all sides in innumerable civil squabbles. His surviving casebook catalogues hundreds of casualties he treated, including a good sprinkling of priests. "Father George: stiletto through foot; Father Zevyolatis: bullets (2) in thigh, straight through, severe sword wounds; Father George: rock on head", and so forth.

In mythology, the island of Marathoni, ancient Kranae, off Mani is where Paris spent his first night with the abducted Helen. At the tip of Mani on Cape Tenaron is a cave which was said to lead to the underworld. Far more impressive, however, are the Diros Caves, recently excavated by John and Anna Petroheilos, among the most spectacular in Europe. Although often cited in passing by ancient authorities, little of antiquity has been found on Mani except for two Doric temples near Kokkala, about which nothing is known.

The Frankish castles of Passava and Maina receive attention, but most of the book is devoted to the Mani's great wealth of Byzantine treasures. "It is a remarkable indication of Mani's individuality that a place so close to the origins of Christianity should have resisted it until 400 years after St. Patrick converted Ireland... The extraordinarily rich concentration of Byzantine churches in Deep Mani from the 11th to the 14th centuries is certainly appropriate to the zeal of a late convert making up for lost time."

Over 50 of these churches are identified, located and described, each with its own architectural curiosity, its wall paintings, its historical interest. Yet they are but a fraction of those that exist. Their great number alone creates a great problem for preservation. "Repetition of the same complaint is tiresome, but the repeated neglect of such important and beautiful works of art in so many Maniate churches is criminal... We had marvelled at a Byzantine heritage of extraordinary richness and diversity, and had been appalled by a neglect that will not be forgiven by future generations." It sounds like the *miroloyia* for a vanished way of life. □



The joy of wood

Amid the dust and cement of Athinas street, a plethora of food colors and myriad metal gadgets, the noise of sellers' barking and traffic – wood specialty shops sing their own songs.

Set like grottos in tiny, dark walk-downs where you can hardly find them, without a name or a sign, brimming with hand-carved mortars and spoons, seals, pestles and bowls, the shops are relics of an older era. From this warm array of wooden utensils you can select a few that will become lifelong friends in your kitchen.

On the east side of Athinas, snared in the frenetic magic of the neighborhood, you flit from shop to shop like a butterfly in a windstorm. Suddenly at Athinas 26 you see a hole in the sidewalk with narrow steps leading to a shop below street level.

On the top step stands a carved wooden mortar and pestle, waiting for a hearty handclasp. Wooden stirrers and spoons bunched together fill another mortar. A basket overflows with *sfragidas* (seals), some with religious symbols for the *prosforon* (offering bread for church), others with the Byzantine two-headed eagle to stamp on regional vassilopita and other cakes. Sifters, hangers and rings dot the walls all the way down. You descend slowly, the steps so densely crammed with the ubiquitous *tavli* (backgammon) and *skaki* (chess) sets.

At the bottom you are enveloped by wood in every form from floor to ceiling. An old grinder rests in the corner.

"It belonged to my father," says Evangelia Silla from the back of the shop. She carries a long wooden board, explaining that her father opened the shop in 1921. "The machine has been idle since he died in 1981," she says sadly.

Silla stocks wooden items from most other regions of Greece – everything from spatulas to chairs, rolling pins to an *ikonostasis* (icon stand), huge village dough-stirrers, *fournoxila* (oven spatulas) and *kreatoxila* (meat boards). Each

piece has a history, a story, a useful charm.

At Athinas 8 (A. Mergoupis) and at Athinas 33 (S. Lazarou), the shops beckon with similar entrances into dark interiors laden with wooden gadgets. At the former I found a *skafi* (kneading trough) and a *soffras* made of poplar. A *soffras* is a low, round village table, 80 cm in diameter, a perfect size for rolling filo and noodles. At the latter shop I bought my mortar and pestle in 1975 and it's still an active member of my kitchen.

For cooking ease, I highly recommend the following wooden utensils. Try to look in all the shops (you may find more) before selecting.

- *Goudi* (mortar) and *goudoheri* (pestle): Thick (2-1/2 cm) walls, gracefully carved, tapering at base (18-1/2 cm high). Choose a strong, solid pestle (27-1/2 cm long). To season the *goudi*, fill to the very brim with vegetable oil, preferably olive (you can use the oil again); soak overnight in the oil. Next day, pour out the oil and rub the outside surface with oil and oil the pestle. Store on a dry shelf. Always wash and dry *goudi* immediately after using and never soak in water. A companion like no other in the kitchen for *skordalia*, *melitzanosalata*, *pesto*, *taramosalata*, to grind nuts or any food.

- *Koutala* (wooden spoon): Hand-carved with a folksy touch, about 32 cm long. A great stirrer for soups and *yiahni* and *katsarolas* (searing and braising).

- *Kreatoxilo* (cutting board): Choose the most convenient size for your kitchen. Store upright in a dry place. Use constantly. Always clean and dry immediately after using. Scour occasionally with steel wool or sandpaper lightly *with* the grain of the wood. Never set on a wet surface.

- *Maheri* (knife): A great novelty. Use to cut eggplant to avoid darkening the pulp with a metal blade. Avoid using to slice red beets, berries, or foods that will stain the wood. Hang on the wall.

- *Sifters* (referred to as *sitas*, probably derived from *sitari* or grain; the word for sieve is *koskino* but these are different): Greek sifters are wide (usually 23 cm in diameter) and shallow (8 cm high), of curved wood with mesh stretched across one side. Also available larger. The number on the side tells the fineness, not price – 45 (heavy), 50 (medium, for semolina and flour), 60 (fine, for sugar).

- Salad servers (fork and spoon): Hand-carved in Crete. Season with oil. Clean and dry quickly after using. The color deepens and patina glows over the years.

- *Plasti* (rolling pin): Looks like a broom handle (33-1/2 cm long). The finer the *plasti*, the finer the filo you roll. The finest is 1-1/2 cm in diameter. Screw a teacup hook in one end and hang on your kitchen wall.

- *Sfragida* (seal): Design is carved out in reverse. Keep clean and dry. For *prosforon*, flour lightly before pressing on bread dough as soon as you've shaped the bread for the second rising. Remove seal just before baking bread. With Byzantine seal, flour lightly and press on cake. Decorate eyes and wing details after baking. Store in a dry place.

- *Kopano* (mallet tenderizer): Good for pounding meats. Keep clean and dry. Hang on your kitchen wall.

Classic Skordalia

Use your *goudi* and *goudoheri* to begin the pounding. You can transfer the mixing to a blender or finish by hand. Either way, it's a crowd-pleaser. For a perfect meal, serve with fried codfish, red beets, crisp-fried zucchini and crusty bread.

1/2 to whole head of garlic

Pinch of salt

8 slices white bread, soaked and squeezed, or soaked bread and mashed potatoes (about 2 cups)

1/2 to 2/3 cup fine olive oil

1/3 cup vinegar, preferably white, more to taste

Peel garlic and place in the *goudi* (you have to judge the amount to use, depending on its pungency and the punch you want in your *skordalia*). Add salt and pound until mashed. Continue pounding and gradually add bread and potatoes, if using, and oil and vinegar.

Beat until smooth and creamy.

Taste with bread crust. Adjust to taste. Serve cold. □

katey's corner



☆ Time was when summer cultural events in Athens consisted solely of the International Festival at the Herod Atticus Theatre. But now the plethora is mindboggling! Festivals in Thessaloniki, Patras, Rhodes, Iraklion, Kos – regular performances

in the Roman Agora, the Veakion, Plakentia Mansion on Pendeli and Lykavitos – ancient Greek theatre (drama and comedy), jazz, symphony, chamber music, ballet (modern and classic), folk groups, political groups, even puppets... How can you possibly lose? And now every little municipal square is taking a piece of the action; Exarchia, Lambrini, Goudi, Davaki, Nea Philadelphia, Marousi and Halandri – not to mention individual groups all over Greece. Certainly this summer was *the* summer to have taken advantage of



The Athens Singers have established a really super tradition. At the close of their year they give themselves a party. But it is not just any old party, since they get together with friends and family to have a performance "just for fun". They choose someone's back yard, put up some scenery, set up the pianola and invite anyone along who'd like to come. This year's program included some Madrigals, two recorders, and "Come Ye Sons of Art" by Henry Purcell. Directed by Roger Tilley, the group had a lovely and informal finale. We hope they are all having a relaxing summer, for we are already looking forward to the new season's performances.



Alumni of the American University in Cairo (AUC) have recently organized themselves under the auspices of Ambassador and Mrs Ali Borai of Egypt. This part of the group was photographed on the occasion of a fun summer get-together at the home of Mr and Mrs Mentakis. If you attended AUC, and would like to find out about future activities, telephone Lou Mosky at 361-7701 or the group's secretary, Maria Adamandidou, at 882-6872.



There is so much about the Spartathlon that excites the imagination: The fact that in 490 B.C. Pheidippides ran 240 kilometres from Athens to Sparta seeking the aid of the Spartans against the Persians... Herodotus reported that Pheidippides arrived in Sparta "the day after he left Athens" – thus setting a time limitation... The fact that in 1982, RAF officer and Greek scholar John Foden figured out a possible route, persuaded two other British runners to test it with him – and came to Athens to prove it was possible. At least it excites my imagination, and I hope it does yours, for more support funds (sponsorships, memberships and/or cash) and volunteers are needed to make this year's Spartathlon a success. Spartathlon '86 is scheduled for September 19 and 20, and there is now plenty of "pre" and "post" work to be done. You can help by contacting the chairman, Nick Kouyoufas, at 252-2702 or telephoning Irene at 723-1573 or Sacha at 701-2268. Above, one of the 50 runners in Spartathlon '85 receives water from a lady of Sparta under the monument to Pheidippides, commemorating the original feat.

all that was offered. The long, very hot days drove the entire population out of doors at night.

☆ The **British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce** scored a coup of sorts by holding a recent meeting at the newly-refurbished Hellenic Yacht Club overlooking Tourkolimano Harbor. Members gathered for their final session before the summer break, ostensibly to promote business interests and listen to Costas Stephanopoulos, leader of the Democratic Renewal Party. However, the unique view caused attentions to wander to the beauty of the Yacht Club itself. Members of the Chamber can look forward to the first autumn luncheon,

scheduled for Thursday, September 17th at the Royal Olympic Hotel.

☆ British citizens, please be sure to check the advertisement in this issue dealing with **absentee balloting**. It probably contains good news for many of you, and if you have any questions about whether or not you are eligible, just telephone the British Embassy at 723-6211, extension 248.

☆ U.S. citizens are reminded that important **congressional elections** are scheduled for November 4th – which means it is time to be sending for absentee ballots. The American Consulate is open for registering or seeking ballots from 7.30 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and

questions can be answered at 721-8561, extension 421. In addition, the Ledra Marriott Hotel is offering a meeting room and snacks the evening of Tuesday, September 23rd from 5.30-8.00 p.m. for voter registration. Consular offices will be present for information, registration and notarization where necessary. Remember, as this date is six weeks before voting day, it is sort of a "last chance".

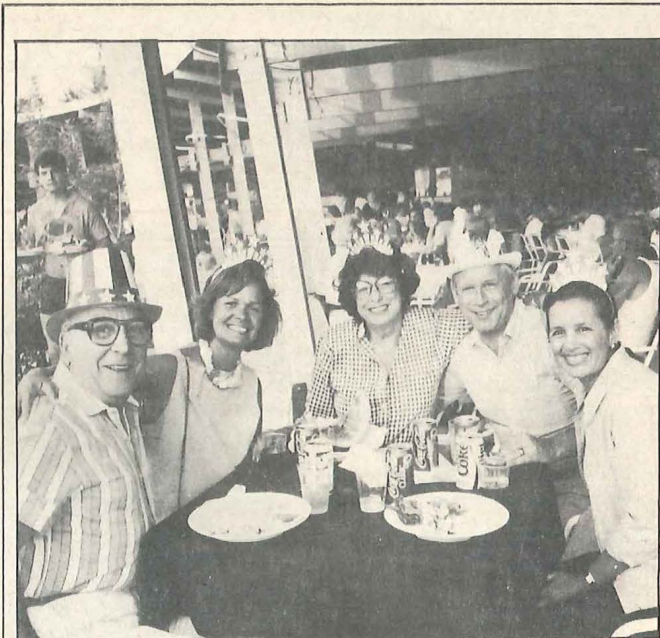
☆ Mr and Mrs Orestes Varvitsiotis of Bache Securities Athens organized a buffet in honor of the **Harlem Dance Theatre** following the company's opening night performance. Held in the beautiful pavillion of the Athens Tennis Club, it provided an opportunity to meet and talk with members of this famous American troupe. Most of the guests had been present at the performance in the Herod Atticus Theatre, where the dancers received a well-deserved standing ovation.

☆ Perhaps you didn't know: ACS's own **Ron Sekely**, who plays basketball for Syracuse University, was recently on the U.S. squad at the World Cup Basketball finals. Because of injury we didn't see him in action, but there will be other times!

☆ Two long and distinguished **diplomatic careers** cul-

minated with the completion of tours to Greece this summer. Ambassador Ali Borai of Egypt and his wife Rhoda will be returning to Egypt, and Ambassador Andre de Voleler of Belgium is planning to retire in Brussels after serving his country for over 40 years. Ambassador Jose Ramon Medina of Venezuela has also returned home to serve as general secretary of the presidency. Meanwhile, a warm welcome is extended to arriving Ambassador Tancred Ibsen of Norway and his wife Liv Ellinor. He is the grandson of Henrik Ibsen, and comes to Greece after serving as his country's ambassador in India, as well as postings in Peking and Cairo.

☆ Prior to breaking for the summer, **St. Lawrence College** had its Sixth Annual Speech Day. Well, actually two of them, for there was one at the Gargittos Campus and one in Glyfada. The guest of honor on both occasions was Jon Anton, professor of Greek studies and philosophy at the University of Florida and a member of the Greek Academy. Many of the students won individual prizes either for outstanding achievement or for progress made in both the academic and sporting fields. Special mention goes to Christine



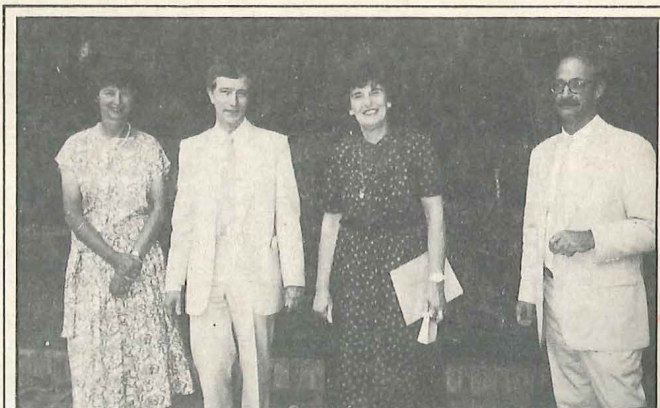
Indicative of the almost 800 Americans who met to celebrate the U.S. Independence Day is this happy group of revelers. (Fron left, in Uncle Sam hats and Statue of Liberty tiaras) are Gabby Nahas, Katherine Travailot, Vera Nahas and Bob and Rose Kohn. An entire community-wide affair, the event featured hot dogs, hamburgers, pop corn, games, live music, dancing, a sing-along topped off with patriotic tunes, presentation of the American flag by a marine guard unit and the singing of the national anthem. American Ambassador Robert Keeley then read a Presidential Proclamation before fireworks were set off. That was not, however, the signal for anyone to leave, for the festivities went on until after midnight.

Ioannides, who achieved excellence in five different areas. Beginning its seventh year here in Greece, St. Lawrence is also happy to announce that George Kladi-

dis is the new headmaster of the High School at Gargittos with Andrew Leech as director of studies. Geraldine Kaloti is heading the Filothei campus.



The Athens Trustees of the American Farm School in Thessaloniki really had something to smile about at the completion of the school's campaign to renovate its Princeton Hall. (From left) Trustees George Legakis, Bruce Lansdale (the school's director), Charles Politis, Gerasimos Vassilopoulos and Paul Condellis (missing here is Trustee Edmund Keeley) invited supported to help celebrate the accomplishment. Plaques showing the reborn Princeton Hall were distributed to major contributors.



Director Stephen Miller (right) of the American School of Classical Studies hosted a reception to say farewell to the director of the Gennadius Library, Beata Panagopoulou (second from right), as she returns to California. The occasion was an opportunity to introduce the new director George Huxley, noted professor of ancient Greek and Byzantinologist who comes to the Gennadius from the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. He is accompanied by his wife Davia.

High-tech for the home

Playing Pac-Man, eliminating paperwork or keeping track of finances are just a few of the things you can do with a home computer. And the Computer Age has finally come to Greece.

Folks in the market for home computers can rest assured that top brands are available here at reasonable prices. Vangelis Papalios, director of Compu-press Corp., says buying computers in countries where they are manufactured – like Britain or the U.S. – may seem tempting, but it's not worth it.

"By the time you pay all the taxes to get the computer into the country, you'll end up spending more money," he says. Papalios' company publishes four computer magazines in Greece. "It's better to buy in Greece. Here you can find a variety of games and have the safety of being able to go back to the shop where you bought it to repair any damage."

Papalios says computer stores in Greece stock all leading brands and prices are comparable to those abroad. He adds that England is considered the leader in computer manufacturing, followed by the U.S.

"The U.S. has some very famous computers," he says. "They have the computers of a new generation but they

are a little expensive now. Young people cannot pay so much for an Atari or a Commodore computer."

The demand has steadily grown since home computers first came to

Greece, and merchants are constantly adding new models to their shelves to keep up with the latest improvements.

The best places in Athens to look for computers are the electronics stores on Stournara Street and Syngrou Avenue, says Papalios.

Though they don't specialize in high-tech, the Lambropoulos Brothers (6



You can comparison shop at Civildata and other stores on Stournara Street



Hardware and software at Lambropoulos Brothers

Lykourgon) and Minion (17 Veranzerou) stores also stock computers and accessories, and enable customers to do one-stop shopping.

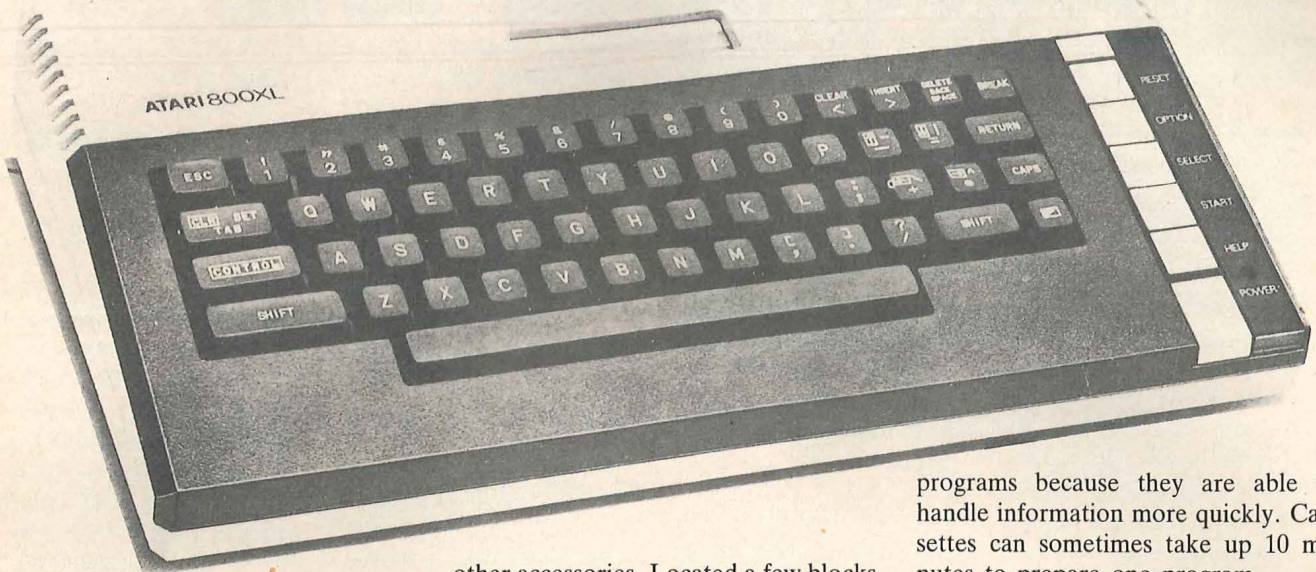
Ioannis Liberis, advertising and public relations manager at Lambropoulos Brothers, says a "computerland" department is scheduled to open in September.

"We plan to find the biggest brand names in the computer field and sell them here," he says. "We want to get a specialized buyer to buy all the computers and then hire one or two persons who are specialized in selling."

Lambropoulos stores currently feature the Atari 800XL, a variety of computer games and electronic chess sets. The Atari has a 24K memory and operates with an internal disk drive. Another feature of this computer is a self-test program that automatically searches for possible damage to the machine. Both Greek and English programs can be used with the Atari.

Liberis says middle to upper class families are the main computer buyers in Greece. "Because the equipment is

*The Atari 800XL, 32,900 drachmas
at Lambropoulos Brothers*



imported, it's all expensive," he says. "People who have families buy the computers."

Liberis adds that computers took longer to come to Greece because of skepticism of the new industry.

"Computer companies had to try hard to persuade Greece to look at what was going on," he says. "Computers were a new product for the Greek market. It took a lot of time and Greeks didn't trust them. Now you don't have to persuade anyone."

The Atari computer sells for 32,900 drachmas. A cassette tape recorder, used for recording programs, sells for 9,900 drachmas. The electronic chess game sells for 44,900 drachmas.

A little further down the street at Minion, customers have 16 different types of computers to choose from as well as seven different brands. Two or three salespeople are on hand to help make selections.

Located on the store's sixth floor, the computer department's shelves are stocked with equipment. Customers can also experiment with display terminals.

Minion's top-of-the-line model is the Commodore 256K disk drive computer. It sells for 145,000 drachmas and has a variety of features.

Other brands available at Minion include Phillips, Sanyo and Spectrum. Computer games are also for sale, as well as accessories.

Though these local department stores offer variety under one roof, Stournara Street provides the widest selection of equipment, games and

other accessories. Located a few blocks east of Omonia Square, Stournara is home to a legion of computer specialty stores selling everything from equipment to computer-related books and magazines.

Civildata, at 49A Stournara near Patision, offers six different brands of computers as well as a wide variety of games, literature and accessories. Business computers, as well as those for the home, are also available.

Costas Patronis, a Civildata salesman, says the Amstrad 6128 is currently the best computer to buy at his store because it's inexpensive, has a disk drive and a large memory.

Patronis says disk drive computers are preferable to those using cassette

programs because they are able to handle information more quickly. Cassettes can sometimes take up 10 minutes to prepare one program.

The Amstrad sells for 90,000 drachmas and comes with extra software and games for both children and adults.

Several computer models in the store have both disk drive and cassette capabilities. A printer can also be hooked up to many of these, Patronis says.

Patronis suggests that those in the market for a home computer do a little homework before buying.

"First, people should do some market research to see what kinds of computers there are and how the programs vary," he says. "They don't just buy the machine, they have to know how to use it."

Susan Pappas



Minion's extensive computer department

THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

focus • music • dance • drama • museums • sites • tourist tips • sports • matter of taste • restaurants and night

focus

theatre

Greek and English thespians will be descending on the small village of Chorto, in the Pelio area, during September. They will be attending a **theatrical symposium** to discuss the similarities and relations between ancient Greek tragedy and Shakespeare from September 1-7. During the week there will be a discussion on the roots of classical theatre in ancient Greek tragedy and groups of students from various drama schools will present parts of ancient tragedies. The **British Guildhall School of Drama** will give two performances taken from *Romeo and Juliet* and *Love's Labour's Lost*.

There will also be a workshop on the role of human metamorphosis in tragedies especially in Ovid's *Metamorphosis* and *Midsummer's Nights Dream*.

It is not that there is a shortage of theatres in Athens, but a new theatre is always a welcome addition. The **new theatre**, as yet unnamed, will be at Tavgetos 60, in Patissia. The theatre has a seating capacity of 600, is fully equipped and has extensive parking space. To celebrate the inauguration of the Patissia theatre, the Pnevmatiko Kentro is holding a month-long theatrical events program at the theatre. For details of the program see *this month's listings*. The theatre will

also be used by students of the area.

art

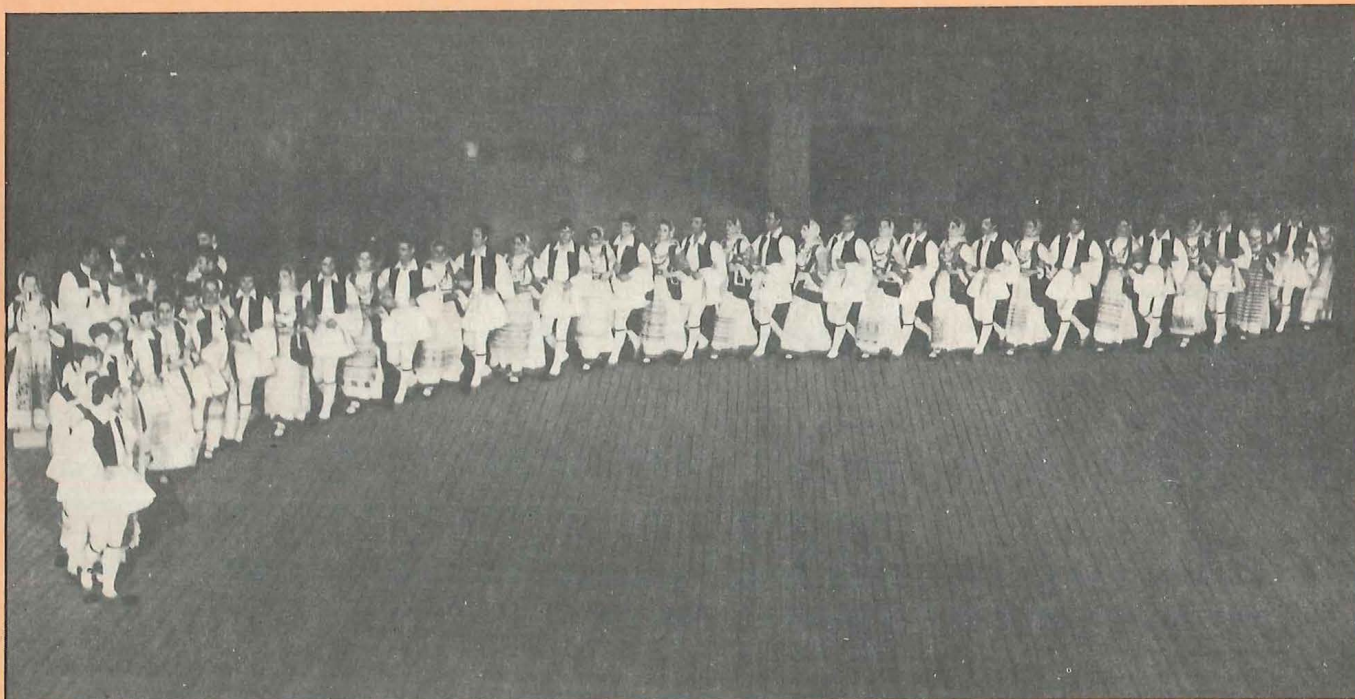
The Loulaki Gallery, on the island of Hydra, is to continue its exhibitions this month with a showing by **Aidinis Diamandis**, until September 20. Diamandis was born in Athens and studied at the Bakalo School of the Arts. He has been working in Rome since 1980 for the Italian art magazines *Friggidaire*, *Temi Supplémentaire* and *Frizzer*. His work is mainly in acrylics and has a strong Greek influence with post-modern touches.

Fotohoros gallery is presenting an exhibition by American photographer,

Reenie Schmerl, from September 16 until October 4. Schmerl has spent the last two years in the Pindus area, photographing the villages and the people. The central themes of her exhibition, titled "Fotohoros", will be courtyards, verandas—the areas where, as Schmerl says "There is peace, comfort, a plant, a chair, and hospitality". The exhibition will be open during shop hours.

music

At long last something has been scheduled for the Lycabettus Theatre. One of Latin America's most celebrated singers, **Mercedes Soza**, from Argentina, will give two



Dora Stratou Dance Theatre

performances at Lycabettus on September 5 and 6. Mercedes sings about social conditions in her country and has been described by her own people as "Mother Courage". Her band is comprised of five people, using two guitars, bass and various Latin American wind instruments. She will perform works by major Latin American composers.

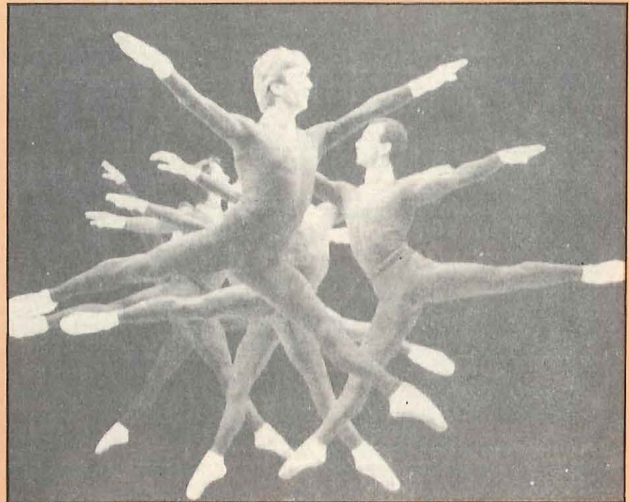
The Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens is organising a "Musical Nights" month during September. The program will be comprised of classical, jazz, rock, ballads and Greek music. All performances are free and start at nine in the evening. For further details, phone the centre, tel 363-4000, or look in *this month's listings*.

To all the heavy metal fans out there - you'll be pleased to know that the group **Iron Maiden** will be performing at Karaiskaki Stadium on September 6 and 7.

Ichiro Suzuki will be making his debut appearance at the Eighth Santorin Music Festival on the island of Paros, on

September 1. Suzuki was born in Japan and studied in Spain. Since 1976 he had been the founder and artistic director of the International Music Festival of Palamos in Catalonia, Spain. He has performed in some of the world's greatest concert halls - Carnegie Hall in New York, the Tchaikovsky Hall in Moscow and the Salle Gaveau in Paris.

Koitcho Atanassov, the clarinetist, will be appearing at the Santorini Music Festival on September 12 and 16 together with pianist **Athena Capodistria**. Atanassov began his international career in 1971 when he won the first prize at the Belgrade International Competition. He has established himself as a member of the international musical elite by appearing with such great soloists as Asciola, Badev, Bougue, Ivaldi and many others. He is the artistic director of the *Musiciens Parmis Nous* association. Several contemporary composers have written and dedicated works to him. Athena Capodistria and Koitcho Atanassov will



Ballet Rambert

also perform in Paros on September 15,16.

A classical guitar recital will be held at the Athens College Theatre on September 23, at 9 in the evening, featuring **David Russell**, a British guitarist, of international sta-

bert will be appearing at the Herod Atticus Theatre from September 11-14. On the first two nights they will perform works by George Crumb based on fragments by Frederico Garcia Lorca. On September 13 and 14 they will perform



David Russell



Ichiro Suzuki

ture. David Russell has given recitals in Europe, United States, Canada and South East Asia - all to enthusiastic acclaim. He is regularly invited to play at many festivals around the world. Other musicians appearing with Russell, will be Rodrigo, Albeniz, Guiliani, Weiss, Mertz, Regondi, Morel, and Brotons. For further information call 684-0816 or 970-0892.

dance

The British Modern Ballet company **Ballet Ram-**

Schubert's String Quartet in D Minor, *Death and the Maiden*, choreographed by Robert North.

A ballet evening with **René Krammer** and her company has been organised by the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens. They will perform at Theatre Parko Elefterias on September 13, 14 pieces from *Swan Lake*, *Giselle*, and *Carmen*. The performance is free and starts at 9 pm.

The **Dora Stratou** Dance Theatre is back to its nor-



Reenie Schmerl



Visions of Reality

mal schedule, now that the industrial dispute at the Dance company is over. They will be performing, as usual, folk dances from all over Greece. Performances begin at 10:15 pm every day except Wednesday and Sunday when they start at 8:15 pm.

peace year

On September 16th International **Million Minutes of Peace Appeal** will be officially launched in Greece at the Athens Cultural Centre, Academias 48 at 8.30 pm. The appeal, which is a non-political, non-fundraising international

event, is asking people to devote their time and thoughts to the pursuit of peace. At the inauguration there will be an explanation of how the appeal works here in Greece and abroad.

A group of artists living in Greece has decided to make their own contribution to the International Year of Peace. They will be organizing an exhibition, "**Visions of Reality**", at the Cultural Centre of Paleo Faliron, Poseidonos 30 from September 24. Both foreign and Greek artists will participate in the show. For further details contact 867-1551.



Aidinis Diamandis

fair

More than 3,300 enterprises from 40 countries will exhibit their products at the **51st Thessaloniki International Fair**, to be held from September 7 to 21. Major economic events will also take place at the conference centre and the pavillions. Watch the local press for further details and program of the fair.

notes

If you are at Porto Hydra in Hermione during the first week of September, don't be surprised if you meet up with some of the world's most famous bridge players. The **Fourth International Bridge Festival** will take place at the hotel from August 30 until September 7. The president of the World Bridge Federation, Mr Jaime Ortiz-Patino, will open the festival. There will be players coming from all over the world, including Poland, Holland and Bri-

pottery and dolls dressed in authentic Greek national costumes, at very accessible prices. The Lyceé is currently offering a 10 percent discount to all their foreign visitors.

A new organization has been set up for professional women in Greece. The **Business and Professional Women's Association**, an international organization, with a quarter of a million membership worldwide, has recently opened up four branches in Greece. The Athens North-Cosmopolitan, is the English



Koitcho Atanassov



Patissia Theatre

tain. For further information contact the Greek Bridge Federation, Evripidou 6, tel 321-0496

If you are ever anxious as to what to give your visiting friends from abroad, perhaps the **Lyceé of Greek Women** might be able to help. Their permanent exhibition of Arts and Crafts, at 17 Dimokritiou Street, offers a selection of distinguished hand woven materials, embroideries,

speaking section of the association, and welcomes any women who speak English. The aim of the association is to raise women's interest and the standards of women generally and not just in the professional field. The group meets monthly and has outings and other events organised. For further information call Despina Crook at tel 291-2745 or Lucy Harris at tel 923-4518.

Festival Guide

Tickets to performances at the **Herod Atticus Theatre** can be bought at the **Athens Festival box office**, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), Tel. 322-1459, 322-3111. The office is open weekdays and Saturdays 8.30 pm - 1.30 pm and 6 pm - 8.30 pm, and on Sundays 9 am till noon. You can also buy tickets at the theatre itself on the day of the performance from 6.30 pm. For **National Theatre** events, tickets are also on sale at the theatre box office, Aghiou Constantinou and Menandrou Sts., Tel. 522-3242, 8 am-1.30 pm and 6-8 pm weekdays and Saturdays, and 9 am - 1 pm Sundays.

For shows at the **Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus**, tickets can be bought at the above locations as well as at the theatre box office every Saturday, four hours before the performance and on Sundays 9 am-1 pm and from 5 pm up the start of the show. For Epidaurus, tickets can also be bought at the **Olympic Airways Office** in Nafplion, on Bouboulinas Ave., on the eve and day of the performance.

Tickets for each festival performance usually go on sale two weeks prior to performances. All events are subject to alterations.

Athens Festival

Herod Atticus

All performances begin at 9 pm.

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| Sept 1 | Thessaloniki State Orchestra, conducted by A. Baltas: works by Janacek, Bela Bartok and Constantinidis. Tickets 400-800 drs. |
| Sept 3 | The Academy State Symphony Orchestra of Moscow, conducted by Dimitri Kitayenko, with soloist Igor Oistrakh: works by Ravel, Brahms and Shostakovitch. Tickets 500-1500 drs. |
| Sept 4 | The Academy State symphony Orchestra of Moscow conducted by Dimitri Kitayenko: works by Tchaikovsky. Tickets 500-1500 drs. |
| Sept 6,7 | Aspasia Papathanasiou's Theatro Desmi: Euripides' <i>Medea</i> . Tickets 400-1200 drs. |
| Sept 8 | Bulgarian Radio-TV Symphony Orchestra and Choir, conducted by Byron Fidedgis |
| Sept 9 | Bulgarian Radio-TV Symphony Orchestra and Choir, soloists George Pappas (tenor) and Yolanda di Tasso (mezzo) and Aris Garoufalis (piano); works by Sissilianos, Beethoven and Weber. Tickets 400-1200 drs. |
| Sept 11,13 | Ballet Rambert from Great Britain: works by George Crumb. Tickets 700-2500 drs, |
| Sept 12,14 | Ballet Rambert: works by Schubert, Irish and American folk songs. Tickets 700-2500 drs. |

Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus

All theatre tickets are priced between 700-1200 drs.

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| Sept 5,6 | Greek National Theatre, Aristophanes <i>Plutus</i> , directed by Luca Ronconi |
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Rhodes Cultural Festival

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| Sept 27 | The Schubert German Men's Choir at the National Theatre of Rhodes |
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Eighth Annual International Santorini Music Festival

The International Festival of Santorini is organized by well-known pianist Athena Capodistria, who is also the founder, artistic director and guiding spirit of the Friends of Santorini Cultural Association which sponsors the festival. For information and tickets contact Syrigos Travel, Nikis 20, tel 323-5500, in Athens and Pelican Travel, Thira, tel (0286) 22220 and the other major travel agencies on Santorini.

Santorini - Estia Hall, Thira

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| September 4 | The Paris String Trio with Charles Frey (violin), Michel Ayakakos (viola) and Jean Grout (cello): works by Beethoven, Schubert and Maurice Ohana |
| September 7 | Yiorgos Demertzis (violin) and Perfecto Garcia Chornet (piano): works by Mozart, Beethoven, Ravel, Brahms and Prokofieff |
| September 12 | Koitcho Atanassov (Clarinet) and Athena Kapodistria (piano) together with the Sliven String Quartet of Bulgaria: works by Rossini, Spohr, Saint Seans and Brahms' Clarinet Quintet Op. 115 |
| September 14 | Sliven String Quartet of Bulgaria with Athena Capodistria (piano): works by Handel, Mozart and C. Franck's Piano Quintet in F minor |

Paros - the courtyard of the church of Panayias Ekantontapylianis

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| September 1 | Guitarists Ichiro Suzuki and and Costas Cotsiolis: works by Vivaldi, Brahms, Albeniz, Falla and Sor. |
| September 7 | Paris String Trio: same program as in Santorini |
| September 8 | Giorgos Demertzis and Perfecto Garcia Chornet: works by Mozart, Beethoven, Ravel, Brahms and Prokofieff |
| September 15,16 | Koitcho Atanassov and Athena Capodistria: same program as in Santorini |

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

NAME DAYS IN SEPTEMBER

In traditional Greek circles one's name day (the feast day of the saint whose name one bears) is more significant than one's birthday: an open house policy is adopted and refreshments are served to well-wishers who stop by with gifts and the traditional greeting of *chronia polla* (many happy returns).

September 5	Zaharias
September 14	Stavros, Stavroula, Voula
September 17	Sofia, Agapi, Elpida
September 20	Eftstathios, Stathis, Efstathia
September 25	Efrosini

DATES TO REMEMBER

September 2	Labor Day (U.S., Canada)
September 6	Muslim New Year (approx. date)

GALLERIES

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Group show of 45 known artists until September 30.

ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY, Leoforos Syngrou 89-93. Tel 902-3666. Group show by artists Gaiti, Ikelioti, Georgiadi, Kalogeropoulou, Moralis, Amarados and Medakis.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, Kolonaki, Tel 721-3938. Group show of artists who have exhibited over the winter.

DRACOS ART CENTRE, Herodotou 2, Kolonaki. Tel 721-7103. Sculpture and paintings by Diohandi, until Sept 10.

JILL YAKAS GALLERY, Spartis 1, Kifissia, Tel 801-2773. Permanent exhibition, view by appointment.

LOULAKI ART GALLERY, Miaouli 22, Hydra. Tel (0298) 52292. An exhibition of acrylics by Greek artist Aidinis Diamandis until September 20. See focus

FOTOHOROS, Tsakoloff 44, tel 3612-5508. A photographic exhibition by Reenie Schnerl from September 16 until October 4.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Tel 360-3541. Group show of silk paintings.

EXHIBITIONS

GREEK FOLK WOOD ENGRAVING, at the Center of Folk Art Hadjimichali 6, Plaka, until the end of November, carvings from the 11th century onwards. The exhibition includes brilliant examples of household furniture, nautical carvings and church engravings.

AIR FRANCE, an exhibition of paintings by new amateur and professional photographers from a competition held by AIR FRANCE in conjunction with the City Council of Paris in 1984. The exhibition will be held at the French Institute, Sina 29, until September 23, from 5 pm to 9 pm every day except weekends.

DIMOTIKI PINAKOTHIKI, tel 324-3022. The gallery's permanent exhibition of Greek artists from the late 19th and 20th century will be opened on September 24. Students at the Pinakothiki's art workshop will exhibit their works for a month from September 24.

ALEX MILONAS - An exhibition of his latest works will be on show at the Ethniki Pinakothiki from September 15.

WOMAN AND ART - The Centre for Equality between the Sexes is planning an exhibition of works by women artists at the Roman Agora, Plaka, during September. There will be watercolors, sketches, photographs, batiks and collages on show. For further information please call Mrs Minotaki at the Centre, tel 321-2094.

FALL COURSES

GREEK IMMERSION CLASSES, at the Athens Centre, 48 Archimidou St., Pangrati, Tel 701-5242, from September 8 -26, five days a week, four hours a day each morning. The centre also offers intensive Greek lessons at other levels levels. Full program starts on September 26. For further details phone the centre.

BEGINNERS, INTERMEDIATE and ADVANCED LESSONS, at the Hellenic - American Union, 22 Masalias St., Tel 360-7305 ext 53. The emphasis of the courses is on speaking. Audio visual techniques are used. Classes start September 3 and end September 30. Registration September 1, 2. Phone the union for more information.

INTENSIVE ENGLISH COURSES, at the British Council, 17 Kolonaki Square, Tel 3633-211. Some of the courses will give special practice for the Cambridge FCE and Proficiency examinations. Some will give special emphasis to separate skills such as speaking or writing. There are also specialized language courses for the business and medical areas. For further information phone the centre's office.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

BALLET RAMBERT - Herod Atticus Theatre, September 11-14: works by George Crumb, Schubert and British, American and Irish folk songs.

DESMOI THEATRE (ASPASIA PAPTHANSIOU) - Euripides' *Medea* at the Herod Atticus Theatre on September 6,7.

GREEK FOLK DANCES by Dora Stratou Theatre on Philopapou Hill until the end of September. Performances take place at 10:15 pm on weekdays and at 8:15 pm on Wednesdays and Sundays. For information telephone 324-4395 or 921-4650 after 6 pm.

KARAGHIOZI PUPPET THEATRE - Lysicratou Square, Plaka, tel 322-4845.

NELLY DIMOGLIOU GREEK DANCES until October at the Old Rhodes Theatre. The show begins at 9:15 pm daily, except Saturday. Tel (00241) 20157.

SOFIA RADIO AND TV ORCHESTRA AND CHOIR - at the Herod Atticus Theatre on September 8, 9.

THEATRON TON VRAHON - Euripides' *Medea*, directed by Minos Volonakis, at Petra Theatre, Petroupolis, September 2, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18. Tickets can be bought from the Palace Theatre, Voukourestiou 1, at 1300 drachmas. Price of tickets includes transportation to the theatre. For more information call 322-4434, 9 am - 2 pm.

ATHENS MUNICIPALITY

The Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens is sponsoring a number of cultural events around the city and is also inaugurating the opening of the new theatre in Patissia with an extensive program of plays and concerts.

EXHIBITIONS

LACE - A fine collection from the Museum of Folk Art and Tradition will be on display in the Chiller Room at the Pnevmatiko Kentro from September 2 -14.

JOSEF HERCIK - an exhibition by this Czechoslovakian artist from September 10 - 16.

ART GROUP SHOW - by students of the Free Art workshop at the Bouziani Gallery (Syntagma) from September 16 -30.

BOOKS, ART AND CERAMICS - works by artists from Constantinople at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, Varnali Gallery from September 15 until 30.

TASS PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION - an exhibition by the Russian news agency, organised by the Hellenic Soviet Organisation and the Soviet Embassy at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, in the Chiller Room, from September 16 - 28.

NATIONAL BANK PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION - exhibition of photographs taken by employees of the National Bank of Greece from September 30 until October 5.

MUSIC

September 1 Anakrion Papageorgiou and singers Nikos Dimitratos, Vasia Zilou, Amelia Sarri and Maro Dimitriou

September 2 Dimitris Lagios and the Musical Askites

September 3 Yiaou Charotfilaka

September 4 Thomas Thomaidis and the Antibiotics

September 5 Christos Yiannopoulos

September 8 Lyriki Skinii interpreting Greek songs of "Love and Bravery"

September 10 Dimitris Skamangas in concert

September 11 The Philharmonic Orchestra of the Athens Municipality

September 12 Giannis Glezos and Mariza Koch in concert

September 15 George Giorgiadis concert dedicated to peace

September 17 Mozart evening with Mirto Douli and Kostis Kostandaras

September 19 An evening dedicated to the poet Nikiforos Vrettakos

September 22 Eugenia Siriti and her group singing songs from all over the world

September 24 Kristi Stasinopoulou and Stavros Papatavrou

September 26 Dimitri Zafirelis and Petros Maloukatos - "Jazz with two guitars"

September 29 ERT Variety Orchestra, conducted by Letteris Chalkiadakis.

PATISSIA THEATRE

September 14 Athenian City Council Philharmonic Orchestra

September 15 Giannis Sarkedakis in concert

September 16 Aristophanes' *Ecclesiazousae* by the Amateur Theatrical company of Peristeri

September 17 Stavros Papadopoulos in concert

September 19 An evening of rock ballads with Christos Giannopoulos and Peny Xenaki

September 20 Antoni Pelekanou in concert

September 21 Dances from all over Greece

September 22 Musical Review by Dinos Karidis and Julia Argiropoulou

September 24 Thoma Thomaidis and the Antibiotics

September 25 Athens Philharmonic Orchestra

September 27 Children's Music - Dance program "Peace Clown" by the Nikos Papadea group

September 29 Play by students and graduates of the Hellenic American Union

CLUBS AND ORGANISATIONS

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANISATION, call 801-8495 for information about meetings and program.

CROSS CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, will hold their Annual General Meeting and Elections at the Swiss Foyer, Skaramanga 4b, on September 17, at 7:30 pm. "Making it in Greece" - overcoming loneliness and isolation in Greece, a discussion with a panel of association members will take place the same evening at 8:30 pm. For further information phone Angela at tel 804-1212.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB, Tel 801-3396 or 801-7553 between 5 pm -7 pm. The club will hold Greek lessons every Mon., Wed. and Thurs., Keep Fit classes every Tues. and Thurs., in the morning, Modified Aerobics on Tues. and Thurs., in the mornings, Bridge on Tues. and Thurs. in the mornings and Bridge lessons on Mondays. These weekly activities take place until the end of September. There will also be an organised trip to Andros at the end of the month for members only. See food news also.

THE ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LION'S CLUB, tel 360-1311. Call the club for further information.

FOOD NEWS

INDONESIAN EVENING -The International Club is holding a special Indonesian barbeque evening on September 19. Entrance price is 1500 drs. The family barbeques around the pool still continue for this month. Price is 500 drs for adults and 200 for children. Salads, etc. provided. For more information call the club at 801-3396.

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SOUND AND LIGHT

ATHENS: ACROPOLIS-PNYX. The show is performed in Greek, English, French and German every evening. For information and tickets drop by the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4, telephone 322-1459 or 322-3111 (ext 240), or at the entrance gate at Ayios Dimitrios Lombardiaris, telephone 922-6210, on the day of the performance.

RHODES: MUNICIPAL GARDEN - PALACE OF THE GRAND MASTER. Information can be obtained by telephoning the Palace at (0241) 21922, the EOT office at (0241) 23255 or the Town Hall at (0241) 25515 and 27679. Performances in Greek, English, French, German and Swedish

CORFU: OLD FORTRESS. Call the EOT office at (0661) 30520 and 30360 for tickets and information. The program is in Greek, English, French and Italian, and includes Greek folk dances.

restaurants and night life

A Matter Of Taste: Rumours

The Greek crepe

In theory a simple notion: an especially light pancake rolled to embrace meats, vegetables, fruits or sweets, always dripping with melted cheese or rich sauce or cream or chocolate or what have you. But the trick to crepes – true crepes – is their lighter-than-airiness, their subtle, delicate texture as batter makes way for filling, but filling never overpowers batter.

Athens, with its background of meat and potatoes cuisine, may seem an odd place to find the classic crepe. Well, it is, for we couldn't find it.

At least not at Rumour's (35 Dimokritou Street in Kolonaki), where we discovered the not unsatisfying Greek crepe, a crude but intriguing variation on the French original. At first glance our crepes appeared more like glorified toasts, folded square as they were and cooked slightly longer on top and bottom. The batter is heavier than expected on first bite, like a thin waffle. And the fillings are more substantial than subtle, the shrimp and bacon of the Rumour's Special floating in a tangy cheese sauce, the pepper steak crepe waging quiet combat between meat and batter.

But they are tasty and filling. For under 2000 drachmas we enjoyed our crepes, drinks and a salad, and left feeling satisfied – if somewhat mystified by this new interpretation of an old standard. While the weather lasts you can dine in a romantic outdoor garden, and come winter the restaurant moves to its spacious interior.

Rumour's, 35 Dimokritou St, Kolonaki, Tel 364-1977.

David Lazarus

All restaurants are reviewed without prior knowledge of the establishment.

CENTRAL

CORFU, Kriezotou 6 (near to King's Palace Hotel), tel. 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. Daily noon-1 am.

DELPHI, Nikis 13, tel. 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices 11 am-11 pm.

DIONYSOS, Across from the acropolis, tel. 923-3182 or 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialities are charcoal-broiled shrimps, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignonnettes in oregano sauce. note: Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St., near Syntagma Square, also has complete restaurant service. Tel. 323-0336.

A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.

DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai, tel. 322-6464, 322-1890. A multi-purpose restaurant with news stand and pharmacy. Open 8 am-2 am, except Sundays.

EVERYDAY, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner, tel. 323-9422. Spacious and central, serving moussaka, grills and salads. Also convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open 7 am-2 am (Restaurant-cafeteria, pastry shop).

FLOKA, Panepistimiou 9, restaurant, pastry shop, tel. 323-4064.

note: Floka Leoforos Kifissias 118, tel. 691-4001 also provides complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering services. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies ("Black Venus", etc.).

IDEAL, Panepistimiou Ave. 46, tel. 361-4604, 361-3596. "The Restaurant of Athens" founded in 1922. Pleasant atmosphere in a succession of well decorated rooms, discreet stereo music, attentive service, extensive menu. Open for lunch at noon. Ideal for late diners. Don't let the unobtrusive entrance put you off.

KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenèe Palace Hotel, tel. 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito, beef in earthenware pot, Roumeli lamb, stuffed cabbage leaves and lentil soup.

KOSTOVIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Exarchia, tel. 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are among others, rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon and quail. Closed Sunday.

LENGO, Nikis 29, tel. 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12 pm-1 am.

THE THREE BROTHERS, Elpidos 7, Victoria Square, tel. 822-9322. 883-1928. Open after 8 pm. Closed Sundays. Specialities include swordfish souvlaki, shrimp with bacon, shrimp salad, eggplant with cheese in tomato sauce. Extensive menu.

SAVORIES, (formerly Earthly Delights), Panepistimiou 10,

(in the arcade), tel. 362-9718. Lunch and cocktails in a personalized environment. Nikos and Gail offer high quality and savory mezes accompanied by their own popular Santorini wine. Open daily, except Sun, from 12:30-5:30. **SINTRIVANI**, Filellinou 5, near Syntagma Square, tel. 323-8862. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka (specialities). This restaurant also serves fresh fish.

HILTON/U.S. EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou, tel. 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar, menu includes scallopine with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily, fresh salads.

FATSIOS, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton), tel. 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialities. Daily from 12-5 pm.

LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Mihalakopoulou 50, Ilissia, tel. 724-8322. French and Greek cuisine. Piano.

MIKE'S SALOON, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between the Hilton and Caravel Hotel), tel. 729-1689. Bar, snacks and meals. Daily 12 pm-2 am and Sundays from 6 pm-2 am.

OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, tel. 729-1481. Speciality: Beef Stroganoff. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

PAPAKIA, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton), tel. 721-2421. The speciality, as the name suggests, is duck (steamed in cream sauce). Other entrées are lasagna, chicken Kiev, vegetable "pies" and daily specials. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), tel. 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialities are charcoal broils. Daily from 12 pm until late. Bakaliaros, Bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros).

THE ANNEX, Eginitou 6 (between the Hilton and U.S. embassy), tel. 723-7221. Some Greek cuisine. Full cocktail bar. Open daily from 12-3:30 pm and 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

THE PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel. 721-0244. Dartboard, English cooking, and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am, kitchen closed on Sundays.

TABULA, Pondou 40 (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind the Riva Hotel), tel. 779-3072. A varied menu of Greek and international specialities plus a well stocked bar. Fresh fish nightly. Open from 9pm-1 am. Closed Sundays.

PLAKA

ANGELOS'S CORNER, Syngrou 17, near Temple of

Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine. Seats 50 max. reservations necessary. Tel. 922-9773/7417. Serves dinner from 6 pm to midnight.

BAKALIARAKIA (TA), Kydathinaion 41, tel. 322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter usually served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.

DAMIGOS, where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specially bakaliario and skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service.

FIVE BROTHERS, Aeolou St. off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8 am-1 am.

HERMION cafe and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St. cafeteria square). Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with exquisite Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8 am-midnight.

MILTONS, Adrianou 19, Plaka, tel. 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large selection of traditional appetizers, homestyle Greek cooking and various steaks, also fresh fish. Open lunchtime, perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.

PICCOLINO TAVERNA, Moni Asteriou between Hatzimihali and Kydathinaion, opposite church. The best pizza in town, also offers full taverna fare with fresh shrimp, swordfish kebab. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily from 9 pm-midnight.

PSARRA, Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts., tel. 325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 pm and 7 pm-2 am daily.

THE CELLAR, Kydathinaion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices brings Athenians from all over the city to this basement taverna; not unusual to see a Kolonaki couple in lavish evening wear take their place at one of the crowded papercloth-covered tables; some choice island wines besides retsina. Open from 8 pm-2 am daily.

SOCRATES PRISON, Mitseon 20, Makryianni, tel. 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roast lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikermi wine laced with wine from Santorini (barrelled).

THESPIAS, taverna on Thespidos Street. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, tiropitta oriental (bitesized, crispy pie with melted cheese and herbs), roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon-2 am.

XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4, tel. 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricassee. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

KARAVITIS, Arkinou 35, Pangrati, tel. 721-5155. Traditional old taverna serving wine drinker's meze and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in an earthenware dish. Wine from the barrel.

MARKIZA, Proklou 41 (Varnava Square), Pangrati, tel. 752-3502. Known for its wine lover's meze, onion pie, Cypriot meat balls. Wine from the barrel. Closed Monday.

MAYEMENOS AVLOS, (Magic Flute), Kalevrou and Aminda 4, tel. 722-3195. A gathering place for the theatre and after-theatre crowd, serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialities include lemon pie and an unusual sauerkraut. Open all day for coffee and cake. It also sells pies and pastries to take out.

MYRTIA, Markou Mousouri 35, Metz, tel. 701-2276. Greek cuisine, large variety of hors d'oeuvres. The specialities include lamb in lemon sauce. Closed Sunday.

ROUMBA, Damareos 130, tel. 701-4910. Specialities include filet à la creme with mushrooms and "Roumbosala-ta". Closed Tuesday.

THEMISTOKLES, Vas. Georgiou 31, Pangrati, tel. 721-9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grilled meat. Speciality is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, tel. 722-0201.

Galaxy Supper Club, fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at reasonable prices. Music. Open daily from noon to 3:30 pm for buffet lunch.

Ta Nissia, taverna downstairs. Music. International cuisine.

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, tel. 902-3666.

La Rotisserie, fine French food prepared under the direction of Chef Alain Desrichard. Dinner. Closed on Sundays. Private dining area for small parties and receptions, ideal for business luncheons.

Cafe Pergola open all day, every day from 6 am-2 am.

Rich and varied buffet breakfasts, lunch and dinner, international a la carte. Special Sunday brunch from 12 noon. **Kava Bar**, open daily from 11 am to the wee hours. Happy hour from 5-7 pm. Live music nightly from 9 pm except Mondays.

The Poolside Taverna, serves wide range of Greek and Cypriot mezedes, meat and fish from the grill. Open for dinner from 9 pm. Music by D. Krezos Trio.

Kava Promenade, serves crêpes, soufflés for light lunch, drinks and desserts all day and into the evening. Live piano music. Located in main lobby.

ASTIR PALACE, Athens, off Syntagma Square, tel. 364-3112.

Apocalypse Restaurant, excellent international cuisine served in elegant surroundings. The menu also includes Greek favorites like avgolemono soup. Expensive wine list, including a very good house wine. Open every day for lunch, 12:30-4:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1 am. Live dinner music with pianist Yiorgos Niarchos beginning at 9:30 pm.

Asteria Coffee Shop, open every day for breakfast 7-11 am, lunch 12:30-4 pm, dinner 7:30 pm-1:45 am.

Athos Bar open every day from 11 am-1:30 pm. Piano music.

ASTIR PALACE Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-1:30 am.

GRANDE BRETAGNE, Syntagma Square.

G.B. Corner, steaks, seafood and Greek specialties. Open 11 am-2 am.

KING GEORGE HOTEL, tel. 323-0651.

Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Open daily from 12-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-midnight.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, tel. 934-7711.

Summer Starlight Buffet, starting June 14. Poolside, evening dining with music and dance. Sumptuous buffet serving refined Hellenic specialties, spectacular view of the Acropolis, the city and the sea. Daily except Monday, from 8 pm.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 pm-12:30 am. Expensive but well worth it. Tepanyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6:30 am-1:30 am; breakfast from 6:30 am, served a la carte or buffet, speciality eggs a la minute: all day menu 11 am-11 pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international local dishes; late night menu, 11 pm-1:30 am; Sunday brunch 11 am-3:30 pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house.

MERIDIEN HOTEL tel. 325-5301/9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique waiter service. Open for lunch, 1-3:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1:30 am. Last order taken at 12:45 am.

Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7 pm-2 am. Great for business conferences.

CHANDRIS HOTEL, tel. 941-4825.

The Four Seasons, Greek and international cuisine, a la carte, drinks, live music 9 pm-1 am.

KOLONAKI

ACT 1, Akademias 18, tel. 360-2492. International and Greek Cuisine.

BAYAZZO, Ploutarhou and Dinokratous, Kolonaki, tel. 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include Bouzouki Frivolité (calamari stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, aubergine (eggplant) with ouzo-flavored mince meat and yogurt.

BRUTUS, Voulgaraktonou 67, Lofos Strefi, tel. 363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered meatballs, a "plat du jour" which changes daily. Desserts include homemade chocolate cake and lemon pie on alternate days, baked apples and yogurt with sour cherry sauce.

DIONISSOS, Mt. Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular which starts at the top of Ploutarhou St. Kolonaki), tel. 722-6374. Atop one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11:45 pm.

DEKAOKTO, Soudias 51, Kolonaki, tel. 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6:30 pm-2 am.

FAIYUM, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, tel. 724-9861. Open every evening. Speciality: crêpes and desserts. A few Chinese and Arabic main dishes.

GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10, tel. 362-2719, 363-6710. Fine Greek and oriental cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruits and vegetables, rich sweets. Specialities include lamb with artichokes and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere.

LA RIOGA, 50 Kleomenous St. Kolonaki, tel. 724-8609. Piano music accompanies your meal. Among the entrées are steak with Café de Paris sauce, baked potatoes, paella, schnitzel, liver, and steaks with various sauces. For dessert try the crêpes Suzette flambées, chocolate crêpe, and finish your meal with Irish coffee.

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq. 21, tel. 362-7426. Restaurant, snack bar, spaghettaria.

MAXIM, Kanari and Milioni 4, Kolonaki Square, tel. 361-5803, 363-7073. Piano bar-restaurant. Piano music nightly. Roof garden. Open for dinner every night except Sun.

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Square, tel. 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac (*rouga* means lane.) Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am.

VLADIMIROU, Aristodimou 12, Kolonaki, tel. 724-1034, 721-7407. Twenty years old this year and still going strong. Specialty entrées are pepper steak and spetsofai (sausages and green peppers in tomato sauce) from the Pelion area. Piano music and songs. Bar.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia, tel. 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, filet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sundays for lunch.

AUBERGE, Odos Tatoiou, tel. 801-3803. International and Greek cuisine.

BARBARA'S, Ionas St. Kifissia, tel. 801-4260. First class restaurant with a welcoming atmosphere. Snails bourguignonne, crêpes with fresh spinach, the best Chateaubriand in Athens. Home-made desserts. Barabar welcomes all guests personally.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldri 27, Kifissia, tel. 801-2969. Country club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, also favored for charcoal broils. Piano. Closed Sun.

CAPRICCIOSA, Pizza Restaurant, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia, tel. 801-8960. Open daily from 10 am-1:30 am.

EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali, tel. 813-2685. A posh yet hospitable restaurant with selection of some 20 wines mainly from small vineyards, the Ekali Grill will really provide a treat. Tantalizing salad bar, tournedos, Chateaubriand filet of sole. Cream pies, cakes, fruit salad or crêpes Suzette. Soft piano music.

EMBATI, at the 18th kilometer of the National Road, Lamias, tel. 801-1757. Turn off at Varibobi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30 pm. Closed Sunday.

EPESTREFE, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia), tel. 246-8166. A charming taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cosy. Dinner from 10 pm. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia, tel. 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty: Schnitzel Hoffman.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, tel. 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs.

KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia, tel. 801-5953. Specialities: fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

KENTIA, on the corner of D. Petriti and Arhiepiskopou Hrisanthou, right off the main plateia in Drosia, tel. 813-4080. Specializes in French cuisine with a few Greek dishes. Personalized service.

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), 4 Aghias Lavras, Kifissia, behind the station, tel. 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soup or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres, one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating. Reservations a must.

MOUSTAKAS, H. Trikoupi and Kriti, Kifissia, tel. 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

NICHOLAS, 270 Kifissias Ave, Filothei, tel. 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays open also for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, dolmadakia (ground meat and rice-stuffed vine leaves) bekri mezes (meat cooked in wine).

O NIKOS, Skopelou 5, Kifissia, tel. 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythra. The specialty is kid with oil and oregano.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafton, Drossia, tel. 813-1273, 813-2552. Youvetsakia stifado (rabbit stew) and large choice of mezedes (hors d'oeuvres).

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia, tel. 801-4653. Closed Sundays. Specialities: skewered goat also kokkoretsi (inards on the spit), apple pie dessert. Retsina from the barrel.

PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias Ave. 217, Kifissia, tel. 802-0437. Phone for reservations. Piano-restaurant with French cuisine. Main dishes include médaillons de boeuf and escalope with tropical fruits. Closed Sunday.

PITSOUNIA 26 Halkidos, terminus of the Kato Kifissia bus, tel. 801-4283. Open for lunch and dinner. Bakaliaros skordalia (fish with garlic sauce), snails.

SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia, tel. 801-3335. Large variety of food, good wine. Music. Also open for lunch on Sunday.

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi, tel. 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastru*. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8:15 pm-3 am.

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseous Sts, Halandri, tel. 671-6879, 647-2569. Grills, unusually delicious zucchini chips, "biftteki special" smothered in chopped fresh tomato, tasty hors d'oeuvres.

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico, tel. 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialities: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT hospital), tel. 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo pastry.

KRITIKO, Pendelis Ave/Frangokissia, tel. 681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, *dolmadakia beyerdi* (a Turkish dish), retsina from the barrel. Open daily, except Mondays from 8 pm-midnight and Sunday from 12 pm-midnight.

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel. 682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays.

CHANG'S HOUSE CHINESE RESTAURANT

The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in the world, and the prices are reasonable.

Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am. (No lunch served on Sunday)

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel. (parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)



CHINA restaurant

Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere
Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m.

72 EFRONIOU STREET, ILISSIA TEL: 723-3200. 724-5746
(Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

restaurants and night life

O MORIAS, Vas. Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Aghia Paraskevi, tel. 659-9409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialities include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs), salads. Wine from the barrel.

DIOSCURI restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialities

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO
TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF



ROUMBOS, Agiou Antoniou, Vrillissia, Tel. 659-3515. Closed Fridays. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, gardoumba (casserole liver, heart, etc.).

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia, tel. 682-5041. Fried bakaliaros, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 pm.

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychiko), tel. 671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. Specialities: lamb cooked over grapevines, *frigandeli*, charcoal-broiled quail.

TO PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei, tel. 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all first quality. Lunch from 12:00-4:30 pm and dinner from 7:30 pm-midnight.

TO SPITI, Frankopoulou 56, New Psychiko, tel. 672-1757. Private home converted into cosy taverna. Menu offers grills, meatballs, pork in wine sauce with cheese, fava, salads, retsina.

PALEO FALIRO/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzeria-trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliron, tel. 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat are special; draft Heineken and Santorini bottled "house wines". Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.

FONDANINA, Vas. Georgiou 31, tel. 983-0738. Specialities include stuffed "Pizza Caltzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filetto di diavolo, Italian and Capriccioso salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day".

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel. 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, plaki (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.

KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4:30 pm and 7:30 pm-1 am.

MOURIA, 101 Ahileos, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-3347. Speciality: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden, tel. 983-3728. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snack and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes.

PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Paleo Faliron, tel. 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialities. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12 pm-5 pm.

PANORAIA, Seiriron/Terphioris Sts, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimps.

SEIRINES, 76 Seiriron, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).

STA KAVOURAKIA 17 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki, tel. 981-0093. Open only at night 6 pm-2 am. Crabs (*kavouria*), charcoal-broiled octopus, various fish.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

ANDONIS, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada, tel. 894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, charcoal grilled octopus.

BARBA PETROS, 26 N. Zerva, Glyfada (Aghios Konstantinos), tel. 891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, kid, chicken, short orders.

CHURRASCO, 16 Pandoras St, Glyfada. Slick dining, outdoor terrace dining and bar; specialty; steak tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate, fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.

DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Fleming, 2nd stop in Glyfada, tel. 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EL GRECO, Cnr. Kyprou & Feves Sts, Glyfada, tel. 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EVOI EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada, tel. 893-2689. International cuisine. Music.

FRUTALIA, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63), tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.

IMBROS, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri, tel. 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat. Constantinopolitan cuisine.

KANATAKIA, I. Metaxa/Pendoras Sts, Glyfada, tel. 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vary, tel. 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (innards cooked on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada, tel. 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

MAKE UP, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-1508. Open daily for dinner.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo), tel. 895-1298. Constantinopolitan *mezedes*, lobster, fish of all kinds.



MEXICAN
RESTAURANT

Kifissias 267, Kifissia

(Behind Olympic Airways
near Plateia Kifissias)

Authentic Mexican food!

The first Mexican restaurant in Greece
Menu includes a glossary of all dishes

tel. 8015-335

Open Mon-Sat 6:30 - 12 pm

TO SMARAGDI, on the coastal road, Kato Voula, tel. 895-8207. Shellfish, fresh fish, various hors d'oeuvres.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel. 411-2149. Specialities: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

KALYVA, Vassilis Pavlou 60, tel. 412-2149. Colorful cartoon murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano; established reputation for excellent quality of their meals. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

LANDFALL CLUB, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina, tel. 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etolikou 72, tel. 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. The owner provides a parade of 16 different dishes (in the order that he chooses) for a fixed price. Soup is usually served last! Be sure to have an empty stomach to do honor to this delicious food.

VLAHOS, 28 Koleyti, Freates, tel. 451-3432. *Bakaliaros*, *bifteki* done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as the Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8pm-2 am.

ZILLER'S, Akti Koundouriotou 1, tel. 411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of liquors and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Daily from 12 pm-2 am.

SEAFOOD

MICROLIMANO, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts 22 seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxi driver knows where it is, but if you want to use local transportation, take the metro to Faliron station, one stop before the Piraeus terminal, and walk towards the Castella hill, following the sea around to the tiny port (a five-minute walk). If you use the green bus in Syntagma, again get off at Faliron station. A few of the more popular tavernas:

ZORBA, tel. 412-5501. Specialty is the tray of *mezedes* offering stuffed mussels, shrimp, octopus and much more. 26 Akti Koumoundourou.

THE BLACK GOAT, at No.6, an old favorite, and one of the first tavernas in the marina, choice of fresh lobster, crayfish and clams. Yachtsman's hangout.

Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at *Freates* around the coast from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood.

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada, tel. 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Daily noon-midnight.

BOULLABAISSSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfitea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Avenue), tel. 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30 pm-midnight.

LAMBROS on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula, tel. 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and usually a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily 10 am-1 am. Closed Mon.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada, tel. 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful prices.

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE 9 K. Varnali, Halandri, tel. 883-2539. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialities. Air-conditioned. Open from 2 pm-2 am.

FLAME STEAK HOUSE, Hadzigianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), tel. 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 pm-1 am.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St, tel. 777-8008. Open every day from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays. Businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert).

STAGECOACH, Voukourestiou 14, tel. 363-5145. Specializes in steaks and salads with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 pm-4 pm and 7 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Egintou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy), tel. 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable.

CREPERIES

MARIONETTA, 40 Ippokratous St. and Didotu St. (corner). Old neoclassical house with magnificent marionettes on the walls and hanging from the roof. Specialities: shrimp crêpe, "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine barrel, beer, fruit juices.

PHAIDRA, Metsouvo 14, tel. 883-5711. Neoclassical house decorated by young Greek artists. Large variety of unusual crêpes. Closed Tuesday.

RUMOR'S, 35 Dimokritou St. Kolonaki, tel. 364-1977.

Yes - it exists!
Romantic Candle-lit gardens

Barbara's

Aperitifs on the lawn
Excellent International cuisine
and first class informal service

37, IONIAS Str. KIFISSIA, TEL. 80 14 260

Specialities: Tuna crêpe, spinach and cheese crêpe, salads (also restaurant).

TO ROLOI (The Clock), Aristotelous St, Victoria Square. Crêpes with chocolate, ice cream, honey and walnuts, dinner crêpes.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politias Square, Kifissia, tel. 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Specialities include "Symposio" filet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpe with ham, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10 am-2 am.

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Square). Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 pm-2 am, except Sunday when it opens for lunch at noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).

BAGATELLE, Ventiri 9 & Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), tel. 721-8893. Piano. Open daily from 7 pm-1 am. Specialities: frogs' legs, snails, filet of sole stuffed with lobster, *duck à l'orange*, baby lamb in wine sauce with vegetables, Homemade desserts, crêpes stuffed with almonds, ice cream, hot cake with almond and *crème anglaise*.

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, tel. 721-1174. Specialty French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner.

LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton), tel. 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pâté to "Mousse au chocolat" including a variety of steaks with original sauces, shrimps with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialities from Normandy and fine Calvados of course.

L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel), tel. 724-2735, 724-2736. Nice atmosphere. Specialities: filet au poivre vert (filet with green pepper), risotto méditerranéenne, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, tel. 723-9163. Gourmet specialities: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro, tel. 982-6560. Specialities: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, filet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7:30 pm-2 am. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.

ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square, tel. 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provencale.

DA WALTER, Evzonon & Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, tel. 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialities: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.

FONDANINA, 31 Vas. Georgiou, tel. 983-0738.

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-6765. Specialities: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-2 am. Saturday 12:30 pm-2:30 am. Closed Wednesday for lunch.

LA BOUSSOLA near metro station Kifissia, tel. 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under same management as "La Boussole" in Glyfada. Filet à la diavolo and "Triptiho à la Boussole" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialities.

LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Holargos, tel. 651-7355. Large variety of Italian dishes and oven-baked pizza. Take-out service. Open daily from 7 pm-2 am and on Sunday and holidays from noon-2 am.

LA TARTARUGA, 25th of March 38 & Palaioiologlou Sts, Halandri, tel. 682-8924. Large portions of piquant entrees and pizza, also Italian main dishes. Chilled glasses. Very reasonable prices.

TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-2497/8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). Specialities: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon blue, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argyroupolis, tel. 991-5913. Authentic Korea, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Parking. Open daily 10:30 am-4 pm, 6:30 pm-1 am.

SEOUL, 8 Evritanias Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), tel. 692-4669. Specialities: beef *boukouki* (prepared at the table), *yatsé bokum* (hors d'oeuvre), *haimon gol* (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), *tsapche* (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leoforos Kifissias 267 (near the trohonomo). The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of all dishes. Open Mon.-Sat. 6:00-11:30 pm.

LEBANESE/ARABIC

ALI BABA, Poseidonos Ave. 13, Kalamaki, tel. 983-0435, 983-2984. Restaurant and Arabian music hall. Superb



九龍

KOWLOON CHINESE RESTAURANT

GLYFADA
KYPROU 78

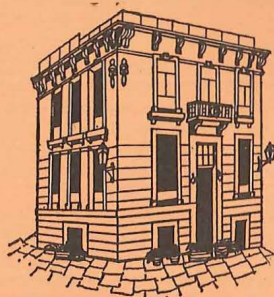
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Specialty French and Greek Cuisine
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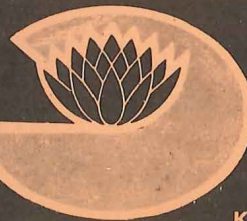
Open for Lunch and Dinner, 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174



Red Dragon

Kifissia's Chinese Restaurant
Authentic Cantonese Cuisine
Kyriazi & Zirini 12 Tel: 801-7034
(near the Zirinio Sports Centre)

Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Dinner in the garden
Take-away service with delivery within the area



ΝΟΥΦΑΠΑ

Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

Dine indoors or out in pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

restaurants and night life

Oriental cuisine with Lebanese "meze" and a rich variety of sweets. Floor show with belly dancers. Every night from 10:30 pm.

BEYROUTH, Karapanou 13, Glyfada, tel. 893-1169. Lebanese "meze", specialties and sweets. Take out service, home deliveries. Open daily 8 pm-2 am. Sat. and Sun. also 1 pm-4 pm.

KASBAH, (Caravel Hotel), tel. 729-0721. Entrees include chicken livers piquant and hommos (chickpeas with tahini). Closed Sunday.

MARALINAS, Vrassidas 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), tel. 723-5425. Open for lunch and dinner. Lebanese meze, charcoal grills.

MIRAMARO, Aristotelous 5 & Syngrou (opp. Ledra Marriott Hotel), tel. 922-3290. Egyptian club with floor show. The oriental menu includes hommos, lentils, stuffed vine leaves, marinated lamb's tongues, mixed grill. Sweets: baklava and kataif. Egyptian ouzo.

SAHARA Possidonos 15 & Davaki, Kalamaki, tel. 983-7731. Arabic food, floor show.

SHAHRAZAD, Akadamas Ave. 43, Central Athens, tel. 360-4260, 360-1877. Club-Restaurant. "An underground oasis in the heart of Athens." Select menu for cosmopolitan clientele. International and Oriental music floor show.

CYPRIOI

AGRINO, Falirou Ave., Koukaki (opp. Intercontinental Hotel), tel. 921-5285. Restaurant, taverna, bar. Traditional Greek, Cypriot, English and Continental cuisine. Piano and guitar music. Open from 10:00 am until after midnight.

KIRKY, 1 Pendelis, Kefalari, tel. 808-0338. Specialties: *haloum* (fried Cypriot cheese), *seftalies* (tasty village sausage). Fireplace.

BELLA PAIS, Plastira 77 & Meletos 7, Nea Smyrni. Taverna, music. Cypriot and Greek specialties, *seftalies*.

INDIAN

TAJ MAHAL, Syngrou Ave. 5, tel. 922-2278. Over 40 meat dishes and over 20 vegetable dishes. One of the specialties is lamb cooked in yogurt with herbs. Desserts include "Gulab Jaman" (moist pastry ball).

SPANISH

CASA MADRID, Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus, tel. 412-3032. Plush interior for winter season. Free parking next to restaurant. Specialties include: paella, stuffed squid, braised lamb, beef steak with pueros sauce, roast pork and chicken a la Madrid.

COMILON, Polyta 39, Ano Patissa, tel. 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Monday.

RINCON, Prinkippos Petros 33, Glyfada. Dishes include mushrooms vinaigrette, *asado* (barbecued pork), lasagne, *lomo* (beef tenderloin), *Milanesa* (breaded beef). Cambas wine by the carafe.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ag. Sostis Church), tel. 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla, sangria.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

SVEJK, Roybesi 8 (Neos Kosmos), tel. 901-8389. Specialties: *sbitkova*, *knedik*, *palatzinka* etc. Closed Tuesday.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa Str, Plaka, tel. 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travelers (back-packers); juices, salads and sweets.

JUICY, Loukianou 34, Kolonaki, tel. 722-4817. Menu includes large array of exotic juices and fruit cocktails. "Juicy" salad, cheese and vegetable sandwiches, soya burgers and a daily vegetarian special. Prices tend to be

steep but portions are generous and quality of produce excellent. Open Mon. through Sat. 11 am-2 am, and Sun. 6 pm-2am.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri and Ouranias 13, Holargos, tel. 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music, fireplace.

GERMAN

ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari, tel. 808-1324. Restaurant, sweets, ice cream. Open 9 pm-2 am.

RITTENBOURGH, Formionos 11, Pangrati, tel. 723-8421.

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 & Athidon, Kallithea, tel. 959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as The China. Open daily from 12 pm-3:30 pm and 7:30 pm-2 am.

CHINA, Efroniou 72, Illisia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus), tel. 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12 pm-3 pm, 7:30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. & G. Olympiou 27-29, tel. 923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. For reservations call 923-2315, 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30 pm-3:30 pm and 7:30 pm-midnight.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12 pm-3 pm for lunch and 7 pm-1 am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LOON FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B, tel. 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls, Chinese noodles, among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price.

PAGODA, Bousgou & Leoforos Alexandras 3, tel. 643-1990, 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialties include soups, prawn, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fresh mango in season and sweets.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou, tel. 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili sauce making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 & Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirino Sports Center), tel. 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5 (on Philopappou Hill), tel. 923-2047. Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Daily 12 pm-3 pm and 7:30 pm-midnight. Closed Sun.

MICHIKO, Kydathinaion 27, Plaka, tel. 322-0980. A historic mansion house houses this multi-roomed restaurant. Japanese garden; traditional music. Daily 1 pm-3 pm, 8 pm-midnight. Closed Sun.

SPECIALTY SWEETS SHOPS

HIGH LIFE, Akti Posidonos 43, Paleo Phaliron. A specialty sweet shop with Turkish delights: Taouk Gioksu, Chicken breast mousse, traditionally ordered with Kamaki ice cream; Ekmek, Turkish sweet made from honey and flour; profiteroles. Take-out service.

FAROUK HANBALI, patisserie, Messinias 4, Ambelokipi, tel. 692-5853. Lebanese sweet shop specializing in delicious baklavadakia with walnut and pistachio fillings. Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8:30 am-9 pm.

COFFEE SHOPS, TEA ROOMS

AITHRION COFFEE CORNER, Atrium Shopping Center, Harilaos Trikoupi Street, between Akadimias and Panepistimiou. An uptown coffee shop/ouzerie. Fresh ingredients and quick, courteous and efficient service.

BRETTANNIA, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to wee hours: fried eggs, yogurt with honey, hot milk and cognac.

DE PROFUNDIS, 1 Angelikis Mihalas 1, Plaka, tel. 721-4959. Pleasant antique-filled environment. Quiches, pies and pastries. English teas and a variety of coffees and spirits. Classical music on the stereo. Open every day from noon to 1 am.

ERMIS: ALL ABOUT COFFEE, Ermou 56. Sandwiches made with French bread, cakes and *mezedes*. Beverages include juices, coffees and spirits. Nice atmosphere.

FILOMUSA, Filomousou Etarias Square & Kydathinaion, Plaka, tel. 322-2293. Remodeled neoclassic house on square. Fruit juices with or without alcohol, sweets, a large variety of teas. Discreet jazz-rock music. Open from morning to night.

OREA ELLADA, (Beautiful Greece), the charming mezzanine cafe of the center of Hellenic tradition, 36 Pandrossou St, Monastiraki. Coffee, drinks and snacks. Sit among pottery, handicrafts and antique treasures and enjoy a view of the Acropolis: 9:30 am-7:30 pm daily, Sunday until 2:30 pm.

LOTUS, Glafkou 14 & D. Vasilliou, Neo Psychico, tel. 671-7461. Aromatic teas, pastries and fruit juices. Also sandwiches and crêpes. Wonderful selection of music. Unusual decor. Mostly a young crowd.

STROFES, Hamilton 7, Plateia Victorias, tel. 883-3625. Hot and iced teas, spoon sweets, homemade liqueurs, fruit salad and pineapple jelly. French, Italian and American music from 1930-1950. Old Greek newspapers and magazines.

TO TRISTRATO, Ag. Geronda-Dedalou 4, Plaka, tel. 324-4472. Milk shop. Breakfast with fruit specialties, cakes, sweets, coffee.

OUZERIES

APOTSOS, Panepistimiou 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, potatoes, salami. Daily from 11:30 am-3 pm. Closed Sunday.

ATHINAIKON, cnr Panepistimiou & Themistokleous, tel. 322-0118. Small and simple. At this address since 1937. Offers a limited but delicious selection of snacks that include sweet breads, fried mussels, meatballs and shrimps. Daily 11:30 am-5 pm and 7:30 pm-11:30 pm. Closed Sun.

GENOVEFA, 17th November Ave. 71, "Vlahou" bus stop, Holargos, tel. 653-2613. Large selection of appetizers to accompany wine, beer or ouzo. Choose from shrimps with feta cheese, eggplant, potato salad, lamb tongue with oregano, codfish balls, fried cheese, etc. Closed Sun.

BARS

KAROLOU DIL, Loukianou & Athaiou, Kolonaki, tel. 721-2642. Refined atmosphere, soft music (often "retro"). Student and younger crowd mainly but suitable for all. Very "in". Drinks, snacks and food. Open 8:30 pm-2 am.

MONTPARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel. 729-0746. Beter known as "Ratga's", named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained-glass lamps and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar. Favorite spot for theater crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly 7 pm-2 am.

17, Voukourestiou 17 (in the arcade), down a few steps into a cosy "all friends" atmosphere. If you've missed your date, or just want to buy an absent friend a drink, pay the bartender, sign a raincheck for the bulletin board and he or she will be treated. Open daily from 11 am-2 am.

SCORPIOS, Evrou 1 & Kanosajiy (opposite American Embassy), tel. 771-1206. Foreign and Greek music and songs. International cuisine, mostly French. Special dishes include chopped filet in cream sauce with curry, filet with bacon and Bercy sauce, salad "Scorpios" and "Imperial" salad (avocado, onion, egg, tuna with special dressing). Desserts include chocolate soufflé, baked apples "Mariette" with whipped cream and Bavarian cream pastry. Open from 9:00 pm-2 am, except Sundays.

TAPAS DE COLILON, 267 Kifissias (behind Olympic Airways). Athens wine bar: cold plate.

FAST FOODS

GALLERIA TITANIA, (Titania Hotel, street level), Panepistimiou 52. Fresh fruit salad and fruit drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, pittas, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 am-2 am.

*Le temps Piaget
ne se mesure,
qu'en Or*



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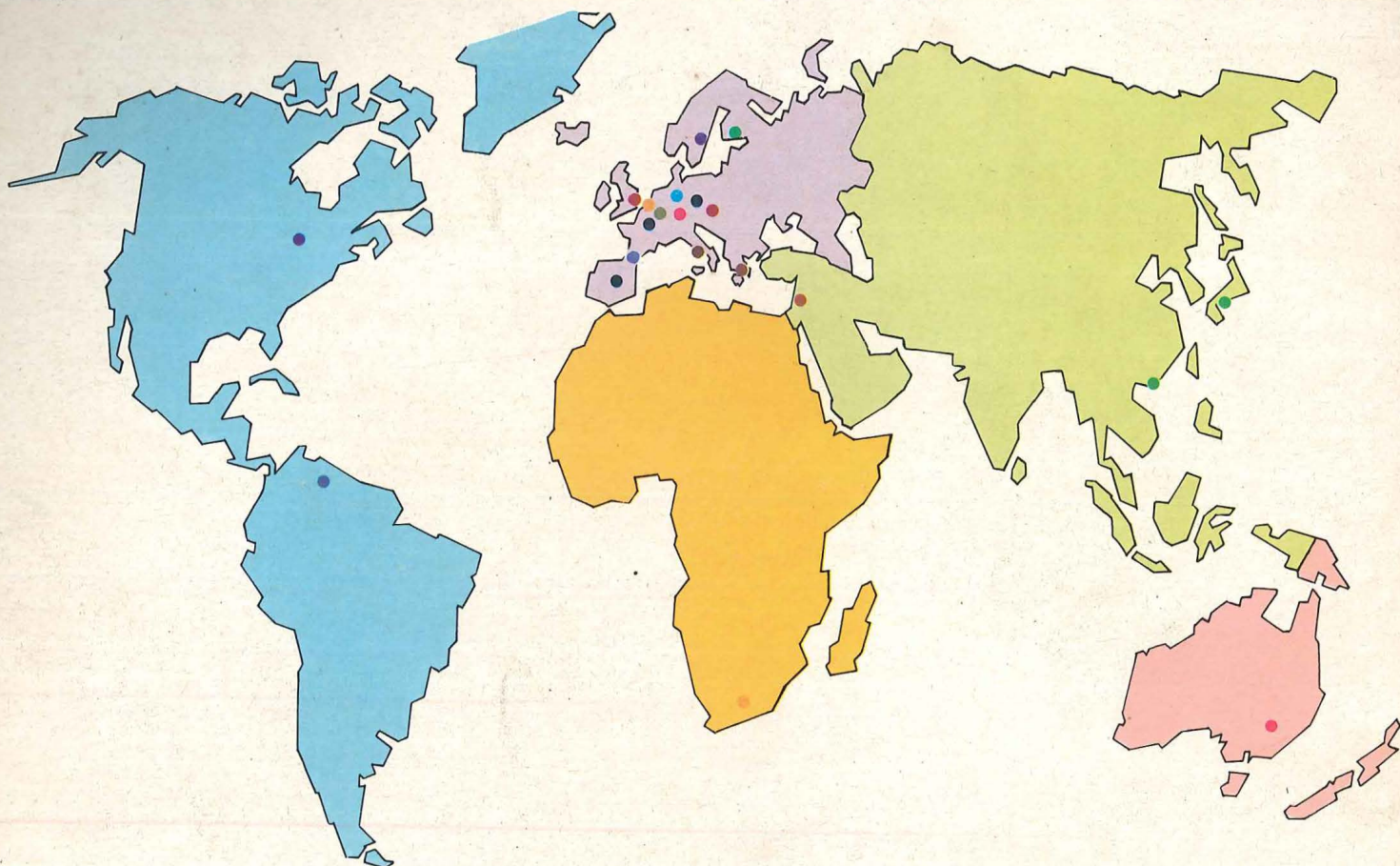
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