

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ

ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΤΗ ΕΒΔΟΜΑΔΙΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ ΤΟΥ ΛΟΝΔΙΝΟΥ
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ΑΡ. ΦΥΛΛΟΥ 577

ΠΕΜΠΤΗ 5 ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ 2010

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ΑΠΟΦΗ

Και όμως, η ενότητα επιβάλλεται όσο ποτέ

MΕ ΘΛΙΨΗ παρακολουθούμε τα τεκταινόμενα στο πολιτικό σκηνικό της Κύπρου σε σχέση με το εθνικό μας θέμα. Δυστυχώς, οι πολιτικές δυνάμεις δεν φάνεται να συνειδητοποιούν την κρίσιμητη των σπηγμών και πις διαφαινόμενες διεργασίες που μηχανορράφουνται στους επόμενους μήνες. Η Κύπρος, όλοι μας, μηδενός εξαιρουμένου, θα κληθούμε να αντιμετωπίσουμε φοβερές πιέσεις, προκειμένου να «κλείσει» το Κυπριακό όπως - όπως, φτάνει να εξυπηρετούνται οι στρατηγικοί στόχοι της Τουρκίας. Οι βραχυπρόθεσμοι αυτοί στόχοι έχουν να κάνουν με την τουρκική ενταξιακή πορεία. Τα προς συζήτηση κεφάλαια εξαντλούνται και για προχωρήσει η ενταξιακή διαδικασία πρέπει να ανοίξουν και κάποια από τα 14 «παγωμένα», λόγω Κύπρου, κεφάλαια. Επειδή αναμένεται αξιολόγηση της ενταξιακής πορείας της Τουρκίας τον Δεκέμβριο, και οι υποχρεώσεις της Τουρκίας έναντι της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας για εφαρμογή του Πρωτοκόλλου της Άγκυρας και των πολιτικών κριτήριων της Κοπεγχάγης είναι σοβαρό εμπόδιο στην πορεία της Τουρκίας. Επομένως, θα «πέσουν όλοι πάνω μας». Θα μας ρίξουν στάχτη στα μάτια, προκειμένου να υποχωρήσουμε κι άλλο, ώστε να διευκολυνθεί η Τουρκία.

ΥΠΟ ΑΥΤΕΣ τις σκληρές συνθήκες, θα παλέψουμε με μεγαθήρια. Περιθώρια άλλων υποχωρήσεων ή συμβιβασμών δεν έχουμε. Ήδη βρισκόμαστε στο κόκκινο...

• ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ, ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 5



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Στην Κύπρο, αλλά και στο Λονδίνο, τελέστηκαν την περασμένη Κυριακή θρησκευτικά μνημόσυνα του Προέδρου Αρχιεπισκόπου Μακαρίου Γ', 33 χρόνια από το θάνατό του.

• ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ 8 & 11



Διακοπές και «Ε»

Για το υπόλοιπο του Αυγούστου η εφημερίδα μας δεν θα κυκλοφορήσει λόγω καλοκαιρινών διακοπών.
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Επανερχόμαστε κανονικά την Πέμπτη 2 Σεπτεμβρίου 2010
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Πήρε... αναβολή η ενότητα



- **ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΑΔΗΣ:** «Με κατηγορείς ότι τράβηξα πίσω, γιατί ασχολούμαι με τις προεδρικές»
- **ΧΡΙΣΤΟΦΙΑΣ:** «Τα έφερες ούλα πούκουππα, γιατί βλέπεις το 2013»

• ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3

ΑΝΥΠΟΦΟΡΗ ΖΕΣΤΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΠΝΙΚΤΙΚΗ ΥΓΡΑΣΙΑ

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Σε κλοιό καύσωνα παραμένει ολόκληρη η Κύπρος, αφού τις προηγούμενες μέρες ο υδράργυρος ακούμπησε τους 46 βαθμούς Κελσίου, ενώ η υγρασία έφτασε σε πολύ υψηλά επίπεδα, δημιουργώντας αποπνικτική ατμόσφαιρα.

Οι θερμοκρασίες κυμαίνονται τώρα γύρω στους 40-42 βαθμούς, κάτιο που θα διατηρηθεί και στις επόμενες μέρες. Το φαινόμενο αυτό οφείλεται, σύμφωνα με τους μετεωρολόγους, σε θερμή αέρια μάζα που καλύπτει την ανατολική Μεσόγειο και δημιουργεί συνθήκες δυσφορίας. Τα επίπεδα υγρασίας αυτές τις μέρες ήταν: Λευκωσία 75%, Λεμεσός 84%, Λάρνακα 84%, Πάφος 94% και Παραλίμνι 60%.

Στην Ελλάδα η κατάσταση είναι... καλύτερη, αφού η θερμοκρασία κυμαίνεται γύρω στους 38 βαθμούς, με γενικά αίθριο καιρό.

Οι ειδικοί συνιστούν αποφυγή της έκθεσης στην ηλιακή ακτινοβολία χωρίς αντηλιακή προστασία του δέρματος και κατανάλωση πολλών υγρών (προτιμότερο το νερό).

Χαρακτηριστικό της κατάστασης που επικρατεί, είναι ότι η Δευτέρα καταγράφηκε στην Κύπρο ρεκόρ ζήτησης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας, η οποία ανήλθε στα 1142 MW, 45 περισσότερα από την αντίστοιχη περίοδο. Η Αρχή Ηλεκτρισμού (ΑΗΚ) διαβεβαιώνει ότι υπάρχει επάρκεια παραγωγής, εκτός βέβαια από τις... βλάβες, που δεν είναι... στο πρόγραμμα. Η ΑΗΚ φροντίζει αμέσως για τις αναγκαίες επιδιορθώσεις, αλλά ο... ανεκδιγήτος εκπρόσωπός της δηλώνει ότι δεν είναι υποχρεωμένη να εγγυηθεί συνεχή παροχή ρεύματος!!!



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O F E V E N T S

Πέμπτη 5 Αυγούστου 2010

24-27 Αυγούστου 2010
(ΤΡΙΤΗ - ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ)

**Συνεδρία Κεντρικού Συμβουλίου
ΠΟΜΑΚ - ΠΣΕΚΑ**

ΤΟΠΟΣ: Λευκωσία - ΚΥΠΡΟΣ

12 Σεπτεμβρίου 2010
(ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ)

**Έναρξη μαθημάτων στο
Ανεξάρτητο Ελληνικό Σχολείο
Μάνωρ Χίλλ**

ΗΜΕΡΕΣ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣ: Τετάρτη 6-8 μ.μ.
Σάββατο 9.50 πμ - 1 μ.μ.
ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ: 020 8368 1754,
07803 504 037

**Έναρξη μαθημάτων στο Ανεξάρτητο
Ελληνικό Σχολείο Φίνσλεϋ**

ΗΜΕΡΕΣ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣ: Παρασκευή 6-8 μ.μ.
Σάββατο 2 - 5 μ.μ.
ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ: 020 8368 1754,
020 8447 8188

15-26 Σεπτεμβρίου 2010
(ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ - ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ)

**Έκθεση Ζωγραφικής καλλιτεχνών
κυπριακής καταγωγής**

ΤΟΠΟΣ: Οίκημα Αδελφότητας,
Britannia Road, London N12
ΟΡΓΑΝΩΤΗΣ: Greek Cypriot Community Trust,
υπό την αιγάλη της Εθνικής

Kyriaki's Omosotiadis H.B.
PRIVATE VIEW: 16 Σεπτεμβρίου, 7.30 μ.μ.
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9 Οκτωβρίου 2010
(ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ)

**Ετήσια Χοροεπερίδα
Ραδιομαραθωνίου 2010
(Gala & Auction)**

ΤΟΠΟΣ: Hilton Hotel (Park Lane)
ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ: 020 7307 8401
Υπό την αιγάλη της προέδρου του Ιδρύματος
Ραδιομαραθωνίου Κύπρου
και Έλσης Χριστόφια,
συζύγου του Προέδρου της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας
Θα εμφανιστεί ο Ελληνοκύπριος τραγουδιστής
Μιχάλης Χατζηγιάννης

16 Οκτωβρίου 2010
(ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ)

**Ρεμπέτικη Βραδιά Ελληνικού
Σχολείου Μάνωρ Χίλλ**

ΤΟΠΟΣ: Οίκημα Αδελφότητας,
Britannia Road, London N12
ΩΡΑ: 8.00 π.μ.
ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ: 07803 504 037

31 Οκτωβρίου 2010
(ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ)

**Ετήσιος Χορός Συνδέσμου
Πατρικίου Η.Β.**

ΤΟΠΟΣ: Οίκημα Αδελφότητας,
Britannia Road, London N12

ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ: 020 7485 8820

20 Νοεμβρίου 2010
(ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ)

**Ετήσια Χοροεπερίδα Ανεξάρτητου
Ελληνικού Σχολείου Φίνσλεϋ**

ΤΟΠΟΣ: Royal National Hotel
ΩΡΑ: 7.30 μ.μ.
ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ: 020 8447 8188

20 Φεβρουαρίου 2011
(ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ)

**Αποκριάτικος Χορός Ελληνικού
Σχολείου Φίνσλεϋ**

ΤΟΠΟΣ: The Compton School,
Summers Lane, London N12
ΩΡΑ: 8.00 μ.μ.
ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ: 020 8447 8188

5 Μαρτίου 2011
(ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ)

**Ετήσια Χοροεπερίδα
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Σχολείου Μάνωρ Χίλλ**

ΤΟΠΟΣ: London Hilton Metropole
ΩΡΑ: 7.30 μ.μ.
ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ: 07803 504 037,
07711 663 929

Πανήγυρις εκκλησίας Σωτήρος Χριστού στο Woolwich (8/8/10)

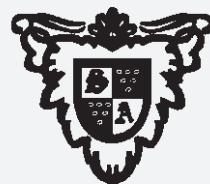
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Δύσκολη ήμως η προσπάθεια και σίγουρο το αποτέλεσμα. Ο Πρόεδρος δεν πρόκειται να ενισχυθεί από κανέναν, εκτός από αυτούς που για στενά κομματικά και προσωπικά συμφέροντα ήδη τον υποστηρίζουν, δηλαδή το ΑΚΕΛ και μερικά στελέχη του ΔΗΚΟ. Οι υπόλοιποι αρνούνται να πάρουν στους ώμους τους τις ευθύνες της αποτυχίας ενός διαλόγου που ήδη έχει προδιαγραφεί.

Ενότητα για να επιτευχθεί πάνω από όλα χρειάζεται, βέβαια, ενότητα σκοπού και κάτι τέτοιο δεν υπάρχει. Ο Πρόεδρος και το κόμμα του έχουν ταχθεί με όλες τους τις δυνάμεις υπέρ μιας λύσης, που η συντριπτική πλειοψηφία του λαού αρνιέται να δεχτεί και δυσκολεύεται, πάνω από όλα, να καταλαβεί. Η περιβόητη Διζωνική Δικοιονοτική Ομοσπονδία είναι περίπου σαν το μνήμα του Αγίου Νεοφύτου!

«Ήξεις αφίξεις»... δηλαδή, κάτι που στο όνομα βολεύει τους πάντες, αλλά στην ουσία θα φέρει τον χαλασμό και το χάσος σε όλους και ιδιαίτερα σε μας, του Έλληνες κατοίκους αυτού του νησιού.

Αλλά, εκτός από την διάσπαση στο εθνικό μας θέμα, υπάρχει βέβαια και η διάσπαση και η διαφανία σε όλα τα μέτωπα της εσωτερικής διακυβέρνησης. Η κυβέρνηση του Δημήτρη Χριστοφία κατάφερε και σε αυτόν τον τομέα το ακατόρθωτο. Όχι μόνο η αντιπολίτευση είναι δυσαρεστημένη με την κυβέρνηση, αλλά και η συμπολίτευση και ένα μεγάλο κομμάτι του ΑΚΕΛ, σύμφωνα με πρόσφατη δημοσκόπηση, τάσσεται εναντίον του!

Ενότητα, λοιπόν, αλλά για να επιτευχθεί, χρειάζεται ο Πρόεδρος να αλλάξει πορεία.

Χρειάζεται να αποσύρει όλες τις γενναιόδωρες παραχωρήσεις που έκανε στους Τούρκους, χωρίς την συγκατάθεση κανενός από μας και να αρχίσει ξανά από την αρχή.

Να απαιτήσει από την Τουρκία να εφαρμόσει τις υποχρεώσεις της που απορρέουν από το Ευρωπαϊκό πρωτόκολλο. Να απαιτήσει από τα Ηνωμένα Έθνη να σεβαστούν τον Καταστατικό τους Χάρτη. Να απαιτήσει από την Ευρώπη να σεβαστεί τις αρχές της. Να απαιτήσει από την Βρετανία να σεβαστεί τις υποχρεώσεις της σαν Εγγυήτρια δύναμη. Πάνω από όλα, να πείσει τον λαό μας πως αγωνίζεται και αυτός και όλοι οι όλοι που τον περιστοιχίζουν, για Απελευθέρωση και Επιστροφή και όχι για να υπογράψουμε μια λύση που θα είναι κομμένη και ραμμένη στα μέτρα του Κατακτητή γιατί, σύμφωνα με τον ίδιο, «φταιξόμενοι και πρέπει να πληρώσουμε»...

Ο λαός μας δεν έφταιξε σε τίποτε. Άλλοι έφταιξαν και εμείς τα θύματα δεν πρέπει να πληρώσουμε για τα σφάλματα άλλων!

Γεύμα Ευρωβουλευτίνας Μαρίνας Γιαννακούδακη για τους ηλικιωμένους

Λάβαμε την ακόλουθη ανακοίνωση:

Η Ευρωβουλευτίνα Λονδίνου Μαρίνα Γιαννακούδακη παρέθεσε γεύμα για τα μέλη του Κυπριακού Κέντρου Μπάρνετ στο οίκημα της Ελληνικής Κυπριακής Αδελφότητας, εις μνήμην των γονέων της Λευτέρη και Τούλλας Γιάλλουρου.

Η Μαρίνα συνεχάρη το Συμβούλιο του Κέντρου γιατί δίνει την ευκαρία στους συμπατρίωτες μας να συναντούνται μια φορά την εβδομάδα, να περνούν μερικές ευχάριστες ώρες μαζί, να ακούνται μουσική, να συζητούν διάφορα θέματα, να πάζουν τόμπολα και να απολαμβάνουν το γεύμα τους σε μια ευχάριστη ατμόσφαιρα.

Η εκλογή της στην Ευρωβουλευτίνα



ΦΩΤΟ: ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΠΕΝΤΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ

Από τα αριστερά Ζαχαρίας Γιαννακούδακης, Αρχιμανδρίτης Δαμιανός Κωνσταντίνου, Μαρίνα Γιαννακούδακη, Ανδρέας Καραολής, Ανδρέας Λοιζίδης και Ανδρέας Γαλατόπουλος.

Έλληνες βουλευτές και εργάζονται για τα δίκαια του Κυπριακού λαού για ελευθερία και δικαιοσύνη.

τα συμφέροντα των ισχυρών.

Οι φίλοι της Κύπρου στο Ευρωκοινοβούλιο αυξάνονται γιατί βλέπουν τις αδιάλλαχτες και

την Προέδρου Χριστοφία να βρεί μια συμφωνημένη λύση του Κυπριακού, που να επανενώνει την Κύπρο και το λαό της.



λή, είπε της έδωσε την ευκαρία να προβάλει και προωθήσει τα αιτήματα όλων των Βρετανών πολιτών στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Βρίσκεται, ακόμα σε επαφή με τους Κυπρίους και

Δυστυχώς, πρόσθεσε, οι ευρωπαϊκές αρχές και αξιές στις οποίες αναφερόμαστε συχνά, αγνοούνται και παραγωρίζονται και γίνεται μεγάλος αγώνας στην ΕΕ για να επιβληθούν προκλητικές δηλώσεις του νέου Τουρκοκύπριου ηγέτη Ντερβίς Έρογλου, που αμφισβητεί όλα τα συμφωνηθέντα και από την άλλη αναγνωρίζουν την υπομονή, τις προσπάθειες και τη θέλη-

Τέλος ευχήθηκε σε όλους καλές διακοπές και καλό καλοκαίρι.

Το Κυπριακό Κέντρο Μπάρνετ θα επαναλειτουργήσει την Τετάρτη 6 Οκτωβρίου.

Μνημόσυνο Πεσόντων Αραδιππιωτών (8/8/10)

Λάβαμε την ακόλουθη πρόσκληση:

Το Συμβούλιο και τα μέλη του Συνδέσμου Αραδίππου Αγγλίας σας προσκαλούν στο ετήσιο Μνημόσυνο των πεσόντων αγωνιστών της Αραδίππου στον I.N. Αγίου Ιωάννη Βαπτιστή (Wightman Road) την Κυριακή 8 Αυγούστου 2010, μετά τη Θεία Λειτουργία. Τον επιμνημόσυνο λόγο θα εκφωνήσει ο Δημήτρης Παπαδημητρίου, ταξίαρχος ε.α..

Θα ακολουθήσει δεξίωση στο χωλ της εκκλησίας.

Δεν θα σταλούν ιδιαίτερες προσκλήσεις. Πα περισσότερες πληροφορίες, Παναγιώτης Κυριάκου 07852 105 187.

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ΜΑΘΗΤΕΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΗ ΣΥΡΟ ΕΞΩ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΒΡΕΤΑΝΙΚΟ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ
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Καθιστική διαμαρτυρία στην είσοδο του Βρετανικού Μουσείου πραγματοποίησαν στις 12 Ιουλίου δεκάδες Έλληνες μαθητές από τη Σύρο. Οι έφηβοι σήκωσαν στα χέρια τους μικρά πάνο. Τα γράμματα του συνθήματος τους σχημάτιζαν τη διεύθυνση της ιστοσελίδας [www.bringthemback.org!](http://www.bringthemback.org)

Το μήνυμα της επιστροφής των Γλυπτών στον Παρθενώνα έξω από το μουσείο στο οποίο «φιλοξενούνται», έκανε πραγματικά αίσθηση.

Η πρωτότυπη ιδέα των μαθητών, που πραγματοποίησαν εκπαιδευτική εκδρομή στη βρετανική πρωτεύουσα με το Κέντρο Ξένων Γλωσσών «Εκπαιδευτική Δυναμική», προστίθεται στο μεγάλο διαδραστικό ταξίδι του «Bring them Back».

Την προσπάθεια αυτή των Συριανών μαθητών απαθανάτισαν με το φωτογραφικό τους φακό δεκάδες επισκέπτες του Βρετανικού Μουσείου, αλλά και δημοσιογράφοι από διεθνή Μ.Μ.Ε. στο Λονδίνο.

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Η παρουσιάστρια της εκπομπής, Μέλανη Στέλιου

Ομογένεια

ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΕΙΟΝ

ΠΕΤΡΟΥ ΔΡΑΓΟΥΜΑΝΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΣΚΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ 1950-2009

60 χρόνια ελληνικού τραγουδιού

9η έκδοση

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—Αναζήτηση τραγουδιών ενός τραγουδιστή. Εμφανίζει όλα τα τραγούδια ενός τραγουδιστή και σε ποιους δίσκους ανήκουν.

—Αναζήτηση δίσκων στους οποίους συνεργάστηκαν δύο καλλιτέχνες.



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Christofias: "Serious disagreements on the property issue"

THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

The President of the Republic Mr Demetris Christofias had a meeting yesterday with the Turkish Cypriot leader Mr Dervis Eroglu, in the framework of the direct negotiations for the solution of the Cyprus.

On his return to the Presidential Palace after the meeting, the President of the Republic made the following statement:

"We continued the discussion on the property issue and it is needless to say that there are serious divergences and disagreements on the issue. At the same time, we also had an open discussion on various other issues, which I believe is needed with Mr Eroglu. On the interpersonal level, the situation is not so bad."

Replying to a press question on whether this open discussion was in the framework of the formula we were searching for in order to talk with the other side on the property issue, President Christofias said that it was a more general discussion on all issues, which was needed.

President Demetris Christofias on Tuesday appealed for unity in the domestic front to open the



prospects for resolving the Cyprus problem.

Christofias on Tuesday chaired a meeting of the National Council, who were briefed on the course of the negotiations. Parties also started the discussion in a bid to achieve unity on the domestic front, government spokesman Stefanos Stefanou said.

The aim of the President of the Republic is to be able to at least achieve minimum unity, which is a necessary condition to continue the fight and be able to open the prospect for resolving the Cyprus problem," Stefanou said after the meeting. The spokesman said the parties were also informed about Christofias' proposals to the Turk-

ish Cypriot side, which he re-tabled in July. All political parties except AKEL made their views known on the issue and discussion will continue on 12th August.

The proposal suggests linking the discussion of three of the chapters of the Cyprus problem - those dealing with property, territory and immigration - to facilitate the resolution of the thorny chapter of properties and expedite the dialogue.

The second proposal urges Turkey to implement UN Security Council resolution 550, which calls for the transfer of the fenced off area of Varosha, in Famagusta, now under Turkish occupation, to the administration of the United Nations.

Part of this proposal is the opening of the port of Famagusta under EU auspices to benefit the Turkish Cypriots. The third proposal is to convene an international conference when within range of an agreement on the internal aspects of the Cyprus problem.

Stephanou said that these proposals are nothing new. They are based on positions that have been formulated over the years by the Greek Cypriot side and the Republic of Cyprus, as the President of the Republic has said, the spokesman added. Government partners DIKO chairman Marios Garoyan stressed the need for consensus on the basis of common goals.

If we try we can achieve what the people want – the unity of political forces," Garoyan said after the meeting. EDEK chairman Yianakakis Omirou said his party voiced its fixed position for changing the Greek Cypriot side's strategy in the negotiations and the need to draft a strategy to tackle the serious dangers expected in the next few months with the report the UN Secretary-General will submit to the Security Council.

The Home Secretary in Barnet

The Home Secretary Theresa May attended the Citizenship Ceremony on Tuesday 29th of July conducted by the Deputy Mayor of Barnet Councillor Lisa Rutter at Hendon Town Hall. Mrs May was impressed by the ceremony and gave a short welcoming speech at the end. In attendance were also the Leader of Barnet Council Cllr Lynne Hillian and Hendon MP Matthew Offord.

Councillor Rutter said: We are very privileged that The Home Secretary chose to come and see a Citizenship ceremony at Barnet. She was very impressed.



PRESIDENT CHRISTOPIAS: "Commitment for a solution based on fundamental principles, functional and viable"

The President of the Republic Mr Demetris Christofias reiterated on Monday his determination to work hard for the reunification of Cyprus despite the many obstacles and difficulties on the way to the solution.

"We face these obstacles and difficulties with hope and optimism. Our commitment is to find a solution based on fundamental principles, functional and viable. We have already tabled proposals, based on three axes, which if accepted by the Turkish Cypriot side will give a new impetus to the negotiation process," President Christofias said, inter alia, addressing a cultural event at Skouriotissa mine in the region of Solea.

Outlining his proposals, the President explained that the first proposal suggests the linking of the discussions on three chapters of the Cyprus problem, namely the property issue with the chapter of territorial adjustments and the chapter of immigration, citizenship, aliens and asylum. The second proposal calls on Turkey to implement Security Council resolution 550, which was adopted in 1984 and provides for the return of city of Varosha to the UN.

The objective is to restore the town and re-

turn it to its legitimate inhabitants. The proposal also envisages the opening of the city's port for trade by Turkish Cypriots under EU supervision, as well as the restoration of the walled city of Famagusta. The President said that the third proposal concerns the convening an international conference. "We consider that an international conference will be necessary when we are close to an agreement on the internal aspects of the Cyprus problem.

The international conference should be convened by the United Nations, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, the European Union, the guarantor powers, the Republic of Cyprus and the two Cypriot communities should participate", he said. Concluding, the President pointed out that the Cypriot people draw strength for their struggles from their history, their traditions and culture, which have kept them going for centuries. Culture is a matter of survival and a source of optimism for the people of Cyprus, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots he said, and noted that culture unites people and it is through unity that reunification can be achieved.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS
ELEFTHERIA will
be closed for the
rest of August.

Next Issue:
2/9/2010

Have a nice summer!

LETTERS TO "THE TIMES"

There are many reasons why Turkey should not join the EU

Sir, Martin Packard (letter, July 28th) made a good point about Turkey and Cyprus. He could have added that the frontier with Armenia is still closed. In addition, Turkish political parties can be disbanded in short order. Parliamentarians and mayors are in prison on remand, while writers and publishers face heavy penalties for insulting Turkishness. Young people attending a demonstration receive prison sentences of six or more years under anti-terror laws.

These are the real reasons why Turkey should not join the EU. If the Prime Minister allowed the Foreign Secretary to conduct our foreign policy, the above facts might be better understood. The EU should be a coming together of law-based states rather than a cosy club.

Lord Hylton
House of Lords

Cameron might best advance Turkey's cause by persuading it to withdraw its troops from Cyprus

Sir, David Cameron has got off to a good start as our new Prime Minister, with the proviso that foreign affairs are not his strong suit. His negative feelings about the EU are fairly well known and can be a drawback. So imagine my astonishment when suddenly the issue of Turkish membership of the EU came up ("Let Turkey join our club, Cameron urges Europe", July 27).

One can only assume that his recent visit to the US was the catalyst. Those of us who have been over there know all too well how the issue has surfaced time and time again in official circles despite, among other things, Turkey's refusal to allow American troops through its territory on the way to the war in Iraq. Is Turkey the price of the special relationship with the UK?

Furthermore, has our Prime Minister weighed up the knock-on effects on immigration and extra security risks?

James Moorhouse
(MEP, 1979-99)

PM remember...

Sir, In advocating Turkish membership of the EU Mr Cameron should remember that Turkey is an invader and illegal occupier of Commonwealth and EU territory, in contravention of numerous UN and EU resolutions. The aim of bringing Turkey into the EU is a sensible and commendable one, but Mr Cameron might best advance Turkey's cause by persuading it to withdraw its troops from Cyprus.

Martin Packard
(Former UN mediating officer in Cyprus)

Temperatures rise in Cyprus

Tuesday's temperatures were hovering above 40 degrees, and the Labour Inspection Department made yet another announcement that workers should not be exposed to direct sunlight between 12 pm and 4 pm.

The Department allowed for light work in shaded areas, and suggested that workers should wear light, open-coloured clothing and have a plenty of cool drinking water. Although temperatures are expected to drop for a couple of days since Wednesday, the Meteorological Service said they will shoot back up to 40-41 degrees again on the weekend. Today will see temperatures drop to 39 degrees in the island's interior, a cause for slight relief but still higher than the normal temperature for the period.

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Cameron's Despicable Toadying to Turkey

By Daniel Greenfield

It is sadly unsurprising that Prime Minister Cameron's highly publicized trip to Turkey went with no mention of that country's continued denial of the Armenian Genocide, and its suppression of Kurdish and Armenian minorities. Indeed when Turkish leader Erdogan discussed his threats of ethnically cleansing Armenians in the UK, Gordon Brown made no more comment on the matter than if Erdogan had been discussing his favorite television programs.

It is in keeping with that conspiracy of silence, that Cameron made no mention of the thousands of political prisoners in Turkish jails, there often for merely expressing an opinion at odds with the state, for singing a folk song, or delivering an official speech in Kurdish. Naturally

Cameron did not think to raise the issue of Leyla Zana, the first Kurdish woman elected to the Turkish parliament and a winner of the Sakharov Prize, who is still in jail today. Cameron could have at least raised the subject of Aysel Tucluk, a member of the Turkish Human Rights Association, who was illegally stripped of her parliamentary immunity and sent to jail for handing out leaflets in the Kurdish language, and is now due to be sent to jail yet again.

But rather than standing up for human rights, Cameron instead pandered to the radical Islamists who were his hosts, by feeding their appetite for hate directed at Israel. And it did not begin or end with Israel.

Instead Cameron sold out the rest of Europe, declaring that he was "angry" at how long the negotiations to bring Turkey into the EU were taking, and declaring himself the "strongest possible advocate for EU membership". He slammed France and implicitly Germany, for refusing to rush forward to support bringing Turkey into the EU. Cameron sided with Turkey, over France and Germany, betraying allies for enemies. And worse was yet to come.

Not only did Cameron ignore Turkey's ongoing occupation of Cyprus, but he signed a strategic agreement with Turkey that calls for ending the "isolation" of the Turkish Cypriots by upholding their "right to representation" in the European Parliament, and promoting political and cultural contacts with the Turkish Cypriots. What that means is that Cameron committed himself to supporting Dervis Eroglu from the radical National Unity Party, which calls for Turkish annexation of occupied Cyprus. The strategic agreement signed by Cameron, moves the UK closer to recognizing the Turkish occupation of Cyprus, which currently only Turkey itself recognizes.

Again Cameron makes no criticism whatsoever of Turkey's illegal occupation of Cyprus. He does not mention the fact that he signed an agreement promoting the flow of goods from occupied Cyprus to the UK, while Turkey refuses to accept goods from Greek Cyprus. Of course not. No more than his predecessor was willing to.

Did Cameron do any of this out of principle? Nonsense. Cameron knows as well as anyone about Turkey's state of domestic terror, its persecution of the political op-

position, and how unworkable Turkish membership in the EU would be. Instead like Brown before him, Cameron pandered to the Turkish thug-in-chief for a few pounds, hoping to boost British exports to Turkey. In the hope of a few million pounds, Cameron betrayed fellow European nations, signed off on Turkey's occupation of Cyprus, ignored the thousands of political prisoners

neighbours, including Iraq". This after Turkish troops repeatedly invaded Iraq just last month, murdering a 15 year old girl, among others. The Iraqi government protested, to no effect. Cameron, who is supposed to be committed to guaranteeing Iraq's security, instead shamelessly praises the invaders. The only casualties he mentions are those of the Turkish invading forces, not their victims. Never their victims.

And so it goes. Cameron babbles on about Turkey's religious tolerance, while the level of hateful incitement spirals out of control. He talks about the true tolerant Islam, to a man who was at one point imprisoned for his own Islamic radicalism. He takes up arms against all those damned obstructionists who are preventing a lovely regime like Erdogan's Turkey from joining the EU. He vows to fight them everywhere, like a latter day Churchill, proclaiming not, "There will always be an England", but rather, "There will always be a Turkey in the EU".

If there was any Turk in that room who had the slightest respect for England before Cameron began to speak, it was sure to have vanished in a whiff of contempt. Cameron's speech reminds one of English socialists visiting the Soviet Union and heaping praise on Stalin and the wonderful revolution, before going off to collect their blood money. And now Cameron has

done them one better, demanding that a radical Islamist regime share open borders with the EU.

In a speech given while Erdogan prepares to round up political opponents before the election on fraudulent charges of "inciting" Kurdish riots-- Cameron made only one criticism of human rights. Not of Turkey of course. Or of Erdogan, who has jailed about as many of his opponents as Saddam Hussein. No, Cameron courageously blasted Israel, for standing up to Erdogan's IHH thugs, after they beat and stabbed Israeli soldiers inspecting their flotilla carrying aid to Hamas run Gaza.

Cameron blasted the response of Israeli soldiers who fired back after they Turkish Islamist thugs tried to murder them, as "completely unacceptable" and called Gaza, a "prison camp". He demanded a "swift, transparent and rigorous" inquiry. No such demand was of course issued to his hosts for their 10,000 political prisoners, their illegal invasion of Iraq and murder of civilians-- or that Armenian genocide matter. Of course no inquiries are demanded there.

Let us be clear what Cameron has done. He has sold out Europe and the free world by signing on the dotted of an agreement which explicitly trades English support for EU membership for increased exports. This is about money, pure and simple. There are no principles of any kind here. And what does Europe get out of all this? Here is a brief preview of coming attractions;

It is mainly young people who take to the streets, with Turkish flags in their hands, whistles in their mouths and hatred in their eyes.

"We have waited long enough," reads one poster. "Allah wants this war," is the message on another.

European tolerance Islamized Turkey. The pandering of unprincipled leaders like Cameron will take it to the brink and beyond.

LETTER TO DAVID CAMERON BY NEPOMAK UK

"Turkey as a bastion of peace cannot stand while continue to illegally occupy an EU member"

Dear Prime Minister,

I write to you on behalf of NEPOMAK.uk, The World Organisation of Young Overseas Cypriots in the UK, representing the many thousands of young British Cypriots across England, Scotland and Wales. As second and third generation Cypriots, the majority of our members were born and have lived in the UK their whole lives; however they continue to retain their passion for Cyprus.

We note with interest your recent address in Ankara regarding your support for Turkey's EU accession, and wholeheartedly believe that Turkey should be drawn closer to the European family of nations both for economic benefit and for peace and stability in the middle east. However, we believe there are a number of key issues which need to be addressed before this desire can become reality, especially concerning Turkey's obligations to Cyprus. Support for Turkey as a bastion of peace and credibility in the Middle East surely cannot stand while its forces continue to illegally occupy an EU member. We hope you are using all your influence to persuade Turkey that a solution to the Cyprus issue, in keeping with UN Resolutions and European rulings would be a serious step towards increasing its credibility and reputation within the EU, as well as removing a significant rallying point for opponents of its entry. Britain not only has a moral obligation to act on the above, but a legal one as one of the Guarantor Powers of the Cyprus Constitution following Cypriot independence in 1960.

All British Cypriots hope that with your effort and dynamism with regards Turkey's EU accession, the 36 year long injustice in Cyprus, a country occupied by 40,000 Turkish soldiers, and where over 200,000 of its citizens are refugees and unable to return to their rightful homes or live in the towns and villages of their births, can finally be put to an end.

We look forward to your response,

Yours sincerely,
Alexis Stavrou

(President - NEPOMAK.uk, The World Organisation of Young Overseas Cypriots in the UK)

LETTER TO PM FROM NEPOMAK

"Turkey must fulfill its obligation to the EU and Cyprus"

Dear Prime Minister,

I write to you on behalf of NEPOMAK, The World Organisation of Young Overseas Cypriots, representing young Cypriots around the globe and in particular the many thousands of young British Cypriots across England, Scotland and Wales. As second and third generation Cypriots, the majority of our members were born and have lived in the UK their whole lives; however they continue to retain their passion for their ancestral home.

We were disappointed with the ancillary reference you made to Cyprus in your recent address in Ankara. Indeed, the disappointment you expressed in your speech about the failed Annan Plan, six years ago, is misplaced. It has been accepted by UN, the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots that this plan is not the basis for the current negotiations. Moreover, as has now been accepted by the international community, the plan provided an unjust and unworkable outcome, and, as such, surely you cannot be disappointed that the Greek

Cypriots rejected what would have been an unjust solution to the Cyprus issue. It would be more appropriate to be disappointed with Turkey's attitude towards the ongoing negotiations on the Cyprus issue. Turkey's continuing occupation of the northern territory of Cyprus has been recognised by the UN and the European Courts and as such, it is incumbent on Britain to be an honest ally of Turkey's and remind them, at every opportunity that they too have to take proactive steps to solve the Cyprus issue beyond just making public statements.

The Conservative party was elected on a manifesto commitment to assist Cypriots in their efforts to agree a just, balanced and lasting settlement to reunite their island a commitment reinforced by William Hague to the Cypriot community before the election. However, within a couple of months this commitment has been weakened to just achieving a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation with political equality in the recent Strategic Partnership. This Partnership agreement fails to make any reference to what the underlying principles of a solution should be, or indeed the ultimate goal of a solution; namely a united Cyprus with a single sovereignty and single identity with no occupying Turkish troops.

Whilst we fully support Turkey's EU accession, and wholeheartedly believe that Turkey should be drawn closer to the European family of nations, Turkey must fulfil its obligations to the EU, Cyprus and the international community before its accession into Europe can be made possible. By failing to recognise and emphasise this pre-condition, Britain is being dishonest with both Turkey and the people of Cyprus.

Support for Turkey as a bastion of peace and credibility in the Middle East surely cannot stand while its forces continue to illegally occupy an EU member country. Only a day after your recent visit to Turkey you criticised Pakistan, saying that they should not be allowed to look both ways. However, this is exactly what Turkey is being allowed to do by occupying one third of the Republic of Cyprus with 40,000 troops, displacing 200,000 refugees and importing 150,000 settlers and still continuing on its path to European integration without attracting any criticism from Britain. If as you told the BBC it is important to speak frankly about the problems as you see them, then you should not be applying one set of standards to Pakistan and a different set to Turkey.

We hope that over the coming months you will exercise pressure on Turkey, as an honest ally, and remind Turkey of its obligations to finding a just, balanced and lasting solution to the Cyprus issue.

We look forward to your response

Yours sincerely,
Christos Karaolis (President NEPOMAK)

ON THE 85TH BIRTHDAY OF THE GREATEST GREEK ALIVE

Mikis Theodorakis

A TRUE DESCENDANT OF THE OLYMPIANS- THE MAN, THE ARTIST AND THE FIGHTER**An appreciation
by Dr Zannetos Tofallis**

On Thursday, the 29th July 2008 - Mikis Theodorakis, the Greek composer, resistance hero and humanist who has mixed music with politics for most of his career, will celebrate his 85th birthday. With him the whole world will celebrate the joy of life, of humanity and better days for the human race as a whole.

Here is a small appreciation of the Man, the Artist and the Fighter: Mikis Theodorakis was born on the Greek island of Chios, on 29 July 1925. His father was a Cretan and his mother came from Smyrna. He spent his childhood years in different provincial cities of Greece like Mytilene, Kefalonia, Pyrgos, Patras and mainly Tripolis.

Since that time it became apparent that his life would be shared equally by music and his shrugs championing for the benefit of Man.

In Tripolis, at the age of just seventeen, he presents his first concert with his work *Kassiane* and takes part in the resistance against the occupying forces. In the great demonstration of 25 March 1943, he is arrested for the first time by the Italians and is tortured.

He escapes to Athens, joins the National Liberation Front (EAM) and fights against the Nazi occupying forces. At the same time he studies music at the Athens Conservatory under Professor Philocetes Economides. After the liberation, the Greek civil war breaks out. He goes underground, is exiled to the island of Ikaria and twice to the island of Makronisos and is hospitalized. Finally he graduates from the Athens Conservatory in 1950 - his diploma is in harmony, counterpoint and fugue.

In 1954 he wins a scholarship and goes to Paris for studies at the Conservatoire. He studies musical analysis under Olivier Messiaen and orchestra direction under Eugene Bigot.

During the period 1954-60 Theodorakis is intensely active in the realm of European music. He composes music for the Ludmilla Tcherina Ballet, for the Covent Garden, the Stuttgart Ballet and for the cinema.

In 1957 he is awarded the First Prize at the Moscow Festival contest by Shostakovich. At the same time he composes many symphonic works as well as chamber music. In 1960 he establishes himself in Greece. He has already set to music "The Epitaph" by Yannis Ritsos, which marks his "turning point" to the popular song. He founds the "Small Symphony Orchestra of Athens" and presents many concerts throughout Greece, in an effort to familiarize the audiences with the masterpieces of symphonic music.

After the murder of the Parliament Member Grigoris Lambrakis, "The Lambrakis Youth" is founded and Theodorakis is elected President. At the same time he is elected Parliament Member of the United Democratic Left party (EDA). On 21 April 1967 he goes underground and addresses his first appeal to the people for resistance against the dictatorship of 21 April. In May of 1967 he founds with others, PAM, the first resistance or-

ganization against the dictatorship, and is elected its president.

He is arrested in August of 1967. He is imprisoned in isolation in the notorious Bouboulina street security prison and afterwards in the Averoff prison. There follow the great hunger strike, hospitalization, release from prison, house arrest, exile with his family on mountainous Zatouna in Arcadia, Oropos camp. All this time he is incessantly composing. And he succeeds in sending abroad through various channels, many of his new works, which are performed by Maria Farantouri and Melina Merkouri.

At the Oropos camp his health deteriorates seriously. A surge of protest is mounted abroad. Personalities like Arthur Miller, Laurence Olivier, Yves Montand and others champion his liberation. Finally, under this pressure, in April 1970, he is released and goes to Paris.

While abroad, Theodorakis devotes his entire time barnstorming all over the world with concerts, meetings with country leaders and personalities, interviews and statements about the fall of the dictatorship and the return of democracy in Greece. His concerts become a tribune of protest and vindication also for other people confronted with similar problems: Spaniards, Portuguese, Iranians, Kurds, Turks, Chileans, and Palestinians. His conviction has always been that freedom and democracy are indispensable prerequisites for the strengthening of peace. War can be avoided only by free people who alone can determine their own destiny.

In 1972 he visits Israel and gives concerts. He has a meeting with the Vice-President Alon who asks him to carry a message to Arafat. Immediately afterwards he meets Arafat to whom he delivers the message of the Government of Israel and makes efforts to persuade him to start discussions with the other side. Since then, he played many times the role of the informal ambassador between the two sides.

It is significant that in 1994, in Oslo, the signature of the agreement between Israel and the Palestinians in the presence of Peres and Arafat was celebrated by a performance of "Mauthausen" (which in the meantime has become in Israel a "national song") and the "Hymn for Palestine" which Theodorakis composed. This performance was given in recognition of Theodorakis' contribution to the cause of peace in that geographical area.

He also visits Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon and Syria in an effort to reinforce the dialogue between the warring parties. With the fall of the dictatorship, in 1974, he returns to Greece. He is continuously composing music. He gives many concerts both in Greece and abroad. At the same time he participates in public affairs either as a citizen or as a parliament member [1981-86 (resignation) and 1989-92 (resignation)] or as a Minister of State [1990-92 (resignation)], in the New Democracy Party, appointed by the Prime Minister Constantinos Mitsotakis.

In 1976 he founds the Movement for Culture and Peace and gives concerts throughout Greece. In 1983 he is awarded the Lenin Prize for Peace. In 1986, something is realized which he had supported in his interviews since 1970: the creation of committees for the Greek-Turkish friendship, in Greece under his presidency and in Turkey with the participation of eminent intellectuals such as Aziz Nessim and Yasser Kemal.

Theodorakis gives in Turkey many concerts, attended mainly by young people bringing slogans in support of the friendship between the two peoples. Later on, he assumes again the role of the informal ambassador for peace, carrying messages of the Greek Prime-ministers A. Papandreou and K. Mitsotakis to the Turkish government. Also, in 1986 (after the Chernobyl disaster) he organized a great concert tour throughout Europe against nuclear power.

It was due to his initiative that in 1988, two congresses for peace are organized in Tübingen and Cologne, Germany. Among the participants are politicians, like Oskar Lafontaine and Johannes Rau, philosophers like Dürrenmatt, writers, political scientists and artists. In these congresses he has the opportunity to present his theory on free time and its importance in the development of free people.

In 1990 he gives 36 concerts throughout Europe under the aegis of Amnesty International. He continues giving concerts for the cause of solar energy (under the aegis of Eurosolar), against illiteracy, against drugs, etc. At the same time, he fights for the human rights in other countries and especially in the neighbouring countries of Albania (which he visits also as a Minister for the sake of Greek minority rights) and Turkey. As President of the International Committee in Paris, he makes successful efforts for the liberation of the Turkish opposition leaders Koutlou and Sargin.

He proposes the organization

at Delphi of a Pan-European Congress for Peace and submits to the Greek government a project plan for a "Cultural Olympiad". He founds a committee of support and assistance to the Kurdish people.

During the following years, his operas "Elektra" (1995) and "Antigone" (1999) are presented. At the same time, he develops numerous activities abroad (Europe, South Africa, America) and makes statements to all important events of this period (Greek-Turkish friendship, earthquakes, bombardments in Yugoslavia, affair Ocalan, war in Afghanistan, war in Iraq etc.).

In the same year, he is a candidate for the Peace Nobel Prize. The political and intellectual leadership of Greece and Cyprus supports unanimously his candidature, while in Norway, continuously letters arrive in the offices of Committee for the Nobel Prize from all parts of the world issued from personalities, institutions and simple citizens. In 2002 his opera "Lysistrata", is performed as a genuine anthem for Peace.

In 1998, during a tour in USA and Canada for the support of a Cultural Centre of the Americans of Greek descent, the President and the Faculty of the Quebec University receive him with a unanimous citation and award to him the honorary doctorate for his contribution to culture and his struggles for the cause of Man.

Mikis Theodorakis was prolific in all genders of music: operas, symphonic music, chamber music, oratorios, ballets, choral church music, and music for the ancient Greek Drama, music for the theatre, for the cinema, artistic popular songs and meta-symphonic works.

He has also written many books which were translated into many languages. He is still producing top-selling albums that appeal as much to young Greeks as to their parents. His latest offering, Asikiko Pouliki, with its Anatolian rhythms and melancholy lyrics, goes back to the roots of Modern Greek music - the rebetika songs created during the 1920s and 1930s wars by cafe musicians who rarely achieved fortune or fame. The album features Vassilis Lekkas, a relative newcomer in the long line of talented vocalists discovered by Theodorakis, many of whom have



had no formal musical training.

Almost all Theodorakis' vocalists turned up to sing at a special seventieth birthday concert in Athens last summer. Several thousand Greeks and foreigners holding lighted candles crammed the marble stadium where the first modern Olympic Games were staged, to listen to some of the composer's best-known work. The program ranged from *Zorba the Greek*, the catchy film score that made his international reputation in the 1960s, to the solemn strains of the "Axion Esti", an ambitious choral work based on a long poem by Nobel Prize winner Odysseus Elytis.

Theodorakis is as imposing as ever on the podium - a bulky figure in a voluminous black shirt, who conducts with his arms rather than a baton. He clearly enjoys working with massed choirs and a large orchestra where bouzouki players and other traditional Greek instrumentalists take precedence over the violinists.

Theodorakis is now recording another new album in Berlin, this time with Maria Farantouri, who has interpreted his songs for more than 20 years. And in his spare moments he is working on an opera. Friends say Theodorakis has returned to music with undiminished enthusiasm since giving up politics. A former communist deputy in the Greek Parliament, he gave up his last political post - as a minister without a portfolio in a centre-right government - four years ago. But he still feels involved. He made a passionate plea for reconciliation between Greece and Turkey after the recent flare-up over the Imia islets in the Aegean.

Theodorakis learned Byzantine

chants as an Orthodox choirboy, but wrote his first songs as a teenager on the island of Kefalonia, one of the few places in Greece where Western music was played. His musical studies were interrupted by hard labour on the barren prison islands where Greece's communists were exiled after their defeat in the 1940s civil war. Eventually he made his way to Paris to study.

His early work was strongly influenced by Bartok and Stravinsky's music, but instead of becoming an international virtuoso, he came home to create a new style of Greek music. Theodorakis went in search of a melody based on Greek tradition.

He says, "A genuine and truthful composer is one who gives birth to genuine and true melodies." His list starts with Monteverdi and Vivaldi and winds up with Gershwin and Bob Dylan.

His symphonic work uses traditional Greek instruments, Byzantine rather than Western scales, and a diverse group of singers. Theodorakis has long preferred to work from a poetic text, saying they give his longer compositions a cohesiveness that might otherwise be lacking. But however well-respected Theodorakis's symphonies, oratorios, and operas have become, he has never lost his popular appeal. The Greeks are still whistling the melodies of his early songs.

The name of Theodorakis will live for ever, Greece and the world should be proud of a wonderful artist, man and humanist. Congratulations, Mikis, May you live a Thousand Creative Years! Greece and the whole World are proud of you!

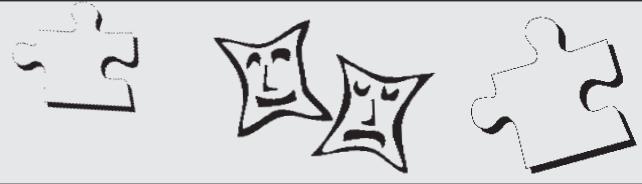
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Coffee Corner



Mpiftekia spitisia (Homemade Beef burgers)

Ingredients

540g/1lb 3oz minced beef chuck steak
25g/1oz chopped coriander
1 onion, chopped
1 tbsp Dijon mustard
1 free-range egg yolk
1 tbsp olive oil
salt and freshly ground black pepper
540g/1lb 3oz minced beef chuck steak
25g/1oz chopped coriander
1 onion, chopped
1 tbsp Dijon mustard
1 free-range egg yolk
1 tbsp olive oil
salt and freshly ground black pepper

To serve

4 slices mature Cheddar
4 tbsp mayonnaise
iceberg lettuce, shredded
4 ciabatta rolls
1 red onion, sliced



in a mixing bowl and stir to combine. Using your hands, shape into four equal-sized patties.

Preheat the grill to hot. Cook the burgers under the grill for 15 minutes, or until cooked through, turning once.

Top each burger with a slice of cheese towards the end of the cooking time.

Before serving, mix together the mayonnaise and lettuce. Cut the ciabatta rolls in half and toast under the grill on both sides. Top the bottom halves of the ciabatta rolls with the lettuce and mayonnaise, followed by a slice of tomato.

Arrange the burger and cheese on top of the ciabatta, followed by a slice of red onion. Top each burger with the other halves of the ciabatta rolls and serve.

1

beef tomato, sliced

Preparation method

Place all the burger ingredients

Did you know?

After Paul's song, "Penny Lane" became a Beatles hit, the street signs for the actual Penny Lane in Liverpool disappeared with such regularity (as they did on the real Abbey Road), that the town reverted to simply painting 'Penny Lane' on the buildings, rather than have street signs.

Strawberry Fields was named for a real place, Strawberry Field, a children's home run by the Salvation Army in Liverpool. Its location was near John's childhood home. The original Victorian building was too old and was demolished in the late 1960's and some land at the back was sold off to help pay for the new buildings.

Though there was a woman named Eleanor Rigby in Liverpool, she was not the inspiration for the song. Paul simply made up the name. The Father McKenzie in "Eleanor Rigby," was almost called Father McCartney, when Paul first composed the lyrics. However, a search in the phone book yielded the more general name McKenzie. The song has been recorded over 200 times, with interpretations by Diana Ross and the Supremes, Paul Anka, Frankie Valli, the Four Tops, Johnny Mathis, Ray Charles, Aretha Franklin and Vanilla Fudge.



The group's name had numerous inspirations. Stuart Sutcliffe noted that a motorcycle gang in the film, "The Wild One," was called 'The Beetles,' and John Lennon reportedly had a dream in which a man appeared "on a flaming pie," saying, "You will be Beatles with an 'a.'" The band members were also influenced by the name of Buddy Holly's band, the Crickets.

Paul McCartney wrote "Hey Jude" for Julian Lennon, John's son.

Though the Beatles were still largely unknown in the U.S. in October 1963, Ed Sullivan got his first glimpse of Beatlemania on Halloween of that year. His plane at Heathrow Airport outside London was delayed due to hordes of screaming Beatles fans welcoming the boys back from an overseas concert.

Though she bought him his first guitar, John's Aunt Mimi discouraged him from a career in music, saying, according to John: "The guitar's all right as a hobby, but it won't earn you any money." Years later, John gave her a silver plaque with that quote engraved upon it.

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9	2	4	1	5	6	7	3	8
1	6	8	2	7	3	4	9	5
3	7	5	4	8	9	6	1	2

S	U	D
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Sudoku Challenge

Fill in the grid so that every row, every column, and every 3x3 box contains the digits 1 - 9.

S	U	D
K		
O	U	

Just for laughs

Once there was a retired pirate so he decides to live with his brother.

The pirate walks up to his brothers house and knocks on the door and his brother answers the door and says, "Oh my gosh , what happened to your hand!?"

The pirate said, "I lost it in a sword fight , but now I have a hook."

Then the brother said, "What about your leg?"

The pirate said, "A cannonball hit it , but now I have a peg leg ."

Then the brother said, "Well , what about your eye?"

The pirate said, "I got some dust in it ." The brother said, "How could you lose your eye by just getting some dust in it?"

Then the pirate said, "It was my first day with my hook!"



Like Today

135 - Betar last outpost of Bar Kochba falls to Rome

1071 - Emperor Romanos IV Diogenes captured/Islam advances through Europe

1100 - Henry I is crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey

1264 - Anti-Jewish riots break out in Arnstadt Germany

1305 - William Wallace, who led Scottish resistance to England, is captured by the English near Glasgow and transported to London for trial and execution

Strange but True

An investigation has been launched into a British dairy farmer who claimed he secretly sold milk from the offspring of a cloned cow to High Street shops.

The International Herald Tribune newspaper reported the farmer - who wished to remain anonymous - admitted he used milk from a cow bred from a clone as part of his daily production. This would mean the milk was sold with no markings to warn consumers what they were buying. Under European law, products such as milk that are produced from cloned animals must pass a safety test and get approval before they can be marketed. But the Food Standards Authority (FSA), which is responsible for the assessments, has not been asked to make any authorisations and has decided to investigate the matter.

A spokeswoman said: "Since 2007 the FSA interpretation of the law has been that meat and products from clones and their offspring are considered novel foods and would therefore need to be authorised before being placed on the market." As the UK authority responsible for accepting novel food applications, the agency has not received any applications relating to cloning and no authorisations have been made.

"The agency will, of course, investigate any reports of unauthorised novel foods entering the food chain."

Dr Brendan Curran, a geneticist from Queen Mary University, reassured the public, telling Sky News that as long as an animal with deformities was not cloned and used to produce milk, he did not see a problem.

"If you have a cow that's a healthy animal that is producing milk in large quantities, I would argue that once it is in milk production and passed by veterinary surgeons as a fit animal, I can't see how it would be in any way dangerous," he said. "Also there is a lot of evidence that when you are putting the clone into the normal animal to give birth, a lot of those pregnancies don't go full term." There was concern about calves born to cloned parents three years ago when it emerged that a calf from a cloned cow was born on a British farm. Later that year, public outrage caused Dundee Paradise and her brother, Dundee Paratrooper, to be withdrawn from an auction but it is thought they went on sale privately instead.

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ANDREAS CHATALOS From Rizokarpaso

17th May 1936
2nd August 2010

In memory of a kind and loving husband, father and grandfather, brother and friend who passed away on Monday 2nd August 2010 aged 74.

Andreas arrived in North London from Rizokarpaso in 1947. He leaves behind his beloved Georgia from Strovolos, his children, Peter and Philip, his daughter-in-law, Michelle, and his granddaughters, Sophia and Lola, and many relatives and friends.

The funeral will take place at 10:00 am
on Thursday 12th August 2010
at St Mary's Greek Orthodox Church,
22 Trinity Road, London N22 8LB

The burial will be at 11:30 am
at New Southgate Cemetery,
Brunswick Park Road,
New Southgate, London N11 1JJ

The Wake will be at No. 8 Grange Avenue,
Totteridge, London N20 8AD



Andreas will be missed by all who knew him. May he rest in peace.

Instead of flowers, the family would prefer donations to be made to the British Heart Foundation or Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children.



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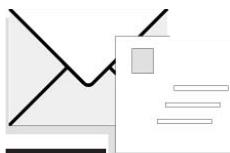
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Τα γραπτά των επιστολογράφων μας εκφράζουν προσωπικές απόψεις και δεν δεσμεύουν την «ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ» που τα δημοσιεύει χωρίς λογοκρισία ή περιοριστικές.

ΜΕΡΟΣ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΝ

Τα παλικάρια της 5ης Κρητικής Μεραρχίας είχαν στρατευθεί στη Βόρειο Ήπειρο, κατά τον Ελληνο-ιταλικό πόλεμο το 1940. Όταν στα τέλη Απριλίου 1941, τα γερμανικά στρατεύματα κατέλαβαν την ηπειρωτική Ελλάδα, ο Βασιλεύς των Ελλήνων Γεώργιος ο Β', ο Κρητικός Έλληνας πρωθυπουργός Εμμανουήλ Τσουδερός και η ελληνική πολιτική ηγεσία, με 474 αξιωματικούς και 10.997 οπλίτες του Ελληνικού Στρατού, μεταφέρονται στα Χανιά της Κρήτης. Η Ελλάδα είχε πέσει στα χέρια του ενός σκληρού και αδυσώπητου εχθρού.

«Εμπρός της Ελλάδος παιδιά!». Οι Έλληνες της Κύπρου άκουσαν τη φωνή της σκλαβωμένης Ελλάδας και πάνω από 30.000 Έλληνες Κύπριοι πολέμησαν για μια Ελλάδα ελεύθερη και ενωμένη με τη Μεγαλόνησο Κύπρο.

Στην Ελλάδα και ιδιαίτερα στην Κρήτη, το Κυπριακό Σύνταγμα έγραψε σελίδες τιμής και δόξας.

Οι Κύπριοι πολέμησαν στην κρητική εκστρατεία δίπλα στους ήρωες Έλληνες αδελφούς τους στα μέτωπα της περιοχής του κόλπου της Σούδας, στο αεροδρόμιο Μάλεμε, στο χωριό Γαλάτα, στα Χανιά, στα Πλανάνια, στο Δαρράτσου Σφακίων και αλλού. Ο εκπληκτικός αυτός αγώνας κράτησε έως τις 31 Μαΐου 1941, στις πόλεις του Ρεθύμνου και του Ηρακλείου.

Η Μάχη της Κρήτης, 1941

ΑΦΙΕΡΩΝΕΤΑΙ ΣΕ ΟΛΟΥΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΗΡΩΪΚΟΥΣ ΚΥΠΡΙΟΥΣ ΜΑΧΗΤΕΣ ΟΙ ΟΠΟΙΟΙ ΠΟΛΕΜΗΣΑΝ ΔΙΠΛΑ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ ΚΡΗΤΕΣ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΩΝ NAZI ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗ ΜΑΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΙΣ 20 ΜΕΧΡΙ ΤΙΣ 31 ΜΑΪΟΥ 1941

Τον Ιούνιο του 2010, στο Ρέθυμνο, σε συνέντευξη που μού παραχώρησε ο 83χρονος Ρεθυμνιώτης Κρητικός, Γεώργιος Σταματάκης, μου είπε: «Ημουν 14 χρόνων τότε όταν έγιναν σκληρές μάχες μεταξύ Ελλήνων και Κυπρίων εναντίον των Γερμανών. Από εδώ, 500 μέτρα από το ξενοδοχείο «Park», ένωντι του Δημοτικού Κήπου και εκεί που είναι ο ναός του Αγίου Ιωάννου, εκεί η μάχη κράτησε 11 μέρες, μέχρι τις 31 Μαΐου 1941...»

Η μάχη της Κρήτης τελείωσε... Ξημέρωσε όμως η άλλη μάχη της Αντίστασης μέχρι τη νίκη κατά του Αξονα.

Μετά την κατάληψη της Κρήτης, οι μοχητές είχαν ανσυγκροτηθεί και κατέφυγαν στα Λευκά Όρη και στο δρός Τίδη. Εκεί συγκρότησαν ένοπλες ομάδες ανταρτών.

Σε συνέντευξή που μού παραχώρησε ο 90χρονος Κύπριος Καλογριάτης

ήρωας Θεράποντας Ιωάννου Γ. Μιτσή, μου είπε: «Χρωστάω τη ζωή μου στους Κρητικούς αδελφούς μας, γιατί προστάτευσαν και φρόντιζαν τους Κύπριους. Αν ανακάλυπταν οι Γερμανοί ότι ένας Κρητικός είχε βοηθήσει κάποιον στρατιώτη, οι Ναζί σκότωναν ολόκληρο το χωριό τους. Έτσι, η βοήθεια είχε τεράστιο ανθρώπινο κόστος...»

Η μάχη, σκοτεινή κατοχή της Κρήτης είχε αρχίσει. Στη Μεγαλόνησο Κύπρο υπήρξε βαθύτατη συγκίνηση και οργανώθηκε Παγκύπριος Εθνικός Έρωνος υπέρ των Κρητών αδελφών. Στο νησί φιλοξενήθηκαν χιλιάδες Έλληνες πρόσφυγες αδελφοί από την Κρήτη και τα νησιά του Αιγαίου (Σάμος, Χίος, Λέσβος). Στην Κύπρο εντείνονται οι φύσοι και οι ανησυχίες για αεροπορική απόβαση των γερμανικών στρατευμάτων, όπως έγινε ακριβώς και στην Κρήτη. Πέντε χιλιάδες Κύπριοι εντάχθηκαν στο

Κυπριακό Εθελοντικό Σώμα, το οποίο άρχισε να στρατολογεί εθελοντές από τον Μάιο του 1941, μετά τη Μάχη της Κρήτης, για δράση εντός της Κύπρου σε περίπτωση εισβολής.

Το Κυπριακό Σύνταγμα στις μάχες της Κρήτης, έδειξε ηρωϊσμό και περιφρόνηση στη θυσία της ζωής. Έχουσαν μέχρι και την τελευταία σταγόνα του αίματός τους για τη λευτεριά του Κράτους.

Περισσότεροι από 450 Κύπριοι έπεσαν νεκροί. Μόνον δύο Κύπριοι βρίσκονται στο Στρατιωτικό Νεκροταφείο της Σούδας. Οι άλλοι 448 Κύπριοι ήρωες στρατιώτες είναι αγνοούμενοι μέχρι σήμερα. Υπολογίζεται ότι έχουν σκοτωθεί σε μάχες, βομβαρδισμούς ή εκτελέστηκαν από τους Γερμανούς, που τους έθαψαν σε ομαδικούς τάφους.

Τα ονόματα των Κυπρίων ήρωών είναι γραμμένα στα στρατιωτικά μνημεία στο Φάληρο και στην Αθήνα.

Εξάλλου, 3.000 Κύπριοι τραυματίες στρατιώτες αχμαλωτίστηκαν.

Μερικοί από τους πειόντες στην Κρήτη:

—**Χαμπή Σταύρος**, στρατιώτης (CY4055), εκ Καλογρίδας Κύπρου. Έπεσε σε μάχη στο Δαρράτσο Σούδας, στις 27/5/1941.

—**Χαράλαμπος Αντώνιος**, στρατιώτης (CY3759), εκ Κύπρου. Έπεσε στη μάχη της Σούδας, στις 21/5/1941.

—**Χριστοφή Προδρομής**, στρατιώτης (CY5200), εκ Κύπρου. Έπεσε σε μάχη στην περιοχή Πλανανά της Κρήτης, στις 22/5/1941. Βρίσκεται θαμμένος στη Σούδα.

—**Ψαρά Π.Α.**, υποδεκανέας (CY3887), εκ Κύπρου. Έπεσε σε μάχη στην περιοχή Πλανανά της Κρήτης, στις 31/5/1941. Βρίσκεται θαμμένος στη Σούδα.

—**Παύλου Αγαμένων**, υποδεκανέας (CY3696), από τα Κατύδατα. Έπεσε σε μάχη στην περιοχή Σούδας, στις 30/5/1941.

—**Τελεβάνος Κυριάκος**, στρατιώτης (CY2063), εκ Κύπρου. Έπεσε στη μάχη της Γολάτας, στις 25/5/1941.

—**Ιωάννου Αλέξανδρος**, στρατιώτης (CY2063), από το Σύσκληπο. Έπεσε στη μάχη των Σφακιών, στις 31/5/1941.

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eDITORIAL

During the course of this pre-season you may have noticed the mention of 25-man squads and home-grown player quotas. The 2010-11 Premier League season will see all top flight clubs forced to comply with rules over the size and make-up of their squads. The Premier League says the new rules are designed to increase the number of young 'home-grown' players in the Premier League, with a long-term aim of giving more options to the England manager.

The key points of the new rules are that clubs must register a squad of up to 25 players, which must include at least eight 'home-grown' players, at the end of each transfer window. The term 'home grown' is slightly misleading given that players do not have to be English; home-grown players are defined as those who "irrespective of nationality or age, have been affiliated to the FA or Welsh FA for a period of three seasons or 36 months prior to 21st birthday".

Clubs can supplement their squad with unlimited number of players under the age of 21 and changes can be made only during transfer windows, although in exceptional circumstances such as a goal-keeping injury crisis could be allowed. These new rules apply only to Premier League matches, not European, FA Cup or League Cup matches and the first deadline is 5pm on 1st September which is 24 hours after end of August transfer window.

How will this affect clubs? There are two aspects of the rule that seem difficult to comprehend. The squad limit is only limited to those players not considered 'Under 21', where the Premier League's definition of 'Under 21' is a player born on or after 1st January 1989, rather than using the beginning of the season as the starting point. This could disadvantage players and clubs if a player was born after this date while another was born a month earlier even though both are 21 years old. It will inevitably lead to a situation where clubs will look at a player's birth certificate as much as his ability when deciding to sign him.

This may also lead to clubs accumulating young talent which could lead many young footballers not playing first team football during the most important and formative part of their careers - how does this benefit these young players?

The 'home grown' factor is already being debated and whether it in fact will make any difference to the English national team as it supposedly was intended to. The rule states that each club has to register 8 players out of 25 as being 'home grown'. This does mean though that a club can have a squad of 17 players without any of these 'home grown' players as no minimum is stated. In addition and not to incur the wrath of the EU the definition of 'home grown' players are defined as those registered before their 21st birthday, or three seasons up to and including the season when they turn 21, regardless of their nationality. This obviously favours the likes of Arsenal who have an established network of scouts who scour the world looking for young talent and bringing them to these shores.

The long-term hope of the FA in introducing the new rules is that it will force clubs to give more of an opportunity to English talent and thus allow them to flourish, in turn benefiting the national team. While the 'home grown' rule is far from perfect and can be circumvented by allowing clubs to include an unlimited number of players under the age of 21, they are encouraging them to invest in youth. Will this lead to clubs investing in their youth academies? The hope is that they will and the much-trumpeted Barcelona model may well yield the same results for English clubs and the England national team as it has done for Spain.

Will the new rule be decisive in shaping the season? Possibly, given that Manchester City will need to offload players after their huge spending spree.

With Manchester United manager Sir Alex Ferguson already stating that this season he is going to give younger players a chance, this new rule may benefit sides who have an established youth policy and none more so than Arsenal as already mentioned.

Arsene Wenger's squad for the coming season may well exceed forty players given the large number of Under 21 players he has at his disposal. Whether they are good enough at this level is another matter, so what advantage may this give them?

One factor that could swing the rule in Arsenal's favour is when injuries start mounting up and the 25-man limit starts to hurt other teams. With other teams not having the depth in youth that Wenger has, and having to play players out of position and relying on untried players, this may well be a severe handicap to some teams. This is where Wenger with his long-term strategy and commitment to youth football may well have an advantage over other managers.

What cannot be denied though is that the rule will distort the transfer market with some clubs battling it out for some players given their age and whether they are home grown. In some cases, it can be argued these rules will benefit the bigger clubs who can afford the bigger transfer fees, the higher wages and the commitment to youth football. It again all comes down to money and financial strength, so will the gap between the top and bottom now become even more pronounced?



STOP PRESS...

••• **SANTOS NAMES FIRST GREECE SQUAD:** New Greece coach Fernando Santos included three uncapped players in his 22-man squad for the friendly against Serbia in Belgrade on August 11. **Squad:** **Goalkeepers:** Michael Sifakis (Aris Salonia), Alexandros Tzorvas (Panathinaikos) **Defenders:** Sotiris Kyrgiakos (Liverpool), Stelios Malezas (PAOK Salonia), Giannis Maniatis (Panionios), Nikos Spyropoulos, Lukas Vyntra (both Panathinaikos), Avraam Papadopoulos, Vasilis Torosidis (both Olympiakos), Socrates Papastathopoulos (AC Milan) **Midfielders:** Kostas Katsouranis, Giorgos Karagounis, Sotiris Ninis, Stergos Marinos (all Panathinaikos), Giorgos Tzavelias (Panionios), Savvas Gentzoglou, Pantelis Kafes (both AEK), Giannis Papadopoulos (Olympiakos) **Forwards:** Dimitris Salpingidis (PAOK), Fanis Gekas (Eintracht Frankfurt), Giorgos Samaras (Celtic), Kostas Mitroglou (Olympiakos).

CAN ANYONE STOP CHELSEA RETAINING THE PREMIER LEAGUE TITLE?

New season, same result?

It's that time of the season again, pre-season is almost over, the transfer window is edging closer to its close and with the Community Shield to be played this weekend the Premier League season is about to start in earnest. A new season always brings new hope. Fans, managers, players and pundits will be eager to see the start of a new season and hope that this can be better than last. As is always the case there are many questions to be asked and predictions to be made. Over the next nine months there will be thrilling games, controversial decisions, glorious goals, upsets and many debates.

Can Chelsea retain the title they won by a single point last year? Will Liverpool under new management and possibly new ownership regain their position in the top four? After a poor World Cup will Wayne Rooney fire Manchester United to more success this season? Can Tottenham continue their climb among the best in the league? Will Arsenal win a trophy for the first time in five seasons? And what of Manchester City? Will their billionaire owners see a return on their huge outlay?

With Manchester City almost monopolising the transfer market there has been very little activity among the top clubs. Arsenal have brought in long term target Marouane Chamakh to add firepower to the side. Having seen Silvestre and Gallas released, Wenger has also signed a defender, Laurent Koscielny. They may be still short in the defensive department and with the goalkeeping situation still uncertain, this is an area Wenger needs to address if he hopes to see Arsenal top the table.

Another area that may need addressing is midfield if the sides talisman and captain Cesc Fabregas leaves for Barcelona. The blow to Arsenal should Fabregas swap London for Catalonia will be huge. Can the void be filled? Certainly there is much to be excited about from the emergence of Jack Wilshere but can he be relied upon to fill the boots of a seasoned, international class footballer? Probably not. Up front Arsenal will be hoping that Van Persie can complete a season without injury. If he does, with Rosicky and Nasri back from injury, Arsenal will be able to outscore any team. It is defensive frailties and the usual mental weakness that will hamper Arsenal but they are by no means an also ran in the title race and their brand of football is still second to none.

Down the road Arsenal's eternal rivals, Tottenham, will be hoping their upward curve continues. Last year, Spurs had a year to remember as they were able to finish fourth in the Premier League to clinch a spot in the qualifying round of the Champions League.

Throughout the season, Spurs scored plenty of goals and beat the likes of Arsenal, Chelsea and Manchester City. If Harry Redknapp can guide his side to the Champions League group stages the squad will need adding to and the manager has made no secret of the fact that he wants to bring in some players. The emergence of



Both Manchester United and Arsenal will be hoping new striking recruits Chamakh (l) and Hernandez (r) can score the goals to give their respective sides the edge in the fight for the Premier League title

Bale last year as an attacking left sided player gave the team balance. With Modric fit to start the season and supplemented by Lennon, Spurs have the midfield to provide the chances for Jermaine Defoe to do what he does best. Defensively Tottenham have still to solve the Ledley King conundrum - how often can he play and when does he play? Dawson was outstanding last season but beyond those two Tottenham need reliable, quality back up.

A heavy focus on success in the Champions League could cause Spurs to lose focus in the league and this is why it could be a difficult, but exciting season for the White Hart Lane faithful. The challenge to stay in the top four is also made all the more difficult with Manchester City's emergence but Spurs have a first team as good as any and with a canny manager who will make transfers before the window shuts, Spurs will be a competitive force again this season.

What of champions Chelsea? They have lost Ballack and Joe Cole and brought in Yossi Benayoun but it is the return of Michael Essien which makes Carlo Ancelotti's side more formidable than last season. He is a footballer of genuine international class and will make Chelsea's midfield even stronger than last season. Drogba will still score goals while Malouda will look to continue his outstanding form of last season. Led by John Terry and Frank Lampard, any team that finishes above Chelsea will win the league. One caveat though is the desire of owner Roman Abramovich to win the Champions League and this may mean Chelsea may focus on Europe, leaving the door open for the likes of Manchester United.

Having spent very little in the transfer market, United have only supplemented their squad with Smalling and the exciting young Mexican, Hernandez. Much will again depend on the form and fitness of Wayne Rooney and with Ferguson already indicating that he will be giving his youngsters a chance this season it seems a difficult task to claim a 12th Premier League title.

Ferdinand's fitness problems persist but Vidic signing a new contract is a major boost.

Rivals Liverpool will be looking to retain their place among the top four and after enticing Joe Cole to join the Hodgson revolution hopes are high of a better season than last. Should Torres firstly stay and then remain largely injury free, Liverpool have as much attacking potency as any team. Defensively there are frailties with full back still a position of concern but Hodgson is a manager who is not only respected for his tactical aptitude but has the ability to make a team more than a sum of its parts.

And on to the dark horses for this season Manchester City. Can the millions of pounds spent turn a team that has not won a trophy in 35 years into genuine title contenders? Mancini has spent plenty of money but not all the players are top class. Serbia left-back Aleksandar Kolarov was bought for a reported £18.9m from Lazio. He has joined Jerome Boateng (£10.5m), David Silva (£29m) and Yaya Toure (£24m), while Mancini is also keen to sign Internazionale's striker Mario Balotelli. Logic suggests that it will take time for the team to gel and be a threat this season. Perhaps the biggest issue for the manager may be who to include and who to leave out of his 25 man squad but there is little doubt that City will eventually win a trophy.

So who will win the league? Manchester United were only a point adrift of making it four titles in a row last season but a lack of new recruits and a reliance on young, untested players may mean Arsenal are a bigger threat to Chelsea retaining the title. Liverpool are in transition while Tottenham may have too much on their plate unless they can supplement their squad. Manchester City are an intriguing subject and will look to gatecrash the party but Chelsea are still the team to beat and even though the Champions League may be the priority, they have enough quality to make it two in a row come May.

Premier League Fixtures - Season 2010/11 (dates are subject to change)

ARSENAL 2010/11					
August 14 Liverpool (A) 21 Blackpool (H) 28 Blackburn (A)	October 2 Chelsea (A) 16 Birmingham (H) 23 Man City (A) 30 West Ham (H)	13 Everton (A) 20 Tottenham (H) 27 Aston Villa (A)	28 Wigan (A)	February 1 Everton (H) 5 Newcastle (A) 12 Wolverhampton (H) 26 Tottenham (A)	April 2 Blackburn (H) 9 Blackpool (A) 16 Liverpool (H) 23 Bolton (A) 30 Man Utd (H)
September 11 Bolton (H) 18 Sunderland (A) 25 West Brom (H)	November 6 Newcastle (H) 9 Wolverhampton (A)	4 Fulham (H) 11 Man Utd (A) 18 Stoke (H) 26 Chelsea (H)	1 Birmingham (A) 4 Man City (H) 15 West Ham (A) 22 Wigan (H)	March 5 Sunderland (H) 19 West Brom (A)	May 7 Stoke (A) 14 Aston Villa (H) 22 Fulham (A)

LIVERPOOL 2010/11					
August 14 Arsenal (H) 21 Man City (A) 28 West Brom (H)	October 2 Blackpool (H) 16 Everton (A) 23 Blackburn (H) 30 Bolton (A)	13 Stoke (A) 20 West Ham (H) 27 Tottenham (A)	28 Wolverhampton (H)	February 2 Stoke (H) 5 Chelsea (A) 12 Wigan (H) 26 West Ham (A)	April 2 West Brom (A) 9 Man City (H) 16 Arsenal (A) 23 Birmingham (H) 30 Newcastle (H)
September 11 Birmingham (A) 18 Man Utd (A) 25 Sunderland (H)	November 6 Chelsea (H) 9 Wigan (A)	4 Aston Villa (H) 11 Newcastle (A) 18 Fulham (H) 26 Blackpool (A)	1 Bolton (H) 5 Blackburn (A) 15 Everton (H) 22 Wolverhampton (A)	March 5 Man Utd (H) 19 Sunderland (A)	May 7 Fulham (A) 14 Tottenham (H) 22 Aston Villa (A)

MANCHESTER UNITED 2010/11					
August 14 Newcastle (H) 21 Fulham (A) 28 West Ham (H)	October 2 Sunderland (A) 16 West Brom (H) 23 Stoke (A) 30 Tottenham (H)	13 Aston Villa (A) 20 Wigan (H) 27 Blackburn (H)	28 Birmingham (A)	February 1 Aston Villa (H) 5 Wolverhampton (A) 12 Man City (H) 26 Wigan (A)	April 2 West Ham (A) 9 Fulham (H) 16 Newcastle (A) 23 Everton (H) 30 Arsenal (A)
September 11 Everton (A) 18 Liverpool (H) 25 Bolton (A)	December 4 Blackpool (A) 11 Arsenal (H) 18 Chelsea (A) 26 Sunderland (H)	1 West Brom (A) 4 Stoke (H) 15 Tottenham (A) 22 Birmingham (H)		March 5 Liverpool (A) 19 Bolton (H)	May 7 Chelsea (H) 14 Blackburn (A) 22 Blackpool (H)
	November 6 Wolverhampton (H) 10 Man City (A)				

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR 2010/11					
August 14 Man City (H) 21 Stoke (A) 28 Wigan (H)	October 2 Aston Villa (H) 16 Fulham (A) 23 Everton (H) 30 Man Utd (A)	13 Blackburn (H) 20 Arsenal (A) 27 Liverpool (H)	28 Newcastle (H)	February 2 Blackburn (A) 5 Bolton (H) 12 Sunderland (A) 26 Arsenal (H)	April 2 Wigan (A) 9 Stoke (H) 16 Man City (A) 23 West Brom (H) 30 Chelsea (A)
September 11 West Brom (A) 18 Wolverhampton (H) 25 West Ham (A)	December 4 Birmingham (A) 11 Chelsea (H) 18 Blackpool (A) 26 Aston Villa (A)	1 Fulham (H) 5 Everton (A) 15 Man Utd (H) 22 Newcastle (A)		March 5 Wolverhampton (A) 19 West Ham (H)	May 7 Blackpool (H) 14 Liverpool (A) 22 Birmingham (H)
	November 6 Bolton (A) 9 Sunderland (H)				

CHELSEA 2010/11					
August 14 West Brom (H) 21 Wigan (A) 28 Stoke (H)	October 2 Arsenal (H) 16 Aston Villa (A) 23 Wolverhampton (H) 30 Blackburn (A)	13 Sunderland (H) 20 Birmingham (A) 27 Newcastle (A)	28 Bolton (H)	February 1 Sunderland (A) 5 Liverpool (H) 12 Fulham (A) 26 Birmingham (H)	April 2 Stoke (A) 9 Wigan (H) 16 West Brom (A) 23 West Ham (H) 30 Tottenham (H)
September 11 West Ham (A) 18 Blackpool (H) 25 Man City (A)	December 4 Everton (H) 11 Tottenham (A) 18 Man Utd (H) 26 Arsenal (A)	1 Aston Villa (H) 4 Wolverhampton (A) 15 Blackburn (H) 22 Bolton (A)		March 5 Blackpool (A) 19 Man City (H)	May 7 Man Utd (A) 14 Newcastle (H) 22 Everton (A)
	November 6 Liverpool (A) 10 Fulham (H)				

MANCHESTER CITY 2010/11					
August 14 Tottenham (A) 23 Liverpool (H) 29 Sunderland (A)	3 Newcastle (H) 17 Blackpool (A) 24 Arsenal (H) 30 Wolverhampton (A)	21 Fulham (A) 27 Stoke (A)	January 1 Blackpool (H) 4 Arsenal (A)	12 Man Utd (A) 26 Fulham (H)	10 Liverpool (A) 16 Tottenham (H) 23 Blackburn (A) 30 West Ham (H)
September 11 Blackburn (H) 18 Wigan (A) 25 Chelsea (H)	December 4 Bolton (H) 11 West Ham (A) 18 Everton (H) 26 Newcastle (A)	15 Wolverhampton (H) 22 Aston Villa (A)		March 5 Wigan (H) 19 Chelsea (A)	May 7 Everton (A) 14 Stoke (H) 22 Bolton (A)
October 13 Birmingham (H)	November 6 West Brom (A) 10 Man Utd (H)	28 Aston Villa (H)	February 1 Birmingham (A) 5 West Brom (H)	2 Sunderland (H)	

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ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΣ, ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 7

**Η Νίκη Κατσαούνη
μέλος του Συμβουλίου
Παιδείας της
Κοινοπολιτείας**



Τιμητική για την Κύπρο, αλλά και για την ίδια, αποτελεί τη εκλογή της Μορφωτικής Ακολούθου της Κύπρου, Δρος Νίκης Κατσαούνη, στο Διοικητικό Συμβούλιο Παιδείας της Κοινοπολιτείας (CEC) για τριετή θητεία.

EΙΔΗΣΗ, ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3

**ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΠΤΙΚΟΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΠΕΡΙΟΥΣΙΑΚΟ Ο ΛΕΓΟΜΕΝΟΣ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΨΕΥΔΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ**

«Καμία επιστροφή περιουσίας, αποζημίωση με τιμές του 1974»

Η αποζημίωση των Ελληνοκυπρίων για τις περιουσίες τους στα κατεχόμενα και όπου υπάρχει περιθώριο να γίνει ανταλλαγή περιουσιών είναι ο στόχος της τουρκοκυπριακής πλευράς. Αποκαλυπτικές περί αυτού είναι οι δηλώσεις του λεγόμενου υπουργού Οικονομικών του κατοχικού καθεστώτος, Ερσίν Τατάρ.

Σύμφωνα με τον κ. Τατάρ:

— Πρώτον, η τουρκική πλευρά ξεκινά από τη θέση ότι όπου έχουν ανεγερθεί οικίες ή άλλα κτίσματα τότε αυτές ανήκουν στο ψευδοκράτος, δηλαδή μένουν στο χρήστη και όχι στον πραγματικό ιδιοκτήτη, όπως υποστηρίζει η ε/κ πλευρά.

— Δεύτερον, τα ιριτήρια λύσης του θέματος που θέτει η τουρκική πλευρά είναι η αποζημίωση και η ανταλλαγή περιουσιών.

— Τρίτον, η αποζημίωση θα δοθεί στη βάση των χρηματικών ποσών που δινει σήμερα λεγόμενη Επιτροπή Ακινήτων Περιουσιών (και τα οποία ως γνωστό κινούνται στις αξίες που είχαν το 1974, με μια μικρή αύξηση της τάξης του 5%).

— Τέταρτον, η επιστροφή περιουσιών θα είναι πολύ περιορισμένη, παραπέμποντας βασικά σε μια πιθανή συμφωνία για αναπροσαρμογή εδαφών.

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ

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Πέμπτη 5 Αυγούστου 2010

Μ. ΚΥΠΡΙΑΝΟΥ: «Η αναβάθμιση του ψευδοκράτους αφαιρεί από τους Τουρκοκύπριους κίνητρα για λύση»

Ο στόχος της ελληνοκυπριακής πλευράς είναι να πετύχουν οι συνομίλιες, και αυτό δεν πρόκειται να αλλάξει, τόνισε ο Υπουργός Εξωτερικών Μόρκος Κυπριανός.

Πρέπει να γνωρίζουμε, είπε σε δηλώσεις του ΥΠΕΞ, ότι υπάρχουν διάφοροι κίνδυνοι και αναφέρθηκε σε προσπάθειες για αναγνώριση του ψευδοκράτους, υποδεικνύοντας ότι πρόκειται για μια παράνομη αναγνώριση που έχει καταδικαστεί από το Σ.Α. και τη διεθνή κοινότητα και δεν έχει βρεθεί καμία χώρα εκτός από την Τουρκία να το αναγνωρίσει.

«Η αναβάθμιση του ψευδοκράτους αποτελεί μια προσπάθεια ομαλοποίησης της σημερινής κατάστασης και αφαιρέσης του κινήτρου από τους Τ/κ για να επιθυμούν τη λύση του Κυπριακού», σημείωσε.

Αρα, τόνισε, «δεν μας ικανοποιεί μόνο η



μη αναγνώριση αλλά μας ενοχλεί και μας ανησυχεί οποιαδήποτε προσπάθεια μετατροπής των κατεχομένων σε Τσαϊβάν που είναι και στόχος της Τουρκίας, αφού το έχει

διακηρύξει επανειλημμένα».

Η ομαλοποίηση και νομιμοποίηση των Τ/κ, συνέχισε, «θεωρούμε ότι θα γίνει μέσα από την επίλυση του Κυπριακού, μέσα από την εξέλιξη της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας σε ένα ομαδόπονο κράτος».

Κληρούς στη συνέχεια να σχολιάσει τις πρόσφατες εξελίξεις στο Κυπριακό, ο Υπουργός Εξωτερικών είπε ότι με την αλλαγή της ηγεσίας των Τ/κ έχουν δύσκολό και ευαίσθητο κεφάλαιο, προσθέτοντας ότι δυστυχώς οι προτάσεις από την άλλη πλευρά δεν συμβάλλουν σε ένα εποικοδομητικό διάλογο.

Η Τουρκία, κατέληξε, θα πρέπει να αναλάβει τις ευθύνες της ως δημιουργός αυτού του προβλήματος και θα πρέπει να συμβάλει έμπρακτα στη λύση του Κυπριακού με βάση τα ψηφίσματα του Συμβουλίου Ασφαλείας και αυτό είναι και που ζητά η Ε.Ε.

ΜΕ ΣΤΟΧΟ ΤΟΝ ΕΛΕΓΧΟ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΗΣ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΣΗΣ

Αυστηρότερες διαδικασίες για φοιτητική βίζα στη Βρετανία για μη Ευρωπαίους

Σε εκ βάθμων αναδιέρθωση του βρετανικού συστήματος φοιτητικής βίζας σε μη Ευρωπαίους πολίτες προχωρά η βρετανική κυβέρνηση, ως μέρος γενικότερης πολιτικής αυστηροποίησης του ελέγχου της μετανάστευσης σε όλα τα επίπεδα.

Σύμφωνα με τη βρετανική κυβέρνηση, οι αλλοιαζόστη βίζα αποτελούν μέρος ευρύτερης στρατηγικής με στόχό την παράνομη εργασία, τους λευκούς γάμους, τα ψεύτικα κολέγια που χρησιμοποιούνται μόνο για έγκριση βίζας και το σχετικό «δίκτυο οργανώμενου εγκλήματος».

Παράλληλα, τη Δευτέρα στο υφυπουργός Μετανάστευσης του υπουργείου Εσωτερικών, Ντέιμιον Γκριν, ανακοίνωσε πως τίθενται σε λειτουργία οι δύο νέες πτέρυγες στο Κέντρο Απομάκρυνσης Μεταναστών Χάρμοντσγουορθ, κοντά στο αεροδρόμιο του Χίθροου, το οποίο γίνεται έτσι το μεγαλύτερο τέτοιο κέντρο στην Ευρώπη.

Οι δύο πτέρυγες είχαν κτιστεί εκ νέου μετά από καταστροφική



πυρκαγιά το 2006 που είχαν ξεράκινησε οι κρατούμενοι. Με τις νέες του εγκαταστάσεις, ανέφερε ο Ντ.Γκριν, οι βρετανικές Αρχές θα μπορούν «να θέτουν υπό κράτηση και να απελαύνουν τους

πο δύσκολους κρατουμένους».

Ο νέος Βρετανός πρωθυπουργός Ντέιβιντ Κάμερον έχει δεσμευτεί να μειώσει σε «δεκάδες τις εκατοντάδες» των χιλιάδων μεταναστών που υπολογίζεται ότι εισέρχονται κάθε χρόνο στη Βρετανία.

Το Φεβρουάριο, η τότε κυβέρνηση είχε κλείσει περίπου 200 ψεύτικα κολέγια ενώ έθεσε επιπλέον περιορισμούς – όπως η καλύτερη γνώση αγγλικών – για φοιτητές εκτός ΕΕ που θέλουν να δουλέψουν στη χώρα.

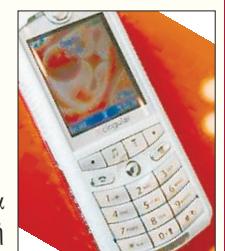
ΟΠΩΣ ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕ Η ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ

Τα κινητά πρέπει να λειτουργούν όλα με τον ίδιο κοινό φορτιστή από το 2011

Τα κινητά τηλέφωνα που θα πωλούνται στην ΕΕ από την αρχή του 2011 θα πρέπει να λειτουργούν όλα με τον ίδιο κοινό φορτιστή, ανακοίνωσε η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή.

«Η εξέλιξη στους τεχνικούς κανόνες για να διασφαλιστεί η συμβατότητα και η ασφάλεια των νέων κοινών φορτιστών προχωράει καλά», διευκρίνισε εκπρόσωπος της Επιτροπής.

«Αναμένουμε ότι οι καταναλωτές θα μπορούν να χρησιμοποιούν τον ίδιο κοινό φορτιστή για τα κινητά τηλέφωνα που θα πωλούνται στην ΕΕ από τις αρχές του 2011», προσέθεσε.



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