

SYNOPSIS

The words **BOOK CIRCLE** and **INTERACTIVITY** define Nicosia's proposal.

THE VISION

Nicosia, as the World Book Capital City 2015, will open like a **book**, without **dividing lines**, inviting the multicultural and multiethnic mosaic of her citizens to share this historical experience. Within its divided **circle** and through its World Book Capital identity and a series of continued

interactivities, the city will reveal new channels of communication and public dialogue and finally bring the book back into the centre of the literal and metaphorical circle.

THE PLACE

Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus and the last divided city in Europe, is one of the oldest cities in this part of the world,

at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa. Today the city is a sophisticated and cosmopolitan hub of the Eastern Mediterranean, rich in history and culture that combines its historic past with the amenities of a modern city.

Nicosia is defined by a **circle**; its old Venetian walls. These walls enclose the historical centre of the city, a place where numerous civilisations and cultures, past and present have coexisted and shared sometimes conflicting perspectives, exchanged ideas, traditions, stories.

This Circle, however, is broken by the green line, that runs from east to west and **divides** the city into two, separating its inhabitants, whilst consigning the common area (the buffer zone) at the centre of the circle to abandonment and neglect.

This lost connection was re-gained when crossing points along the green line were opened for the first time after almost 30 years in 2003, opening again the Circle of contact, allowing the two communities to come together not only physically but to learn of each other through increased translations; creating a wealth of Interactivities.

THE GOAL

Nicosia, as the WBC 2015, will open up as a huge warm, hospitable embrace, placing the **book** at the centre of the city's Circle, a circle that represents unity, wholeness, equality and an infinity that has no beginning and no end, no sides and no corners. It will break down barriers and provide a common and equal platform to all participants; continents, countries, cities, ethnicities, people, arts, religions, culture.

Our goal is to strengthen the value of the Book, bringing it into the centre of public life and highlighting its importance as the springboard of imagination in all other forms of art; expressive theatre, film adaptation, interpretive dance, creative music, gaming, through a concerted programme of exciting indoor and outdoor events based on audience **Interactivity**.

THE OBJECTIVES

- To bring the **BOOK TO THE READER**, to people that do not have easy access to books, libraries, shops and reading, with innovative and interactive events and with long term benefits for all parties involved: the reader, the publisher, the bookseller, i.e the mobile lending library, the mobile bookstore and public readings in neighbourhoods, parks and squares, hospitals and old peoples' homes.
- To awaken the **YOUNG GENERATION** to the pleasure and benefits of reading, by acknowledging that they are influenced by their peers rather than their teachers or family.
- To promote tolerance, actively encourage the freedom of speech and safeguard the freedom to publish and distribute through a series of events, conferences and forums that will invite audience participation and discussions on subjects as diverse as religion, propaganda, censorship and politics.



“Polis is what touches the totality of life...”

Aristotle

1. WHY NICOSIA

Our City's candidacy to become the World Book Capital for 2015 is no accident. Our proposal is a manifestation of Nicosia's past, present and, especially, its future. It expresses the passion of her citizens for the arts and their hunger to connect with other peoples, intriguing ideas and different cultures beyond the borders of our landlocked city and insular country. Our proposal reflects the determination of Nicosia's Mayor and the Municipal Council to define the city through its most precious and unique commodity; Culture. As a candidate World Book Capital City 2015, Nicosia intends to make the book the centerpiece of its **cultural circle**, drawing connections with all other forms of creative expression, social engagement and academic research prevalent in the city, the country and the region. The following observations from Nicosians, friends and visitors are only a few of the many arguments as to why Nicosia should become the World Book Capital 2015.

"The landlocked, divided capital of a small island nation, deprived of ports, airports, seaside hotels and acres of available, prime-development real-estate, the city of Nicosia has few avenues for growth, and limited means for connection with the outside world. Yet throughout its long and troubled history, **Nicosia has survived and thrived by consistently investing in Culture; the Arts, Music, Theatre, Dance and Literature.** From the celebrated architecture of its Venetian Walls and its bustling theatre scene to the student-led events at its plethora of universities and the immigrant groups performing in parks on Sunday mornings, Nicosia remains, to this day, the Island's beating Cultural Heart; a literal geographical circle of creativity, performance and research - pumping the lifeblood of personal and collective expression to the rest of the country, and beyond..."

Stavros Pamballis

Artistic Director, Project Nicosia, Nicosia Municipality

"I read recently that the number of people in Cyprus that read books has increased and this gives me great pleasure. It is also auspicious. The Nicosia Municipality has a long history as well as a strong strategy on culture and it is because of these that I am fully behind this initiative and pledge my total support."

Lellos Demetriades

Mayor of Nicosia, 1971-2001

"Culture saves us. This I have experienced all these years, from the age of 15 when I started singing with the great composer Mikis Theodorakis and I feel it in all the towns and all corners of the earth that I sing. This will 'save' Cyprus today that is going through very difficult moments. Nicosia needs today as never before and as no other city to become World Book Capital City. To enable its citizens to come together, to share a book, a poem, a song. We owe them."

Maria Farantouri

Internationally renowned Greek singer

"The capital of Cyprus, would make an excellent choice by UNESCO for the next World Book Capital for several reasons. The island has a long history reflected in literature - Cyprus was mentioned already in 'The Iliad' - and a geographic location which **connects it with several different cultures and languages.** Cypriot literature includes writers expressing themselves in Greek, Turkish, Armenian and English, most of them inhabitants of Nicosia with connections across the political divide. In Nicosia there are plenty of bookstores and libraries as well as several universities with small but strong departments of literature, which means that there is an infrastructure in place that can promote and make good use of the designation of World Book Capital. This status would not only help promoting reading among the younger generation but also the publication of Cypriot literature in the island itself rather than in the cities of the diaspora."

Ingemar Lindahl

*Permanent Delegate of Sweden to UNESCO 1993-2000,
Ambassador of Sweden to the Republic of Cyprus 2003-2012*

"Nicosia fits all the preconditions to supply whatever is needed for **a successful mission** as a place where the book is treated with the value it represents. We are sure that Nicosia will be a place to remember as a city which puts reading high in its cultural experience."

Dinos Siotis

Poet, President, Society of (de)kata, Greece

"Nicosia is the heart of Cyprus..! Nicosia may not have sandy beaches to offer, but its visitors are more than compensated by a wealth of **cultural attractions that combine authentic Cypriot culture with modern European amenities...** is an attractive, enticing city; ideal for experiencing what modern Cyprus is all about with its bubbling night life and a safe environment."

Niovi Parissinou

Nicosia Chamber of Commerce



2. CYPRUS, CROSSROADS OF CIVILISATIONS



The birth of the island of Cyprus was the result of a series of unique and complicated geological events, which have made it an international geological showcase. The top of the pine clad Troodos mountain range, the most impressive topographical feature of the island is actually the lower part of a slice of a 90 million year old oceanic crust.

The island has had many names, but the prevalent view is that the origin of its name is derived from the ancient word for Copper (Kypros), which was abundant on the island.

Cyprus was and is of great strategic importance. In ancient times the island was at the heart of the historical and cultural development of mankind: Egypt, Mesopotamia, Anatolia, Greece. The rise and fall of these civilisations have coloured and shaped Cyprus. The island was subjected to many incursions and invasions, many of which were suppressive, but all of which helped formulate the island's cultural topography. Its fate always lay in the hands of others, its position too attractive to be overlooked. Over the centuries, Cyprus has been ruled by the Assyrians, Phoenicians, Persians, Greeks, Egyptians, Romans and Byzantines. The middle ages saw the Crusaders, Lusignans, the Genoese and the Venetians in charge, while in more recent times, it was the turn of the Ottomans and the British.

EDUCATION

Cyprus has a highly developed system of primary and secondary education offering both public (compulsory until the age of 15 and free until the age of 18) and private schooling. The high quality of instruction can be attributed to a large extent to the above-average competence of the teachers but also to the fact that nearly 7% of the GDP is spent on education which makes Cyprus one of the top three spenders on education in the EU along with Denmark and Sweden.

The policy of the Ministry of Education and Culture is to connect with European and International programmes and institutions that ensure that the standard remains high through exchange of best practices. The Ministry has

also introduced a series of state run institutes that offer a wide variety of courses open to the general public.

Cyprus participates in the **UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network** since 1969-1970 that today includes 20 schools, which organise conferences, prepare projects and participate in events organised by ASPnet schools abroad.

ART AND CULTURE

The culture of Cyprus is enriched by the experiences of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, with each community contributing to a multicultural environment. Today there is little (but growing) cultural interchange between the two groups. The Greek culture has been present on the island since antiquity (2 millennium BCE), while the Turkish culture arrived later with the Ottoman Empire in 1570.

The **Art History** of Cyprus can be said to stretch back to 10,000 years, while **Cypriot Architecture** was heavily influenced by the French Gothic and the Italian Renaissance introduced to the island during the era of Latin Dominion (1191-1571).

In modern times Cypriot Art began with the painter Vassilis Vryonides (1883-1958) and became established with the works of Adamantios Diamantis (1900-1994) and Christophoros Savva (1924-1968). The traditional folk **Music** has several common elements with Greek, Turkish and Arabic music including Greco-Turkish and Middle Eastern dances. There is also a form of **Musical Poetry** known as chattista. The Cypriot **Cinema** was born much later than in other countries, because Cyprus became independent late, in 1960, and because of the dramatic events in 1974, which left the island divided. The most renowned Cypriot film and theatre director with an international career is the late Michael Cacoyannis.

UNESCO World Heritage Monuments

The ten Painted Byzantine Churches of the Troodos Mountain range date from 11th to 14th century CE and are included in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Monuments since 1985, owing to their architecture and landscape design 'an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition'.

Cyprus joined the EU in 2004, and draws thousands of visitors and tourists, who are interested in the history, the sun, the sea, good food and warm hospitality.

CYPRUS, A MULTITUDE OF WRITERS

Literary Art has been deeply rooted on the island since time immemorial and constitutes a basic factor of its national self-awareness. Throughout the ages, the strong feelings of the Cypriots never ceased to find expression in anonymous or traditional folk creativity; from Evklos to Cinyras, from Stasinus to Zeno of Citium, from the Acritic (Border) Songs to the Rhymes of Love, from Vasilis Michaelides to Costas Montis. The incessant literary creation is manifested in the historic continuity and the identity of the island.

The Literary Production of Antiquity includes the ‘Cypria’ an epic poem probably composed in the late seventh century BCE and is attributed to Stasinus of Cyprus (early Greek poet, 7th century BCE). The ‘Cypria’ is one of the earliest specimens of Greek and European poetry.

Cypriot scholars fled Cyprus at troubled times, such as Ioannis Kigalas (ca. 1622–1687), who migrated to Italy in the 17th century and whose works have survived in books of other scholars. Hasan Hilmi Efendi, an Ottoman Cypriot poet, was rewarded by the Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II and said to be the “sultan of the poems”.

The first literary period extends from 1878 to roughly 1920. The most prominent figure is no doubt the poet Vasilis Michaelides, who established the Cypriot-Greek dialect as a linguistic medium for written poetry and provided evidence of its unlimited potential. Demetris Lipertis, Vassilis Michaelides and Pavlos Liasides are folk poets who wrote poems mainly in the Cypriot-Greek dialect. In Turkish Cypriot literature, the written tradition is expressed exclusively in standard Ottoman Turkish. Cyprus also figures in religious literature such as the Acts of the Apostles according to which the Apostles Barnabas and Paul preached on the island.

The second period of Cypriot literature covers the years from 1920 until the island’s independence in 1960. The foundations of Cypriot poetry were laid during this period and new avenues of expression were opened, which are being followed to this day. The appearance of very important cultural magazines such as ‘The Letters’, ‘Paphos’ and ‘Avgi’ had a great part to play in the development of literature. Those years were marked by a great variety of trends, ideas and intellectual movements in general, like new symbolism, neo-romanticism, Parnassian and social poetry. Important figures of this period are (Greek Cypriots) Glafkos Alithersis, Giannis Lefkis, Nicos Kranidiotis and Kypros Chrysanthis and (Turkish Cypriots) Neriman Cahit, Figret Demirag and Mehmet Kancu. Lawrence Durrell lived in Cyprus from 1952 until 1956 and wrote the book ‘Bitter Lemons’ about his time here, which won the second Duff Cooper prize in 1957. The largest part of the play ‘Othello’ by William Shakespeare is also set on the island of Cyprus.

Modern Cypriot Literature is expressed in many languages; in Greek such as Kostas Montis, Nicos Nicolaides, Loukis Akritas, Demetris Th. Gotsis, in Turkish such as Türkay Osman, Özker Yaşin, the foremost “national poet” of Turkish Cypriots, in Armenian such as Sempad Derounian (Devledian) and in English the Turkish Cypriot Alev Adil, the Armenian Cypriot Nora Nadjarian and Greek Cypriot Stephanos Stephanides.

In the years that followed, a **new dynamic generation** of writers, referred to as the generation of independence, arrived on the scene. It included such names as those of Kyriakos Charalambides, Michalis Pashiardis, Costas Vasileiou and siblings Mehmet and Neşe Yaşin.

The Cyprus tragedy of 1974 has provided the basic underlying layer for the inspiration of the authors that followed. Standing out are undoubtedly Pantelis Michanikos, Theodosios Nicolaou, Phoevos Stavrides, Mustafa Gökçeoğlu, Feriha Altıok, amongst others. What makes this generation different from that of the 60s is their claim for freedom and individuality as a self-existent reality, which they look upon as the most important value that leads them not to any form of salvation whatsoever, but to a solitary wandering and the constant quest for self-awareness.

Cyprus literature after 1974 moved on to new ways of expression, formulating through the passage of time its own identity. Notable writers are Lefkios Zafeiriou, Niki Marangou, Panos Ioannides and Nasa Patapiou, to mention but a few. Siblings Mehmet and Neşe Yaşin are from the younger generation of Turkish Cypriot poets who have been translated into many languages. The group of young Turkish Cypriot poets, which appeared after 1974, were named ‘the ‘74 Generation’ or ‘Rejection Front’.

Cultural magazines such as ‘Pnevmatiki Kypros’ (Cultural Cyprus), ‘Akti’ (Coast), ‘Anev’ (Without), ‘Nea Epochi’ (New Era), ‘Vivliofilia’ (Friends of Books), ‘in Focus’, ‘Cadences’ and others contribute greatly to the dissemination of ideas, the development of critical thought, as well as to the projection of the work of literary artists.

In 1980 the first book of poems from both communities, titled ‘For a Common Country’ was published. During the last week of July 1999 a **historic meeting** was held on Gotland Island, Sweden. Seventeen (17) Greek Cypriot and 12 Turkish Cypriot artists and writers from different cultural fields met and interacted on joint creative workshops promoting peace and friendship. The project was sponsored by UNESCO. Meetings such as this one slowly started to increase and by the time that the green line opened in 2003 strong friendships in the culture field helped promote more interaction between the two communities.

NOBEL PRIZE NOMINEES IN LITERATURE

Costas Montis (1914 - 2004) was a Greek Cypriot poet and writer. He received numerous honours and awards including honorary doctorates from the Universities of Cyprus and Athens. He was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1984, and was appointed a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Athens.

Osman Türkay (1927 - 2001) was a Turkish Cypriot poet and writer and was a nominee for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1988. He was accredited with many honours in recognition of his contributions to literature. His notable “space age” poetry has won him international recognition.



Nicosia... through the eyes of literature

Nicosia is a city that has inspired writers and other artists, visitors and Cypriots alike, who have described and portrayed the city and its people from the beginning of the written word.

...In the city there are several nice houses, however all have flat roofs, according to the habit of the Mediterranean countries. I also saw inside the city many palm trees and many gardens. Among the buildings, stands the Church of Agia Sophia, which is the most important building of Nicosia and is built of hewed stones...

Oldrich Prefat
Czech traveler, 1546

...At that time I had begun teaching English to high school students of the Nicosia Gymnasium - a job that although painstaking, was very interesting, because here one could perceive the actual temperature of the nationalist feeling among older students, who just over a year later were among the rebel groups... The gymnasium was a big sprawling building within the old Venetian walls. Together with the Archbishopric Palace they were the spiritual centre of the Greek community...

Lawrence Durrell
Bitter Lemons, 1959

.../6

3. NICOSIA

Nicosia is the largest city of the island, its business, administrative, diplomatic and governmental centre and has been in **continuous habitation since the beginning of the Bronze Age**, 2,500 years BCE.

Ledra or Ledrae was the name of Nicosia, the city – kingdom, in antiquity. The Greek name of the city, “Lefkosia”, probably comes from Lefkos, son of Ptolemy I of Egypt, who rebuilt the city in the 3rd century BCE. Ledra is now the name of the most popular pedestrian street of the city of Nicosia.

The oldest documentation that exists concerning Nicosia within the walls dates back to 1567, when the Venetians took over the island, and built the fortification with the eleven bastions and the three entrances that remain perfectly intact until today. There is no doubt that Venice intended the city’s fortification not only as an effective defense but also as an aesthetic intervention in the context of the Renaissance’s ‘citta ideale’. The fortifications were designed by the famous Venetian architects Savorgnano and Barbaro.

Famagusta Gate, in the Caraffa Bastion, Nicosia Municipality’s Cultural centre, is the most photographed and best preserved of the three original gates and now serves as a concert venue and exhibition hall.

Cyprus gained independence in 1960. The regrettable demise in the inter-communal relations that followed soon afterwards necessitated the arrival of the UN Peace Keeping Force in March 1964. The city itself was divided in 1963 and the ‘Green Line’ was established. The Green Line and the UN are still very much a feature of life in the city, though some check points along the line were opened by mutual agreement in April 2003.

Two major projects of the Nicosia Municipality due for completion in 2015 are: the new Town Hall and Eleftheria (Liberty) Square, designed by Zaha Hadid, beside the Venetian Walls (D’ Avilla Bastion). Planned work by the **Nicosia Master Plan** includes the renovation and preservation of the City Within the Walls while several cultural infrastructure projects are underway, including the new National Theatre (completed), the Leventis Art Gallery and the Cultural Centre.



The city features 15 museums, the Municipal Arts Centre (that curates contemporary art from Cyprus and abroad), more than 20 theatre companies (national, municipal and private), numerous musical ensembles and is the home of the Cyprus Symphony and the Cyprus Youth Symphony Orchestras. The Arts, Music and Letters are flourishing and there is a lot of interaction with trends from abroad.

The culture, history and politics of the island and specifically Nicosia have been intricately woven throughout the passage of time. The most advertised and marketable trait of the island is the fact that location wise it is perfectly nested among three continents and thus provides a gateway to so much more than just sea, sun and fun.

A City That Waits

In spite of the current division, the people of Nicosia hope that one day the city will be reunited... Our city must be seen from a distance with virgin eyes, with the eyes of, say, a Traveler beholding the first time she appears to have just emerged detaching herself from mountain Pentadaktylos that provides her with a cerulean backdrop to north. Ancient is the city of Nicosia, yet her later history tightly interwoven among the years of the Franks, the years of the Turks and of the British and of course the years of our own generation. In our times she remains the last divided city of Europe, sliced in two by the “Green Line” disrupting its cohesion, its continuity. The tragedy of this country’s occupation is tangible throughout the areas of the “Green Line”. But time moves on... Elsewhere, the Berlin Wall and other artificial dividing lines have crumbled. This too is Nicosia’s hope for tomorrow. For man-made lines to dissolve, for our city to once more discover her complete face.

Michalis Pasiardis
October 1991

4. BOOK AND CYPRUS

The history of the Cyprus Book is directly connected to the history of Cypriot printing. The printing and the subsequent distribution of books in Cyprus started when Theodoulos Constantinides moved to Cyprus from Egypt bringing with him the very first printing press. **The first issue of the first newspaper 'CYPRUS'** circulated on 29 August 1878. Prior to 1878, and during the Ottoman rule of Cyprus, small quantities of books by Cypriot authors were printed in Athens, Smyrna and Constantinople, Paris, Alexandria and elsewhere. These books were primarily religious, educational, historical and geographical, given that printing costs were undertaken by the Church, the monasteries and wealthy families. During 1889 – 1899 books were printed in other languages too; in English because they were printed at the Government Press (still operational today) and in Turkish as soon as Turkish typesets were imported to the island. Turkish Cypriot newspapers and books used the old Turkish alphabet which included Arabic signs until 1935.

Reading and books is a high priority of the **Ministry of Education and Culture's policy**. Almost all schools (primary and secondary) have small libraries, where the students are taught 'how to borrow' and enjoy reading books not included in the school syllabus.

The Ministry established the **State Literary Prizes** in 1968, and the **Translation Subsidy** project to promote Cypriot Literature abroad in 2009. In the same year it also established a specialised project that subsidises translations from Greek into Turkish and vice versa, fully supporting the mutual understanding and reconnection of the two communities.

The Cyprus Literature Archive and Museum Foundation is under way. Its objective is to collect, preserve, maintain, highlight and utilise the literary and generally the cultural output of Cypriot and other authors, scholars and collectors who lived in Cyprus, came here as visitors or wrote about the island. In 2007 the Cyprus Library joined **Europeana**, a European digital library for rare books on education, philology, history, geography, religion.

The Nicosia Municipal Art Centre, most of Cyprus' Universities, Banks and Museums publish academic reviews and books, on art and literature throughout the year. Private International Cultural Organisations such as the Leventis Foundation regularly publish books on archaeology, history, writers, art and artists. The Cyprus Archbishopric and the Cultural Foundation of the Kykkos Monastery also publish books on religion and various other subjects under their own name. Private Cultural Organisations such as the ARTos Foundation, the Telemachos Kanthos Foundation, Pierides Foundation and Ideogramma also publish books on art

and artists, musicians, literature and poetry. Others, such as the Moufflon combine more than one disciplines; it is a bookshop and a publisher but also an organiser of Artists Books exhibitions in Cyprus and abroad.

Bookshops, Libraries, Printers, Reading Cultural Cafes

According to the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus and based on the demographic report of 2010-2011, the population of Cyprus is 952,100. and the population of Nicosia 336,000. In the greater Nicosia area there are 43 bookshops, 21 public libraries, 43 printing houses (including newspapers and magazines) and 11 cultural cafes. Most schools, colleges and universities have in-house libraries.

The Cyprus Booksellers Association was established in 1971 and has 34 members. It is a member of the European and International Booksellers Associations.

The Cyprus Publishers Association was established in 2002 and has 20 members today. The first publishing house (with in-house designers, copy writers, etc) is Entipis established in 1996. The Association has taken part in many book fairs abroad and has been organising the Cyprus Book Festival since 2009.

The Cyprus Librarians Association was established in 1968 under the auspices of the Cultural services of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The **Cyprus Library** was established as the Cyprus Public Library in 1927 on the initiative of the British Colonial Governor Sir Ronald Storrs. It operated under municipal control until 1954. In 1968 the Library came under the control of the Ministry of Education and Culture and its collections were merged with those of the Ministry's Library. The Cyprus Library was established by law in 1987.

Literary Societies

The National Association of Greek Writers in Cyprus was established in 1962, as a corresponding member of the National Society of Greek writers of Athens by a group of literary people. The Association has a rich artistic and cultural history; many editions, literary contests, conferences.

The Union of Cyprus Writers was established in 1978. It was instrumental in getting Cyprus Literature included in the primary and high school curriculum. It is a member of the European Writers Council since 2000. In 2004 it organised the "Mare Nostrum III Forum".

The Cyprus PEN Centre was founded in 1979. It has published and disseminated the work of its members both in the Greek language and in translation, organised seminars and conferences, and created a forum for dialogue between Cypriot writers and writers abroad.

The Turkish Cypriot Artists and Writers Association was established in 1990 and works for the prosperity of culture, the arts and the artists, the dissemination and spreading of the freedom of thought and expression, the improvement of solidarity amongst artists.

Additionally to the above, there are a number of **International Cultural Organisations** that have local offices in Nicosia, such as the Goethe Institut, Alliance Française, Instituto Cervantes and the Russian Cultural Centre.

...As soon as one crosses the guarded by the UN precinct and onto the first metres of the Buffer Zone, the just stepped on and full of weeds road, which should correspond to the draw of the old Ayios Yeorghios street, gives the impression of being at the heart of a marked and dead end field...

Jacques Lacarrière
2003

...The war gives strange memories... I saw things that I hope never to have seen... like when someone was yelling a name and when that someone turns he is shot... Or during the day the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot soldiers playing backgammon with each other! Should they win they would give us a watermelon or some grapes...Should we win we would give them cigarettes...at night however, we became enemies again...

Figret Demirag
2006

...I wonder sometimes what is home. And I find that home are my old games, my friends from the elementary school who spread in the five winds, the water fountain out of which I first drank water from my hands, the mule that I as a child caressed its throat, the plow that walked me over the wheat...

Kyriacos Charalambides
2010

6. PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

