



Issue 28 Nov 2021

Turn the light on

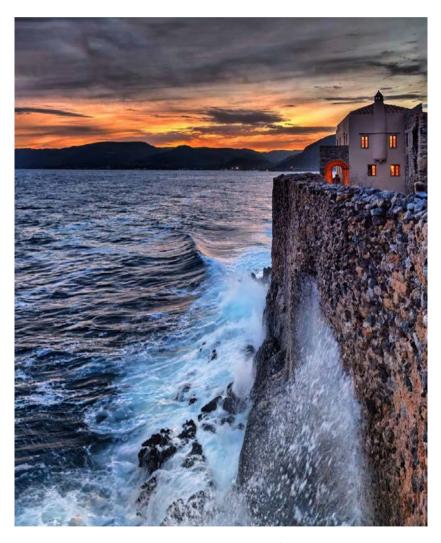
On November 1st. we praise our saints and commemodeads. rate our Customs and traditions vary around the world how this day is celebrated.

In Greece, the deceased are not particularly nor exclusively honoured on this day but rather throughout the entire year; usually on «Ψυχοσάββατα» ("soul Saturdays").

In Lebanon, it is common to light candles on the graves for All Saints' Day. It is said also that Halloween, which is celebrated on October 31st, is just an old-fashioned way of saying "the night before All Saints' Day" since "Hallow" refers to the saints celebrated on November 1st.

With November we welcome new vibes, trends, and events.

Let's explore them.



Till then, stay safe and enjoy reading!





CretAquarium Thalassokosmos: The First Large Aquarium in Greece

CretAquarium was co-funded by the European Free Trade Association and the Greek National Public Investments Programme.

CretAquarium is an expert in presenting species and ecosystems of the Mediterranean, a sea of unique biodiversity that gave birth to ancient civilizations and welcomes millions of visitors every year from all over the world. Offering 60 tanks of different sizes, containing a total amount of 1,700,000 litres of sea water, it is home to 2000 sea animals, 200 different species found in the Mediterranean basin, and together with the appropriate scenery, it successfully represents the Cretan and Mediterranean Sea beds. Additionally CretAquarium designs and implements educational programmes and other innovative services, treats injured animals and is constantly enriched with new marine species.





Each visitor has the opportunity to see the sea inhabitants of the Mediterranean, to learn, be charmed by them and contribute towards its sustainable future.

The Aquarium of Crete is part of THALAS-SOKOSMOS (the building complex of HCMR in Heraklion, Crete), the largest complex for marine research, technology and entertainment in the Mediterranean area.

The Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR) is the largest research foundation for marine sciences in Greece and one of the largest in Europe.







Over the course of the last 60 years it has offered huge scientific study work on the Greek seas and their ecosystems, pollution consequences, the quality and quantity of fish reserves, aquaculture techniques, sea water ecosystems etc.

At the same time, it has recorded thousands of aquatic invertebrates, fish and planktonic organisms thereby mapping the huge biodiversity of the Greek seas. The foundation is divided into three scientific institutes: The Institute of Oceanography, the Institute of Marine Biology, Biotech-

nology & Aquaculture and the Institute of Marine Biology Resources & Inland Waters.

Some of the most interesting species are presented to you during your tour at CretAquarium, as they are preserved in their particular ecosystems: stingrays, red scorpionfish, sea turtle, sand tiger shark, octopus, jelly fish and so on.

The HMRC is hosted at the "Thalassokosmos" complex in Gournes, Heraklion and supports and complements the research and operation of CretAquarium.

In its effort to inform, educate, raise awareness as well as attract audiences, the Aquarium organizes, co-organizes and / or participates in various events related to the marine environment and research.







On the occasions of specific world days (Water, Environment, etc.), specific events (new species in the Mediterranean, turtle release, etc.), festive days (eg. Christmas), or during related educational/informational symposia, the Aquarium organizes various activities in hope to inspire all ages and seeking to raise awareness of issues concerning the healthy future of the marine environment.

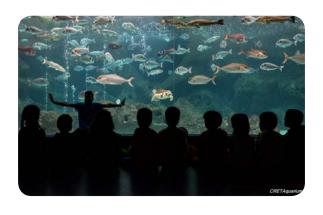
CretAquarium remains open 365 days a year 7 days a week, even during festive periods and holidays.

For more information, browse or book yourself a visit:

www.cretaquarium.gr













Laiki Agora

We've all been to a laiki agora and enjoyed shopping local fresh products varying from food, clothes, flowers, DIY and so on. It is considered an important social custom and tradition in Greece.

A tradition that has been established since antiquity. It was legally established in 1929 under the government of Eleftherios Venizelos, with the establishment of the Farmer's Market Fund following soon after.

These streets markets operate all over Greece in almost every neighbourhood on a weekly basis, the same weekday for each particular neighbourhood within a limited and strict timeframe (8h00-14h00).

There are a total of almost 44 popular laikes agores taking place within the city limits.

All sellers must receive a special permit by the government in order to be able to sell produce in a people's market. There are also strict professional and social requirements.

The Products sold in people's markets are typically and mainly local food, known as ntopia $(v\tau \delta \pi \iota \alpha)$ in Greek, such as fresh fruits depending on the season, vegetables, chicken eggs from suburban farms, and fish recently caught from nearby seas (often caught the same day sold). Usually local food sold in people's markets is produced by family farms within the same geographical region as the market, and the "producers" who sell the local foodstuffs in the people's markets are usually the farmers themselves who travel from market to market in nearby towns to sell their produce directly to consumers.



Prices are yelled across the markets from stall to stall in a theatrical display of who's got what, with the goal of selling out of their daily goods by closing time.

In addition to the food market, there is often a market for clothing and kitchenware, with very low prices.

Laiki agora is after all a market for people which provides a sense of connection.

Bring your cart and...Pame sti Laiki!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO GREEK CITIZENS

Kindly contact our Center by phone or email informing us about any change of address, phone number or social status helping us to keep our data list updated.





Zakynthos – History of the famous shipwreck

Havent we all been mezmerised by the iconic postpard of the famous Navagio of Zakynthos?



Situated in the Ioanian Sea around 20 kilometres west of Peloponnese, Zakynthos is one of the most popular Greek islands.

The name, like all similar names ending in -nthos, is pre-Mycenaean or Pelasgian in origin. In Greek mythology the island was said to be named after Zakynthos, the son of the legendary Arcadian chief Dardanus.

The story behind the famous shipwreck is that the MV Panayiotis washed up on its shores in October 1980. It is said that Panayiotis was smuggling cigarettes, presumably to Italy, when the Greek authorities intervened, sending the navy in pursuit. The ship was found on the 5th of October 1980 from a marine carrying around 2000 boxes of cigarettes.

In reality however, the captain of the ship, Kefalonia-born Captain Charalambos Kompothekras–Kotsoros, released the true account of what happened that night. The ship did not carry any illegal good and it washed ashore on October 2, 1980 simply due to poor weather conditions and mechanical failures. Once the ship landed on the beach, thieves stole from his shipment. The Captain reported the theft to the authorities and all stolen items, as well as the stolen part of the shipment, were found in local villages nearby, while 29 persons in total were persecuted and jailed during the following months after the trials were completed. He was then forced by the authorities to remove the vessel by his own means. However, when he visited the site, he was so astonished by the beauty of the rusting ship amidst the cliffs and bright blue waters that he decided to leave it as is.

The rusted ship remains till this day on the shore of the "Smugglers Cove" welcoming a panoply of tourists.

If you ever plan to visit the Navagio, you will need to book yourself a tour by boat as it is only accessible by boat but it is definitely a sight worth seeing.





In the News: An English Man in Athens

The legendary British rock star Sting, celebrated his 70th birthday in Athens. Sting performed two sold-out concerts at the historic Odeon of Herodes Atticus Theater on September 30th and October 1^{st.}. This event was organized by the Cherrytree Music Company, Live Nation and High Priority Promotions.

Sting was joined by special guest and son Joe Summer in both concerts and a set of talented musicians performing his greatest hits.

Sting returns to Athens after his last concert held in 2018, as part of a world tour. Sting first played live in Athens with his former band, the legendary Police, in 1979 in one of the first rock concerts ever held in the city, held in Sporting basketball court. His first solo live performance was in 1993 in the AEK Athens stadium in Nea Philadelphia.





Sting - Fragile -- Live 2021 in Athens, Greece at the Odeon of Herodes Atticus--1-10-2021 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fSW8vh9 6RE



About Sting

Composer, singer-songwriter, actor, author, and activist Sting was born in Newcastle, England on October 2nd 1951 before moving to London in 1977 to form The Police with Stewart Copeland and Andy Summers. The band released five studio albums, earned six Grammy Awards and two Brits, and was inducted into The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2003.

Sting has sold close to 100 million albums from his combined work with The Police and as a solo artist. He has individually received 10 Grammy Awards, two Brits, a Golden Globe, and an Emmy. Along with wife Trudie Styler, Sting founded the Rainforest Fund in 1989 to protect both the world's rainforests and the indigenous people living there. Together they have held 19 concerts to raise funds and awareness for our planet's endangered resources.



In the News: Athens 38th Marathon



In its turn, the Athens Marathon included a 5 km, 10 km, Power Walking Race, 1.2 Special Olympics Race as well as a Kids Race. The Athens Marathon isn't just for professional athletes but open to everyone. The Marathon Race Start area is at Marathon Town. The start of the 5km & 10km Road Races is on Vass. Amalias Ave in Syntagma Square area. The finish line awaits all runners within the Panathenaic Stadium. All race routes will be free of vehicles. A time limit of seven hours was set for the completion of the 38th Authentic Marathon Race.

90-year-old Stelios Prassas was the oldest participant who completed the race and crossed the finishing line, proving that with adequate persistence, human endurance has no limits. Prassas has already won eight national awards as an acclaimed athlete and runs eight to 10 km (five to six miles) every day at 90! He actually started running marathons at 59. What a role model!

Sunday, November 14, sees more than 1500 marathon races being organized worldwide.

Lebanon held on Sunday the annual Beirut Marathon entitled "United we run for hope", for the first time in two years in the country's capital. It included several options ranging from five kilometres, 13 miles, 13.1 miles for para-athletes, to the full marathon covering 26 miles, cutting off traffic on most of Beirut's streets.



"The most moving moment is always when I finish the Marathon. It's an indescribable moment! I love it when I enter the stadium, above all when I enter the one in Greece, the Panathenaic Stadium." "It's a temple, all athletes need to kneel there.



There are no stadiums with that kind of marble in the world. In other countries, we run to skyscrapers and apartment buildings," the 90-year-old Greek marathon runner noted. – The Greek Reporter.

The Marathon Race comes from the legend of the Greek messenger and soldier, Pheidippides, who ran barefoot from Marathon to Athens and back within 3 days to announce the victory of the Greeks against the Persians during the Marathon Battle in 490 BC, right before he died.

When the modern Olympics began in 1896, the initiators and organizers were looking for a great popularizing event, recalling the glory of ancient Greece. This is how the 42,195m Marathon Race became one of the most competitive events during the revival of the Olympic Games in 1896. The winner of the first Olympic marathon, on 10 April 1896 (a male-only race), was Spyridon Louis, a Greek water-carrier, in 2 hours 58 minutes and 50 seconds. The marathon of the 2004 Summer Olympics was run on the traditional route from Marathon to Athens, ending at Panathinaiko Stadium, the venue for the 1896 Summer Olympics. The success of the first marathon competition in the 1896 Summer Olympics inspired the Boston Marathon which began on 19 April 1897. Several countries followed, launching their own annual marathons.







2021, the bicentennial of the Greek revolution



As part of the commemoration of the bicentenary of the Greek revolution of 1821, we dedicate a new section. Each month we will present a story and a famous person who actively contributed to creating the actual Greece.

Alexandros Ypsilantis, leader of the Filiki Etaireia, was born on December 12, 1792 in Constantinople, capital of the Ottoman Empire. Both his father and grandfather were active in the Ottoman administration and highly educated. Alexander, in return received a thorough education and became fluent in Russian, French, German and Romanian in Imperial Russia where his father fled along with the family with the outbreak of the

Russo-Turkish War in 1805.

He joined the Russian Chevalier Guard Regiment in 1808 and moved rapidly in ranks. In 1813 he participated as lieutenant colonel in the Battle of Dresden during which he lost his right arm. He was immediately promoted to full colonel but was refrained from taking any action.

In 1820, Count Ioannis Kapodistrias who was the Russian foreign minister, refused to accept the post of leader of the Filiki Etaireia. It was then offered to Ypsilantis who immediately approved the general plan of the Greek war of Independence revised in May 1820 at Bucharest with the participation of other Greek rebels. The plan was to aid the revolt of Serbs and Montenegrins, to provoke a revolt in Wallachia (The Romanian Land), provoke civil unrest in Constantinople and burn the Ottoman fleet at the city's port.

He issued a declaration on October 8, 1820, announcing that he would soon be starting a revolt against the Ottoman Empire. He chose Wallachia to start the War of Independence. Legally, the Ottomans could not move their forces into Wallachia without Russian permission and Alexandros had hoped that a revolt would ultimately lead to a Russian intervention and that the Orthodox Russians would certainly intervene in favour of their fellow Orthodox. Eventually, the



Greek rebellion led to the Russo-Turkish War of 1828.

However Alexandros was betrayed by the governor of Moldavia, Micheal Soutsos, a Phanariot who was a secret member of the Filiki Etaireia, and yet informed the government of the Ottoman Empire of the planned invasion. Automatically Tsar Alexander, still a committed member of the Holy Alliance, disassociated himself from Ypsilantis for having misused his trust; he was stripped of his rank and commanded to lay down his arms. This gave an advantage to the Ottomans who assembled larger troops and entered Wallachia, defeating Ypsilantis outnumbered army. The final blow was at Dragatsani on June 19.

Ypsilantis negotiated with the Austrian authorities for permission to cross the frontier. Alas he was kept in confinement for seven years (1823 to 1827 in Terezin) until the emperor Nicolas I of Russia insisted he was released. He then retired to Vienna where he died in extreme poverty and misery on the 19 January 1828.

Almost 200 years later, his heart rests in peace in a small church, a few meters from Syntagma Square, in the very centre of Athens.







Oldies but Goldies

Photographs can trigger memories and allow us to briefly relive the bitter sweet moments captured and marked forever as part of us. Going through old photographs can be such a healing process.

We'd love you to share with us your stories along with the most heartwarming historic photos you might have stored in those old albums.



Greek Masked Ball



Everything you need to know about the consulate:

All requests should be addressed by email in order to obtain an appointment.

Visa Applications: For visa applications please visit our website

www.mfa.gr/missionabroad/en/lebanon-en

All permanent residents in Lebanon can apply for their touristic visa at VFS offices https://visa.vfsglobal.com/lbn/en/grc.

Passport renewal or issuance: You will get an appointment by receiving an email. Required documents are: 2 photo passport size (4x6), a Greek identity card or a birth certificate (that can be provided by the Embassy if you send in advance any old Greek birth or family certificate).

For additional info kindly visit http://www.passport.gov.gr/en/

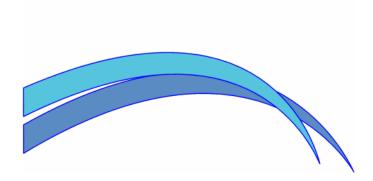
Legalization of documents: The Consular Office can legalize any Lebanese official document that has been stamped by the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. You can visit the Consulate any week day between 09:30 and 13:30.

Power of Attorney: The Consular Office can exceptionally provide a power of attorney to Lebanese citizens that have already made an investment in Greece and want to apply for a residence permit.

Marriage, birth, death registration: Required documents: The Lebanese certificates of marriage, birth or death stamped by the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and translated in Greek (translations in English or French are accepted as well).

Any old Greek birth or family certificate to be sent in advance by email.

For information on the current entry requirements to Greece due to the measures taken against the spread of the corona virus, please visit the portal: **travel.gov.gr**



IMPORTANT NOTICE

This section has been specially created by the Greek Community of Beirut with the kind collaboration of the consulate of Greece in order to better serve Greek citizens who wish to have information on all administrative formalities before presenting their requests.

Consular Office can be reached by email at grcon.bei@mfa.gr



Embassy Section

Please find attached the necessary documents for the military exemption:

A. APPLICANTS THAT HAVE BEEN BORN AND LIVING IN LEBANON Prerequisites:

- 1. Certificate of attendance in primary and high school
- 2. If he has been studying in university, his diploma
- Certificate from the police for travels to Greece
- Certificate of residence from the Municipality (Muhtar)
- Certificate of parents' residence from the Municipality (Muhtar)
- 6. Family or/and birth certificate from Greece
- In case he has not finished school, he should bring a certificate of attendance and a certificate of work

B. APPLICANTS THAT ARE LIVING IN LEBANON FOR FINANCIAL REASONS Prerequisites:

- Greek ID
- Birth certificate from Greece
- 3. Work certificate in Lebanon for 7 years
- Certificate of insurance
- Certificate of residence from the Municipality (Muhtar)

C. APPLICANTS THAT ARE LIVING IN LEBANON FOR MORE THAN 11 YEARS Prerequisites:

- Certificate of parents' insurance
- 2. Family certificate from Greece
- Birth certificate from Greece
- Certificate of school attendance
- Certificate from the police for travels to Greece
- Certificate of residence in Lebanon for more than 11 years
- Certificate of parents' work
- Certificate of permanent residency

All the above need to be ratified by the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and translated either in Greek or in English.





Let's Cook

Orzo pasta in red sauce - Kritharaki

Prep Time 10 mins Cook Time 25 mins Total Time Resting time 10 mins

35 mins

Course: Main Course Cuisine: Mediterranean Servings: 5 people Author: Eleni Georges



Print

Ingredients

- · 1 tbs olive oil
- · 1 onion, chopped
- · 1 garlic clove, thinly sliced
- · 1 cup passata
- 3 cups warm water
- 1 cup orzo/risoni pasta
- · salt and pepper

Instructions

- 1. Use the olive oil and cook the onion and garlic until they soften. Pour in the passata and let it simmer for 2min.
- Then add the water and orzo pasta. Let it cook on a medium heat for 20min. Stir it frequently so it doesn't stick to the bottom of the pan.
- After the 20min take it off the heat. Season with salt and pepper and stir it well. Cover the pot with a clean towel and the lid. Allow it to stand for 10min at least. I sometimes let it on the stove for 30min if i have the time so that the sauce is absorbed.





And play!

Rayez tous ces mots. Ils sont lisibles en zigzag, à l'endroit, à l'envers, sans jamais se croiser. À la fin, il ne restera qu'un mot. Lequel?

	I rentre en	boîte après l	le travail.
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ACÉRÉ ANNÉE ARCHIVAGE ARRÊTÉ AVALÉ AVARICE BALEINEAU BOLDUC BOLÉE BOURRELET BRASIER BREVE CAMPANULE CARAT CLAUSE CLIQUETIS COMMUNION CORNICHON
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FOURRIÈRE
FUMÉE
FUMEUX
GASCON

GÉNÉRIQUE

GLOUTON

GRANIT GROSFILLE **GUIRLANDE** GUSTATIF HII ARE HORRIBI F INACHEVÉ INCINÉRER INCRÉDULE JONQUE LACET MAUVIETTE MICMAC MILLIARD MODÉRÉ MUSIC-HALL

NUAGE

PÉRENNITÉ PLISSURE PLOMBÉ **PODIUM POPOTIN** PRIMITIF PRUDERIE PULPE QUINQUA RAGER RAIPONCE RÉCESSION REDAN REGROS REINE RIVET

PELOTON

SERIN
SEXTANT
SPADASSIN
SPARTIATE
SPOLIATION
SPORT
SOUAW
TABLIER
TÉTÉE
TIMBRE
TORTILLER
VENTRÈCHE
WAGON
WATER-POLO

SALSIFIS GRANDIOSE **OBTUS** CONTINUER ESOE RU A R GR E G G AWNO N E B R S B A T E T R 0 Т E E S R E E C N G Х T T E E U S Q S E RI 1 C S В 0 G E C В Т C Ε 0 0 E 0 N 0 В T R т E E E G R S S 0 C D S N N Ε F E C 0 D 1 G P T E E Т E E E E 0 S 0 S S M MP C E Ε X N E E R A P U C A A P т U T E D Ε S Т R C M E C 0 E S S Т E S 0 G F Н Ε E G E R D E C R E M E A G P R T R F 0 A C S Α R Е S 0 0 Е E Т 0 1 ٧ A S S M S P E N B E S N D Е NU Α E N Ε В E N X N A M S







One-day Conference on Diaspora Greeks
Athens, 15th November 2021
09.00 – 18.00
Academy of Athens Megaron, East Chamber
28 Panepistimiou Str.

Academy of Athens and General Secretariat for Greeks Abroad & Public Diplomacy celebrate the Greek Diaspora

The Academy of Athens and the General Secretariat for Greeks Abroad & Public Diplomacy of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs had organized a one-day conference dedicated to the Greek Diaspora, entitled "Greek Diaspora - History, Achievements and Contributions to Greece". Through this event, both institutions aimed at providing an overall, objective, view on the two-way connection between Greeks or those of Greek ethnic background that live in other countries and their homeland, while providing a comprehensive approach to a multidimensional chapter of Greek national history.

In this context, presentations by prominent experts and personalities were hosted, focusing on various scientific and cultural fields - Physical Sciences, Ethical and Political Sciences, as well as Letters and the Fine Arts.

The event was held in a hybrid form, in compliance with all health protocols due to Covid-19, and included the physical presence of most speakers and a restricted number of participants, as well as live streaming available on:

http://www.academyofathens.gr/el/conferences/diaspora2021 for a world-wide audience. The event schedule that can also be found online on the websites of the Academy of Athens (http://www.academyofathens.gr/en) and the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs (https://www.mfa.gr/en/index.html).

For more information, please call 210 – 65.97.667, 210 – 36.64.733, 210 – 36.64.771 or address questions to imerida.apodimos@academyofathens.gr