



A posed photo of the protestors gathered in the Mandraki before commencing their march to Kavos on Sunday, 18 March 1934. In the centre are the female ringleaders of the demonstration holding aloft the Italian flag to signify that their protest was not directed at the regime (courtesy N & E Lucas, Sydney).

THE 'MOUZAHRES'¹ – KASTELLORIZO'S FEMALE UPRISING, 1933-34

by Nicholas Pappas, Sydney

Between late 1933 and early 1934, there took place on Kastellorizo a series of social protests that locals remembered as the Mouzáhres. Unusually, these vocal, and occasionally violent, demonstrations were led by the island's womenfolk who protested vigorously against the imposition of certain ill-timed tax increases. Amidst rising economic uncertainty, the tax increases were to be the catalyst for a local uprising that is today recalled as one of the first recorded instances of mass agitation led by women. This article looks in some detail at this intriguing chapter in Kastellorizo's history.

Kastellorizo's anti-climactic revolt against Turks in March 1913, and the French occupation that followed, had served to dampen the spirits of the Kastellorizians as the island suffered dearly from its isolation from the lush hinterland of Asia Minor and its imposed alliance with France and the Entente. Bombardments from the Anatolian coast were to be its reward, and emigration, which had begun from the 1880s, was to continue in earnest. By the time the Italians arrived with their pomp in March 1921, just under 3,000 people remained on the island, and there was amongst many of them an expectation that, as part of the Dodecanese proper for the first time, the island would at last be able to recover some of its lost glory.

First indications were encouraging as the Italians displayed a coloniser's customary enthusiasm for a new acquisition. However, colonial industriousness during the initial stages of the occupation soon gave way again to despondency after the island was struck by a massive earthquake on 18 March 1926 and economic conditions continued to stagnate thanks to an outdated dependence on sail and limited access to Anatolia. By the late 1920s, worsening international conditions created an environment in which local unrest could ferment; however, a catalyst was required, and it appeared in the form of an accord reached between Italy and Turkey for the transfer of a large number of Kastellorizo's dependent islets to Turkey and, more significantly, in poorly-timed tax hikes decreed in early 1934.

The municipal elections held on the island on 27 March 1932 had returned a council in which long-serving mayor, Ioannis Lakerdis², wielded unrivalled authority. Aided by his loyal deputy, Yeorgios Paltoglou³, Lakerdis had succeeded at the ballot by returning to the island from Rhodes, just prior to the election, with a boatload of formerly-departed Kastellorizians, whose additional numbers ensured a comfortable electoral victory for him. The twelve-man council comprised a majority of members who were openly supportive of Lakerdis and who harboured feelings of resentment towards the historically-dominant Stamatoglou clan and their familial allies for the wealth and influence they had accumulated in days long gone.⁴

The ceding of the dependent islets to Turkey was something, however, which galvanised all internal divisions on the island and led to unified calls for closer regard to be had for the needs of the islanders. Lakerdis himself addressed a long, personal appeal to Mussolini in 1928, when the negotiations over the islets first commenced, in which he pleaded for the islets' importance to the Kastellorizians to be considered in the discussions. Other Kastellorizians also made direct representations to Rome and to Governor Mario Lago in Rhodes, all to no avail.

By early 1934, therefore, the island was seething with discontent and ripe for revolt. The announcement on 10 January that local governor (*delegato*), the popular Salvatore Tringali⁵, was to be transferred in favour of the more austere Salvatore Grimaldi⁶ led to more concern, but it was the broad import duty increases which were gazetted on 12 January that set the *Mouzahres* in motion. Petrol, coffee, sugar and flour were hit with rates of duty almost twice those previously levied.

The Italian regime had never sought to interfere with a long-established tradition in the Dodecanese, which owed its origins to the Ottoman period, of permitting each municipality to administer its own financial affairs, particularly as regards the imposition and enforcement of customs duties. With time, however, a system of favours had developed and Lakerdis was soon in charge of a municipal bureaucracy of his closest supporters which exceeded 75 employees. Personal needs were satisfied by favours returned at the ballot box and, by 1932, Lakerdis was so well-entrenched in his position that he could afford lengthy absences from the island to attend to his bus company in Rhodes while his trusted deputy, Paltoglou, and his other supporters, held the fort on the island.⁷

The loss of the more important dependent islets and, more to the point, the tax-hikes soon served to bring to the surface deep-seated resentment which the formerly dominant merchant families (many

of whom had lost large numbers of their family members to migration) felt about Lakerdis' so-called 'popular' rule on the island. Worsening economic conditions had closed most of their trading opportunities and Italian policies, which opted for closer commercial ties with Italy, had the added detrimental effect of rendering the island's once great sailing fleet a shadow of its former self. The pre-conditions for civil unrest had arrived.

A lay committee Governor Lago had co-opted in November 1933 to examine the island's economy had done little to satisfy local demands and the abrupt introduction of the increases in duties had all but expunged its intended role. Instead, an organised and methodical system of demonstrations was initiated which sought to gain maximum effect by deploying women, adolescent males and even children as the main participants. Kastellorizo, like most Greek-speaking regions, had a strongly patriarchal system which frowned upon active involvement in public affairs by women. A woman's place was to bear and raise the family and provide domestic support for her breadwinning husband, who was commonly at sea for extended periods. Added to this system of distinct familial roles was an eastern, Islamic-influenced, tradition of severely restricting the social freedom of adolescent females until marriage. The tactic adopted by the protestors was, therefore, an astute way of drawing maximum attention to the cause, while also ensuring that the protests did not get out of hand.

The demonstrations started in mid-January 1934 in the square of the town known as Kavos which, conveniently, had at its one end the ornate *Delegazione del Governo*⁸, the administrative headquarters of the Italian Governor's representative on the island, and, at the other, the newly-erected municipal chambers where the island's council met.⁹ The initial demonstrations were directed squarely at the Italian regime according to one of the young male participants, Venedictos Livissianis, who was then in the employ of the Stamatoglou merchants:

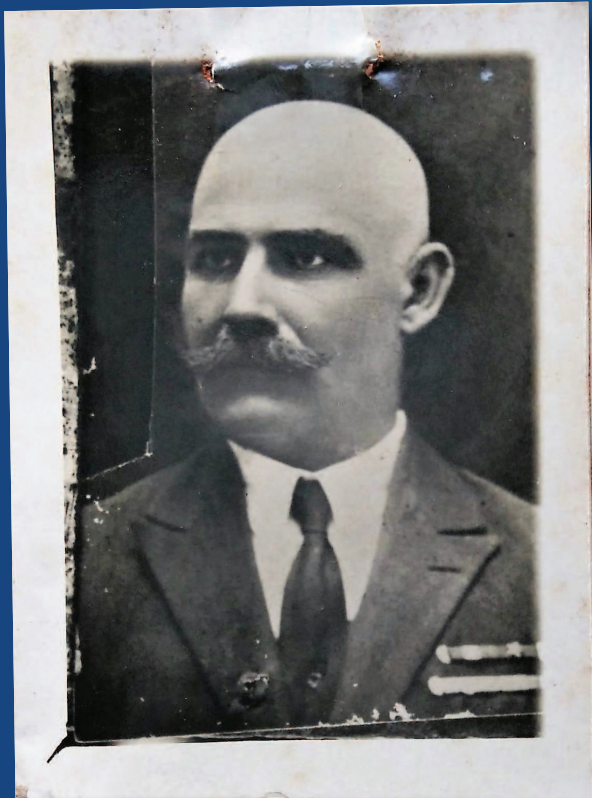
We were organised by the Stamatoglou family. They believed that the Italians would do nothing to the women. We got the women and put them in front. We started shouting in front of the dikitirio, "Down with the taxes, down with the taxes!"

The first demonstrations were relatively mild affairs compared with what was to follow. On 19 January, after a more vocal throng had gathered in the square and yelled abuse at the Italian administration, Paltoglou, watching from his office across the square, ordered the arrest of one of the male ringleaders, Vasilios Tsakalakis¹⁰, for allegedly defaming the Italian King. This was more a show of bravado than anything else, as Paltoglou was keen to display support for his island's Italian overlords. Tsakalakis was interrogated the following day by municipal and Italian officials and, after a firm lecture, released.

On 21 January 1934, the catalyst that was required to set the uprising into greater motion occurred when Grimaldi, the new *delegato*, arrived from Rhodes escorted by none other than Lakerdis himself. News of the arrival of their ship had spread quickly around the island and before Grimaldi and Lakerdis were able to disembark, an aggressive throng of demonstrators had gathered on the quay calling for the lowering of the taxes and, for the first time, for the removal of Lakerdis from office as mayor.

Lakerdis' reappearance on the island, after a long absence, could not have been more poorly timed as his arrival together with Italian officials had the effect of galvanising his opponents into a unified group. For the disgruntled Stamatoglou clan and their burgeoning supporters, here was a gesture which betrayed Lakerdis' support of the regime and his unwillingness to advocate the concerns of many of his fellow islanders about local issues.

It was at this stage that the demonstrations took on a more unpleasant character. On the following morning, 22 January, Lakerdis, arriving at the municipal chambers under Italian armed guard, was nearly lynched by a group of at least 50 demonstrators, half of whom were women. Lakerdis was spat at and pushed and shoved as he attempted to thread his way through the hostile



Ioannis Lakerdis in a formal portrait from 1921 (author's collection).

crowd to ascend the external flight of stairs to his office. Sensing the danger, Grimaldi ordered him to return home and to remain there under armed guard.

The first all-female demonstration was to occur later that week (Friday, 25 January) when a noisy group of middle-aged and elderly women, many in traditional Kastellorizian dress, gathered outside the council chambers and called for the resignation of Lakerdis.¹¹ Some even threw stones at the building and windows were broken and other minor damage caused. Realising that matters had the potential to get out of hand, Grimaldi asked for a show of strength from Rhodes and, the following day, 20 heavily-armed carabinieri arrived to restore order. Mistakenly believing that the vessel carrying the carabinieri was bringing with it none other than Governor Lago, the women and some youths clamoured to the vessel as it docked. Misinterpreting their enthusiasm as a further sign of insurrection, the commanding officer of the carabinieri ordered some shots to be fired in the air. The carabinieri panicked as they disembarked and, in the pushing and shoving which followed, women were struck with the butts of rifles. Some fell into the water and others fainted. In all, 20 women were reported as injured. The following morning, three accused male ringleaders, Vasilios Tsakalakis (again), Nikolaos Economou and Kyriakos Papalazarou, were arrested and transported to Rhodes.

Venedictos Livissianis was one of those who took part in this violent demonstration. He recalled it as a turning point in the entire *Mouzahres* as, on the following day, an intriguing event took place during another demonstration:

I remember a very big Italian, big and fat, who tried to block our way. His name was Baron. He was our friend. He agreed to let us through, but we had to throw him in the water first. He wanted to pretend to show opposition.

They (the Italians) said to us, "Why are you shouting. Don't shout against the Governor. We will tie you up and send you to Rhodes. Protest against the mayor. He has done a deal with the Governor in Rhodes and they have agreed to lift the duties. Deal with it that way."

After conferring with Lago, Grimaldi issued a proclamation to the islanders on 27 January supporting Lakerdis' tenure as mayor until the scheduled elections in early 1935. Some days later, Lago reported to his superiors in Rome:



Two scenes of Kavos square on 18 March 1934. Women can be seen camped on the s

The demonstrations now have an absolutely personal character. They are always accompanied by cries of "Long live Italy, long live the King, long live il Duce". The loyalty of the Kastellorizians has been well noted.

Lago was only partly correct in suggesting that the Italian regime was no longer the target of the demonstrations. But by then, internal politics were already at work between occupier and occupied and a generalised complaint about tax increases had turned into a catalyst for vehement protest against a suspected Italian collaborationist. Lakerdis had a long history of service to foreign powers, having played the central role in the overthrow of the island's provisional Greek administration in favour of the French in 1915 and he had served as mayor since 1920 under both France and Italy. Despite his loyalty to them, the Italians were quick to seize on the opportunity presented to them by Lakerdis' reputation once events on the island took on a more serious turn.

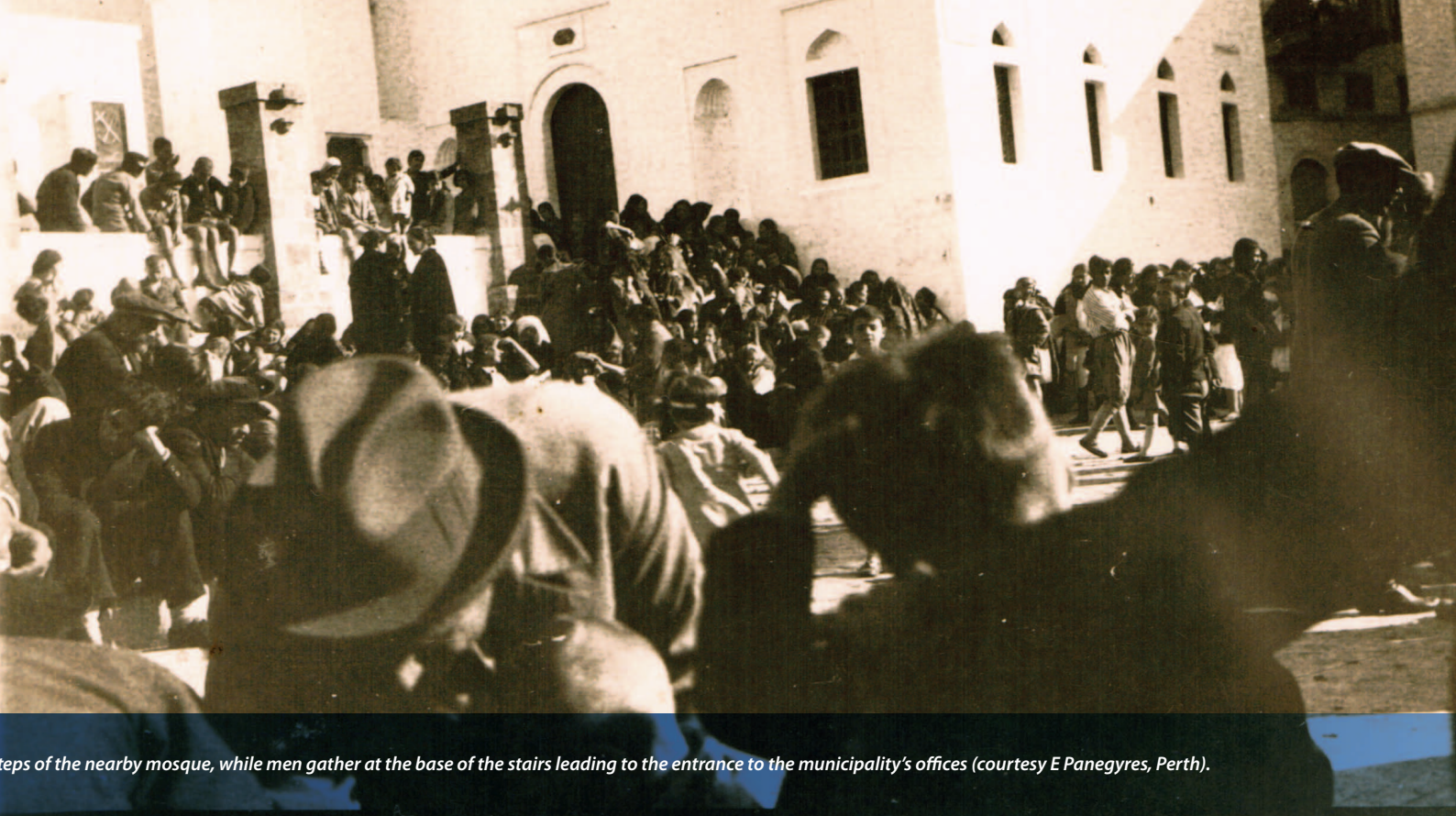
Nevertheless, there is no doubt that a number of Kastellorizians openly supported Lakerdis without being necessarily pro-Italian. Mihalis Koungras was one of them:

Lakerdis was a man who helped the island. He helped the poor and the wealthy ... The Italians had nothing to do with the protests. The police, the Maresciallo [marshal] and the carabinieri just tried to keep order. The Stamatoglou family were behind it all. But they were too smart to get involved at the front. They watched things from afar.

These internal divisions are confirmed by another eyewitness of the events during the winter of 1934. George Anastasiou Fermanis was 22 years old when the disturbances first broke out:

In my opinion, the women didn't rise up to oust Lakerdis. We were originally just protesting about the taxes that had been imposed. I remember we went to the dikitirio with an Italian flag hoisted at the front. The Italians immediately indicated that they would not tolerate this conduct and it was then that the Stamatoglou family encouraged everyone to turn against Lakerdis.

Throughout February 1934, the demonstrations continued peaceably and regularly outside the council chambers while the Italians observed the unfolding events, Pilate-like, from across the square. On 16 February, the Greek Consul in Rhodes reported to Athens, stressing that the bold actions of some women in confronting three of Lakerdis' fellow councillors in their homes with



steps of the nearby mosque, while men gather at the base of the stairs leading to the entrance to the municipality's offices (courtesy E Panegyres, Perth).

sticks and clubs, thereby compelling the delivery of their written resignations, had united the population:

This stand of these women has enthused the citizens of Kastellorizo who have resolved to send (to Rhodes) a delegation next week insisting on an audience with the Governor and seeking the dissolution of the Council, the removal of Lakerdis and the return of those held in Rhodes.¹²

Evdokia Jackomas (nee Papanastasiou) was a young school girl during the disturbances, but she recalled the momentous events clearly. For her, Lakerdis was not "a bad man". He tried to look after the island's needs and the demonstrations were "unfair" insofar as they were directed at him. For Jackomas, it was Lakerdis' deputy, Paltoglou, who was more to blame by placing private interests above those of the island during Lakerdis' long absences in Rhodes. As far as the Italians were concerned, she was even clearer:

No-one can say the Italians were no good. They were wonderful! Such gentleman! We loved them, and they looked after us. Those who were crying out against them during the Mouzahres were those who were not getting their way. It would be a crime to say that the Italians were not good to us.

On 1 March, with Lakerdis back on the island after another three weeks stay on Rhodes, a heated and violent protest occurred. Grimaldi panicked again and ordered his guards to disperse a throng of 20 women which had clamoured outside the council chambers and, later, outside Lakerdis' home across the harbour. Once again, some women were pushed into the water, while others were injured in the exchanges that followed. In reply, Lakerdis was reported by the Greek Consul to have stood on the balcony of his home shouting, "I will set fire to you all. I will not leave this island without reducing it to ashes!"¹³ Further arrests followed, with prominent merchant Kyriakos Simeon and his wife Triantafylia apprehended and subjected to harsh treatment that rendered the latter unconscious.

On 2 March, Grimaldi reported to Rhodes, characterising the events as a 'periodo di crisi' which was attributable to the lack of work on the island. Lago, in turn, reported to Rome the following day that the situation on Kastellorizo was 'not worthy of concern'. While acknowledging the economic plight of the island, Lago commented:

Today, Kastellorizo, which can be seen with the naked eye by the Turks on their walks on the opposite coast, has become an island isolated in the middle of the Mediterranean.

Some days later, he added:

The actual agitation against the mayor of Kastellorizo is a form of demonstration of unease by this population, especially after the loss of the islets - it is not possible (for us) to hand out any more effective aid.

For the Italians, nothing more could be done to assist this troubled outpost. Nevertheless, as tensions mounted, a scapegoat had to be found to appease local disquiet about depressed economic conditions. Livissianis again:

Things got worse (in March) when some of the women who were quite vocal really got carried away. They used to tuck their blouses into their vrakes like men and go from door to door encouraging people to demonstrate. They weren't talking about patriotism then - it was a movement against Lakerdis and his party by that time - what the Stamatoglou family had started had gained momentum and had been manipulated by the Italians into an anti-Lakerdis thing - by the end of it, we didn't think we'd done anything particularly anti-Italian.

The 25 March commemoration of the 1821 revolution was to be the climax of the Mouzahres. As almost the entire population of the island gathered at the island's Cathedral of Saints Constantine and Helen, arrangements were made outside by the leading female protagonists for advantage to be taken of the patriotic fervour of the occasion by launching one final and emphatic protest against Lakerdis. Koungras recalled:

One woman was at the top of the bell tower of St Constantine, another was at the other bell tower across the square of Horafia, and at the end of the church service the bells starting ringing frantically and these women started shouting and encouraging everyone to march down to the council ... they were 'theria', really aggressive.

After marching through the island's thoroughfares, the large crowd gathered in the square of Kavos and shouted fanatically for Lakerdis' sacking. While this continued, some intrepid youths scaled the walls of the building, broke through some windows, sprayed ink all over Lakerdis' office and vandalised his belongings and those of this deputy, Paltoglou. In reply, more heavily armed carabinieri were



The jubilant scene in the same square on 16 March 1935 when the results of the election were announced and Savvas Hatzimihalakis declared mayor (courtesy collection of the late V Livissianis).

hurriedly dispatched from Rhodes to restore order. However, even the presence of the respected Tringali, who had hastily returned some days earlier to soothe local fury, failed to stop this most violent protest of the *Mouzahres*.

Evdokia Jackomas later recalled Tringali's impassioned plea to the Kastellorizians on this day:

I remember Tringali standing at the top of the steps of the dikitirio that day and he was almost crying, "No more!", he shouted, "Let's work this out for the sake of the island and the regime".

Before this final demonstration, Lago had already considered removing Lakerdis now that all anger had been safely focussed upon him. For Lago, his removal would dilute the discontent which had transformed itself from a generalised complaint about tax increases and the loss of islets into a direct assault on the beleaguered mayor. At last, on 1 April, the announcement of Lakerdis' resignation and the dissolution of the municipal council was made to the rapturous applause of those who had demonstrated against him. Free and transparent elections were called for early 1935.¹⁵

The Greek Consul in Rhodes announced to his Ministry in Athens the news of Lakerdis' removal with evident exhilaration:

I am in the pleasant position to bring to your attention that the Kastellorizo affair has concluded most satisfactorily with the resignation of Mayor Lakerdis ... the articles of the Greek press about Kastellorizo, and the Greek press of America, have contributed towards the decision of the (Italian) regime regarding the outcome of this issue.

The Greek press, too, proclaimed the result as a victory for 'Hellenism' over Italian oppression which had been aided by 'notorious collaborators'. Articles appeared in nearly all Greek newspapers heralding Lakerdis' fall as a moment of triumph for the Greeks of the Dodecanese 'after centuries of enslavement'. But was anything to change?

According to Mihalis Koungras, Lakerdis' departure was nothing more than a victory for the Stamatoglou clan which hoped to wield, once again, considerable commercial power on the island after Lakerdis' departure. Ironically, if that was their aim, their renewed powerbase was not to last. The dissolution of all municipal councils in the Dodecanese in early 1937 as Italian rule became more assimilationist, and the appointment of none other than Paltoglou as island administrator (or '*podesta*'), hardly drew a response. The rising tide of fascism was matched by ever-growing despondency and an acute

apathy at worsening economic conditions. Emigration began again in 1937 and, by the beginning of World War II, the island's population had fallen to just over 1,000 souls.

It is a sobering final thought that, despite the brave stance of the agitators, many of them women, the *Mouzahres* were to achieve little for the island community against the tide of a world headed towards war and devastation.

¹ Mouzahres is a word of Arabic origin and means 'protest' or 'public disturbance'.

² Ioannis Yeorgiou Lakerdis was born on Kastellorizo on 17 August 1880. He volunteered in the Greek Navy in 1897 and later reached the rank of sergeant-major in the Balkan Wars. Handsomely decorated, he organised the group of mercenaries and volunteers which ousted the island's Ottoman administration in March 1913. Despite his prominent role in delivering Hellenic rule to Kastellorizo, he clashed with the island's Greek administrators and hastily forged new alliances with, first, the French during their short occupation (1915-21) and, later, with the Italians whom he faithfully served until his own ousting during the Mouzahres. He was later granted Italian citizenship but died in abject poverty in late 1944 in Rhodes.

³ Yeorgios Stefanou Paltoglou was born on Kastellorizo 15 October 1883. His family relocated to Myra in 1893, where he later served as *muchtar* (town administrator) under the Ottomans until the Christian expulsion. He returned to Kastellorizo in 1918 where he married and established his family. Paltoglou served as a municipal councillor on the island between 1928-1932 and, from 1932, as deputy mayor to Lakerdis until the latter's resignation on 1 April 1934. He later served as *podesta* (administrator) from March 1937 until September 1942 after municipal authority was abolished by the Italian regime. He was granted Italian citizenship on 2 February 1939.

⁴ The council elected on 27 March 1932 comprised: Lakerdis (mayor), Paltoglou (deputy-mayor), Anastasios Economou, Anastasios Atzemis, Ioannis Papapetrou, Paraskevas Kakas, Vasilios Fytou, Kyriakos Antonas, Evangelos Zervos, Yeorgios Loukas, Kyriakos Kiosoglou and Kyriakos Mandalis. Only the last four councillors were from the rival ticket.

⁵ Salvatore Tringali served as the island's delegato between 19 May 1925 and 10 January 1934 and again between 17 March and 23 July 1934.

⁶ Lieut. Salvatore Grimaldi served briefly as delegato between 11 January and 16 March 1934.

⁷ In early 1931, Lakerdis was granted the concession to operate Rhodes' first bus company, the Azienda Autobus Urbani - Rodi. He held the concession until the company was beset by financial woes in mid-1936.

⁸ The Delegazione del Governo ('dikitirio' in Greek) was erected between 1926-27 on the design of noted Italian architect Florestano di Fausto. It was to be shelled during hostilities in February 1941 and all that survives is its basement which serves today as a tourist bar.

⁹ The Municipio ('demarcheio' in Greek) had been built between 1931-32 on the design of architect Rodolfo Petracco.

¹⁰ Vasilios Tsakalakis was a former *demogéronta* (lay councillor during the Ottoman period) and a long-time opponent of Lakerdis.

¹¹ The most prominent women in the protests were Despina Economou ('*tou Kanari*'), Maria Kritikou, Kostanza Veniti, Angeliki Theofilou and Zabetta Valsami.

¹² The three councillors who were confronted in their homes by the female protestors were Anastasios Economou, Vasilios Fytou and Kyriakos Antonas.

¹³ These words are quoted by the Greek Consul in Rhodes in a letter to Athens dated 8 March 1934.

¹⁴ The elections ultimately took place in March 1935 with a council of notables and merchants returned. Savvas Hatzimihalakis, who had returned from Egypt to assume the role, was elected mayor, and Stavros Stamatoglou deputy mayor.



HOW COSY IS KAZZIE? by Paul Martinez, Townsville, Qld

Here is a light hearted perspective of the island from a first-time visiting tourist.

The Greek Island of Kastellorizo, known as Kazzie to Australians, is uncomfortably close to Turkey, i.e. 2.7km close. A Greek naval vessel, adorned with one serious piece of armour and some ancillary bits, patrols intermittently. It leaves its allotted berth to make way for the giant inter-island ferry which appears briefly and bi-weekly - an elephant pirouetting in a bathtub, as it fills the small harbour in a dazzling display of seamanship, so ho-hum to the locals. A Dash 8.30 seater flies in and out between 7:30 and 8:00am each day. But that's it for access to and from this uncut jewel in the Mediterranean. Jewel? Perhaps a bit rich a description for a place inhabited by a herd of mountain goats, some chooks and three donkeys, to go with the less than 500 permanent residents. The topography is mainly limestone. The greenery mainly thornbush. The land mass mainly uninhabitable. The water supply desalinated or imported, and mainly hard to get, even allowing for a fantastic Ottoman extension and improvement to the historic underground well collection. So how the hell did this place ever sustain a resident population of nearly 10,000? That well protected cute little harbour is comfortably close to Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and Israel to the east as well as ok sailing distance to Greece, Italy, France and Spain in the west. Never short of a backload, at the end of the 19th Century, this harbour accommodated the biggest working sailing fleet in the whole of the sea. The advent of steamship was the first nail in Kazzie's commercial coffin. Various wars, starting with the Balkans added the rest. If you have ever seen photos of Ypres/Iper after WWI or Stalingrad/Volgograd after WWII you will get the idea. What has not changed? That cute little/magnificent harbour and all that lovely, clear, abundant marine life in proximity.

Kazzie streets have no names. The main drag is the five metre strip that separates the water from the front doors of the cheek by jowl venues that face it, all the way around the horseshoe harbour. Sure, there is a meeting place, round about the middle, from which other rocky "roads" run, but they are all higgledy-piggledy, crooked and unnamed, as names would be so unnecessary.

Within the hindquarters of the town, the basic necessities can be discovered - one bakery, two mini "super" markets. Where does this translate into civilisation - on or adjacent to that five metre strip from the water? In the morning, the eastern side cools in the ever present sea breeze, in hill and building shadows. At midday, big umbrellas mushroom everywhere. In the evening, the western side trades places with the eastern side.

Copious amounts of coffee are under endless consumption. Exact calculation could not penetrate the endless smoking by locals of both sexes.

What showpieces this place is the tucker - the fresh abundant seafood accompanied by the fresh (imported) produce, fabulous Greek olive oil and super-friendliness which seldom surfaces elsewhere. A semi-obligatory siesta between 3:00pm and 5:00pm (or thereabouts) is backed by Greek law prohibiting unnecessary noise during those hours.

A fascinating feature of any given day is the passing parade of visiting vessels. They mainly park, stern in, in the U of the horse-shoe. They advertise an array of sizes and home ports. The basic, the modest, the big'uns and the supers all turn up for lunch, a night or so, then away. The Trump (pun intended) was Ottawa IV Delaware, available for rent, according to Google, at \$150,000.00 pw for ten people - five cabins. They lunched in "our" restaurant and did order live lobster (known to be ordered because the frames become turtle food). Their highlight (as was ours on many occasions) was the joy of their kids feeding the cray frames to the BIG turtles which patrol the bay all day, every day.

An unexpected feature of this place is that many of the 9,500 or so who have left over the years ended up in Australia. But want to come back - mainly just to visit. Kazzie somehow commands this ritual return of former residents and their rellies. Australian accents are everywhere and generally you can pick them anyway. They are the ones not smoking. Drinking? Yes. Mine's a Mythos; cosy indeed.

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