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Souda Bay Naval Station - Crete 7/20/91 [OA 8325] [1]

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July 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN MCGROARTY

FROM: BOB SIMON 

SUBJECT: SOUDA BAY

The President will speak from the dock with the U.S. frigate and the Greek frigate Lemnos behind him. He will tour both ships before speaking. The Lemnos is the pride and joy of the Greek navy. The war with Iraq marked the first time that either the Lemnos or its sister ship the Elli were deployed outside the Med. Both served as part of the interdiction effort to enforce economic sanctions against Iraq -- an ongoing effort.

(Lemnos is a Greek isle over which there is some dispute with Turkey. No appropriate angle there! Elli is a feminine Greek name.)

Crete was conquered by the Nazis in 1940 by overcoming British defenders. In antiquity, Crete was where Ulysses battled the Cyclops. It was also the home of the original "Labyrinth," a maze-like palace whose over-all plan was known only to the architect.

Speaking to the Greek parliament on Dec. 15, 1959, Ike said: "We must be strong militarily, economically -- but above all, spiritually. By developing and preserving such strength -- by forever repudiating the use of aggressive force -- we shall win the sort of peace we want; with friendship in freedom." He also noted the Greek Expeditionary Force in the Korean war; hence, the Gulf war is not the first time Greeks fought in an international coalition against aggression.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW *TS*

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: SOUDA BAY NAVAL BASE, CRETE

I. SUMMARY

On Friday, July 19, at 11:20 a.m., you will tour the USS De Wert and the Greek frigate Lemnos, then give brief remarks on the dock at the Souda Bay Naval Base on Crete.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (7 minutes, on cards) pay tribute to the efforts of Greek and American sailors during Desert Shield/Storm, and discuss our mutual security interests.

McGroarty/Simon
July 13, 1991
10:40 am
[SOUDA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CREWS OF THE LEMNOS AND USS DE WERT
SOUDA BAY, CRETE
JULY 19, 1991
11:20 A.M.

[Introductory acknowledgements.] {Greek Captain.} Captain Tom Myers. // I am delighted to be here this morning with my good friend, Prime Minister Mitsotakis -- to visit this historic island, this land of memory and myth. And I am deeply honored to meet today the officers and crew of these two proud ships: the Lemnos and the USS De Wert. //

Before I go any farther, let me salute the tireless support team here at Souda Bay. In the months since last August 2, Souda serviced 97 ships, loaded and unloaded 13,000 tons of cargo, handled 31,000 flights, pumped four and a half million pounds of jet fuel. // Souda Bay has run round the clock at break-neck pace -- three-, four- and five hundred percent above normal. Day after day, Souda Bay was called on to keep the supply lines moving -- and day after day, Souda Bay did its duty with **distinction.** //

A few moments ago, I had the pleasure of touring the Lemnos, speaking to some of her sailors. Let me say to all of you, and to you, Mr. Prime Minister: My visit to your great country would not be complete without an opportunity to thank the members of **the Greek Armed Forces, a key member of our coalition.** / Greece

stood with us -- from the very first moments of DESERT SHIELD, to the final victory in DESERT STORM. //

Flying in today, looking down as we came in over Souda Bay, put me in mind of my own Navy days many, many years ago. // I left the Navy as a lieutenant, junior grade -- but I've never left behind the lessons I learned in my years of service about friendships forged in times of war -- about the world-shaking power of these simple words: **duty / honor / country.** // Today -- not as President or head of state -- without regard to flag or rank, as a former sailor, I salute you. //

I mentioned a moment ago my visit to the Lemnos -- let me speak for a moment to the sailors of the **USS De Wert.** // **Daring, Dauntless, Defiant:** that is your motto -- the proud legacy the De Wert carries with it wherever she sails. / It is a special pleasure to meet you here, so far from home and hearth -- to bring you, on behalf of friends and family, on behalf of all Americans, a nation's heartfelt thanks. //

A larger task unites the De Wert and the Lemnos -- and the two nations they represent. Two thousand years ago, Thucydides [Thoo-CID-uh-dees] wrote: "Freedom, if we hold fast to it, will ultimately restore our losses -- but submission will mean the permanent loss of all that we value.... To you who call yourselves **men of peace**, I say: You are not safe unless you have **men of action** at your side."

Today, just as these two ships are moored bow to bow --- so too the key to keeping our nations secure remains the Atlantic Alliance. //

For four decades, America and Greece have been dedicated members of NATO: committed to a common goal -- partners in peace. //

That is why I am pleased to announce during this visit a series of initiatives designed to strengthen U.S.-Greek security -- and to help modernize the Greek armed forces. First, I have expressed to Prime Minister Mitsotakis our readiness to lease your country two Knox-class frigates for the Hellenic Navy. Second, we will accelerate the delivery of 10 F4-E aircraft to Greece this summer, with an additional 18 to follow in autumn. Third, we are pleased Greece has decided to purchase 20 F-16's for its Air Force. Fourth and finally, we plan to transfer to Greece from existing NATO stocks a large number of tanks and artillery that will measurably increase Greece's defensive capabilities.

Each of these steps reaffirms our close and critical defense relationship with our valued NATO ally, Greece. Our support for Greek security will not waver. //

Through the long decades of Cold War and conflict, Greece stood at NATO's strategic southern flank. Today, with East-West confrontation behind us -- with dangers of a different sort made clear by DESERT STORM -- Greece remains a key to peace and stability in the Mediterranean -- and beyond. //

Thousands of years after the first triremes [TRY-reems] sailed these waters -- thousands of miles from the shores of Crete, threats to peace demand our rapid and unwavering response. Greece understands these challenges. The Lemnos -- along with its sister ship, the Elli -- joined coalition ships patrolling the Red Sea: the first time Greek forces have taken part in operations outside the Mediterranean. //

Greece remains a valued ally -- and the United States remains committed to helping Greece maintain its ability to perform its vital NATO missions.

Greece can be certain U.S. support will remain **steadfast and strong.** //

Once again, Barbara and I thank you for your warm welcome - - and for your service to the cause of peace. // May God bless the Lemnos and the USS De Wert -- and all who sail in these proud ships.

#

McGroarty/Simon
July 12, 1991
2:30 pm
[SOUDA]

INCLUDES NSC COMMENTS, W/SHORTENED "MIL. ASST" INSERT, P.3

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CREWS OF THE LEMNOS AND USS DE WERT
SOUDA BAY, CRETE
JULY 19, 1991
11:20 A.M.

[Introductory acknowledgements.] {Greek Captain.} Captain Tom Myers. // I am delighted to be here this morning with my good friend, Prime Minister Mitsotakis -- to visit this historic island, this land of memory and myth. And I am deeply honored to meet today the officers and crew of these two proud ships: the Lemnos and the USS De Wert. //

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[TRY - realms]

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#

McGroarty/Simon
July 10, 1991
12:30 pm
[SOUDA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CREWS OF THE LEMNOS AND USS DE WERT
SOUDA BAY, CRETE
JULY 19, 1991
11:20 A.M.

Capt. Tom Meyers

[Introductory acknowledgements.] // I am delighted to be here this morning -- to visit this historic island, this land of memory and myth. And I am deeply honored to meet today the officers and crew of these two proud ships: the Lemnos and the USS De Wert. //

Before I go any farther, let me salute the tireless support team here at Souda Bay. In the months since last August 2, Souda serviced 97 ships, loaded and unloaded 13,000 tons of cargo, handled 31,000 flights, pumped four and a half million ^{pounds} gallons(?) of jet fuel. // Souda Bay has run round the clock at break-neck pace -- three-, four- and five hundred percent above normal. Day after day, Souda Bay was called on to keep the supply lines moving -- and day after day, **Souda Bay did its duty with distinction.** //

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*Chief
Farley*

*Souda
Bay
Naval
Base*

Flying in today, looking down as we came in over Souda Bay, put me in mind of my own Navy days many, many years ago. // I left the Navy as a lieutenant, junior grade -- but I've never left behind the lessons I learned in my years of service about friendships forged in times of war -- about the world-shaking power of simple words like **duty / honor / country**. // Today -- not as President or head of state -- without regard to flag or rank, **as a former sailor, I salute you.** //

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Today, just as these two ships are moored bow to bow --- so too the key to self defense in our world remains collective security. //

Don
Rhodes

see info
from
Navy
in
file

see
file

Encyclopedia Americana
They joined in 1952

For ~~more~~ ~~than~~ four decades, America and Greece have been dedicated members of the NATO alliance: **committed to a common goal -- partners in peace.** //

Through the long decades of Cold War and conflict, Greece stood at NATO's strategic southern flank. Today, with East-West tensions winding down -- with dangers of a different sort made clear by DESERT STORM -- Greece remains a key to peace and stability in the Mediterranean -- and beyond. //

That is the lesson of DESERT STORM. Thousands of years after the first triremes sailed these waters -- thousands of miles from the shores of Crete, threats to peace demand our rapid and unwavering response. Greece understands these challenges.

John Long
Greek Desk
647-6113

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Books in Review

Athens vs. Sparta

THE OUTBREAK OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR (391 pp., \$42.50, 1969); THE ARCHIDAMIAN WAR (367 pp., \$39.50, 1974); THE PEACE OF Nicias AND THE SICILIAN EXPEDITION (372 pp., \$39.50, 1981); THE FALL OF THE ATHENIAN EMPIRE (426 pp., \$39.50, 1987). By DONALD KAGAN. Cornell University Press.

Reviewed by EDWARD N. LUTTWAK

IMAGINE that the only contemporary record of most events of World War II had been written by a well-known general on the losing side, seriously at odds with his own people—a Rommel, say, though of philosophical disposition, moral clarity, evident compassion, and altogether superior intellect. Such a Rommel would be an incomparably greater man than his real-life prototype, but as a historical source his shortcomings would still be most severe. Because of the inevitable limits of his knowledge of a complicated and protracted war, many events would escape his scrutiny in the whole or in detail; because of the unconscious partisanship induced by his origins and fate, further events would be subtly or less subtly distorted; and given the great variety of polities, customs, and procedures he would have to cover, still other events would be obscured by confusions technical, topographic, or even political. Finally, there would be a partiality entirely deliberate, caused by the author's selection of what he deemed most important, thereby slighting other facts perhaps only circumstantial and

EDWARD N. LUTTWAK holds the *Arleigh Burke Chair in Strategy* at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C. His books include *The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire*, *The Pentagon and the Art of War*, and *Strategy: The Logic of War and Peace*.

ephemeral yet still integral to the web of events.

Now imagine that despite his shortcomings, this vastly enhanced Rommel had written a history of World War II of such surpassing merit in every way that it caused all other contemporary accounts to be abandoned without trace, keeping subsequent historians in its thrall thematically, factually, and stylistically, and indeed defining the very task of writing history.

What would we then *know* of World War II? As it is, the gap between the texts—official histories included—that now fill our libraries and the findings of the latest documentary research is becoming embarrassingly wide, so that reputations once secure are now greatly diminished by recent scholarship while others have been greatly elevated; various events once supposed to have been inevitable are now revealed as adventitious, and vice versa; and the Holocaust is slowly emerging as the central event of Hitler's war, but less and less a purely German crime. What colossal mystifications would be uncovered, what sort of sweeping reappraisal of causes and modalities would be necessary, if till now the only record of what happened between 1939 and 1945 had been a single book by our transfigured Rommel?

That, in short, is more or less our condition vis-à-vis the Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta, which lasted from 431 to 404 B.C.E. and resulted in the transfer of hegemony over Greece from Athens to Sparta. But in the case of the Peloponnesian War there are no archives to redeem our dependence on Thucydides, son of Olorus, born around 460 B.C.E., one of ten generals elected in 424, thereafter exiled from Athens for twenty years, and the author of the great *History* of the war that breaks off abruptly in the year 411.

One very simple solution to our difficulties would be to adopt the view already sanctioned by many of

our most expensive universities and to treat the *History* of Thucydides as just one more text among many, of inevitably modest importance alongside the writings of every age and culture. We could, moreover, cheerfully overlook its limitations as a source by agreeing that the warfare it records among Athens, Sparta, and even pettier town-states two-and-a-half millennia ago was of no greater importance than, say, African tribal struggles, Aztec slave-raiding expeditions, the Mogul invasion of the Deccan, or the contemporaneous strife of the Chinese warring states. Since none of these episodes is anywhere nearly so well documented as the Peloponnesian War, historiographical egalitarianism would surely compel us to research them first, rather than striving for further clarifications of the minor details of a war so remote in time, and materially so insignificant.

But even though no human culture should be alien to us, and curiosity about the past, regardless of what ensued from it, needs no justification, it is simply foolish to deny that the history of the Greeks before, during, and after the Peloponnesian War is of incomparably greater significance than the deeds of Aztecs, African tribes, Moguls, or ancient Chinese—and precisely because of what ensued from that history. Instead of surviving only as a passive residue, of great scholarly and antiquarian interest perhaps but no more, the record of what a few Greeks said and did so long ago still resonates vibrantly in our own day—and not least for Latin Americans, Africans, Indians, and Chinese. The comedies of the Greeks make us laugh and their tragedies make us weep, we know their names and even their feelings as we share in their great events, glorious victories, crushing defeats, or agonized debates. But it is above all the ideas of those 5th-century Greeks that are so completely alive for us.

Our own schools and universi-

ties may now be subjected to a regime of cultural relativism,* but polite pretense or academic perversity cannot alter the primacy of the culture that invented the three ideas which are still instructing, inspiring, and conquering minds all over the planet: the idea of science—that is, the quest for rational explanations by refutable hypothesis, invented by the ancient Greeks alone and by no one else; the idea of democracy and its concomitant, the priority of freedom as the greatest happiness, most famously expressed by Pericles in the funeral oration which Thucydides reports (or improves), but concretely manifest in the detailed political practices he records; and the idea of the individual personality as a universe of consciousness, rather than as a mere fragment of some imposed collectivity, whether tribe, nation, civic community, or family, whether caste, faith, class, or party.

These three intertwined ideas, more subversive today than ever before of every form of political, ideological, religious, and social oppression, are autonomously living forces. Simply because they arose in that place and time, the Peloponnesian War is far more than another historical episode among many. Because all three ideas pervade and find within the *History* of Thucydides their finest expression, that text is far more than just another text among many.

AND this is the text that has been the subject of the twenty-year labors of Donald Kagan, long-time professor of history and classics at Yale. In four volumes and 1,556 pages (not counting appendices, bibliographies, and indices), of which the last has recently been published, Kagan contends with Thucydides as a historical source while incidentally displaying for

* My thirteen-year-old son, unprompted, complains that he is not allowed to study the Greeks and Romans. Chinese history, he tells me, is "boring"—as it would be when taught by one also forced to teach about Aztecs and Indians, Africans and Arabs, while lacking the insight into those cultures that in the case of Greeks and Romans percolates from all directions even into the crassest mind.

us Thucydides the philosopher of life and continuing master of our thoughts.

To build the edifice of a coherent and more comprehensive history of the Peloponnesian War around the incomplete and often cryptic text of Thucydides, Kagan has employed several methods.

First, he has made the fullest use of all other contemporary sources, poor as they are. In the comedies of Aristophanes, for example, there

are only hints and jocular references to the events and personalities of the war. But because these plays were performed for a public that included many who actually took part in those events and knew those personalities quite intimately, authenticity is uniquely guaranteed: had Aristophanes been inaccurate, his audience would have missed the joke and his parodic intention would have misfired. Kagan extracts what he can from this source,

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By Mercy Otis Warren
 Edited and annotated by Lester H. Cohen

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—Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa

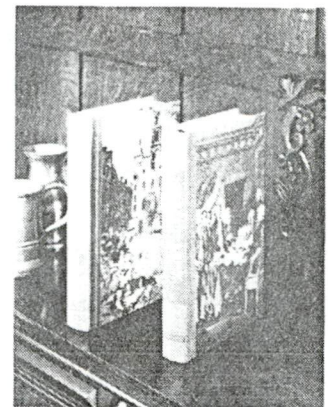
Mercy Otis Warren was the most formidable woman intellectual in early America, and a proponent of the American Revolution. This work (in the first new edition since 1805) is an exciting narrative of the Revolution, from the Stamp Act of 1765 through ratification of the Constitution in 1787-88.

Volume I — 382 + xlv pages. Foreward, bibliography, editor's note, list of abbreviations.

Volume II — 380 + xv pages. Index for both volumes.

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which many previous scholars have simply overlooked. Similarly, he strives to use fragments from the speeches of Andocines the companion of Alcibiades, and of Lysias the orator (whose views do not appear to have been mechanically conditioned by the fact that his family owned a shield factory), and from Plato, who as it happens is of remarkably little use though he was over twenty when the war ended.

Xenophon (born c. 430 B.C.E.), an experienced soldier, a late-phase participant in the war, and a prolific writer, could have been the ideal author of a competing version of the war from a pro-Spartan perspective; though he was an Athenian, it was Sparta that gained his loyalty, and kept it even after later defeat at the hands of Thebes. As it was, though, Xenophon must have been one of the first to be dissuaded from emulating his predecessor by the immensity of the latter's achievement. (Others did write, but in competition with Thucydides their works could not attract enough interest to ensure survival—only the names of such lost authors have been preserved.) In his *Hellenika*, Xenophon merely tries to continue where Thucydides left off in 411 B.C.E., and the book's shortcomings (glaring distortions, worse omissions) are so severe that Kagan follows all modern historians in preferring the account of a later anonymous historian recovered in 1906 from papyrus, as well as much later authors.

There are also some contemporary inscriptions, though many fewer than would be the case for, say, the Roman empire, where the abundance of surviving epigraphic material allows the reconstruction of entire decades of history without a single narrative source. For 5th-century Greece the most notable epigraphs are the Athenian Tribute Lists, which record the voluntary and involuntary affiliates of that peculiar empire. Cut in stone or scratched on pieces of broken pottery (*ostraka*), the inscriptions that survive, mostly in fragments, cannot tell stories, but they do provide factual reference points for Kagan's account, sometimes invaluable.

SECOND, Kagan has been bold in

his use of the later writings of antiquity. Diodorus the Sicilian (*Siculus*), author of the *Bibliothēke Historike*, a world history in forty books, lived at the time of Julius Caesar some four centuries after Pericles. He was, moreover, a rather uncritical compiler of previous texts. But because among his sources were earlier writers who in turn had access to solid evidence, Kagan uses what he can of the fifteen surviving volumes (which fortunately include the period 480-323 B.C.E.), just as he carefully extracts bits and pieces from the unreliable biographies of Cornelius Nepos, the military anecdotes of Frontinus (1st century C.E.), the abridged history of the still later Justinus, and so forth, and also consults Aristotle, who was of course much closer in time to the war but otherwise preoccupied.

Even bolder because altogether larger is Kagan's use of Plutarch, who lived half a millennium after the events of the war, and under a Roman imperial autocracy in many ways more different from the age of Pericles than are our own days of turbulence and freedom. Worse, Plutarch's *Bioi paralleloi*, the "parallel lives" of eminent Romans and Greeks, are moral and psychological character studies rather than "life-and-times" biographies. Hence, historical events are described in them only incidentally, when they figure in illustrative anecdotes. For these reasons, Plutarch on Pericles, Alcibiades, Nicias, etc., has been little used by previous historians of the war.

Obviously Kagan relies on a particular statement in Plutarch only when he has no stronger corroboration, for otherwise he would not need so very late an author. But the reliability of Plutarch as a whole can be tested in detail, because some of his Roman lives at least are well documented in other texts of known reliability, and, even better, by epigraphic, numismatic, even archeological evidence. Unlike that other collection of biographies, the pseudonymous *Historia Augusta* so heavily followed by Gibbon and now condemned as hopelessly unreliable, Plutarch's Roman biographies have triumphantly survived systematic comparisons with the mass of new evidence; Kagan's wid-

er reliance on him is thus solidly justified.

THIRD, Kagan is not afraid to evoke analogies, ancient and modern. Although they can provide no new facts they can offer explanations for facts unexplained, poorly explained, or even misrepresented in the primary sources—and in Thucydides most often. For even Thucydides, whose insistence on explanation defined the very nature of historiography (as against mere chronography), and whose honesty and insight are so inspiring—even Thucydides can nod, and his expertise too is not limitless.

That analogy is a dangerous device is clear enough, for it can easily serve to mislead. But Kagan does not employ analogies to persuade us; his purpose, rather, is to find new explanations, which he then offers in full for our own scrutiny. Thus, for example, in discussing the Athenian invasion of Aetolia in 426 B.C.E., Kagan invokes the analogy of Churchill's landings at Gallipoli to suggest that the Athenian strategy may have been sound even though this particular application of it failed. After pointing out that in 426 as in 1915, powerful alliances were stalemated in a war of attrition, Kagan quotes Churchill on the merits of surprise outflanking maneuvers as a path to victory that can "save slaughter." He then reproduces Churchill's list of the conditions under which even a secondary front can be a decisive theater ("... if the strongest power cannot be directly defeated itself, but cannot stand without the weakest, it is the weakest that should be attacked"). Kagan then tests the circumstances of 426 B.C.E. by Churchill's criteria, and finds that the Aetolian operation, like the Gallipoli landings, *could* have been so successful as to justify the risk. The overall effect is illuminating and, to this reader at least, persuasive.

FOURTH, Kagan, a scholar of the classics, that most disciplined of disciplines, has also made complete use of the abundant modern research on the war, in French and Italian as well as German. On important points, the views of earlier historians are not merely cited but quoted, sometimes by the para-

graph; without pedantic excess the terms of debate are defined, rival hypotheses deployed, criteria of selection established, and only then does Kagan present his own view. That view, moreover, is always sound, often subtle, and not infrequently original.

Finally, Kagan employs the information he derives from all four methods to extract more from Thucydides himself than any previous scholar. This is a text which ever since the 3rd century B.C.E. has been subjected to systematic editing, exegesis, and internal analysis. Work begun so well by the Hellenistic scholiasts of Alexandria—their “book” divisions, still followed in every modern edition, are the convenient length of a papyrus roll—was being continued by Byzantine commentators a thousand years later, and was resumed in the West as soon as a knowledge of Attic Greek was broadly revived in the 16th century. Kagan ably stands on the shoulders of all his predecessors, to construe more than ever before from the much-studied text.

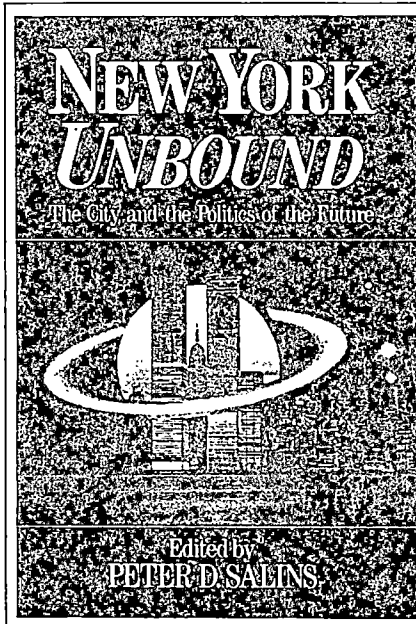
ALTHOUGH I am not qualified to assess the validity of Kagan's choices when alternative theories are in contention, there are some things that even a nonspecialist can assert with confidence about his reconstruction of the Peloponnesian War.

This is above all a wonderfully attractive work. Once the reading begins, the four volumes seem not too long but too short; it was in the middle of the second volume that I began to dread the parting to come. Given the interest of the subject, only a poor style could dissuade, but Kagan's style is light and perfectly lucid, always elegant, never intrusive. For all its care and completeness, Kagan's careful scholarship does not at any point deprive us of the dramatic excitement which makes the reading of Thucydides himself as stirring as it is instructive.

It seems most unlikely that the fate of Kagan's four volumes will be settled once and for all by their current publication, for he too has written a work that will attract the continuing attention of future generations. In the meantime, to read these volumes is a delight not

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Tradition and Change

RESPONSE TO MODERNITY: A HISTORY OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN JUDAISM. By MICHAEL A. MEYER. *Oxford University Press*. 494 pp. \$39.95.

Reviewed by DAVID SINGER

IN *The Origins of the Modern Jew* (1967), Michael Meyer deftly described the initial encounter of European Jews with modern secular society. In his new book, a study of the quintessential modern movement within Jewish life, he shows us what that encounter has meant over the long haul.

Meyer is associated with Reform Judaism as a faculty member at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, but his book bears none of the marks of a potted institutional history. He presents the Reform movement in all its diversity and complexity, paying particular attention to the intellectual element without, however, slighting the institutional side. Meyer also consistently underscores the larger historical context in which Reform developed, pointing up the interplay with concurrent trends in both Jewish and general society. Finally, and most importantly, Meyer shows eminent good sense in his judgments, readily acknowledging the achievements of Reform but also facing up to its more problematic aspects. All in all, he has produced an important work of historical synthesis, one that will be cited for years to come.

Response to Modernity is organized along chronological lines, but with special emphasis on European origins. Reform Judaism had its first flowering in early 19th-century Germany, and Meyer points to several factors in accounting for this. One was that German Jews, caught up in an accelerating process of acculturation, felt "an incongruity between the world of

their origins and the modern German and European world with which they identified and in which they longed to participate." Then again, the fact that German Jews were "neither wholly denied civil rights nor granted them completely" served as a spur to religious reform.

Still another important stimulus to the growth of Reform Judaism in Germany was the impact of the Protestant environment. Protestantism, Meyer notes,

provided a model for theological . . . reformation, for the rejection of an old hierarchy, and for liturgy in the vernacular. Protestantism placed the sermon at the center of the service; it focused on words spoken and sung, not physical ritual acts; and as a religion which had itself revolted and developed further, it raised the hope that, in its liberal formulations, it would go far toward meeting Judaism on common religious ground.

Finally, Meyer points to the rise among German Jews of a "new religious leadership," a "sizable cadre of . . . secularly trained" rabbis conversant with modern critical scholarship. These men, unable to obtain academic positions in the larger society, turned to the Jewish community as a sphere for acting out their "conflicting intellectual and communal commitments."

But if Germany was the scene of Reform's first growth, the United States from the mid-19th century and onward was to be the place of its fullest development. Today, close to 30 percent of all American Jews identify as Reform, and over the past two decades Reform has been the fastest growing Jewish denomination.

As Meyer puts it in accounting for this success, the United States "lacked the obstacles that had lain in the path of European Reform while providing an environment which could scarcely have been more conducive." Most important in this context, of course, was the religious freedom that America accorded its citizens. In addition, Reform Judaism in America did not carry a stigma of "rebellion against long-established traditions and against an entrenched rabbinical leadership," since traditional Juda-

ism was barely in evidence in the United States when Reform arrived on the scene. Indeed, among the early Jewish settlers in America, "disregard for Jewish observance was rampant and mixed marriage not infrequent." On the positive side, Meyer points out, the Reform movement's emphasis on "individual authority in religious matters" fitted in well with the individualistic strain of the American ethos. Moreover, Reform's sense of mission—the obligation to spread ethical monotheism—was quite compatible with the open-ended view of American destiny that was characteristic of the United States in the 19th century.

Response to Modernity is extremely useful in exploding a number of negative myths that still cling to Reform. Thus, Meyer makes it clear that the early Reform rabbis did not cause the initial rupture between Jews and traditional Judaism. On the contrary, it was because that rupture had already occurred—with sizable groups of Central and West European Jews moving away from traditional patterns of religious observance and belief—that early Reform was able to find an audience. Moreover, Meyer indicates, calls for religious change had less to do with a conscious pandering to Gentile opinion—although this sometimes entered the picture—than with the fact that European Jews had begun to internalize the religious and cultural values of the larger society.

Still another myth is the notion that Reform Judaism in Germany was particularly "un-Jewish." In truth, Meyer shows, German Reform was far more respectful of Jewish tradition than was its American counterpart; it was in the United States that "radical" Reform came into its own. Finally, with regard to the American Reform movement itself, Meyer disposes of the idea that it was consistently anti-Zionist prior to the creation of the state of Israel. By 1935, Reform in America had moved to a position of official neutrality on Zionism, with a pro-Zionist majority increasingly holding sway.

WHAT makes Reform the paradigmatic modern Jewish movement is

A new kind of Greek tragedy

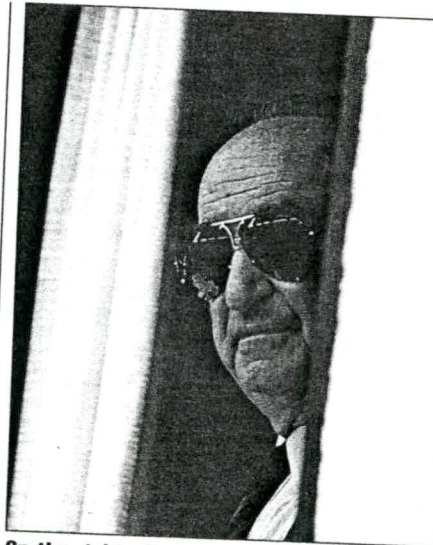
The land that invented democracy can't make it work

Democracy may be thriving almost everywhere else, but it has fallen on hard times in the land of its birth. Some 2,500 years after Pericles, Greece is an ordinary Eastern Mediterranean state of 10 million people more reasonably compared with neighboring Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey than with Athens's Golden Age. The Greeks' inability to govern themselves mocks the legend and is a warning to Romanians, Nicaraguans, Argentines and others that building a better future sometimes requires forgetting the past.

Greece cannot, or will not, and it is caught in a new age of paralysis. Its parliament cannot choose a new figurehead President, let alone face tough budget issues. Washington's recent decision to close two of the four U.S. military bases in Greece was a godsend; no local politician had the authority to negotiate their removal. Greece remains the second-poorest nation in the European Community, edging out only backward Portugal, and saved from catastrophe only by continuing aid from the EC and the United States. In the past two years, one government slithered into a pit of corruption, two national elections produced nothing more than futile coalitions, and now a third parliamentary vote on April 8 is likely to produce only another nonresult.

Placing all the blame on the last leader to hold real power, Socialist Andreas Papandreou, is easy. Charges of corruption and illegal wiretapping against him blackened Greece's image. But something deeper is behind Greece's failure to make democracy work.

Dig deep into why Greeks vote the way they do—for deadlock—and an immovable wall of passion and prejudice appears. Trikala, a relatively prosperous cotton-growing town of 45,000 in the province of Thessaly, mirrors the national mood: It is split between Papandreou's center-left Socialists and Constantine Mitsotakis's conservative New Democracy Party, with the Communists drawing perhaps 10 percent. No one is willing to change his vote, even if doing so would



On the right. Constantine Mitsotakis

mean producing a viable government.

The origins of this polarization lie in Greece's vicious 1947-49 civil war and, to a lesser extent, in a conflict over the monarchy that only flickered out in 1974. The civil war broke out when the Communists, who had led Greek resistance to the Germans during World War II, tried to take over. With strong U.S. support, they were beaten. But the war and the conservatives' subsequent repression of all opponents, not just Communists, created lasting divisions. "The civil war still helps dictate the way people vote," says Eleftherios Simos, chairman of Trikala's Chamber of Commerce. "It is a continuing self-destruction."

Vangelis Papadimitriou, an innkeeper and New Democracy supporter, says Papandreou exploits these passions. "He wants to convince Greeks that today's right will again persecute the left." Trikala folk who support Papandreou regard Mitsotakis's conservatives as fascists, says Labros Katsiambas, editor of the local newspaper. "People won't change their votes. They're fearful of betraying values established in the civil war and before." Adds tax consultant Theodoros Spathis, a Communist, "They'd forgive Papandreou anything just to block the right. There are people who vote for him who hate him."

Digging up the past. There is an even older dimension to Papandreou's durability. His anti-Americanism, particularly on the issue of the bases, harkens back to the 400-year Turkish occupation of Greece, argues Mitsotakis supporter Papadimitriou. "We were disgraced by subordination to the Turks; Papandreou says we cannot be subordinated to the U.S."

The chances that Papandreou will stand trial for his alleged misdeeds have dimmed since his Socialists teamed up with New Democracy and the Communists in the latest do-nothing coalition. Absurdly, the ex-Premier and the old foe who beat him, Mitsotakis, recently were saying nice things about each other in closed-door strategy sessions. Less absurdly, there are signs of political compromise between Socialists and conservatives as free-market thinking takes hold across Europe.

There is even talk of putting the country on course with a left-right "government of national salvation," but hardly anyone believes that would be any more decisive than the present benumbed caretaker squads. Must Papandreou and Mitsotakis both step aside? Probably, say Trikala voters. But only a new willingness among Greeks to cast their votes for the future instead of the past can save Greece from itself. ■



On the left. Socialist Papandreou is trying for a comeback

by David Lawday
in Trikala, Greece

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them with Perdiccas, and induced them to restore Therme to him; upon which Perdiccas at once joined the Athenians and Phormio in an expedition against the Chalcidians. Thus Sitalces, son of Teres, King of the Thracians, and Perdiccas, son of Alexander, King of the Macedonians, became allies of Athens.

[30] Meanwhile the Athenians in the hundred vessels were still cruising round Peloponnese. After taking Sollium, a town belonging to Corinth, and presenting the city and territory to the Acarnanians of Palaira, they stormed Astacus, expelled its tyrant Evarchus, and gained the place for their confederacy. Next they sailed to the island of Cephallenia and brought it over without using force. Cephallenia lies off Acarnania and Leucas, and consists of four states, the Paleans, Cranians, Samaeans, and Pronaeans. Not long afterwards the fleet returned to Athens. [31] Towards the autumn of this year the Athenians invaded the Megarid with their whole levy, resident aliens included, under the command of Pericles, son of Xanthippus. The Athenians in the hundred ships round Peloponnese on their journey home had just reached Aegina, and hearing that the citizens at home were in full force at Megara, now sailed over and joined them. This was without doubt the largest army of Athenians ever assembled, the state being still in the flower of her strength and yet unvisited by the plague. Full ten thousand heavy infantry were in the field, all Athenian citizens, besides the three thousand before Potidaea. Then the resident aliens who joined in the incursion were at least three thousand strong; besides which there was a multitude of light troops. They ravaged the greater part of the territory, and then retired. Other incursions into the Megarid were afterwards made by the Athenians annually during the war, sometimes only with cavalry, sometimes with all their forces. This went on until the capture of Nisaea. [32] Atalanta also, the desert island off the Opuntian coast, was towards the end of this summer converted into a fortified post by the Athenians, in order to prevent privateers issuing from Opus and the rest of Locris and plundering Euboea. Such were the events of this summer after the return of the Peloponnesians from Attica.

[33] In the ensuing winter the Acarnanian Evarchus, wishing to return to Astacus, persuaded the Corinthians to sail over with forty ships and fifteen hundred heavy infantry and restore him; himself also hiring some merce-

naries. In command of the force were Euphmidas, son of Aristonymus, Timoxenus, son of Timocrates, and Eumachus, son of Chrysis, who sailed over and restored him and, after failing in an attempt on some places on the Acarnanian coast which they were desirous of gaining, began their voyage home. Coasting along shore they touched at Cephallenia and made a descent on the Cranian territory, and losing some men by the treachery of the Cranians, who fell suddenly upon them after having agreed to treat, put to sea somewhat hurriedly and returned home.

[34] In the same winter the Athenians gave a funeral at the public cost to those who had first fallen in this war. It was a custom of their ancestors, and the manner of it is as follows. Three days before the ceremony, the bones of the dead are laid out in a tent which has been erected; and their friends bring to their relatives such offerings as they please. In the funeral procession cypress coffins are borne in cars, one for each tribe; the bones of the deceased being placed in the coffin of their tribe. Among these is carried one empty bier decked for the missing, that is, for those whose bodies could not be recovered. Any citizen or stranger who pleases, joins in the procession: and the female relatives are there to wail at the burial. The dead are laid in the public sepulchre in the Beautiful suburb of the city, in which those who fall in war are always buried; with the exception of those slain at Marathon, who for their singular and extraordinary valour were interred on the spot where they fell. After the bodies have been laid in the earth, a man chosen by the state, of approved wisdom and eminent reputation, pronounces over them an appropriate panegyric; after which all retire. Such is the manner of the burying; and throughout the whole of the war, whenever the occasion arose, the established custom was observed. Meanwhile these were the first that had fallen, and Pericles, son of Xanthippus, was chosen to pronounce their eulogium. When the proper time arrived, he advanced from the sepulchre to an elevated platform in order to be heard by as many of the crowd as possible, and spoke as follows:

[35] "Most of my predecessors in this place have commended him who made this speech part of the law, telling us that it is well that it should be delivered at the burial of those who fall in battle. For myself, I should have thought that the worth which had displayed itself in deeds would be sufficiently rewarded by hon-

ours also shown by deeds; such as you now see in this funeral prepared at the people's cost. And I could have wished that the reputations of many brave men were not to be imperilled in the mouth of a single individual, to stand or fall according as he spoke well or ill. For it is hard to speak properly upon a subject where it is even difficult to convince your hearers that you are speaking the truth. On the one hand, the friend who is familiar with every fact of the story may think that some point has not been set forth with that fullness which he wishes and knows it to deserve; on the other, he who is a stranger to the matter may be led by envy to suspect exaggeration if he hears anything above his own nature. For men can endure to hear others praised only so long as they can severally persuade themselves of their own ability to equal the actions recounted: when this point is passed, envy comes in and with it incredulity. However, since our ancestors have stamped this custom with their approval, it becomes my duty to obey the law and to try to satisfy your several wishes and opinions as best I may.

[36] "I shall begin with our ancestors: it is both just and proper that they should have the honour of the first mention on an occasion like the present. They dwelt in the country without break in the succession from generation to generation, and handed it down free to the present time by their valour. And if our more remote ancestors deserve praise, much more do our own fathers, who added to their inheritance the empire which we now possess, and spared no pains to be able to leave their acquisitions to us of the present generation. Lastly, there are few parts of our dominions that have not been augmented by those of us here, who are still more or less in the vigour of life; while the mother country has been furnished by us with everything that can enable her to depend on her own resources whether for war or for peace. That part of our history which tells of the military achievements which gave us our several possessions, or of the ready valour with which either we or our fathers stemmed the tide of Hellenic or foreign aggression, is a theme too familiar to my hearers for me to dilate on, and I shall therefore pass it by. But what was the road by which we reached our position, what the form of government under which our greatness grew, what the national habits out of which it sprang; these are questions which I may try to solve before I proceed to my panegyric upon these

men; since I think this to be a subject upon which on the present occasion a speaker may properly dwell, and to which the whole assemblage, whether citizens or foreigners, may listen with advantage.

[37] "Our constitution does not copy the laws of neighbouring states; we are rather a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. Its administration favours the many instead of the few; this is why it is called a democracy. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if no social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way, if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by the obscurity of his condition. The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life. There, far from exercising a jealous surveillance over each other, we do not feel called upon to be angry with our neighbour for doing what he likes, or even to indulge in those injurious looks which cannot fail to be offensive, although they inflict no positive penalty. But all this ease in our private relations does not make us lawless as citizens. Against this fear is our chief safeguard, teaching us to obey the magistrates and the laws, particularly such as regard the protection of the injured, whether they are actually on the statute book, or belong to that code which, although unwritten, yet cannot be broken without acknowledged disgrace.

[38] "Further, we provide plenty of means for the mind to refresh itself from business. We celebrate games and sacrifices all the year round, and the elegance of our private establishments forms a daily source of pleasure and helps to banish the spleen; while the magnitude of our city draws the produce of the world into our harbour, so that to the Athenian the fruits of other countries are as familiar a luxury as those of his own.

[39] "If we turn to our military policy, there also we differ from our antagonists. We throw open our city to the world, and never by alien acts exclude foreigners from any opportunity of learning or observing, although the eyes of an enemy may occasionally profit by our liberality; trusting less in system and policy than to the native spirit of our citizens; while in education, where our rivals from their very cradles by a painful discipline seek after manliness, at Athens we live exactly as we please, and yet are just as ready to encounter every

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legitimate danger. In proof of this it may be noticed that the Lacedaemonians do not invade our country alone, but bring with them all their confederates; while we Athenians advance unsupported into the territory of a neighbour, and fighting upon a foreign soil usually vanquish with ease men who are defending their homes. Our united force was never yet encountered by any enemy, because we have at once to attend to our marine and to dispatch our citizens by land upon a hundred different services; so that, wherever they engage with some such fraction of our strength, a success against a detachment is magnified into a victory over the nation, and a defeat into a reverse suffered at the hands of our entire people. And yet if with habits not of labour but of ease, and courage not of art but of nature, we are still willing to encounter danger, we have the double advantage of escaping the experience of hardships in anticipation and of facing them in the hour of need as fearlessly as those who are never free from them.

"Nor are these the only points in which our city is worthy of admiration. [40] We cultivate refinement without extravagance and knowledge without effeminacy; wealth we employ more for use than for show, and place the real disgrace of poverty not in owning to the fact but in declining the struggle against it. Our public men have, besides politics, their private affairs to attend to, and our ordinary citizens, though occupied with the pursuits of industry, are still fair judges of public matters; for, unlike any other nation, regarding him who takes no part in these duties not as unambitious but as useless, we Athenians are able to judge at all events if we cannot originate, and, instead of looking on discussion as a stumbling-block in the way of action, we think it an indispensable preliminary to any wise action at all. Again, in our enterprises we present the singular spectacle of daring and deliberation, each carried to its highest point, and both united in the same persons; although usually decision is the fruit of ignorance, hesitation of reflection. But the palm of courage will surely be adjudged most justly to those, who best know the difference between hardship and pleasure and yet are never tempted to shrink from danger. In generosity we are equally singular, acquiring our friends by conferring, not by receiving, favours. Yet, of course, the doer of the favour is the firmer friend of the two, in order by continued kind-

ness to keep the recipient in his debt; while the debtor feels less keenly from the very consciousness that the return he makes will be a payment, not a free gift. And it is only the Athenians, who, fearless of consequences, confer their benefits not from calculations of expediency, but in the confidence of liberality.

[41] "In short, I say that as a city we are the school of Hellas; while I doubt if the world can produce a man who, where he has only himself to depend upon, is equal to so many emergencies, and graced by so happy a versatility, as the Athenian. And that this is no mere boast thrown out for the occasion, but plain matter of fact, the power of the state acquired by these habits proves. For Athens alone of her contemporaries is found when tested to be greater than her reputation, and alone gives no occasion to her assailants to blush at the antagonist by whom they have been worsted, or to her subjects to question her title by merit to rule. Rather, the admiration of the present and succeeding ages will be ours, since we have not left our power without witness, but have shown it by mighty proofs; and far from needing a Homer for our panegyrist, or other of his craft whose verses might charm for the moment only for the impression which they gave to melt at the touch of fact, we have forced every sea and land to be the highway of our daring, and everywhere, whether for evil or for good, have left imperishable monuments behind us. Such is the Athens for which these men, in the assertion of their resolve not to lose her, nobly fought and died; and well may every one of their survivors be ready to suffer in her cause.

[42] "Indeed if I have dwelt at some length upon the character of our country, it has been to show that our stake in the struggle is not the same as theirs who have no such blessings to lose, and also that the panegyric of the men over whom I am now speaking might be by definite proofs established. That panegyric is now in a great measure complete; for the Athens that I have celebrated is only what the heroism of these and their like have made her, men whose fame, unlike that of most Hellenes, will be found to be only commensurate with their deserts. And if a test of worth be wanted, it is to be found in their closing scene, and this not only in the cases in which it set the final seal upon their merit, but also in those in which it gave the first intimation of their having any. For there is justice in the claim that steadfastness in his country's battles should be as a cloak

War with Iraq

to cover a man's other imperfections; since the good action has blotted out the bad, and his merit as a citizen more than outweighed his demerits as an individual. But none of these allowed either wealth with its prospect of future enjoyment to unnerve his spirit, or poverty with its hope of a day of freedom and riches to tempt him to shrink from danger. No, holding that vengeance upon their enemies was more to be desired than any personal blessings, and reckoning this to be the most glorious of hazards, they joyfully determined to accept the risk, to make sure of their vengeance, and to let their wishes wait; and while committing to hope the uncertainty of final success, in the business before them they thought fit to act boldly and trust in themselves. Thus choosing to die resisting, rather than to live submitting, they fled only from dishonour, but met danger face to face, and after one brief moment, while at the summit of their fortune, escaped, not from their fear, but from their glory.

[43] "So died these men as became Athenians. You, their survivors, must determine to have as unflinching a resolution in the field, though you may pray that it may have a happier issue. And not contented with ideas derived only from words of the advantages which are bound up with the defence of your country, though these would furnish a valuable text to a speaker even before an audience so alive to them as the present, you must yourselves realize the power of Athens, and feed your eyes upon her from day to day, till love of her fills your hearts; and then, when all her greatness shall break upon you, you must reflect that it was by courage, sense of duty, and a keen feeling of honour in action that men were enabled to win all this, and that no personal failure in an enterprise could make them consent to deprive their country of their valour, but they laid it at her feet as the most glorious contribution that they could offer. For this offering of their lives made in common by them all they each of them individually received that renown which never grows old, and for a sepulchre, not so much that in which their bones have been deposited, but that noblest of shrines wherein their glory is laid up to be eternally remembered upon every occasion on which deed or story shall call for its commemoration. For heroes have the whole earth for their tomb; and in lands far from their own, where the column with its epitaph declares it, there is enshrined in every breast a record unwritten

with no tablet to preserve it, except that of the heart. These take as your model and, judging happiness to be the fruit of freedom and freedom of valour, never decline the dangers of war. For it is not the miserable that would most justly be unsparing of their lives; these have nothing to hope for: it is rather they to whom continued life may bring reverses as yet unknown, and to whom a fall, if it came, would be most tremendous in its consequences. And surely, to a man of spirit, the degradation of cowardice must be immeasurably more grievous than the unfelt death which strikes him in the midst of his strength and patriotism!

[44] "Comfort, therefore, not condolence, is what I have to offer to the parents of the dead who may be here. Numberless are the chances to which, as they know, the life of man is subject; but fortunate indeed are they who draw for their lot a death so glorious as that which has caused your mourning, and to whom life has been so exactly measured as to terminate in the happiness in which it has been passed. Still I know that this is a hard saying, especially when those are in question of whom you will constantly be reminded by seeing in the homes of others blessings of which once you also boasted: for grief is felt not so much for the want of what we have never known, as for the loss of that to which we have been long accustomed. Yet you who are still of an age to beget children must bear up in the hope of having others in their stead; not only will they help you to forget those whom you have lost, but will be to the state at once a reinforcement and a security; for never can a fair or just policy be expected of the citizen who does not, like his fellows, bring to the decision the interests and apprehensions of a father. While those of you who have passed your prime must congratulate yourselves with the thought that the best part of your life was fortunate, and that the brief span that remains will be cheered by the fame of the departed. For it is only the love of honour that never grows old; and honour it is, not gain, as some would have it, that rejoices the heart of age and helplessness.

[45] "Turning to the sons or brothers of the dead, I see an arduous struggle before you. When a man is gone, all are wont to praise him, and should your merit be ever so transcendent, you will still find it difficult not merely to overtake, but even to approach their renown. The living have envy to contend with,

13-49] while those who are no longer in our path are honoured with a goodwill into which rivalry does not enter. On the other hand, if I must say anything on the subject of female excellence to those of you who will now be in widowhood, it will be all comprised in this brief exhortation. Great will be your glory in not falling short of your natural character; and greatest will be hers who is least talked of among the men, whether for good or for bad.

[46] "My task is now finished. I have performed it to the best of my ability, and in word, at least, the requirements of the law are now satisfied. If deeds be in question, those who are here interred have received part of their honours already, and for the rest, their children will be brought up till manhood at the public expense: the state thus offers a valuable prize, as the garland of victory in this race of valour, for the reward both of those who have fallen and their survivors. And where the rewards for merit are greatest, there are found the best citizens.

"And now that you have brought to a close your lamentations for your relatives, you may depart."

CHAPTER VII

Second Year of the War—The Plague of Athens—Position and Policy of Pericles—Fall of Potidaea

[47]. SUCH was the funeral that took place during this winter, with which the first year of the war came to an end. In the first days of summer the Lacedaemonians and their allies, with two-thirds of their forces as before, invaded Attica, under the command of Archidamus, son of Zeuxidamus, King of Lacedaemon, and sat down and laid waste the country. Not many days after their arrival in Attica the plague first began to show itself among the Athenians. It was said that it had broken out in many places previously in the neighbourhood of Lemnos and elsewhere; but a pestilence of such extent and mortality was nowhere remembered. Neither were the physicians at first of any service, ignorant as they were of the proper way to treat it, but they died themselves the most thickly, as they visited the sick most often; nor did any human art succeed any better. Supplications in the temples, divinations, and so forth were found equally futile, till the overwhelming nature of the disaster at last put a stop to them altogether.

[48] It first began, it is said, in the parts of Ethiopia above Egypt, and thence descended into Egypt and Libya and into most of the King's country. Suddenly falling upon Athens, it first attacked the population in Piraeus—which was the occasion of their saying that the Peloponnesians had poisoned the reservoirs, there being as yet no wells there—and afterwards appeared in the upper city, when the deaths became much more frequent. All speculation as to its origin and its causes, if causes can be found adequate to produce so great a disturbance, I leave to other writers, whether lay or professional; for myself, I shall simply set down its nature, and explain the symptoms by which perhaps it may be recognized by the student, if it should ever break out again. This I can the better do, as I had the disease myself, and watched its operation in the case of others.

[49] That year then is admitted to have been otherwise unprecedentedly free from sickness; and such few cases as occurred all determined in this. As a rule, however, there was no ostensible cause; but people in good health were all of a sudden attacked by violent heats in the head, and redness and inflammation in the eyes, the inward parts, such as the throat or tongue, becoming bloody and emitting an unnatural and fetid breath. These symptoms were followed by sneezing and hoarseness, after which the pain soon reached the chest, and produced a hard cough. When it fixed in the stomach, it upset it; and discharges of bile of every kind named by physicians ensued, accompanied by very great distress. In most cases also an ineffectual retching followed, producing violent spasms, which in some cases ceased soon after, in others much later. Externally the body was not very hot to the touch, nor pale in its appearance, but reddish, livid, and breaking out into small pustules and ulcers. But internally it burned so that the patient could not bear to have on him clothing or linen even of the very lightest description; or indeed to be otherwise than stark naked. What they would have liked best would have been to throw themselves into cold water; as indeed was done by some of the neglected sick, who plunged into the rain-tanks in their agonies of unquenchable thirst; though it made no difference whether they drank little or much. Besides this, the miserable feeling of not being able to rest or sleep never ceased to torment them. The body meanwhile did not waste away so long as the distemper was at its height, but held out to a marvel against its ravages; so that

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reputation; for 'tis better to be alone than in bad company.

George Washington (1732–99) US statesman. *Rules of Civility*

FRIENDSHIP

See also friends, love and friendship

- 1 A friend in need is a friend indeed.
Proverb
- 2 A good friend is my nearest relation.
Proverb
- 3 A hedge between keeps friendship green.
Proverb
- 4 God defend me from my friends; from my enemies I can defend myself.
Proverb
- 5 Love is blind; friendship closes its eyes.
Proverb
- 6 The best of friends must part.
Proverb
- 7 There is no such thing as a free lunch.
Anonymous Often attributed to Milton Friedman.
- 8 Do not remove a fly from your friend's forehead with a hatchet.
Anonymous Chinese proverb.
- 9 Old friends are generally the refuge of unsociable persons.
Max Beerbohm (1872–1956) British writer. *The Incomparable Max* (C. S. Roberts)
- 10 Two are better than one; because they have a good reward for their labour.
For if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow: but woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up.
Bible: Ecclesiastes 4:9–10
- 11 A faithful friend is the medicine of life.
Bible: Ecclesiasticus 6:16
- 12 Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided: they were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions.
Bible: II Samuel 1:23–24
- 13 Louis, I think this is the beginning of a beautiful friendship.
Humphrey Bogart (1899–1957) US film star. The last words of the film. *Casablanca*
- 14 I've noticed your hostility towards him . . . I ought to have guessed you were friends.
Malcolm Bradbury (1932–) British academic and novelist. *The History Man*, Ch. 7
- 15 I don't trust him. We're friends.
Bertolt Brecht (1898–1956) German dramatist. *Mother Courage*, III
- 16 Should auld acquaintance be forgot, And never brought to min'?
Robert Burns (1759–96) Scottish poet. *Auld Lang Syne*
- 17 We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne.
Robert Burns *Auld Lang Syne*
- 18 Only solitary men know the full joys of friendship. Others have their family – but to a solitary and an exile his friends are everything.
Willa Cather (1873–1947) US writer and poet. *Shadows On the Rock*
- 19 Two may talk together under the same roof for many years, yet never really meet; and two others at first speech are old friends.
Mary Catherwood (1847–1901) US writer. *Mackinac and Lake St. Ignace*, 'Marianson'
- 20 A woman can become a man's friend only in the following stages – first an acquaintance, next a mistress, and only then a friend.
Anton Chekhov (1860–1904) Russian dramatist. *Uncle Vanya*, II
- 21 There is nothing in the world I wouldn't do for Hope, and there is nothing he wouldn't do for me . . . We spend our lives doing nothing for each other.
Bing Crosby (Harry Lillis Crosby; 1904–77) US singer. Referring to Bob Hope. *The Observer*, 'Sayings of the Week', 7 May 1950
- 22 It is not so much our friends' help that helps us as the confident knowledge that they will help us.
Epicurus (341–270 BC) Greek philosopher.
- 23 These are called the pious frauds of friendship.
Henry Fielding (1707–54) British novelist. *Amelia*, Bk. III, Ch. 4
- 24 That which you love most in him (a friend) may be clearer in his absence.
Kahlil Gibran (1883–1931) Lebanese mystic poet and novelist. *The Prophet*
- 25 Always, Sir, set a high value on spontaneous kindness. He whose inclination prompts him to cultivate your friendship of his own accord, will love you more than one whom you have been at pains to attach to you.
Samuel Johnson (1709–84) British lexicographer. *Life of Johnson* (J. Boswell), Vol. IV
- 26 Sir, I look upon every day to be lost, in which I do not make a new acquaintance.
Samuel Johnson *Life of Johnson* (J. Boswell), Vol. IV
- 27 Greater love than this, he said, no man hath that a man lay down his wife for a friend. Go thou and do likewise. Thus, or words to that effect, saith Zarathustra, sometime regius professor of French letters to the University of Oxtail.
James Joyce (1882–1941) Irish novelist. *Ulysses*
- 28 Friendship is unnecessary, like philosophy, like art . . . It has no survival value; rather it is one of those things that give value to survival.
C. S. Lewis (1898–1963) British academic and writer. *The Four Loves*, *Friendship*
- 29 Two buttocks of one bum.
T. Sturge Moore (1870–1944) British poet and illustrator. Referring to Hilaire Belloc and G. K. Chesterton.
- 30 To like and dislike the same things, that is indeed true friendship.
Sallust (Gaius Sallustius Crispus; c. 86–c. 34 BC) Roman historian and politician. *Bellum Catilinae*
- 31 As in a soul remembering my good friends.
William Shakespeare (1564–1616) English dramatist. *Richard II*, II:3
- 32 I might give my life for my friend, but he had better not ask me to do up a parcel.
Logan Pearsall Smith (1865–1946) US writer. *Trivia*

FROST, Robert Lee

(1875–1963) US poet, whose collections *Boy's Will* (1913) and *North of Boston* (1914) brought him considerable acclaim.

- 1 Most of the change we think we see in life
Is due to truths being in and out of favor.
The Black Cottage
- 2 No tears in the writer, no tears in the reader.
Collected Poems, Preface

My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing
the deer.

Waverley, Ch. 28

- 22 No, this right hand shall work it all
off.

Refusing offers of help following his bankruptcy in
1826. *Century of Anecdote* (J. Timbs)

SCULPTURE

See also art, artists

- 1 Sculptor Henry Moore has been
asked not to leave any holes in
which boys could trap their heads
when he carves 'Family Group' for
Harlow New Town.
Anonymous *The News Chronicle*
- 2 If people dug up the remains of this
civilization a thousand years hence,
and found Epstein's statues and that
man Ellis, they would think we
were just savages.
Doris Lessing (1919-) British novelist.
Martha Quest, Pt. I, Ch. 1
- 3 Patriotism is the last refuge of the
sculptor.
William Plomer (1903-73) British writer and
poet. *Attrib.*
- 4 My god, they've shot the wrong
person!
James Pryde (1866-1941) British artist. *At*
the unveiling of a statue to Nurse Edith Cavell.
Attrib.
- 5 See what will happen to you if you
don't stop biting your fingernails.
Will Rogers (1879-1935) US actor and humor-
ist. Message written on a postcard of the Ve-
nus de Milo that he sent to his young niece.

SEA

See also boats, Navy, seaside

- 1 The sea is calm to-night,
The tide is full, the moon lies fair
Upon the Straits.
Matthew Arnold (1822-88) British poet and
critic. *Dover Beach*
- 2 For all at last return to the sea -
to Oceanus, the ocean river, like
the ever-flowing stream of time, the
beginning and the end.
Rachel Carson (1907-64) US biologist. The
closing words of the book. *The Sea Around*
Us
- 3 The voice of the sea speaks to the
soul. The touch of the sea is
sensuous, enfolding the body in its
soft, close embrace.
Kate Chopin (1851-1904) US writer. *The*
Awakening, Ch. 6

- 4 The ice was here, the ice was
there,
The ice was all around:
It cracked and growled, and roared
and howled,
Like noises in a swound!
Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) Brit-
ish poet. *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, I

- 5 We are as near to heaven by sea as
by land.
Humphrey Gilbert (c. 1539-83) English navi-
gator. Remark made shortly before he went
down with his ship *Squirrel*. *A Book of Anec-
dotes* (D. George)

- 6 When men come to like a sea-life,
they are not fit to live on land.
Samuel Johnson (1709-84) British lexicog-
rapher. *Life of Johnson* (J. Boswell), Vol. II

- 7 The snotgreen sea. The
scrotumtightening sea.
James Joyce (1882-1941) Irish novelist.
Ulysses

- 8 It keeps eternal whisperings around
Desolate shores, and with its mighty
swell
Gluts twice ten thousand Caverns.
John Keats (1795-1821) British poet. *On the*
Sea

- 9 'Wouldst thou' - so the helmsman
answered -
'Learn the secret of the sea?
Only those who brave its dangers
Comprehend its mystery!'
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-82)
US poet. *The Secret of the Sea*

- 10 I must down to the seas again, to
the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star
to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's
song and the white sail's shaking,
And a grey mist on the sea's face and
a grey dawn breaking.
John Masefield (1878-1967) British poet. Of-
ten quoted using 'sea' rather than 'seas', and 'I
must go down' rather than 'I must down'. *Sea*
Fever

- 11 Rocked in the cradle of the deep.
Ennna Millard (1787-1870) British songwriter.
Song

- 12 A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep.
Epes Sargent (1813-80) US writer and drama-
tist. *A Life on the Ocean Wave*

- 13 O hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril on the sea.
William Whiting (1825-78) British hymn writ-
er. *Eternal Father Strong to Save*

- 14 The sea! the sea!
Xenophon (430-354 BC) Greek historian.
Anabasis, IV:7

SEASIDE

See also sea

- 1 The King bathes, and with great
success; a machine follows the
Royal one into the sea, filled with
fiddlers, who play *God Save the*
King as his Majesty takes his
plunge.
Fanny Burney (Frances Burney D'Arblay:
1752-1840) British novelist. Referring to
George III at Weymouth. *Diary*, 8 July 1789
- 2 The Walrus and the Carpenter
Were walking close at hand;
They wept like anything to see
Such quantities of sand:
'If this were only cleared away,'
They said, 'it *would* be grand!'
Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson:
1832-98) British writer. *Through the Looking-
Glass*, Ch. 4
- 3 It is the drawback of all sea-side
places that half the landscape is
unavailable for purposes of human
locomotion, being covered by
useless water.
Norman Douglas (1868-1952) British novel-
ist. *Alone*, 'Mepton'
- 4 I do Like to be Beside the Seaside.
John A. Glover-Kind (19th century) US song-
writer. Song title

SEASONS

See also autumn, months, spring, summer, winter

- 1 I'll see you again,
Whenever spring breaks through
again.
Noël Coward (1899-1973) British dramatist.
Bittersweet
- 2 Four seasons fill the measure of the
year;
There are four seasons in the mind
of men.
John Keats (1795-1821) British poet. *Four*
Seasons
- 3 No one thinks of winter when the
grass is green!
Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) Indian-born
British writer. *A St Helena Lullaby*
- 4 If Winter comes, can Spring be far
behind?
Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) British
poet. *Ode to the West Wind*

There is something servile in the habit of seeking after a law which we may obey . . . A successful life knows no law.

Excursions, Poems and Familiar Letters.

As for conforming outwardly, and living your own life inwardly, I do not think much of that.

Ibid. To Harrison Blake," August 9, 1850.

The law will never make men free; it is men who have got to make the law free. They are the lovers of law and order who observe the law when the government breaks it.

Slavery in Massachusetts, 1854.

I hear many condemn these men because they were so few. When were the good and the brave ever in a majority?

A Plea for Captain John Brown, 1859.

So we defend ourselves and our hen-roosts, and maintain slavery.

Ibid.

Is it not possible that an individual may be right and a government wrong? Are laws to be enforced simply because they are made? or declared by any number of men to be good, if they are *not* good?

Ibid.

A man is rich in proportion to the number of things he can afford to let alone.

Where I Live.

Ever insurgent let me be,
Make me more daring than devout;
From sleek contentment keep me free,
And fill me with a buoyant doubt.

Thucydides

(471?-401? B.C.)

Athenian historian

I shall be content if those shall pronounce my History useful who desire to give a

view of events as they did really happen, and as they are very likely, in accordance with human nature, to repeat themselves at some future time—if not exactly the same, yet very similar.

Historia, bk. 1.

War is a matter not so much of arms as of expenditure, through which arms may be made of service.

Ibid.

To admit poverty is no disgrace to a man, but to make no effort to escape it is indeed disgraceful.

Ibid., bk. 2.

Our constitution does not copy the laws of neighboring states; we are rather a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. Its administration favors the many instead of the few; this is why it is called a democracy.

Ibid., Pericles' Ideal.

The secret of Happiness is Freedom, and the secret of Freedom, Courage.

Funeral Speech for Pericles.

War is a bad thing: but to submit to the dictation of other states is worse . . . Freedom, if we hold fast to it, will ultimately restore our losses, but submission will mean permanent loss of all that we value . . . To you who call yourselves men of peace, I say: You are not safe unless you have men of action at your side.

Quoted in "Time."

Samuel J. Tilden

(1814-1886)

American statesman, lawyer

The capitalist class has banded together all over the world and organized the modern dynasty of associated wealth, which maintains an unquestioned ascendancy over most of the civilized portions of our race.

John Bigelow, Life of Samuel J. Tilden.

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I can tell thee where that saying was born
SHAKESPEARE, *Twelfth Night*
Act i, sc. 5, l. 9

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¹ The sea indeed is assuredly common to all.
(Mare quidem commune certo 'st omnibus.)

PLAUTUS, *Rudens*, l. 975. (Act iv, sc. 3.)

And seas but join the regions they divide.
POPE, *Windsor Forest*, l. 400.

The seas are but a highway between the doorways
of the nations.

FRANKLIN K. LANE, *The American Pioneer*.

² He who commands the sea has command of
everything. (Qui mari teneat, eum necesse
rerum potiri.)

THEMISTOCLES. (CICERO, *Epistolæ ad Atticum*,
x, 8.)

³ Guarded with ships, and all our sea our own.
EDMUND WALLER, *To My Lord of Falkland*.

SEASONS, THE

See also Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter

⁴ The tendinous part of the mind, so to speak,
is more developed in winter; the fleshy, in
summer. I should say winter had given the
bone and sinew to literature, summer the
tissues and the blood.

JOHN BURROUGHS, *The Snow-Walkers*.

⁵ Therefore all seasons shall be sweet to thee.
Whether the summer clothe the general earth
With greenness, or the redbreast sit and sing
Betwixt the tufts of snow on the bare branch
Of mossy apple-tree.

S. T. COLERIDGE, *Frost at Midnight*, l. 65.

⁶ Four seasons fill the measure of the year.
KEATS, *The Human Seasons*.

Perceiv'st thou not the process of the year,
How the four seasons in four forms appear,
Resembling human life in ev'ry shape they wear?
Spring first, like infancy, shoots out her head,
With milky juice requiring to be fed: . . .
Proceeding onward whence the year began,
The Summer grows adult, and ripens into
man. . . .

Autumn succeeds, a sober, tepid age,
Not froze with fear, nor boiling into rage; . . .
Last, Winter creeps along with tardy pace.
Sour is his front, and furrow'd is his face.

OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xv, 296. (Dryden, tr.)
Sing a song of Spring-time, the world is going
round,

Blown by the south wind, listen to its sound. . . .
Sing a song of Summer, the world is nearly still.
The mill-pond has gone to sleep, and so has the
mill. . . .

Sing a song of Autumn, the world is going back:
They glean in the corn-field, and stamp on the
stack. . . .

Sing a song of Winter, the world stops dead;
Under snowy coverlid flowers lie abed.

COSMO MONKHOUSE, *A Song of the Seasons*.

Then, how merry are the times!
The Spring times! the Summer times! . . .

Now, how solemn are the times!
The Winter times! the Night times! . . .
Sing then, hopeful are all times!
Winter, Spring, Summer times!

BRYAN W. PROCTER, *A Song for the Seasons*.

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of Thee. Forth in the pleasing Spring
Thy beauty walks, thy tenderness and love. . . .
Then comes thy glory in the Summer-months,
With light and heat refulgent. Then thy sun
Shoots full perfection through the swelling
year. . . .

Thy bounty shines in Autumn unconfined,
And spreads a common feast for all that lives.
In Winter awful thou! with clouds and storms
Around thee throned, tempest o'er tempest rolled,
Majestic darkness! On the whirlwind's wing
Riding sublime.

JAMES THOMSON, *A Hymn on the Seasons*, l. 1.

Spring, the low prelude of a lordlier song;

Summer, a music without hint of death:

Autumn, a cadence, lingeringly long:

Winter, a pause;—the Minstrel-Year takes
breath.

WILLIAM WATSON, *The Year's Minstrelsy*.

⁷ Our seasons have no fixed returns.

Without our will they come and go;

At noon our sudden summer burns,

Ere sunset all is snow.

J. R. LOWELL, *To* —. St. 2.

⁸ Autumn to winter, winter into spring,
Spring into summer, summer into fall,—
So rolls the changing year, and so we change;
Motion so swift, we know not that we move.

DINAH MARIA MULOCK CRAIK, *Immutable*.

⁹ Autumn brings fruit; summer is fair with
harvest; spring gives flowers; winter is re-
lieved by fire. (Poma dat autumnus; formosa
est messibus æstas; Ver præbet flores; igne
levatur hiemps.)

OVID, *Remediorum Amoris*, l. 187.

¹⁰ Each changing season doth its poison bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the
spring.

MATTHEW PRIOR, *Ode to the Memory of Colo-
nel Villiers*, l. 49.

¹¹ Winter brings cold weather, and we must
shiver. Summer returns with its heat, and we
must sweat. (Hiems frigora adducit: algen-
dum est. Ætas calores refert: æstuantum est.)

SENECA, *Epistula ad Lucilium*. Epis. cvii, 7.

¹² January grey is here.

Like a sexton by her grave;

February bears the bier.

March with grief doth howl and rave,

And April weeps—but, O ye Hours!

Follow with May's fairest flowers.

SHELLEY, *Dirge for the Year*. St. 4.

ATHENS

ARRIVAL CEREMONY

- o at Athinai Airport, Athens, Greece

STATE DINNER

- o at the Presidential Palace, the "Megaro Proedriou"
- o the Presidential Palace used to be the Royal Palace. Very taboo to mention this. I asked for historical information on the Palace, and everyone was extremely reluctant, saying there was nothing they could think of that would be appropriate for the President to mention
- o President Karamanlis and POTUS will be seated in front of a tapestry. Everyone claimed ignorance as to what the tapestry portrayed -- probably something royal?

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BREAKFAST

- o will most likely take place at the Hilton. Very similar to the Chamber of Commerce breakfasts we did in South America.

PRESS AVAILABILITY FOLLOWING MEETING AT PM'S RESIDENCE

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER (TENTATIVE)

- o whether or not this takes place depends very much on what security arrangements can be worked out
- o Tomb is guarded by the Greek guards known as "evzones." They do a very elaborate changing of the guard ceremony every hour
- o the names of famous battles are written in different places all over the memorial
- o Dimitri Alexandrakis from the President's Office, or the Embassy contacts (see bottom) can probably get information on the Tomb

ADDRESS TO GREEK PARLIAMENT

- o called the Vouli, which comes from the Greek verb "to decide"
- o Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is right in front of the Parliament building
- o the Chamber is non-descript. Nothing of interest to

point out.

- o when POTUS walks into the Chamber, he will shake hands with Prime Minister Mitsotakis and the opposition leaders before mounting the podium.
- o **No Teleprompter!** The way the podium is shaped, there's no way to set up the prompter.

EMBASSY GREETING

- o at Ambassador's Residence
- o basic Embassy Greeting

RECIPROCAL COCKTAIL RECEPTION AT AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

- o instead of having a reciprocal dinner, we're giving this cocktail reception instead. POTUS will make brief remarks.

TOUR OF THE ACROPOLIS

- o with President Karamanlis. No remarks.

CRETE

ADDRESS TO GREEK AND AMERICAN SHIPS AT SOUDA BAY NAVAL BASE

- o the plan is to anchor one Greek and one American ship at the dock -- both of which would have participated in Operation Desert Storm -- and rig some sort of sound system so POTUS can speak to both ships at once
- o no word yet on which ships they'll be
- o good historical information on the base in packet from Souda Bay

GOOD CONTACTS:

U.S. Embassy: 91 Vasilissis Sophias Blvd.
101060 Athens
011-30-1-721-2951 or 721-8401

Brady Kiesling

John Klekas, Political Section, x390, (h) 671-6344

Dimitri Alexandrakis, Diplomatic Cabinet of the President (of Greece), 724-4834

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON
THE ACROPOLIS

I WISH THAT EVERYONE COULD VISIT THIS ANCIENT PLACE BY GREECE'S FABLED MORNING LIGHT. CENTURIES AFTER ITS CONSTRUCTION, THE PARTHENON REMAINS THE UNIVERSALLY-RECOGNIZED SYMBOL OF ONE OF THE PROUDEST PERIODS IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

ATHENS WILL CELEBRATE THIS AUTUMN THE TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. THIS WILL BE AN HISTORIC OCCASION FOR THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE TODAY WHO ENJOY THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES GUARANTEED BY DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

ARISTOTLE, IN HIS POLITICS, WROTE, "DEMOCRACY AROSE FROM MEN'S THINKING THAT IF THEY ARE EQUAL IN ANY RESPECT, THEY ARE EQUAL ABSOLUTELY." THE INFLUENCE OF GREECE'S ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS ON THE GREAT THINKERS OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT DIRECTLY AFFECTED THE BELIEFS OF OUR FOUNDING FATHERS. OUR CONSTITUTION RESTS ON THE FOUNDATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES FIRST ESTABLISHED HERE. THOMAS JEFFERSON, GREAT POPULIST AND THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WROTE, "IT IS AN AXIOM IN MY MIND THAT OUR LIBERTY CAN NEVER BE SAFE BUT IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES." LET US CHERISH OUR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES. AND MAY DEMOCRACY PROSPER HERE IN ITS FIRST HOME -- AND AROUND THE GLOBE.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS AT AMBASSADOR'S
JULY 19 RECEPTION

MR. PRESIDENT:

GREEKS HAVE A WORLDWIDE REPUTATION AS OPEN-HEARTED HOSTS. MY RECEPTION HERE -- THE GENEROSITY AND WARMTH OF YOUR WELCOME -- HAS SHOWN HOW JUSTLY DESERVED THAT REPUTATION IS. THANK YOU FOR THE FOND MEMORIES I WILL TAKE WITH ME FROM THIS VISIT TO YOUR MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY.

I ALSO WISH TO THANK AMBASSADOR MIKE SOTIRHOS AND HIS WIFE ESTELLE, FOR INVITING ME TO STAY AT THEIR HOME AND FOR HOSTING THIS RECEPTION TONIGHT. MIKE HAS DONE A SUPERB JOB REPRESENTING OUR INTERESTS. MORE THAN EVER AFTER MY VISIT HERE, I FEEL CONFIDENT ABOUT RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

MY CONFIDENCE REFLECTS THE FACT THAT OUR RELATIONSHIP IS GROUNDED ON A BROAD RANGE OF COMMON INTERESTS. LONGSTANDING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR PEOPLES. SHARED DEVOTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM. PARTNERSHIP IN THE ALLIANCE AND ITS GOALS. JOINT DEDICATION TO THE OPERATION OF A FREE MARKET SOCIETY. OUR SHARED INTEREST IN A EUROPE FREE AND AT PEACE.

I HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OVER THE LAST TWO DAYS TO MEET SEVERAL TIMES WITH PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS, AND HIS COLLEAGUES. WE

DISCUSSED RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES AND WAYS TO FURTHER IMPROVE THEM. WE ALSO ADDRESSED BROADER, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES SUCH AS THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AND ROLE OF THE ALLIANCE. THE BALKANS, AND HOW GREECE CAN SERVE AS A FORCE FOR STABILITY IN THAT REGION. REDUCTIONS IN TENSIONS BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY. CYPRUS AND PROSPECTS FOR A FAIR AND EQUITABLE SETTLEMENT.

CONSTANTINE MITSOTAKIS IS AN ELOQUENT SPOKESMAN FOR HIS COUNTRY. HE IS ALSO A MAN OF IDEAS. HE BELIEVES STRONGLY -- AS I DO -- IN A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREECE CHARACTERIZED BY COOPERATION AND MUTUAL BENEFIT. WE ALSO HAVE A SHARED VISION OF EUROPE'S FUTURE -- ONE BASED ON THOSE SELF-SAME PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, LIBERTY, AND FREE MARKETS. WE ALL HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY IN MAKING THAT VISION A REALITY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I LEAVE YOUR GREAT COUNTRY TOMORROW. I DEPART REFRESHED BY THE BEAUTY OF WHAT I HAVE SEEN HERE, AND COMFORTED BY THE SOLIDITY OF THE TIES BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS. I LOOK FORWARD, MR. PRESIDENT, TO YOUR VISIT TO MY COUNTRY NEXT YEAR. UNTIL THEN, MAY WE ALL BE GUIDED BY THE LIGHT WHICH SHOWN OUT SO BRIGHTLY FROM THIS CITY 2500 YEARS AGO -- DIMOKRATIA (DEE-MOW-CRAW-TEE-AH). THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

REMARKS

U.S. EMBASSY ATHENS, JULY 20

HAVING BEEN AN AMBASSADOR MYSELF, I KNOW THAT I HAVE NOT ONLY MIKE TO THANK FOR THE FLAWLESS EXECUTION OF THE SCHEDULE HERE, BUT EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU. MANY OF YOU PERSONALLY WORKED ON SOME ASPECT OF THIS VISIT. SOME OF YOU STOOD AT THE SIDE OF THOSE WHO DID AND OFFERED SUPPORT AND UNDERSTANDING FOR THE LATE NIGHTS AND LONG HOURS. YOU ALL HAVE MY APPRECIATION FOR A JOB WELL DONE.

I WANT TO ADD THAT MY THANKS NATURALLY INCLUDE THE EFFORTS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL EMPLOYEES IN ATHENS, WHOSE UNIQUE TALENTS AND SKILLS HAVE BEEN ESSENTIAL TO THE RUNNING OF THIS EMBASSY.

WE HAVE A SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH GREECE. MUCH OF IT GOES ON IN PURELY PRIVATE CHANNELS -- BUSINESSMEN, RELATIVES, PROFESSORS AND OTHERS TRAVELING BACK AND FORTH. BUT DIPLOMACY SHAPES ALL THIS, DIPLOMACY SHELTERS IT, AND TODAY AND YESTERDAY, IN ANY WHIRLWIND TOUR OF CRETE AND ATHENS, I CAN TESTIFY THAT DIPLOMACY CELEBRATES OUR SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP.

THIS CELEBRATION IS ESPECIALLY SWEET, BECAUSE IT'S BEEN A HARROWING YEAR. I'M THINKING BACK TO LAST AUGUST, THE INVASION OF KUWAIT AND THE MONTHS LEADING UP TO WAR. THESE WERE TIMES FOR HARD WORK AND HARD DECISIONS IN MANY PLACES, INCLUDING

WASHINGTON. BUT YOU PERSEVERED AND PULLED TOGETHER WITH YOUR COLLEAGUES ABROAD AND AT HOME IN SUPPORT OF OUR MILITARY SERVICES. I KNOW YOU SHARED THE PRIDE I FELT WHEN I WATCHED THE VICTORY PARADES IN AMERICA. JUST REMEMBER: YOUR EFFORTS, AND SUCCESSFUL LIAISON WITH THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, WERE IMPORTANT TO OUR CAUSE. WHEN WAR CAME, I KNOW THIS EMBASSY -- THE WHOLE AMERICAN COMMUNITY -- FACED A SERIOUS TERRORIST THREAT. I KNOW YOU STAFFED A COMMAND POST AROUND THE CLOCK. YOU DIDN'T FLINCH OR COMPLAIN. IT WAS A TREMENDOUS PERFORMANCE.

LET ME JUST CLOSE WITH A WORD OF SPECIAL THANKS AND ADMIRATION FOR MIKE SOTIRHOS. HE'S A GOOD FRIEND AS WELL AS A GIFTED AND HARD-WORKING AMBASSADOR, AND I CAN TELL YOU FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN HIS HOME, HE AND ESTELLE ARE MARVELOUS HOSTS. I COULDN'T HOPE TO HAVE A BETTER OR A FINER AMERICAN TO SERVE ME HERE -- AND SO: GOD BLESS YOU ALL, GOD BLESS AMERICA AND GOD BLESS GREECE.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S ARRIVAL STATEMENT
ATHENS, GREECE

MR. PRESIDENT -- I AM GREATLY HONORED TO HAVE YOU WELCOME ME HERE TODAY, AND TO SEE PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT. AS SOME OF YOU MAY KNOW, I VISITED ATHENS ONCE BEFORE IN THE EARLY 1960'S AS A PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN. I COME NOW AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WHO TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN THEIR LONGSTANDING TIES OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE OF GREECE.

DWIGHT EISENHOWER WAS THE LAST U.S. PRESIDENT TO VISIT GREECE, IN DECEMBER OF 1959. THE WORLD WAS A VERY DIFFERENT PLACE THEN. TENSIONS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST WERE ESCALATING. THE RESOLVE OF THE ALLIANCE IN UPHOLDING THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY WAS BEING TESTED. AND THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY IN MANY COUNTRIES WAS ALREADY EXTINGUISHED BY TOTALITARIAN RULE.

DURING PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S VISIT, OUR TWO COUNTRIES REAFFIRMED THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE OBJECTIVES OF NATO. TO UNITE FOR THE COLLECTIVE DEFENSE AND FOR PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY. TO DEFEND THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, AND THE RULE OF LAW. THE ALLIANCE ROSE TO MEET EVERY CHALLENGE TO ITS MEMBERS AND ITS BELIEFS. IT HAS PROSPERED AND FLOURISHED. TOTALITARIANISM HAS BEEN ERODED BY ITS DEFEATS AND COLLAPSED UNDER ITS OWN UNSUSTAINABLE WEIGHT.

I HAVE JUST COME FROM THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT MEETING IN LONDON. WE BELIEVE THAT THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY HOLDS MORE PROMISE THAN EVER BEFORE. I SEE EVERY REASON FOR HOPE. EVERY REASON TO JOIN IN BUILDING A WORLD ORDER FOUNDED ON THOSE SAME TRIED AND TRUE ALLIANCE PRINCIPLES. AND ONE REASON I AM HERE TODAY IS TO DISCUSS THAT FUTURE WITH GREECE'S LEADERS.

I AM ALSO HERE TO AFFIRM AMERICA'S INTEREST IN A STRONG AND MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. AND TO HONOR THE COUNTRY WHICH GAVE BIRTH TO DEMOCRACY IN THIS VERY CITY 2,500 YEARS AGO.

DWIGHT EISENHOWER WAS HERE IN A COLD WINTER OF THE COLD WAR. I AM FORTUNATE TO BE WITH YOU IN THE SUN-WASHED SUMMER OF GREECE AND A NEW AGE. PERHAPS YOUR OWN NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING POET GEORGE SEFERIS SAID IT BEST: "A LITTLE FARTHER -- WE WILL SEE ALMOND TREES BLOSSOMING -- THE MARBLE GLEAMING IN THE SUN -- THE SEA BREAKING INTO WAVES. A LITTLE FARTHER -- LET US RISE A LITTLE HIGHER."

LET US RISE TOGETHER. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

RETURN TOAST TO KARAMANLIS
STATE DINNER -- JULY 18

THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, FOR THAT WARM WELCOME AND THOSE KIND WORDS. I CANNOT TELL YOU HOW PLEASED I AM TO BE IN GREECE ONCE AGAIN AFTER SO LONG A TIME.

MR. PRESIDENT, WE OFTEN SPEAK OF THE FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, INDIVIDUAL HUMAN LIBERTIES AND THE RULE OF LAW. THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE IS GROUNDED ON RECOGNITION OF THOSE PRINCIPLES. MANY OTHER COUNTRIES LONG AGO BASED THEIR GOVERNMENTS ON THESE IDEAS. AND WE ARE NOW WITNESSING THE TRIUMPH OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT OVER TOTALITARIANISM AS THE SPARK OF DEMOCRACY FLICKERS AND CATCHES IN VIRTUALLY EVERY CORNER OF EUROPE.

WITH THE REFORMS OF CLEISTHENES, SOME 2,500 YEARS AGO, DEMOCRACY WAS FIRST BORN HERE IN ATHENS. GREECE WILL BE CELEBRATING THAT SEMINAL OCCASION THIS FALL, AND I WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, HAVE PLAYED A TREMENDOUSLY IMPORTANT ROLE IN PRESERVING THE FLAME OF DEMOCRACY. IT WAS YOU WHO RESTORED DEMOCRACY TO GREECE IN 1974. MANY WORLD LEADERS HAVE WORKED WITHIN AN OPERATING DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM. BUT ONLY A GALLANT FEW HAVE FACED THE CHALLENGE OF REVERSING AUTOCRACY AND RETURNING

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES TO GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY. YOU ARE A BEACON IN THAT SMALL, VERY DISTINGUISHED GROUP. YOUR SUCCESS IN THIS PROFOUND ENDEAVOR WAS A VICTORY FOR GREECE AND FOR US ALL.

TWICE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE, AND NOW TWICE PRESIDENT YOU ARE AN INSPIRATION NOT ONLY TO YOUR PEOPLE, BUT TO ME AND MANY OTHERS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I ASK YOU TO RISE AND JOIN ME IN A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS, TO THE ENDURING TIES OF ALLIANCE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, AND TO THE IDEALS FOR WHICH WHICH WE STAND. LONG MAY THEY PROSPER.

TABLE I
MARKET ANALYSIS

CDR Longstreet

HOTEL HOUSING FOR TDY/TAD PERSONNEL SOUDA BAY NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CRETE

NO.	HOTEL NAME	LOCATION	NO. ROOMS	POC & TELEPHONE	DRX DAILY RATES	USD DAILY RATES
1	ARKADI	CHANIA	60	MR. MNITSAOIS 40181	S 3,500 D 4,500	\$22.00 \$28.00
2	KYDON	CHANIA	114	MR. LIMOGIANNI	S 3,800 D 5,700	\$24.00 \$36.00
3	KRITI	CHANIA	90	MR. MANOUSAKAS	S 4,200 D 5,200	\$26.00 \$32.00
4	PORTO VENELIANO	CHANIA	63	MANAGER N/A 29311/3	S 4,500 D 5,500	\$28.00 \$35.00
5	XENIA	CHANIA	44	MANAGER N/A 24561	S 3,300 D 3,800	\$21.00 \$24.00
6	PANORAMA (1st choice)	KALIMAKI	160	MR. SINOTOLLIDIS 31700-7 54200-2	S 6,000 D 10,000	\$38.00 \$62.00
7	SAMARIA	CHANIA	59	MS. LAMOSAKTIS 51551	S 5,000 D 6,500	\$32.00 \$41.00
8	MONTE VARDIA	KOUNIPIDANA	22	MR. MANALOKIS 40872	S 3,500 D 4,500	\$22.00 \$28.00
9	SANTA MARINA (2nd choice)	KALIMAKI	150	MR. MANOUSAKAS 68460	S 6,500 D 10,000	\$41.00 \$62.00
10	PYRGOS	COUNIPDANA	20	MR. LIVADITAKI 64431	S 3,500 D 5,000	\$22.00 \$32.00
11	DICTYNNA	CHANIA	35	MR. HELLOUDAKIS 21101	S 4,000 D 5,000	\$25.00 \$32.00
12	ROYAL SUN	CHANIA	22	MR. KONSTANTINOS 42618	S 3,900 D 4,500	\$25.00 \$28.00

When I heard I was coming to Souda Bay Naval Base I thought, "Man, that volcano in the Philippines had to be awfully powerful to blow our base all the way to Greece."

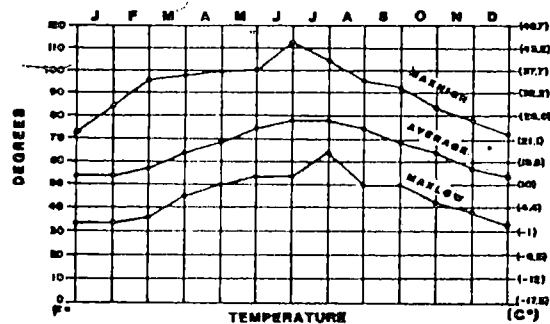
NAVSUPACT BERTHING REPORT

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

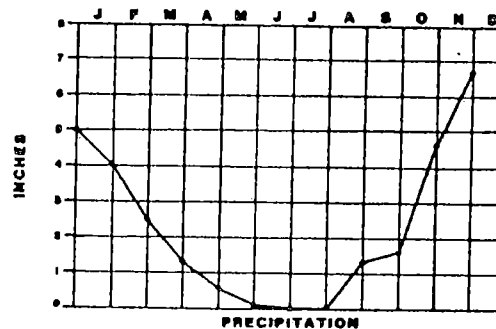
	TOTAL COMMAND POPULATION	ONBASE	NAMFI	PRIVATE HOUSING	AKALI HOTEL	KYDON HOTEL	ROYAL HOTEL	SUN HOTEL	PYRGOS HOTEL	MONTE VARDIA	SAMARIA HOTEL	AKRO- TIRI HOTEL	XENIA HOTEL	NANNAS PENSION
NSA ADMIN	11	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSA SUPPLY	24	10	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
NSA SECURITY	37	5	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSA AIR OPS	25	13	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NSA PW	24	7	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSA REC SVCS	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEX	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBS	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSD	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEDICAL	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVCOMMDET	30	2	0	27	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USMC	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USAF MAC	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AOSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VB-2	65	2	0	7	35	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
VP-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CB DET	67	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USAF SAC	93	3	42	32	10	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
USAF ESC	63	0	0	5	54	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
NWAC	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MMAG	26	7	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOCD	11	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USAFE	36	0	18	0	10	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
NIS	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*** Total ***	624	190	61	224	109	7	3	21	6	0	1	2	0	8

7. Climatology

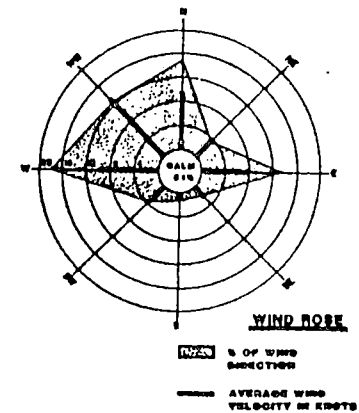
The climate at NSA Souda Bay is affected by many physical and topographic features of the Mediterranean basin. The Mediterranean is encircled to the west and north by high mountain ranges, which except for a few gaps and passes, block cold air from Central and Northern Europe from entering the basin. The Atlas Mountains of North Africa cause low pressure areas to develop which affect the central Mediterranean area. These lows frequently track eastward to Crete bringing rain and clouds. The north-eastern Mediterranean is bordered by the Pindus range and the Anatolian Plateau of Turkey. The flow of air through these mountain range gaps and the Straits of Gibraltar dictate the overall climate of the Mediterranean.

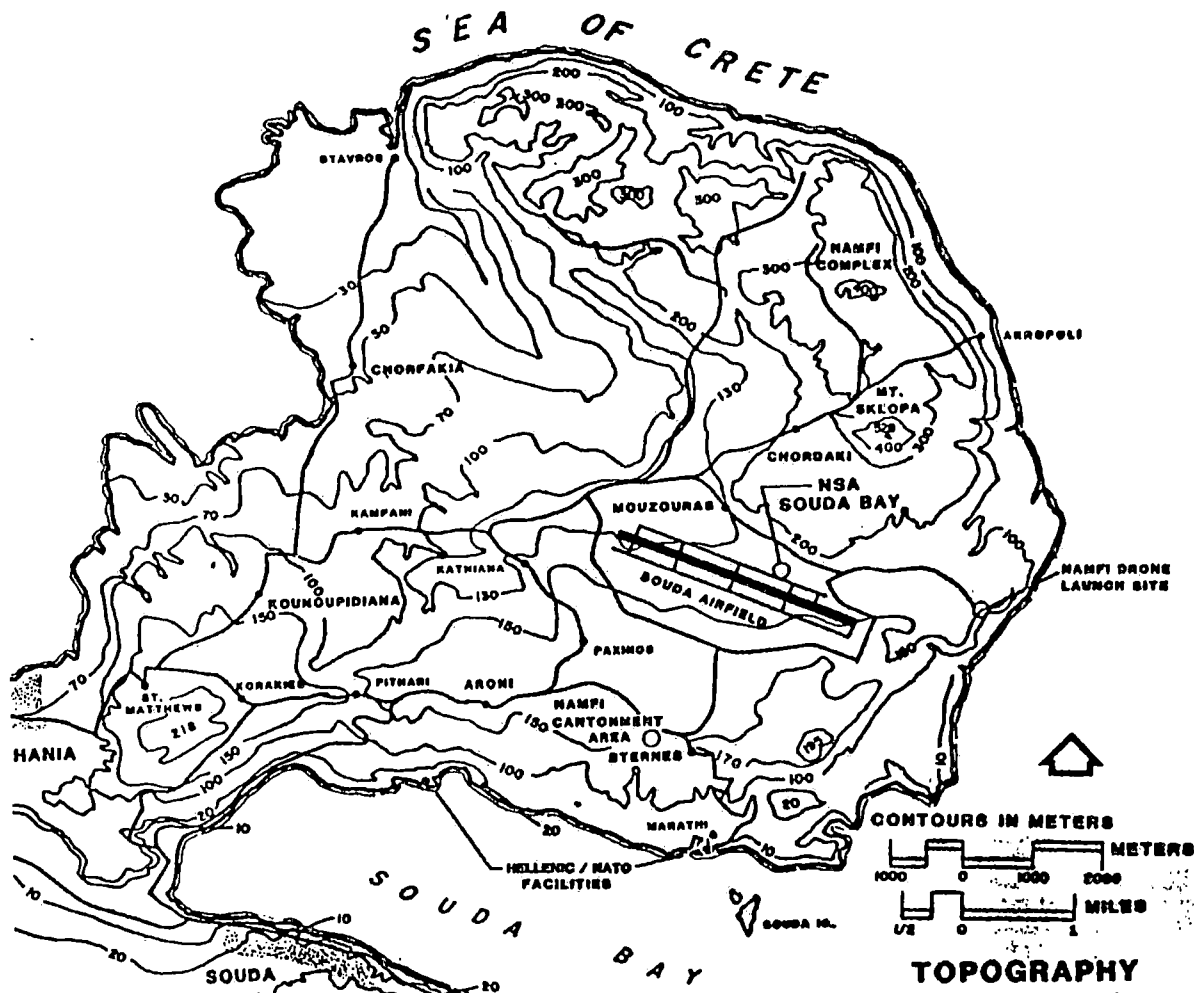


Snow can occur during the December - February winter period, but due to the relatively mild temperatures, it doesn't stay on the ground long. Similarly, temperatures rarely drop below the freezing mark, except for very short periods of time.



Flying conditions at Souda Bay are excellent, with VFR conditions (ceiling over 1,500 feet, visibility - five miles) prevailing 97% of the time. IFR conditions (ceiling less than 1,500 feet, visibility - five miles) account for 2.5% of the total flying time with the field being below GCA minimums less than 0.5% of the time.



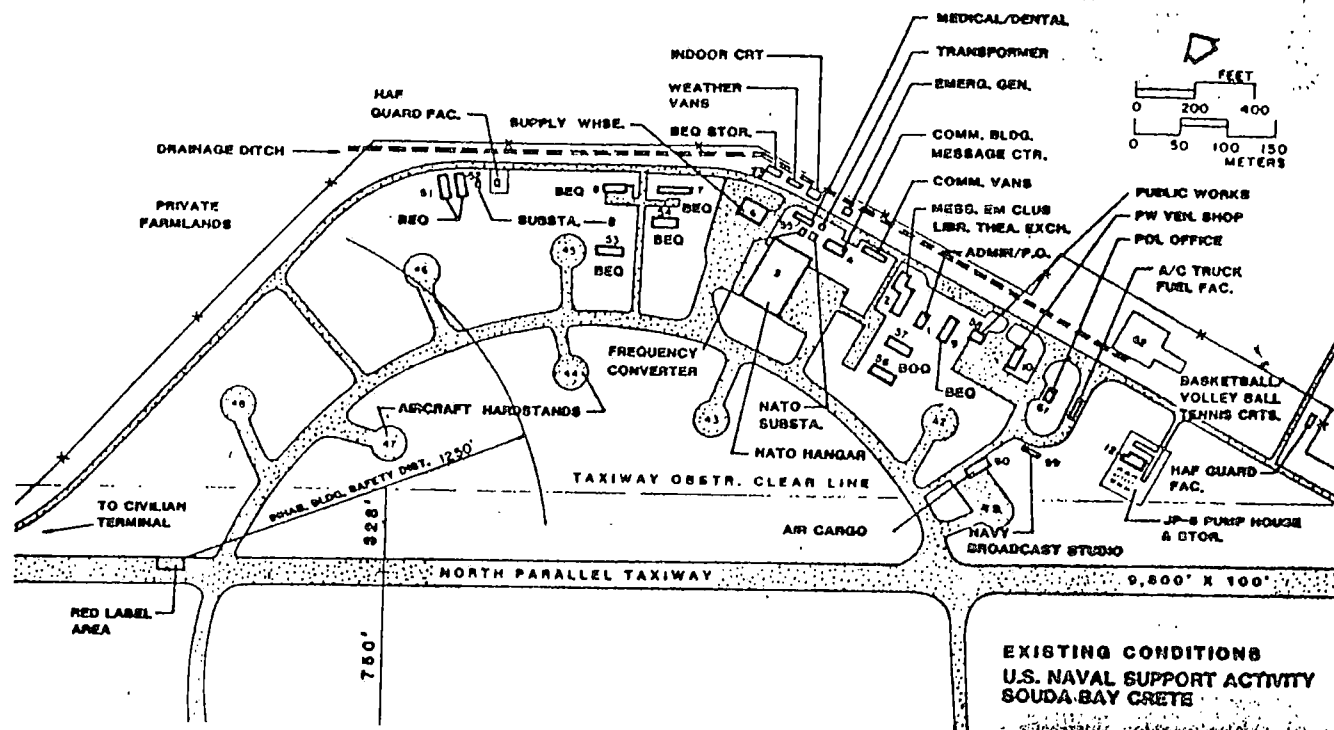


1. Topography

The NSA Souda Bay airfield is located on the Akrotiri peninsula, north of Souda Bay. The airfield elevation is 480 feet (146.3M) above mean sea level. The NSA compound, located in the northeast corner of the field, contains approximately 110 acres. The area within the compound slopes gradually from the entrance road to the southwest. Elevations range from 484 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the intersection of the entry road into the NSA complex to 443 feet AMSL in the southwest corner of the compound. There are small rocky knolls throughout, some six to nine feet high.

Immediately north of the station boundary cliffs rise abruptly to 806 feet AMSL (245.7 M). This cliff line forms the southern boundary of a second plateau about one-half mile wide. The terrain again rises sharply terminating at Mt. Sklopa - 1,732 feet (528 M).

35°31.9' N
24°09' E

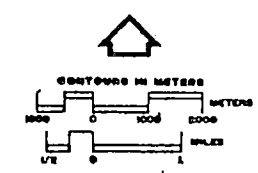
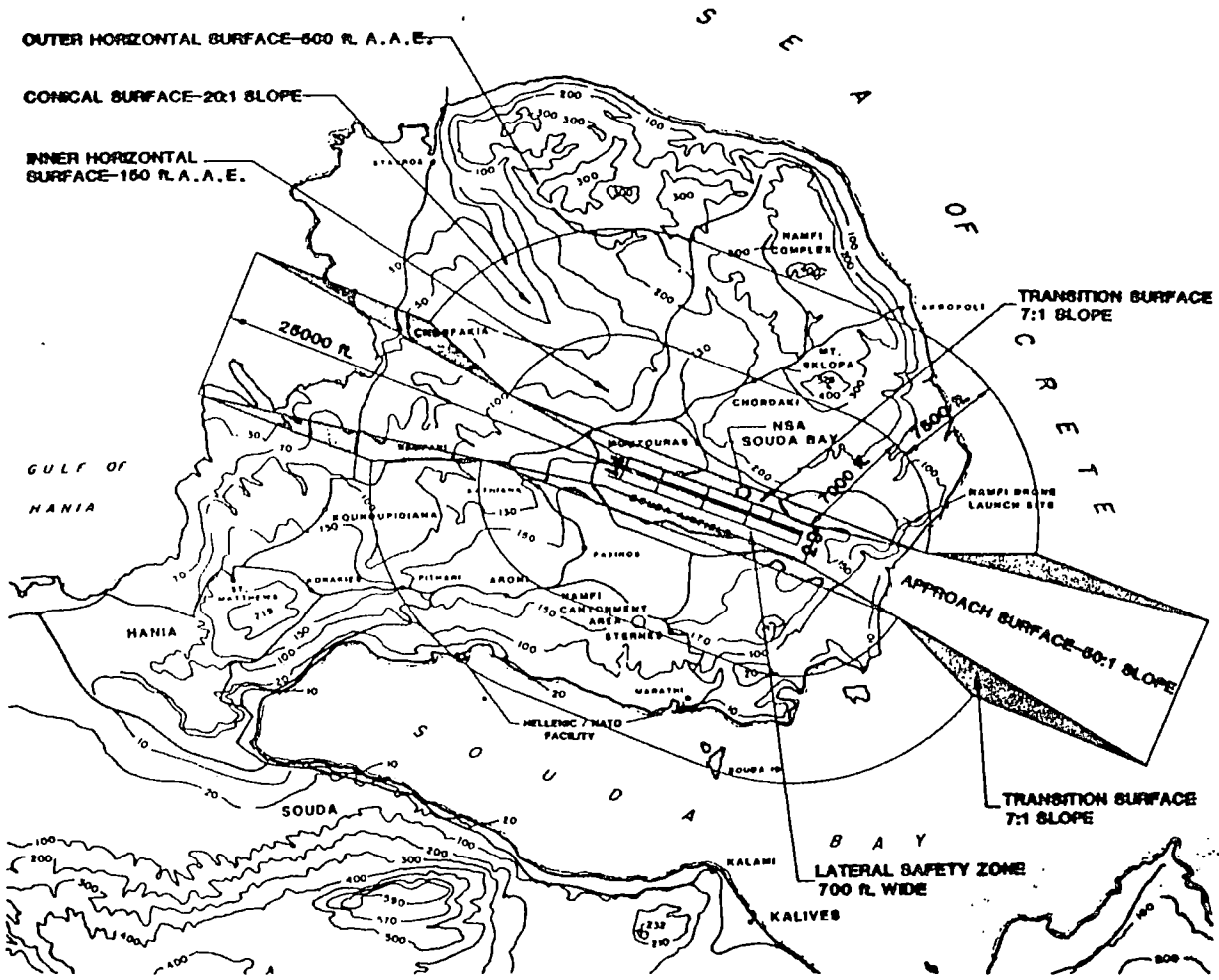


**EXISTING CONDITIONS
U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY
SOUDA BAY CRETE**

3. History

In October 1953, the Kingdom of Greece and the Government of the United States concluded an agreement for mutual defense which provided for the development, use and operation of military facilities on the Greek mainland and the Island of Crete. The most recent update to this agreement was in 1973. In accordance with the original agreement, U.S. Navy operations out of Souda Bay commenced in 1961. As provided for in the "Use Agreement," the U.S. Navy's personnel component was relatively small and the specific number of air operations per calendar quarter were limited. With the increasingly volatile political climate in the eastern Mediterranean, plans for the expansion of the U.S. Navy's facility at Souda Bay (then a detachment of NAF Sigonella, Sicily) were initiated in 1972-1973. The planning was completed and both NATO infrastructure and MILCON projects were placed in current-year programs, when Turkish forces landed on Cyprus in the summer of 1974. Greece then withdrew from NATO as a military member and concurrently placed restrictions on U.S. military operations throughout the country.

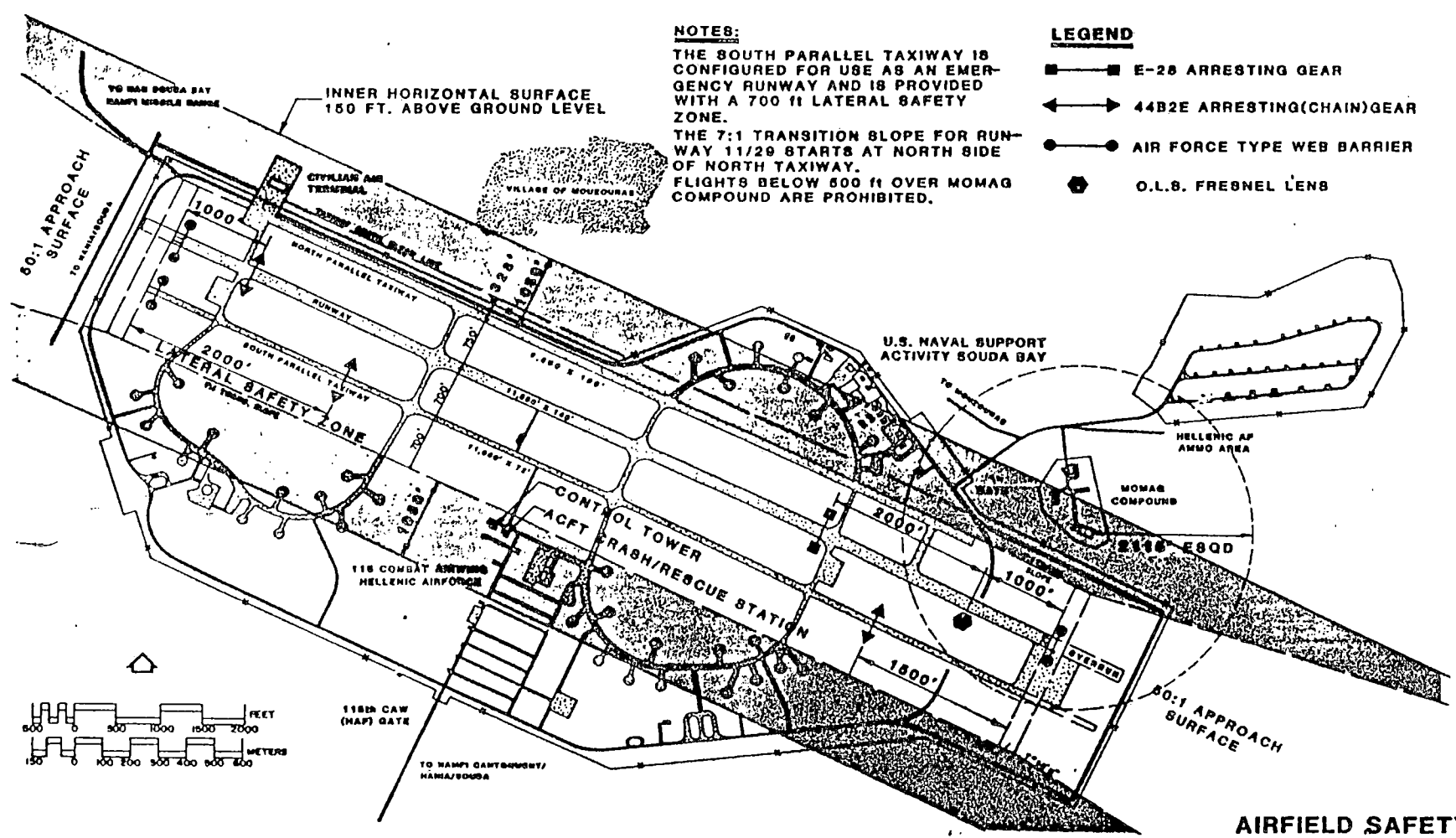
Almost concurrent with Greece's rejoining NATO's military component on 20 October 1980, the U.S. Naval Detachment at Souda Bay became an independent command, the U.S. Naval Support Activity, Souda Bay, Crete on 1 October 1980.



A.A.E.= ABOVE AIRFIELD ELEVATION

RUNWAY 11-29 ELEV: 450 ft. ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL

IMAGINARY SURFACES

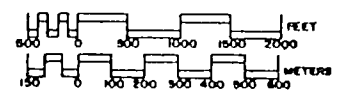


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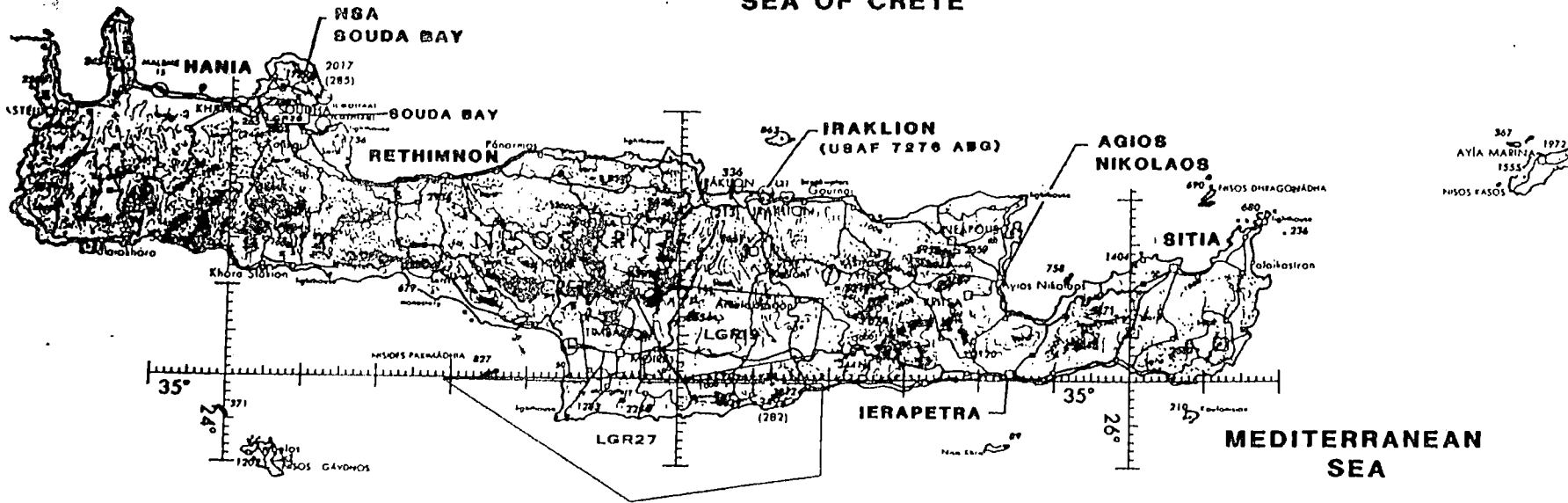
THE SOUTH PARALLEL TAXIWAY IS CONFIGURED FOR USE AS AN EMERGENCY RUNWAY AND IS PROVIDED WITH A 700 FT LATERAL SAFETY ZONE.
 THE 7:1 TRANSITION SLOPE FOR RUNWAY 11/29 STARTS AT NORTH SIDE OF NORTH TAXIWAY.
 FLIGHTS BELOW 500 FT OVER MOMAG COMPOUND ARE PROHIBITED.

LEGEND

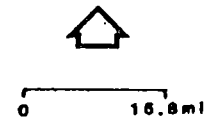
- E-28 ARRESTING GEAR
- ↔ 44B2E ARRESTING(CHAIN)GEAR
- AIR FORCE TYPE WEB BARRIER
- ◆ O.L.B. FRESNEL LENS

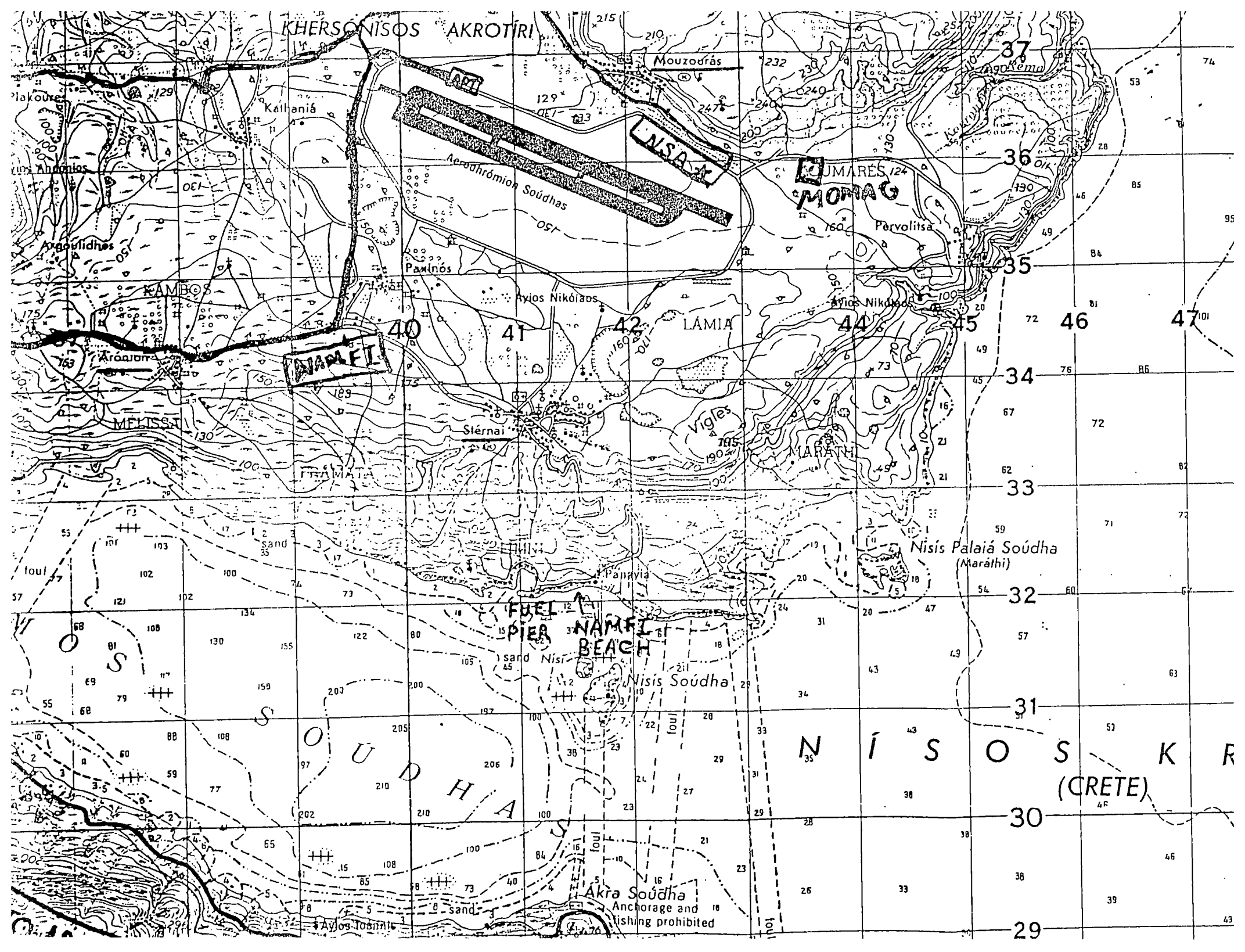


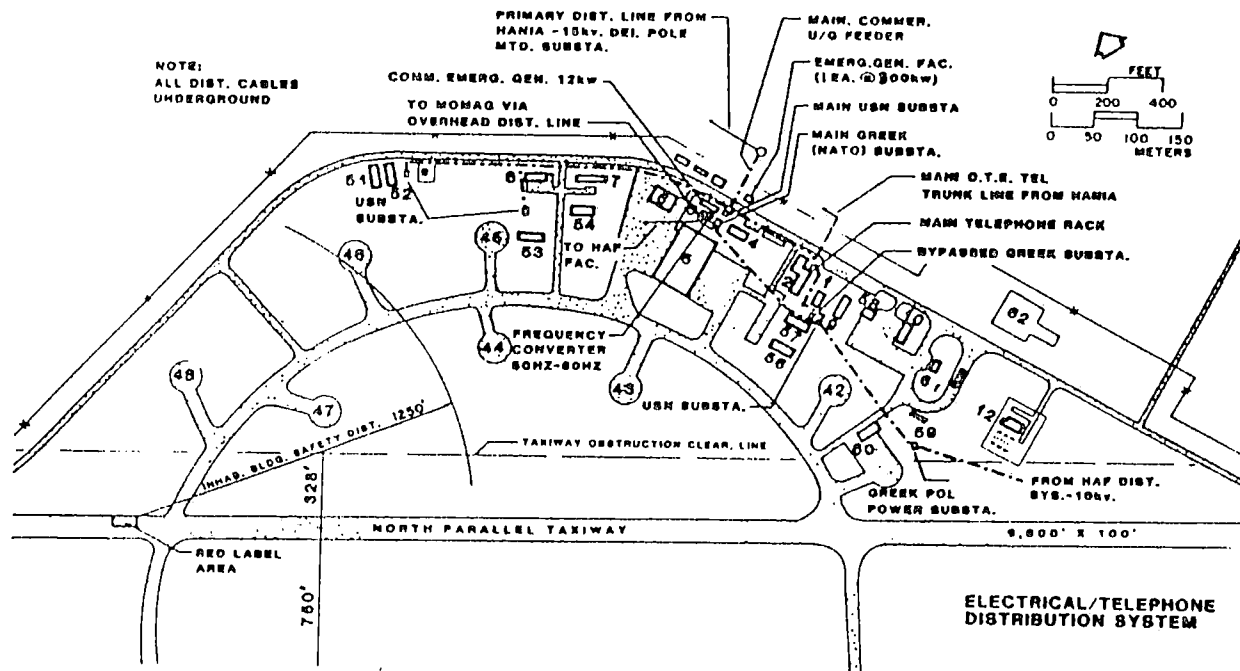
SEA OF CRETE



ISLAND OF CRETE







5. Utilities

a. Electric

Commercial power is provided by the Greek National Electric Company (DEI) generating plant in Hania and enters the main substation at 15KV, 50Hz. Power is stepped down to 380/220V, 50Hz, and is distributed throughout the complex via underground cable. A frequency converter

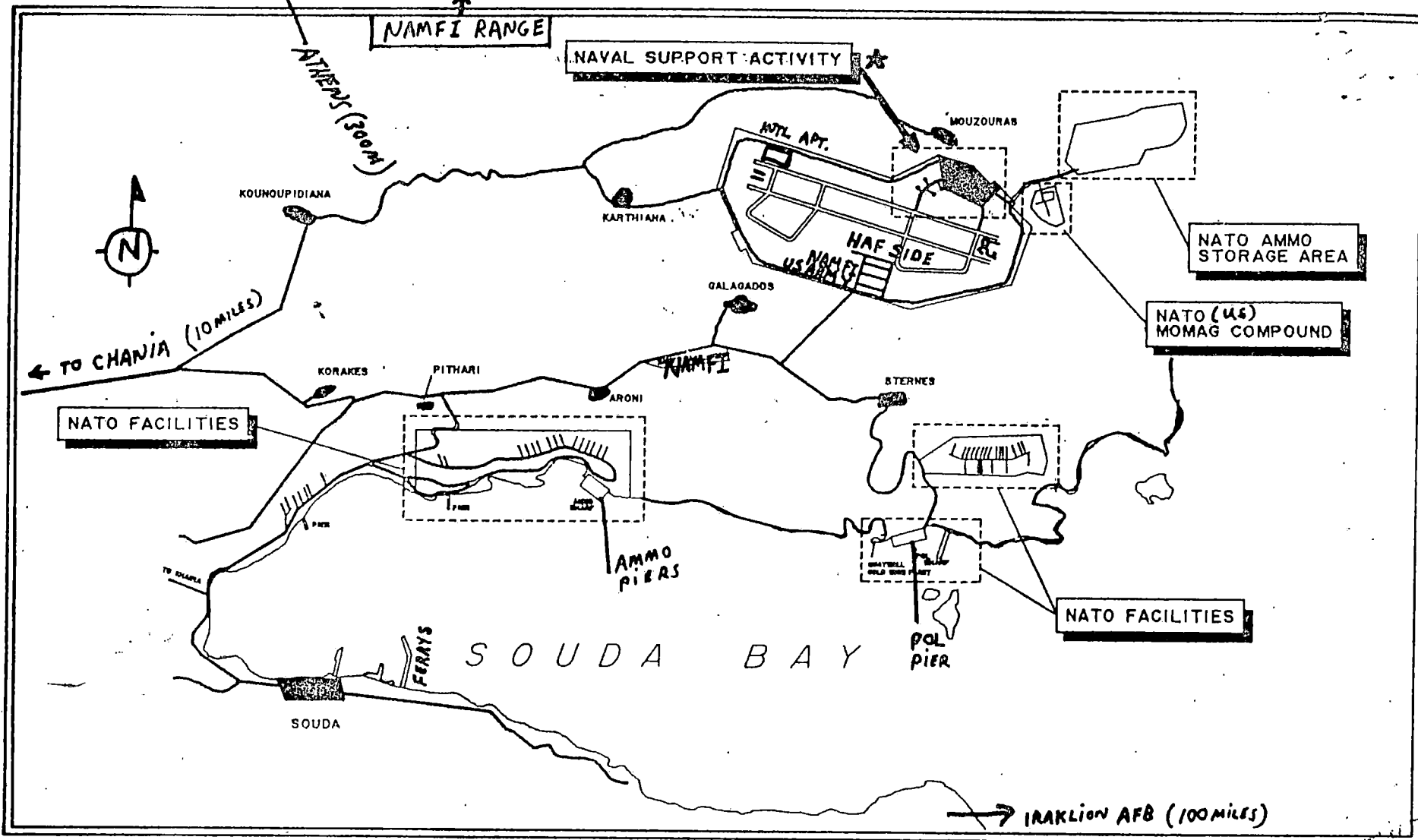
located adjacent to the hardened NATO substation provides 110/220V, 60Hz power for use by the communication and weather detachment facilities. Some facilities have also been tied into the frequency converter to provide 110V, 60Hz power in addition to 220V, 50Hz.

Power outages occur frequently and the communication and weather facilities are tied into emergency generator units

(Building 4 - 12KW and Building 2 - 100KW). Maintenance and repair of the distribution system up to and including the substation is the responsibility of the DEI. Public works maintains/repairs the system from that point on. Electricity is supplied to the MOMAQ compound at 380/220V, 50Hz, via overhead lines. The capacity of the existing substation is adequate to accommodate existing and proposed electrical demands without major modification. However, a complete engineering study of the internal electrical system is required prior to the start of any major construction projects which will increase electrical demand.

The internal distribution provides both 50Hz/220V and 60Hz/110V service which in many cases was accomplished by "add-ons" without consideration for the integrity or capacity of the circuit or leg. This has resulted in frequently blown circuits and damage to equipment energized by improper voltage. Outdoor security lighting is minimal and will require a totally new system which should be accomplished as part of the overall electrical system improvement. The existing distribution system, parts of which date to the mid-forties, requires a comprehensive evaluation with a reliable schematic drawing. Circuits of questionable size/capacity should be replaced or enlarged and abandoned cables physically removed.

The desired position is to have the entire activity operate with equipment that is 50/60Hz capable. Equipment acquired from foreign manufacturers and



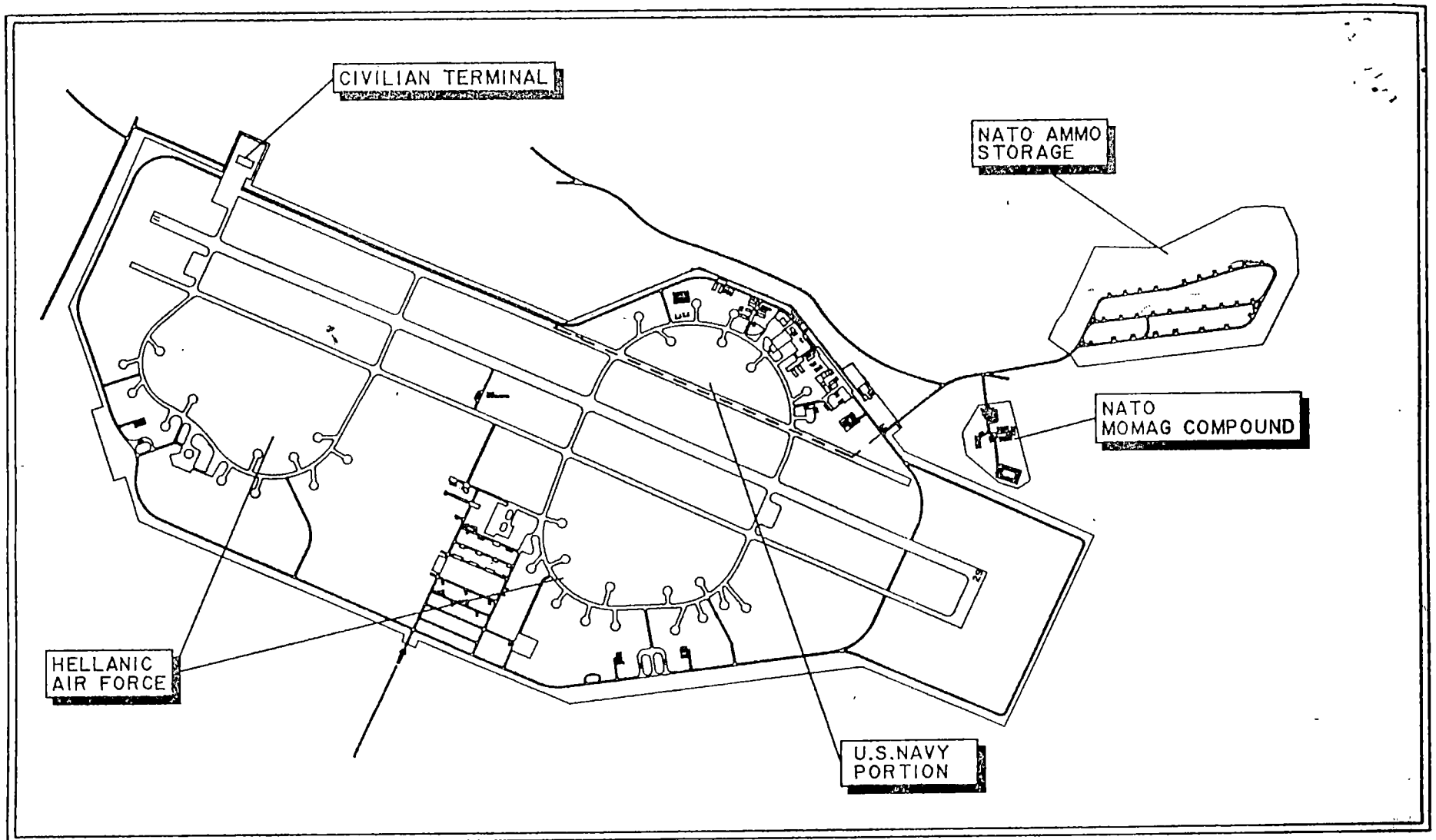
Vicinity Map $35^{\circ}31.9' N$
 $24^{\circ}09' E$



Naval Support Activity

SOUDA BAY, CRETE

Figure 1



Existing Conditions



Naval Support Activity

Figure 2

SOUDA BAY, CRETE

NAVSUPPACT SQUAD BAY CRETE GREECE AND TENANT COMMAND

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

25 JUN 1991

NAVSUPPACT

	OFFICE	COS	HOME
COMMANDING OFFICER	231	2	64528
EXECUTIVE OFFICER	232	2	
COMMAND MASTER CHIEF	236	3	
CONOPS	230	3	
GREEK LIASION OFFICE	238	3	

ADMINISTRATION

	OFFICE	COS	HOME
ADMIN OFFICER	233	3	
ADMINISTRATION OFFICE	234	3	
UNIV. OF MARYLAND REP	237	3	
CAREER COUNSELOR	235	3	
POST OFFICE	239	3	

SUPPLY

	OFFICE	COS	HOME
SUPPLY OFFICER	252	1	
PURCHASING	253	1	
BOQ/BEQ MANAGER	254	1	
CARGO/HHG	255	1	
FUEL FARM	260	3	
GALLEY RECORDS OFFICE	261	1	
GALLEY MESS DECK	266	1	

OPERATIONS

	OFFICE	COS	HOME
OPERATIONS OFFICER	271	2	
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	273	3	
GSE / ORDINANCE	279	7	
CRASH CREW LOUNGE	274	1	
PASSENGER TERMINAL	275	1	
CRASH EMERGENCY	272	3	

PUBLIC WORKS

	OFFICE	COS	HOME
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICER	211	1	
PUBLIC WORKS ADMIN	212	1	
TROUBLE CALLS	212	1	
TRANSPORTATION (CONTRACT)	214	1	
TRANSPORTATION DISPATCHER	215	1	
UT/CE SHOP	216	1	
BU/SW SHOP	213	1	

RECREATIONAL SERVICES

	OFFICE	COS	HOME
DIRECTOR	287	3	
ACCOUNTING	286	1	
REC CENTER/ TRAVEL INFO	288	1	
SIRROCO WINDS CLUB	289	1	

SECURITY

	OFFICE	COS	HOME
SECURITY OFFICER	221	1	
ASST SECURITY OFFICER	225	1	
DISPATCHER	223	4	
EMERGENCY	222	1	
CUSTOMS, MVRO	226	1	
INVESTIGATIONS	227	1	
NISRA	224	3	
MARINE OIC	348	3	

OFFICER AND CPO ROOMS

		COS
BOQ ROOM 1	341	1
BOQ ROOM 2	342	1
BOQ ROOM 3	343	1
BOQ ROOM 4	344	1
BOQ ROOM 5	345	1
BOQ ROOM 6	346	1
BOQ GOLD ROOM	347	1
BOQ ROOM 8	348	1
CPO ROOM 0	351	1
CPO ROOM 1	352	1
CPO ROOM 2	353	1
CPO ROOM 3	354	1
CPO ROOM 4	355	1
CPO ROOM 5	356	1
CPO ROOM 6	357	1
CPO ROOM 7	358	1

BOQ / BEQ LOUNGES

		COS
BOQ BLDG 57	340	1
BEQ 52 CPO	350	1
BEQ 9 PO1	360	1
BEQ 51 PO2	370	1
BEQ 53 PO3 AND BELOW	371	1
BEQ 54 MARINE	372	1
BEQ 7 MARINE	373	1
BEQ 56 FEMALE	374	1

TENANT COMMANDSMEDICAL

	OFFICE	COS	HOME
SICK CALL / OFFICE	290	2	

MOMAG DET 6

	OFFICE	COS	HOME
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE	500	2	
ADMIN	501	2	

NAVY BROADCAST

	OFFICE	COS	HOME
OFFICE	426	7	

NAVY EXCHANGE

	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COS</u>	<u>HOME</u>
MANAGER	431	2	
CASHIER	432	1	
WAREHOUSE	433	1	

USAF MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COS</u>	<u>HOME</u>
OFFICE	296	7	
'O' CLUB	297	7	

NWAC

	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COS</u>	<u>HOME</u>
OFFICE	298	7	

CUSTOMER SERVICE DESK

	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COS</u>	<u>HOME</u>
PERSONNEL	241	2	
DISBURSING	240	3	

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMAND DETACHMENT

	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COS</u>	<u>HOME</u>
CPOIC	284	3	
WEATHER OFFICE	284	3	

VQ-2

	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COS</u>	<u>HOME</u>
MAINTENANCE OFFICER	413	1	
OPERATIONS	410	1	
ADMIN	411	1	
SPINTCOM	412	1	

SEABEE DET

	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COS</u>	<u>HOME</u>
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE	280	3	
AOIC	281	1	
SUPPLY / CTR	281		
REC TENT	283	1	

NAVCOMM DET

	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COS</u>	<u>HOME</u>
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE	450	2	
AOIC	451	2	
OPERATIONS CHIEF	452	3	
TRAFFIC ANALYSIS	453	1	
MESSAGE CENTER	454	4	
SPECIAL PROJECTS	455	1	
ET SHOP	456	1	
TRC-170 SITE	469	6	
TELEPHONE MAINTENANCE	457	1	
SUPPLY	458	1	

US AIR FORCE TELEPHONE NUMBERS

	OFFICE	COS
SAC / ESC ADMIN	300	0
VS-32 / SAC GSE	301	0
SAC OPERATIONS	320	0
SAC / ESC ADMIN	302	0
SAC /ESC OIC	321	2
SAC QA	303	0
SAC SUPPLY	322	0
SAC MATERIAL CONTROL	304	0
SAC / ESC CROF	305	2
SAC JOB CONTROL	306	0
SAC MAINTENANCE	323	0
SAC MAINTENANCE	307	0
SAC JOB CONTROL	324	2
SAC MUNITIONS	325	0
SAC OPERATIONS	308	0
D. O. OFFICE	309	2
SAC JOB CONTROL	326	0
E-SYS	327	0
ELECTRONIC MAINT	328	0
PB-5	329	0
MARINE GUARD SHACK	200	1

FAX TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NAVY HOSPITAL NAPLES IT	3-81-762-7482
COMFAIRMED NAPLES IT	3-81-762-2007
NAVSUPACT SOUDA BAY GR	3-0821-63158

FREQUENTLY USED TELEPHONE NUMBERS

IRAKLION AIR BASE OPERATOR	COMMERCIAL 081-761281 / 2 / 3 AUTOVON 668-1110
AMERICAN EMBASSY ATHENS	COMMERCIAL 01-721-2951/8661/8401
ODC ATHENS	COMMERCIAL 01-322-5732/0112
USALG NAMFI	COMMERCIAL 59581 AUTOVON 661-9727 HAF 02-435/438
NAMFI OPERATOR	COMMERCIAL 26101 / 2 / 3 / 4
NWAC NAMFI	HAF 02-132
SOUDA NAVAL HOSPITAL	COMMERCIAL 89308 / 9
SOUDA NAVAL BASE	COMMERCIAL 89561 / 89568
GREEK CUSTOMS HANIA	COMMERCIAL 22406
GREEK CUSTOMS SOUDA	COMMERCIAL 89277

**FREQUENTLY USED COMMERCIAL NUMBERS
TRAVEL RESERVATIONS**

HANIA AIRPORT	63219 / 63264
OLYMPIC AIRWAYS	27701 / 2 / 3
KYRIAKAKIS TRAVEL	20343 / 57343
SPA TOURS	75444
TWA, ATHENS	01-322-6451
ANEK FERRY LINES	23636 / 25656
MINOAN FERRY LINES	24352

AUTO RENTALS

INTER-RENT	88838
AVIS	58818
HERTZ	29818
THRIFTY	48818

HOTELS

KYDON	26198 / 1
KRITI	21881 / 5
PORTO VENEZIANO	29311 / 3
XENIA	24561
PANORAMA	54200
SAMARIA	51551
MONTE VARDIA	48872
SANTA MARINA	68460
PYRGOS	64431

RESTAURANTS

OLEANDER	44888
SOUDA BAY FISH HOUSE	89219
TARTUFO	27385
CHRISTINA	29978
SIFIS	63202
LUKULOS	57638

CLUBS (NAMFI)

ASTERIA OFFICERS	64223
NCO	29794

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