



A critical analysis of Lawrence Durrell's
Bitter Lemons of Cyprus

"from the eyes of a Turkish Cypriot student who solely
sought facts"

Prepared by : Okan Yurdakul

Supervised by : Prof.Dr.Gül Celkan

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
GRADUATION THESIS
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND
LITERATURE
TRNC, 1996

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	
Towards an Eastern Landfall	
A Geography Lesson	
Voices at the Tavern Door	
How to Buy a House	
The Tree of Idleness	
The Swallows Gather	
A telling of Omens	
The Winds of Promise	
The Satrap	
Point of No Return	
The Feast of Unreason	
The Vanishing Landmarks	
A Pocketful of Sand	
'Bitter Lemons'	
Select Bibliography	
Index	

BIBLIOGRAPHY: SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY:

NEWMAN, PHILIP. A short History of Cyprus (London, 1940)

Handy, condensed history

LUKE, H.C. Cyprus under the Turks (London, 1921).

Information on the Turkish Period.

DIXON, W. HEPWORTH. British Cyprus (London, 1887)

LEWIS, Mrs. A Lady's Impressions of Cyprus (1893).

BROWN, SAMUEL, M.I.C.E. Three Months in Cyprus : during the winter of 1878-9 (1879)

ORR, C.W.J. Cyprus under British Rule (London, 1918)

Information on the British Period

GUNNIS, RUPERT. Historic Cyprus (London, 1936)

Comprehensive 'guide book' to the antiquities.

COBHAM, C.D. Excerpta Cypria: Materials for a History of Cyprus (Cambridge, 1908). Selected extracts from books and travel-diaries on Cyprus, A.D. 23 to 1849. A unique compilation.

STORRS, SIR RONALD, and O'BRIEN, B.J. the handbook of Cyprus (London, 1930). Detailed information on every aspect of the island.

HADIOCOSTA, ISMENE. Cyprus and its Life (Nicosia 1951).

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Bitter Lemon of Cyprus : Lawrence Durrell, 1957

Kemal Rüstem: He was one of the best friends of Lawrence Durrell.

Mrs Deirdre Guthrie: in Bellapaix.

Robert Kingley: He is staying in Lawrence Durrell's house
now.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL: ANKARA/TURKEY

THE BRITISH COUNCIL: NICOSIA/CYPRUS

BAHÇELİEVLER MİLLÎ KÜTÜPHANESİ:ANKARA/TURKEY

ATATÜRK KÜLTÜR MERKEZİ: NICOSIA, CYPRUS

ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA: HARRY T.MOORE, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

HARRY T.MOORE, THE WORLD OF Lawrence Durrell

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

Bitter lemons of Cyprus BY LAWRENCE DURRELL:

1. PREFACE

The book called Bitter lemons of Cyprus is a travel and island book. This is not a political book, but simply a somewhat impressionistic study of the moods and atmospheres of Cyprus during the troubled years 1953-1956. Lawrence Durrell, a British travel writer went to the island as a private individual and settled in the Greek village of Bellapais. Subsequent events as recorded in these pages are seen, whenever possible, through the eyes of Lawrence Durrell's hospitable fellow-villagers, and the writer would like to think that this book was not an ineffective monument praised to the Cypriots peasantry and the island landscape. It completes a trilogy of the island books.

Circumstances gave Lawrence Durrell several unique angles of vision on Cyprus life and affairs, for the writer did a number of different jobs while he was there, and even served as an official of the Cyprus government for the last two years of his stay in the island. Thus Lawrence Durrell can claim to have seen the unfolding of the Cyprus tragedy both from the village tavern and from government house. Lawrence Durrell, the British writer, tried to illustrate it through his characters and evaluate it in terms of individuals rather than politics, for Lawrence Durrell wanted to keep the book free from the smaller concepts, in the hope that it would be

readable long after the current misunderstandings have been resolved as they must be sooner and later.

Lawrence Durrell much regretted that the cutting of his overgrown typescript removed the names of many friends to whom he was deeply indebted for material and information on Cyprus; let him briefly make amends by thanking the following for many kindness. Peter and Electra Megaw, Greek. Paul Georghious, Fuad Sami, Nicholas Kranidiotis, Paul Xitas, and Renos and Mary Wideson.

The poem Bitter lemons of Cyprus first appeared in Truth, March 1, 1957¹. A race advancing on the East must start with Cyprus. Alexander, Augustus, Richard and Saint Louis took that line. 'A race advancing on the West must start with Cyprus. Sargon, Ptolemy, Cyrus, Haroun-al-Rashid took this line. When Egypt and Syria were of first-rate value to the West. Genoa and Venice, struggling for the trade of India, fought for Cyprus and enjoyed supremacy in the land by turns. After a new route by sea was found to India, Egypt and Syria declined in value to the Western Nations. Cyprus was then forgotten; but the opening of the Suez Canal has suddenly restored her to her ancient pride of place'. (British Cyprus by W. Hepworth Dixon, 1887)

¹ 'But the poor Cyprus are much-enduring peoples, and god in his mercy avenges them; they are no more rulers than the poor serfs and hostages are; they make no sign at all'

'Portents do not speak falsely, for those who have experienced of them recognise their truthfulness'. (The Chronicle of MAKHARIAS)

Lawrence Durrell remembers color and landscape and the nuances of peasant conversation. Eschewing politics, it says more about them than all our leading articles. In describing a political tragedy it often has great poetic beauty. Bitter lemons of Cyprus is written in the sensitive and muscular prose of which he is so consummate a master. The book of Bitter lemons of Cyprus tells about Cyprus in the 1950s. This book offers parts about Cyprus's struggle of freedom and national fightings which began to increase in those years. (1950-1956) Lawrence Durrell, the British writer and poet reflected the peculiarities of Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean in literature. Lawrence Durrell lived in the Greek islands for many years, and the early fruits of his attachment to them, such as Bitter lemons of Cyprus and Prosperon Cell, are famous. He revisited many of them recently in order to write this more substantial and wide-ranging study. His aim, as he travels from one island to another, is to answer to questions. What would you have been glad to know when you are on the spot? What would you feel sorry to have missed while you were there? The book is a guide, but a very personal one, weaving together evocative description, history and myth, architectural and archeological study, and personal reminiscence. The outstanding illustrations, many of them in color, add an extra dimension to the text. The book of Bitter lemons of Cyprus is both a controversial and a highly topical book. It is also one of the most evocative accounts of a lovely

landscape and its perplexing but likable inhabitants that have read for several years. Thirty-eight years after he left Cyprus- Lawrence Durrell remains a controversial somewhat enigmatic figure in the island's literary and political life, partly due to the uneasy alliance of his role as both a writer and an official in the British Colonial administration during his stay.

Published in 1957 Bitter lemons of Cyprus immediately had cement Durrell's literary reputation and complete his trilogy of island books, although he achieved his greatest fame as a writer with the immense success of The Alexandria Quartet by the end of the 1950s. Lawrence Durrell called Bitter lemons of Cyprus somewhat impressionistic study of the moods and atmosphere of Cyprus during the troubled years of "1953-1956", claiming to "have seen the unfolding of the Cyprus tragedy both from the village tavern and from government house". It's popularity shows no signs of abating ; to his day no other book about Cyprus is so widely read by visitors, who frequently seek out his evocative memoir as a primer before they arrive. Many Greek Cypriots have criticized the book, (Bitter lemons of Cyprus) as much as for what can be regarded as a patronizing attitude to the villagers with whom Lawrence Durrell surrounds himself in Bellapais; since it could be said that anecdotes about them formed the most entertaining part of the book as for what they consider is a distorted account of the beginning of the EOKA struggle. However, the book also

includes criticism of British policy. We can say that Bitter lemons of Cyprus is a political book. Certainly, at that time of civil uprising and unrest, this may at any writer's license taken by Lawrence Durrell was perhaps the least of the problems faced by the villagers of Bellapais. Lawrence Durrell could never write well in uncongenial surroundings and decided that Cyprus was "charming", "with a real beauty of its own- it lies in the hush of the Levant." This was before Lawrence Durrell had achieved any fame as a writer although he was well known in Greek literary circles and as an employee for 15 years in the information service of British Foreign Service in Athens. As he put it in his preface to Bitter lemons of Cyprus, he arrived as a private individual, bringing with him his three-years-old daughter, Sappho. He stayed in Kyrenia for a few months with the local Greek Cypriot School teacher depicted in his book as Panos, until buying his house with the help of Sabri Tahir; an entrepreneur Turkish Cypriot. The purchase of the house is told with great flourish in Bitter lemons of Cyprus. Readers of Bitter lemons of Cyprus may be interested to know that the both characters, Panos is not the real name of the Greek Cypriot teacher who was killed off in the book, supposedly by EOKA and thus providing an especially poignant ending, are still very much alive, living on opposite sides of the divided island. With his flawless Greek and as a foreigner who had bought a house in Bellapais, Lawrence Durrell quickly

became the focus of a great deal of curiosity and moved effortlessly into the life of the village. The villagers mispronounced version of his name, "Mr Darling", stuck and was later mirrored in the name he gave to the chief(ly) character in the Quartet, L.G. Darley. in Bellapais Lawrence Durrell lived a stark existence. In September 1953, Lawrence Durrell took a job teaching English at the Pan Cyprian Gymnasium in Nicosia, then the largest and most prestigious school on the island and later to play an influential role in Cyprus intellectual and political life. Many of its pupils joined in the nationalist movement for self-determination and ENOSIS.

It had been the school of the leader of the impending EOKA uprising. George Grivas, who would soon become known as Digenis and of Archbishop Makarios. To his students, Lawrence Durrell was viewed as an impressive teacher. He spoke Greek with an excellent accent, published poetry and spoke about literature with an inspired practiced ease. Lawrence Durrell came to Cyprus as an English travel writer and he wrote all the realities during the troubled years in 1954-1956. Teaching at the Pan Cyprian Gymnasium gave Lawrence Durrell a clear insight into the sentiments of many of the young political radicals of Cyprus- passionately nationalist and anti-British but always thoughtful and courteous to him. During this time Lawrence Durrell was fast making friends in both British and Cypriot circles and quickly got to know most of the major intellectual and artistic personalities of the

island, including Niches Kranidiotis, poet and secretary to Archbishop Makarios and the painters G. Paul Georgio, Adamantious Diamontis and Constantin Sipiridakis. Another acquaintance was Paul Xiutas who, as well as being a classics scholar and poet was also sales manager for the KEO drinks company. Lawrence Durrell was hired on a part time basis to write and translate advertisements through to have been an inspiration for the composite character Panos in Bitter Lemons. Xiutas was an enthusiastic and intimate source of Cypriot folklore for Durrell.

It came as a surprise to many, especially his Greek Cypriot friends, when appointed as the new director of information services around the middle of 1954. However, as an experienced information officer who spoke fluent Greek and had spent much of his life in Greece, he was a logical choice. Lawrence Durrell was put in charge of Government press releases and publications and the Cyprus Broadcasting Service (CBS), in Bitter Lemons of Cyprus he describes the state of his department when he took over: "a cellar full of discarded blocks and photographic equipment". As Ian McNiven Durrell's authorized biographer, writes in his book to be published this summer by Faber: "his (Durrell's) aim was to promote a sense of "Cyprus" as an independent cultural identity with Britain as a friendly God parent; this sounded suspiciously like an unholy alliance between high art and low politics. This is exactly how (George) Seferis would take Larry's direction of the review." Before accepting

the post Durrell had gone to Maurice Cardiff; head of the British Council for advise and was told matter-of-factly: "do what you want, but you will lose all your Greek Cypriot friends." Durrell know that becoming the official spokesman for the British administration would be regarded as a betrayal by many of his friends in Cyprus and Athens. Many were indeed to feel that their confidence had been betrayed and begun suspecting that Lawrence Durrell had cultivated their friendship only to gather material for his book and for his work with the information services. Depicted in this role, Lawrence Durrell is easily recognizable as Harry in a novel set in Cyprus at the same time; "the Age of Bronze" by Rodia Roufos, when Greek council in Cyprus.

The job which lasted two years was to cost Lawrence Durrell several friendships he valued highly, including those with George Seferis and Adamentlous Diamantla. It would place him squarely in opposition to most of the Cypriot press Archbishop Makarios and his friends and Athens radio. There could be no disguising the colonial message in the series of pamphlets he issued, such as "why are we in Cyprus" and the monopoly of ENOSIA. In 1955 Lawrence Durrell's post was changed to that of Director of Public Relations and he was able to spend more time completing "Justine". As the turmoil in Cyprus mounted, rife with bombings and killings, Lawrence Durrell came to the sickening realization that after "two years spent as a servant of the Crown" he had "achieved nothing" as Ian

McNiven writes: there was indeed a bitterness in the lemons". Years later, in 1987 Lawrence Durrell would comment in the "Aegean Review" that the "digesting situation in Cyprus" was "entirely engineered by us" and would admit his part in "our double-faceless" in politics. In Cyprus controversy over Lawrence Durrell as a man seen as using Greek Cypriots for his own- and British -ends was examined in an article in 1991 by Theodore Pavlidou for the now defunct "Cyprus view". She wrote that in her research she repeatedly encountered "the same feelings of anger and betrayal". Her conclusion was that "Bitter Lemons" is an unashamed apology for Britain's conduct during the Cyprus struggle. "Although she acknowledges that towards the end of his life he appeared to regret Britain's role in the Cyprus tragedy and his part in it. Notwithstanding this controversy and his complex, sometimes troubled personal life, the strength and genius of Lawrence Durrell as a writer have never been disputed. Bitter lemons of Cyprus remains an important contribution to Cyprus literature. Bitter lemons of Cyprus is about the tragedy, troubled years of Cyprus.

The book of Bitter lemons of Cyprus tells us that, the British travel writer Lawrence Durrell goes to Cyprus as a private individual. He goes to Cyprus because it is convenient for his personal advantages. The book gives us information about his impressionistic studies in Cyprus, the relations between Turkish, Greek and British. The

book reflects the position with its whole realities and proves that Lawrence Durrell is a realist writer. The book of Bitter lemons of Cyprus carry a great importance for us because it supports the facts of Cyprus. At the same time besides the relations between the communities in Cyprus, the book gives us information about the historical monuments, places, beauties of Cyprus and also the life of Lawrence Durrell. This book which covers the known facts should be read by everybody all over the world. Lawrence Durrell is a travel writer. By going to Corfu, Rhodes and Cyprus (islands); Lawrence Durrell develops his investigations and completes a trilogy of island books.. Lawrence Durrell examined opposite communities and he gave his decision about them. Not much was written about Turkish Cypriots in the book of Bitter lemons of Cyprus. The Greek Cypriots were democratic but their nationalism were much more than normal. The Greek Cypriots were always fighting against the British people/army for uniting Cyprus with Greece. (ENOSIS)

"Megalo Idea" was much more important than friendship for Greeks. At first, the British people/army in Cyprus had good relations with the Greek Cypriots but they maintained firm attitudes against Greeks afterwards.

General Grivas and Makarios (Archbishop) were the leaders of the Greeks during the years of EOKA (ENOSIS). General Grivas came to Cyprus with the decision to unite Cyprus to Greece but to do this, first he had to fight against the British army/people. At that time, Makarios was the

Archbishop of Cyprus and he was in agreement with General Grivas. The Turkish Cypriots would be killed after the British left Cyprus. The British army/people did not want to leave Cyprus and there were bloody fightings between the Greek Cypriots and the British. Finally, the British troops withdrew from the island but the Greeks could not unite Cyprus with Greece and they were obliged to establish the Cyprus Republic with the Turkish Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriots did not play a big role during the troubled years of 1953-56; except those Turkish auxiliaries called Turkish Commandos who helped the British soldiers to fight against the Greek Cypriots. British army/people had good relationship between the Turkish Cypriots during the troubled years of 1953-56.

2. IS LAWRENCE DURRELL A TRAVEL WRITER?

Lawrence Durrell : HIS LITERARY CAREER: AND LIFE

he was born in Jullundur; India, February 27, 1912 and he died in Sommeires, France, November 7 1990. Lawrence Durrell is poet, novelist and travel writer. He returned to England in his late teens, and there after traveled widely living in Paris in the 1930s and then for much of his life in the Eastern Mediterranean. Although he began to write and publish both verse and pros when very young (his first pamphlet of verse appeared in 1931, his first novel, "Pied Piper of lovers", in 1935) his work made little impact for some years. He was first recognized as a poet: his collections include A private Country (1943) ;

Cities, Planes and People; on seeming to presume (1948); The Tree of Idleness (1955). His collected points appeared in 1960. His first novel of interest, The Black Book: an Agon, heavily influenced by Henry Miller, published in Paris in 1938, did not appear in Britain until 1973; it is a mildly pornographic fantasia, people by prostitutes and failed actresses, intended by the author as a savage charcoal sketch of spiritual and sexual etiolation. It was with the publication of Justine (1957), the first volume of his Alexandria Quartet, that Lawrence Durrell achieved fame: Balazhar and Mountolive followed in 1958, and Clea in 1960. Set in Alexandria during the period just before the second world war; the first three novels cover roughly the same period of time and the same events, while Clea advances the action in time; the central topic, according to Lawrence Durrell, is "an investigation of modern love". Principle characters include the narrator L.G. Darley, his Greek mistress Melisa the British Ambassador Mountolive, the British Intelligence agent Pursewarden, the artist Clea, and Justine (who is Jewish) and her wealthy Coptic husband Nessim. All are bound together in a web of political and sexual intrigue which novel reveals different aspects of the truth. The style is ornate, lyrical, and unusual, perhaps too much so for English tastes, as the Quartet tends to be more highly regarded abroad than in Britain. Lawrence Durrell's later works (novels), which include Tunc (1968), Nunquam (1970), Monsieur (1974), and

Constance (1982), show even greater disregard for British respect for realism. His best-known travel books are his three "island" books, *Prosperous Cell* (1945), based on his pre-war years in Corfu; *Reflections on a Marine Venus* (1953), based on his experiences as information officer in Rhodes, (1945-6) ; and *Bitter lemons of Cyprus* (1957) on Cyprus. Lawrence Durrell's brother, the zoologist Gerald Malcolm Durrell (1925-), is also a writer, well known for his popular accounts of animal life and his own zoo in Jersey: titles include *The Overloaded Ark* (1953), *My family and the Other Animals* (1956), *Island Zoo* (1961). Lawrence Durrell ; the British writer and poet reflected the peculiarities of Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean in literature. Lawrence Durrell wrote about the islands of Greece, Rhodes and Corfu. Lawrence Durrell was born in India to an English Irish family. Although sent back to England for a conventional education, Lawrence Durrell turned naturally to Bohemianism. The eccentric life he lived in childhood and manhood is best known through his zoologist brother Gerald's autobiographical books, and via his own celebrations of places and peoples including travel books on Corfu and Rhodes, letters and memories of Henry Miller, and that tour-de-force of diablerie, *The Black Book* (1938). In many ways, Durrell resembles the British poets of the last century who lived expatriate lives but directed their works back to their home land- Browning, Landor, Eugene Lee Hamilton- with the necessary

writer the Lawrence Durrell has always seen the Americans and English speaking continentals as part of his audience. His tangential relationship with England (he never lived there and length of time) did not prevent his being employed in various official. British capacities, both in war time and after, chiefly in the Eastern Mediterranean. Lawrence Durrell's novels, travel books and comic forays into diplomatic life are better known than his verse. Indeed, the author of "The Alexandria Quartet" is probably not known to many of his readers as a poet.

And yet few poets of any generation have started as brilliantly as Lawrence Durrell. His precocious early verse culminated in his first book from a major publisher A Private Country, in 1943. This way claim to share with Wallace Stevens harmonium and W.H.Auden's poems (1930) the title of most accomplished debute of the century. But Lawrence Durrell was too prove more a mature and product the masterpieces his readers had every reason to expect fro such youthful achievement. Even so his next two books Cities, Plains and Peoples(1946) and On Seeing To Presume (1948), make the decade of the forties a time of rich harvest for Durrell. This was the period when his celebration of Mediterranean life was coupled with a fine satirical vision of his English inheritance , and before the sway of the exotic overwhelmed his lyrical impulse. The beauty of his early poetry, written in and about Greece and Egypt, has not staled. 'Nemea', 'At Epidaurus'

and 'On Ithaca Standing' breathe the sharp-aged reality of timeless Greece, its lives and options as hard as the light of the country. The exotic had not turned into the picturesque at this juncture. Early Lawrence Durrell celebrates more than the genius of place. His sequence 'The Death of General Uncebunke' is the most (perhaps the only) successful example of surrealism in British Poetry, David Gascoyne notwithstanding. His scabrous and satirical poems are brilliant, as "the Ballad of the Good Lord Nelson" and "Pressmarked Urgent" show. Perhaps Durrell's greatest gift is his celebration of the antinomy of past and present, of classical persistence and contemporary emotion. For this reason, "on first looking into Loeb's Horace" may be considered his most characteristic poem. He finds a copy of the Loeb of Horace's poetry annotated by a former lover's hand, and the poem is both a sympathetic analysis of the Roman poet's life, and a lament for vanished love and the Mediterranean civilization that nurtured it. A revised addition of the "Collected Poems" was published in London in 1980.

Books by Lawrence Durrell :

Novels: The Black Book, The Dark Labyrinth, White Eagles Over Serbia, The Alexandria Quartet, Justine, Balthazar, Mountolive, Clea, THE REVOLT OF APHRODITE, 'TUNC', Nunquam, THE AVIGNON QUINTET, Monsieur, Livia, Constance, Sebastian, Quinx.



TRAVEL BOOKS: Prospero's Cell, Reflections on a Marine Venus, Bitter lemons of Cyprus, The Greek Islands, Spirit of Place, Edited by Alan G. Thomas, Ceasars Vast Ghost.

POETRY BOOKS: Collected Poems (1931-74), Edited by James Grigham, Selected poems, Edited by Alan Ross.

LETTERS: THE DURRELL-MILLER LETTERS 1935-80 Edited by Ian MacNiven

HUMOR BOOK: ANTROBUS COMPLETE

Lawrence Durrell writes as an artist, as well as a poet; he remembers colour and landscape and the nuances of peasant conversation. Eschewing politics, it says more about them than all our leading articles. In describing a political tragedy it often has great poetic beauty.

Lawrence Durrell possesses exceptional qualifications. He speaks Greek fluently. Lawrence Durrell has a wide knowledge of modern Greek history, politics and literature. Lawrence Durrell has lived in continental Greece and has spent many years in other Greek islands. His account of the calamity is revelatory, moving and restrained. It is written in the sensitive and macular prose of which he is so consummate a master.

Lawrence Durrell is an English novelist, poet, and writer of topographical books, verse place and fardical short stories, widely regarded as one of the most original

English novelist of the post-war period. Lawrence Durrell spent most of his life outside England and had little sympathy with the English character. He was educated in India until he reached age 11 and moved in 1935 to the island of Corfu. During world-war II he was in Egypt, as press attaché to the British Embassy in Cairo and Alexandria and after the war in Yugoslavia, Rhodes, Cyprus and the South of France. Lawrence Durrell wrote several books of poetry and prose before the publication of the Alexandria Quartet, a novel in four parts; Justine (1957), Balthazar (1958), Mountolive (1958), and Clea (1960). The lush and sensuous tetralogy became a best-seller and won high critical esteem. The first three volumes describe from different view points a series of events in Alexandria before world war II. The fourth carried the story forward into the war years. By its subjective narrative structure, the Alexandria Quartet demonstrates one of its main themes: the relativity of truth. More important is the implied theme: that sexual experience, the practice of art, and love are all ways of learning to understand and finally to pass beyond successive phases of development toward ultimate truth and reality. Later novels, Tunc (1968) and its sequel, Nunquam (1970), were less well received than Durrell's earlier fiction. The avignon Quintet- consisting of Monsieur; or, "The Prince of Darkness" (1974), Livia; or, Buried Alive (1978), and constance; or, Solitary Practices (1982), Sebastian; or, Ruling Passions

(1983) and *Quinx*; or *the Ripper's Tale* (1985) - received mixed reviews. Many critics in Britain regard Lawrence Durrell's poetry and topographical books as his most enduring achievements. He first gained recognition as a poet with "*A Private Country*" (1943), and his reputation was established by "*Cities, Plains and People*" (1946), "*The tree of Idleness*" (1953), and "*The Ikons*" (1966). Lawrence Durrell's "*Collected Poems*" (1931-1974) appeared in 1980. "*In Prospero's Cell*" (1945), "*Reflections on a Marine Venus*" (1953) and "*Bitter Lemons*" (1957; Durrell describes three Greek islands: Corfu, where he lived with his first wife, 1937-1938; Rhodes, where in 1945-1946; he acted as press officer to the Allied government; and Cyprus, his home from 1952 to 1956. His last book, "*Caesar's Vast Ghost*": "*Aspects of Provence*", was published in 1990.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Harry T. Moore (ed.), *The World of Lawrence Durrell* (1962); Alan W. Friedman, *Lawrence Durrell and the Alexandria Quartet* (1970), G.S. Fraser, *Lawrence Durrell*, rev. ed. (1970), John A. Wiegel, *Lawrence Durrell*, rev. ed. (1989). Lawrence Durrell's other poetries are: "*Delos For Diana Gould*", "*strip-tease*", "*Acropolis*", and "*Vega*".

THE DURRELL-MILLER LETTERS: (1935-1980)
Edited by Ian S. Macniven.

List of Illustrations

1. Durrell and Miller in Corfu, 1939 (Durrell Collection)
2. Lawrence Durrell with family and friends in Corfu, 1930s Nancy second from right, next to mother (Seated) (Allan Thomas).
3. Miller, c.1940. (New direction).
4. Eve Durrell in Turkish costume, Rhodes, 1946 (marry Mollo)
5. Miller in the mid-1950s, Big Sur (Bernard Stone)
6. Durrell and Claude, early 1960s (Durrell Collection)
7. Reunion at Sommieres (Durrell Collection).
8. Jill Krementz. Henry Miller- Lawrence Durrell. The present carefully selected correspondence between Henry Miller and Lawrence Durrell belongs to infinitesimal handful. Lawrence Durrell's friendship with Henry Miller was based less on an identity of mind than an identity of temperament. The letters you are about to read have lost none of their pristine freshness, originality, humor and wit. This is true for the whole of the correspondence, covering nearly half a century.

WRITER : Alfred Perles Wells, England, 1988.

Miller and Durrell began life a generation and a world apart. Lawrence Durrell was born in Jullundur India, on 27 February 1912; into a family with colonial roots in the civil service. At 11 he was sent to England for further schooling destined, so his engineer father hoped for a solid career in the land of his birth. By the time

he was eighteen Durrell has asserted his independence by state fastly refusing to studying subjects he disliked OR TO pass university examinations. he wanted to become a writer! Early in 1935, he decoyed his widowed to Corfu and soon he initiated the correspondence with Miller in Paris. The early meetings between Durrell and Miller acured from 1937 through 1939 when the second world war draw Miller back to the USA and Durrell a year and a half later to Egypt. Thereafter Durrell lived as close as he could manage to the Mediterranean- the one exception was the year he spent in miserable Argentina- while Miler established himself in California, first at Big Sur, later in Pacific Palisades near Los Angeles. Reunions were infrequent but the friendship flourished by post. We are lucky in the preservation of such an extensive collection of correspondence. Both principles took great risks, and suffered more than their share of those disasters of war and personal upheavals which separate many of us from our files. When Lawrence Durrell- Henry Miller: a private correspondence was published in 1963, it was just the acclaimed as a spirited exchange between two geniuses.

It is time that the full chronological sweep of the Durrell-Miller correspondence be seen. Miller has been dead for 8 years, and the revolution of his place in America and indeed in world literature is due. Durrell, seventy six at the time of writing has recently completed the Avignon Quintet, his longest sustained effort in

fiction, and his readers should have the opportunity of examining the friendship that, more than any other, encouraged and informed his art and Miller's as well. Most important, this exchange valuable in itself, should turn the reader back to the major writings of both man. Lawrence Durrell as he presented himself to Henry Miller, and vice versa. It has all the candor of an eavesdropped conversation between the intimates. Ian S. MacNiven, New York, February 1988. Lawrence Durrell was a travel writer." "The Alexandria Quartet", set in Alexandria, Egypt, the Quartet explores the varied and complex aspects of human love, telling essentially the same story from various view points in the different volumes. The work, written in rich, rhythmic prose, is regarded by some critics as a major contribution to twentieth century English literature. Lawrence Durrell was anglo-Irish author. Lawrence Durrell was born of Irish parents in the Himalayan region of India, and was taken to England as a youngster. An indifferent student, he attended numerous schools finally quitting his studies to take odd jobs, including that of jazz pianist in a London Night club. Shortly after moving to Corfu in 1935, he began a long and fruitful correspondence with Henry Miller to become his mentor. In 1938, Lawrence Durrell published "The Black Book", a novel that foreshadowed many elements of the Quartet.

From 1941 to 1956 he held various official and diplomatic posts in the middle east and Mediterranean area using his

experiences as a subject matter for such works as "Bitter Lemons" (1957), a travel book on Cyprus and Tunc (1968), a psychological adventure story set in London, Istanbul and Athens. He also wrote plays, including acts. (1962) Harry Turkish. Moore, southern Illinois University.

NUNQUAM: By Lawrence Durrell : Nvel Book:

Nunquam is the complementary novel to the best-selling Tunc. It is positively enjoyable; comic, grotesque, and spiced with detailed information about embalming process. Lawrence Durrell has always possessed a greater intellectual range and a more quirkish humor than the majority of novelist. Lawrence Durrell knows all that needs to be known about the technological age; that it is the ultimate horror of men's ingenuity, and his hero, the inventor Felix, dragged back from death by "the firm", is perhaps the symbol of the artist's vain efforts to escape. In this volume he comes to term with the firm, and is its ultimate destroyer; there is a superb climax in St. Pauls Cathedral. Elizabeth Berridge in Daily Telegraph." In Nunquam the language is calm, even reserved. Times move forward from page one with a new steadiness, indeed, with an old inexorability. Even Lawrence Durrell's humor, while retaining the quick and amicable priapic unzippings of former days, has now reached a mode of traveled urbanity, an all world, possibly colonial, grace. The regression of memories is

given a brilliant and literal exploration in "Nuquam".
Richard Holmes in the Times.

Lawrence Durrell "The Greek Islands". Travel Book.
There are about 2,000 Greek islands and every year more tourists visit them, some to study the pats, some to sail from the island, to island; some to marwell at the architecture of the abundance of wild flowers, some to bask in the heat or batheamid in comparable scenery fortunately many islands are still unspoiled. Nowhere else has the same heady, unforgettable appeal for both young and old. Lawrence Durrell lived in the Greek islands for many years, and the early fruits of his attachment to them, such as Bitter lemons of Cyprus and "Prospero's Cell", are famous. He revisited many of them recently in order to write this more substantial and wide-ranging study. His aim, as he travels from one island to another is to unscrew two questions. What would you have been glad to know when you were on the spot? What would you feel sorry to have missed while you were there? The book is a guide but a very personal one, weaving together evocative description, history and myth, architectural and archeological study, and personal reminiscence. The outstanding illustrations, many of them in color, add an extra dimension to the text. It is a book to treasure for anybody who has been to the Greek Islands or plans to go. It is also a work of literature worthy of the talent and

achievements of the author of that modern classic, the Alexandria Quartet. The novelist and poet Lawrence Durrell established his reputation as a compelling and innovative writer of fiction with his four Egyptian-set novels constituting the Alexandria Quartet (1957-60). As a youth in England, Lawrence Durrell took up automobile racing and part-time piano playing in a night club while experimenting with avant-garde poetry. His first serious novel, the Black Book, as satire on the shabby inhabitants of a London residential hotel, appeared in Paris in 1938. As a public relations officer with the British Foreign Office during the world war II and until 1946, Lawrence Durrell served in Egypt and Greece. These countries provided the backgrounds for much of his later fiction and starting point for such essays in travel literature as Prospero's Cell (1945), reflections on a Marine Venus (1953) Bitter lemons of Cyprus (1957), Spirit of Place (1969), Sicilial Carousel (1977) and Cesars Vast Ghost : a portarait of Provence (1990), Esprit de Corps (1957) and Stiff Upper Lip (1958) are satires of British Diplomatic life. Lawrence Durrell's tetralogy-Justine (1957), Balthazar (1958), Mountolive (1958), and Clea (1960); was conceived as a relativistic study of modern love, and he vividly captured the decadence, romantic attractions, and drama of pre war and war time Alexandria with his Moslem, Coptic, Jewish, Greek and British character. Lawrence Durrell later novels Tunc (1968), Nunquam (1970),

Monsieur (1975), Constance (1983), Sebastian (1984) and Quinx (1985) proved less popular with the reading public. His poetry has been published in collected poems: 1931-1974 (1980). His younger brother Gerald is a writer and naturalist.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Closter, S.V. Lawrence Durrell (1985); Fraser G.S. , Lawrence Durrell: a critical study (1968); Friedman, Allan W., Lawrence Durrell and the Alexandria Quartet (1970); Moore, Harry T., and MacNiven, Ian S., eds., the Richard Aldington- Lawrence Durrell Correspondence (1981). Untrecker, John, Lawrence Durrell (1964); Weigel, John A., Lawrence Durrell (1965).

*In Kyrenia (Bellapais), here (at his house), he finished the Justine volume of the Alexandria Quartet and entertained a succession of British and Greek literary notables including Patrick Leigh fermor, Patrick Balfor, (Lord Kinross), John Lehmann, george Seferis, Sir Harry Luke, Rose Mc cavley and Freya Stark, all of whom made their names as poets or chroniclers of the East. Meditterrenian, 38 years after he left Cyprus, Lawrence Durrell remains a controversial somewhat enigmatic figure in the island's literary and political life partly due to the uneasy alliance of his role as both a writer and an official in the British colonial administration during his stay. Published in 1957, Bitter lemons of Cyprus immediately helped cement Lawrence Durrell's literary

reputation and completed his trilogy of island books, although he achieved his greatest fame as a writer with the immense success of Alexandria Quartet, by the end of the 1950s. Easily identifiable with a ceramic plaque the house stands on a steep slope leading up from the village square and of ten draws more than a hundred visitors of different nationalities daily. All are curious to see what captured the imagination of the write who lived in Bellapais village between 1953 and 1956 and died at the age of 78 in 1990 in France. Lawrence Durrell called Bitter lemons of Cyprus somewhat impressionistic study of the moods and atmosphere of Cyprus during the troubled years 1953-56, claiming to have seen the unfolding of the Cyprus tragedy both from the village tavern and from government house. Its popularity shows no signs of abating- to this day no other book about Cyprus is so widely read by visitors who frequently seek out his evocative memoir as a primer before they arrive. Politically weightier than his book on Rhodes Reflections on a Marine Venus, it shared certain similarities, described in the British Newspaper "The Sunday Times" as "expressing a poets intoxication with landscapes, a humanist's appetite for history an eye for character worthy of a novelist". Many Greek Cypriots have criticized the book as much as what can be regarded as patronizing attitude to the villager with whom Lawrence Durrell surrounds himself in Bellapais, since it could be said that anecdotes about them form the most entertaining

part of the book; as for what they consider is a distorted account of the begging of the EOKA straggle. However, the book also includes criticism of British policy. It is interesting to note that as a young lawyer working in 1950s Rauf Denktash, now leader of the Turkish Cypriot community sniffed a potential libel case against the authority can vassed the mainly Greek Cypriot residents of Bellapais about their reactions to how they had been ported in Durrell's book but it seemed there was not enough antipathy to take the case to court. Certainly, at that time of civil uprising and unrest, dismay at any writer's license taken by Durrell was perhaps the least of the problems faced by the villagers of Bellapais.

When Lawrence Durrell arrived in Cyprus in early 1953 it was with the intention of spending "a golden year off the work". He could never write well in uncongenial surroundings and decided that the Cyprus was "charming" with a "real beauty" of its own. It lies in the hush of the Levant. This was before Durrell had achieved any fame as a writer although he was well known in Greek literary circles and as an employee for 15 years in the Information Services of the British Foreign Offices in Athens, Cairo, Rhodes and Belgrade. As he put it in his preface to Bitter Lemons, he arrived as a private individual bringing with him his 3-years old daughter, Sappho. He was soon to write in Justine: "I have escaped to this island with a few books and a child Melina's

child." The villagers say jokingly that only a sick man would chose such a remote place to rebuilt. Well then, I have come here to hail myself." As fiction it was very close to the truth. Durrell has placed himself at arms length from his estranged second wife and Sopha's mother Eve Cohen, the Alexandria Jews he had lived with in Rhodes and whose character bore similarities to the dead Melisa and the living Justine in his novels, while she recovered from a nervous breakdown in England. He stayed in Kyrenia for a few months with the local Greek Cypriot School teacher depicted in his book as Panos, until buying his house with the help of Sabri Tahir: an entrepreneurial Turkish Cypriot. The purchase of the house is told with great flourish in Bitter Lemons. With its earth floors clay ceiling, no indoor lavatory, no electricity and no running water, its ownership and renovation became "the most intoxication of all manias" for Durrell. (Readers of Bitter lemons of Cyprus may be interested to know that the hot-character the Panos is not the real name of the Greek Cypriot teacher who was killed off in the book, supposedly by EOKA and thus providing an especially poignant ending - and still very much alive living on the opposite sides of the divided island). With his flawless Greek and as a foreigner who had bought a house in Bellapais, Durrell quickly became the focus of great deal of curiosity and moved effortlessly into the life of the village. The villagers mispronounced version of his name, Mr. "Mr Darling",

stuck and was later mirrored in the name he gave to the chief(ly) character in the Quartet, L.G.Darley. in Bellapais Lawrence Durrell lived a stark existence. One hose guest remembers the upstairs room which was his combined bedroom and stud as almost completely bare, with just a bed, chair and a table, upon which there was always a mug filled with sharpened pencils and a sheet of plain paper; that was all he had and all he needed to write. "But Durrell's planned year off to write rapidly dwindled as he contemplated the various expenses of buying a house, the cost of Eve's treatment and providing for himself and Sappho on his limited savings. (There have been interpretations of his attitude to Eve, ranging from her being "locked up at his orders" to him being "very concerned" about her). In fact, Eve came to live with Durrell 1954 although she is never mentioned in Bitter Lemons. Eve is remembered by Deirdre Guthrie, an English women who lived in Bellapais at the time, as "very beautiful dark and intense with gazelle like eyes". Her looks were inherited by Sappho who resembled "the young Elizabeth Taylor". DURRELL himself is remembered as having a captivating charm: "you could never be bored by Larry and you could listen to him for hours." Yet the marriage with Eve was over. More attention is given in the book to Durrell's friend Marie Millington Drake, a much travelled, blond expatriate. Her house Fortuna, staffed wit exotic oriental possessions overlooked a little bay east of Kyrenia close to the tomb of Hazaret

Omer, a favorite reading place of Durrell's. In September 1953 Lawrence Durrell took a job teaching English at the Pan Cyprian Gymnasium in Nicosia, then the largest and most prestigious school on the island and later to play an influential role in Cyprus intellectual and political life. Many of its peoples joined in the nationalist movement and ENOSIS.

It had been the school of the leader of the impending EOKA uprising. George Grivas, who would soon become known as Dighenis and of Archbishop Makarios. To his students, Lawrence Durrell was viewed as an impressive teacher. He spoke Greek with an excellent accent, published poetry and spoke about literature with an inspired practiced case. Lawrence Durrell came to Cyprus as an English travel writer and he wrote all the realities during the troubled years in 195-1956. Teaching at the Pan Cyprian Gymnasium gave Lawrence Durrell a clear insight into the sentiments of many of the young political radicals of Cyprus- passionately enotiat and anti-British but always thoughtful and courteous to him. During this time Lawrence Durrell was fast making friends in both British and Cypriot circles and quickly got to know most of the major intellectual and artistic personalities of the island, including Nicos Kranidiotis, poet and secretary to Archbishop Makarios and the painter G.Paul Georgio, Adamantious Diamontis and Constantin Sipiridakis. Another acquaintance was Paul Xiutas who, as well as being a classics scholar and poet was also sales manager for the

KEO drinks company. Lawrence Durrell was hired on a part time bases to write and translate advertisements through to have been an inspiration for the composite character Panos in Bitter Lemons. Xitus was an enthusiastic and intimate source of Cypriot folklore for Durrell.

It came as a surprise to many, especially his Greek Cypriot friends, wheel appointed as the new director of information services around the middle of 1954. However, as an experienced information officer who spoke fluent Greek and had spent much of his life in Greece, he was a logical choices. Lawrence Durrell was put in charge of Government press releases and publications and the Cyprus Broadcasting Service (CBS), in Bitter lemons of Cyprus he describes the state of his department when he took over: "a cellar full of discarded blocks and photographic equipment so shabby and moldering as to be a disgrace: an aged film one or two; a moribund house magazine and various other odds and ends of little practical use".

His official duties included briefing both Cypriots and foreign journalist, a task he usually carried out in his own style inviting them for a beer at the Hedra Palace Hotel. The duty in which Lawrence Durrell took the most pleasure was transforming the official "Cyprus Review" from a dull propaganda dispatch into a lively literary and artistic form. Here Lawrence Durrell's real flair could be indulged, "I am planning to give the government a really good Middle Eastern Review", he wrote "To

project Cyprus ... and to give some standing British Culture. The review was soon to publish articles and poems by Freya Stark, Patrick Leigh Fermor, John Lehman and other well-known English writers as well as work by distinguished but dead Greek authors. That because no contemporary Cypriot or Greek writer wished to publish their work in his pages. As Ian MacNiven, Durrells authorized biographer, writes in his book to be published this summer by Faber. "His (Durrell's) aim was to promote a sense of Cyprus as an independent cultural identity as Britain as god parents this sounded suspiciously like an unholy alliance between high art and low politics. This is exactly how (George) Seferis would take Larry's direction of the review." Before accepting the post Durrell had gone to Maurice Cardiff; head of the British Council for advise and was told matter-of-factly: "do what you want, but you will lose all your Greek Cypriot friends." Durrell know that becoming the official spokesman for the British administration would be regarded as a betrayal by many of his friends in Cyprus and Athens. Many were indeed to feel that their confidence had been betrayed and begun suspecting that Lawrence Durrell had cultivated their friendship only to gather material for his book and for his work with the information services. Depicted in this role, Lawrence Durrell is easily recognizable as Harry in a novel set in Cyprus at the same time; "the Age of Bronz" by Rodia Roufos, when Greek council in Cyprus.

The job which lasted two years was to cost Lawrence Durrell several friendships he valued highly, including those with George Seferis and Adamentioud Diamantis. It would place him squarely in opposition to most of the Cypriot press Archbishop Makarios and his friends and Athens radio. There could be no disguising the colonial message in the series of pamphlets he issued, such as "why are we in Cyprus" and the monopoly of ENOSIS. In 1955 Lawrence Durrell's post was changed to that of Director of Public Relations and he was able to spend more time completing "Justine". An important companion had come into his life in the form of Claude Marie-forde, a French women who had lived in Alexandria and was to become his third wife. Lawrence Durrell has got three wives one Greek and two British. As the turmoil in Cyprus has mounted, rife with bombings and killings, Durrell came to the sickening realization that after "two years spent as a servant of the Crown" he had "achieved nothing" as Ian McNiven writes: there was indeed a bitterness in the lemons". Years later, in 1987 Lawrence Durrell would comment in the "Aegean Review" that the "disgusting situation in Cyprus" was "entirely engineered by us" and would admit his part in "our double-faceness" in politics. In 1990, CyRC commissioned Theodora Pavlidou to research and write a text for documentary on Lawrence Durrell's life in Cyprus but the project was later canceled. Pavlidou has speculated weather this was possibly due to CyRC's reluctance to probe closely into

Durrell's role as a go-between bridging both Cypriot communities and the British governments as well as some murky revelations about his personal life. Durrell was to write about himself that "art for me is secateurs, an instrument to cut a way that selves. I have so many, I have to lop them off and let the fruit grow." This sense of having a multiplicity of selves is crucial in understanding the conflicting shades of the authors character; whose strength and genius as a writer has never been disputed.

His life and work were dipped in the same brush. This held a darker personal significance for Durrell after his daughter Sappho committed suicide in 1985, aged 33 hanging herself with a robe that was made from the hems of her dresses, following a period of mental instability. Although he was never directly accused by his daughter his reputation has been clouded by allusions in her diaries of an incestuous relationship between the two incest is a theme that pervades Durrell's later work. In the volumes of "The Avignon Quartet". The allegations made by supposed friend and literary executrix Barbara Robson in an article in the London Sunday Telegraph, in May, 1991, were countered by MacNiven in a letter to the paper in June. He listed "compelling" evidence against the charges. In Cyprus controversy over Durrell as a man seen as using Greek Cypriots for his own and British- and was examined in an article in 1991 by Theodora Pavlidou for the now defunct Cyprus view. She wrote that in her

research she repeatedly encountered " the same feelings of anger and betrayal." Her conclusion was that Bitter lemons of Cyprus" is an unashamed apology for Britain's conduct during the Cyprus struggle" although she acknowledges that towards the end of his life he appeared to regret Britain's role in Cyprus tragedy and his part in it. Now withstanding this controversy and his complex, sometimes troubled personal life, the strength and genius of Lawrence Durrell as a writer have never been disputed. Bitter lemons of Cyprus remains an important contribution to Cyprus literature. Lawrence Durrell was appointed to general information office by the Cyprus government. He express his life by writing the book of Bitter lemons of Cyprus (1957). ç Lawrence Durrell gained, the ability of writing after he had read the book " Tropic of Cancer" in Corfu, written by Henry Miller. Lawrence Durrell and Henry Miller wrote to each other for a long time. Most of their letters were published in 1962. (Lawrence Durrell and Henry Miller) (a private correspondence). Lawrence Durrell was influenced by the Greek culture and the view of the Mediterranean and he wrote the color points of it in his poetries and novels. In spite of this, Lawrence Durrell tried to create a new world other than concept of time. Lawrence Durrell writings (novels) were not about problems of social realities, in general they carry a symbol of quality. In his writings the characters were bounded to each other with sensitive relations and associate reminiscences, were full of generic pleasures.

As a British travel writer, Lawrence Durrell had been to Egypt, Greece, Rhodes, Cyprus, Belgrade, Cairo, Corfu, India and France and he wrote everything he saw and he reflected all the realities of these countries and places (islands). Lawrence Durrell is a travel writer by going Corfu Rhodes and Cyprus islands; Lawrence Durrell developed his investigations and completes a trilogy of island books. one of Lawrence Durrell's best friends Mr. Kemal Rüstem a book seller in Nicosia, gave me information about the writer Lawrence Durrell. According to him; Lawrence Durrell was appointed to the general information office by the period of British Administration and he worked there for a long time. When the British Administration ended he returned to his country England. After then, Lawrence Durrell regularly visited Cyprus. His (first) wife was Greek. He spoke the Greek language fluently but he could speak only a little Turkish. Although Lawrence Durrell had a Greek wife he never supported Greeks, and he behaved justifiable writer during the events (troubles) of Cyprus. According the book seller, Kemal Rüstem; Lawrence Durrell was a strong writer. He had brilliant ideas about writing and he was a perfect writer in English literature and he know the English literature very well. And he proved this in his writings. He had been in Egypt, Greece, Corfu and Rhodes. The fightings and events in Cyprus are written in his troubled book Bitter lemons of Cyprus. According to Mr. Kemal Rüstem Lawrence Durrell has got a strong

personality and a good friendship. Before Lawrence Durrell left Bellapais he sold his house for a British family and soon after it was sold to an American family. According to a villager, who has got a supermarket in Bellapais near Lawrence Durrell house, Lawrence Durrell was a spy against the Turkish people so the Turkish government punished him during the troubles in 1974. Lawrence Durrell loved the Greek people more than the Turkish people. Lawrence Durrell supported Greeks during the troubles in 1974. Lawrence Durrell has got a daughter who lives in England. I went to Ballapais to see Lawrence Durrell's house. I told an American family that I wanted to see the house where the great writer lived for years and the family showed me all the rooms of the house with pleasure. I was told by the American family that there was a woman by the name of Mrs. Deidre Guthrie who was Lawrence Durrell neighbor and best friend. Mrs. Deidre Guthrie helped Lawrence Durrell while he was publishing his book. Another neighbor of his, named Hikmet Uluçam and his wife who is British gave me some more information about Lawrence Durrell.

Bitter lemons of Cyprus is both a controversial and highly topical book. It is also one of the most evocative accounts of a lovely landscape and its perplexing but likable inhabitants that have read for several years. We can prove that he is a travel writer by giving the names of his travel books such as : "The Greek Islands", "Cicilian Carousel", "Prospero's Cell", "A guide to the

landscape and manners of the Island of Corfu", "Reflections on a Marine Venus", "a Companion to the Landscape of Rhodes", " Spirit of Place", "Letters and essays on travel" edited by Allan G. Thomas. Bitter lemons of Cyprus. His poetries "collected Poems, Selected Poems, Vega and the Icons". His drama is "Sappho". His letters and essays are: "Sprit of place" edited by Allen G. Thomas, "Lawrence Durrell and Henry Miller" "A Private Correspondence literary Life lines". The Richard Aldington- Lawrence Durrell correspondence. His humour books are: "Stiff upper Lip, Esprit de Corps, The Best of Antrobus, and Savve Qui Peut". One of his writing for drama is " An Irish Faustus". His writing for "FOR YOUNG PEOPLE" is "White Eagles over Serbia". "SEBASTIAN OR RULING PASSIONS": A novel by Lawrence Durrell.

"SEBASTIAN OR RULING PASSIONS": This is the forth in Lawrence Durrell's current sequence of novels, following "Constance", which was short-listed for the Booker Prize. What Mr. Durrell calls his "Quincunx" can now be seen emerging as an Avignon quintet, more and more recognizably linked with the themes and characters of "The Alexandria Quartet". In Sebastian the local is principally Geneva, picking up from the close of "Constance", and as the story unfolds what seemed brilliant patchwork becomes a cunningly woven tapestry. The relationship of Constance and Affad is under threat, and they realize they are heading for a fearful ordeal,

while her professional practice as a clinical psychiatrist involves her in the patient healing of an autistic child; her lover's son; and the handling of a dangerous criminal psychopath. These intervened episodes are as full of tender insight and electrifying melodrama as anything Lawrence Durrell has ever written.

"ANTROBUS COMPLETE": By Lawrence Durrell :

Think-tanks and political review committees have confirmed that the British Foreign Office is indeed a timeless institution. Antrobus, narrator of these tales of diplomatic misadventures, is the embodiment of everything that makes it what it is. Here, for the first time between one pair of covers are all the Antrobus stories, accompanied by memorable drawings by Marc made specially for this edition. The result is a book to cherish for as long as the foe holds sway over far-flung British interests. "What will still, please heaven, be the diplomatic corps, with its protocol and formalities and a field for humor which have never seen better need than in these stories. His another important postscript are: "The Tree of Idleness" and "On seeming to Presume" and "The Icons".

"CLEA" a novel by Lawrence Durrell :

"Clea" completes Mr. Lawrence Durrell's "Alexandria Quartet". It advances and resolves the story of which Justine, Balthazar and Mountolive have already lit up

different aspects. The narrator, Darley, returns to the city of Alexandria in time of war to find all changed falls in love with Clea and begins the writing of his work. Lawrence Durrell's supple and enchanting style creates landscape, atmosphere, and mood. The story runs more smoothly than in the first two novels of the sequence, but no less deeply. "The Times. With Clea the whole complex conception of Lawrence Durrell's "Alexandria Quartet" of novels, is before us. Its sheer fictive imagination; the metapsychology gliding into farce, the political thriller interpenetrated by poetry, Alexandria mirroring all the artifacts of man - is unequalled.

"QUINX OR THE RIPPER'S TALE" A novel by Lawrence Durrell With Quinx Lawrence Durrell completes his Avignon Quintet, a quincunx of highly original novels to rival his famous Alexandria Quartet. "Monsieur", "Livia", "Constance", "Sebastian" and now Quinx comprise a beautifully constructed major work, rich in invention, psychological truth and sheer entertainment. In Quinx the characters converge in Avignon in the immediate aftermath of the war. Tribes of gypsies from all over Europe are moving down through Provence for their festival at the church of Les Saintes Maries de La Mer in the Camargue. Lord Galen discovers from a fortune teller that the whereabouts of the gypsies and to snurgel, the wartime double agent and lover of Livia. The great climax of the book as everyone, real and illusory, gathers below the

Pont du Gard at a banquet for the opening of the treasure-sanctuary, is one of Lawrence Durrell's most magical pieces of descriptive writing.

"THE BLACK BOOK" A NOVEL BY Lawrence Durrell :

The Black Book was written in 1936. The author was talented, and twenty-four years old. A kind of angry young man's attack on literature and 'the English death's savage battle conducted in the interest of self-discovery, an ocean of sustained writing, it has always been regarded by him, and by those of his readers who have been able to get hold of it, for it has never been published in Britain before; as the first of his major novels. The phantasmagoric scene is mainly a short of, residential hotel with potted ferns, at the southern tip of the old Borough of Lambeth. The Christal Palace still towers on its high range, the trams still ascend and descend; and for a long time it is snowing. This novel; after twenty-odd years, still has a special importance for Lawrence Durrell and may yet leave its mark upon the reader who can recognize it for what it is. The Black Book was truly an agon for him, a savage battle conducted in the interests of self-discovery. The book is about a savage charcoal scotch of spiritual and sexual etiolation, but it is not lacking in a certain authority of its own despite the violence of its execution. Underneath the phantasmagoria real values are disclosed, real problems of the Anglo-Saxon psyche articulated and

canvassed. All this had nothing to do, of course with purely literary merit, which is not for him and encouraged him to believe that Lawrence Durrell was perhaps a real writer and not just a word spinner of skill. It was a turning point in his life, as a writer to receive the praise of artist who at that time seemed so remote and out of reach- Elliot and Miller and Cyril Connolly. Lawrence Durrell had not hoped for such encouragement when he embarked on the adventure of writing. He wrote all the realities.

III. A BOOK BASED ON POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CYPRUS AT THE TIME

the Cypriots had a clear majority of votes when they were under Ottoman rule. Under the English rule the Cypriots counting both Christians and Moslems, are a minority of two in seven. Under Ottoman rule, the representatives of the people had a majority of votes. Under English rule, representatives of the people are all together excluded from the board. Formerly the Cypriots had as much control over their own affairs as English people, now they are as helpless as a multitude of Russian Serbs. No race, however weak prefers a stranger in the chair of state. Cypriots wanted liberty so the Greek government had to find a solution for the Cyprus problem. Greece wanted ENOSIS but they were not in a hurry. The decision to take it to UN (United Nations) was a grave error though the writer supposed no alternative and

were reacting to the domestic pressure. For Byzantine culture was something more than the sum of the elements. It drew from languishing Hellenian and the influences of the Near East. Greeks loved British but they became deadly against them during the period of EOKA. ENOSIS was too peaceful to be true. A true child of the Mediterranean its spiritual temper was shown in its religious and artistic spirit. Politically it was characterized by a belief in the unbroken indeed unbreakable, unity of church and state, and the Greek Orthodox church, its basic institution and mentor, has continued to flourish within the modern Greek State. Archbishop of the Orthodox Church of Cyprus had the whole authority and he was regarded as the ethnarch or leader of the Greek; speaking section of the inhabitants. In 1804, a rising against the Archbishop was quelled. In 1821, a more serious disturbance occurred in the authorities arrested and executed the Archbishop in Greece. From this we could see just how deeply hidden, and in what depths of unconscious historical process, the roots of Enosis lay hidden. The absence of a political life of any sort in the island was a major weakness, and the current political scene divided itself (Greeks) neatly into two panels; right and left. The side of right wanted Enosis, but the side of left did not want Enosis. They could easily be led away by political differences. Priests were very important at that time. There was a Greek island in Cyprus, with its spiritual person of the

Ethnarch and embodied in Greek language and Greek institutions.

The island was; in fact, quit despite the strikes and demonstrations; the press was free, there was nobody in prison for a political offense and life was normal. The problem was not being regarded as a European political problem but as a purely Colonial one. The angle of vision was one which took no account of Athens and Ankara, and in Cyprus it seemed; were the two nodes of the thing which determined the international aspects of it. Genova, Rome, Venice, Turkey, Egypt, Phoenicia, through every mutation of history she was sea-born and sea-doomed. Hellenism was the important subject for Greeks. Modern Greek History can hardly explain the fantastic romance which the Greek mind has built up around the story of the 1821 Revolution. Political honesty was unshakable. For Byzantine culture was something more than the sum of the elements it drew from languishing Hellenism and the influences of the Near East. Sir Harry gravely diacorsing on chapters in Cyprus history which lay outside the dull dusty present, the severed head of Oneseilos buzzing with honey-bees, or Berengaria being crowned in Limassol, or that odd King of Neo Paphos who invited an early form of fan by anointing himself with Tyrian oil, which his cloves adored, in order that their fluttering wings should keep him cool during meals. There was nothing vaguely resembling a policy line which one could study and interpret. For the first time, the

writer realized that they had no real policy, save that of offering constitutions whose terms made them unsuitable for acceptance and of stone walling on the central issue of sovereignty. The few inches of space the island had enjoyed up to here in the world press had now swollen out of all recognition, had proliferated like a cancer into feature-articles, political treatises, supplements and leaders. The police force had remained almost unchanged, except for a change of a title. Classical piece of ignorance was impossible to dispel among officials, none of whom had any knowledge of European politics and the Balkans. The map of Cyprus became crosshatched with visions of its landscape under sun or cloud, in various weathers, in the grim mountains of Trodos, or the smiling vine and mulberry lands above Paphos, at Salamis and Jolousa, Myrtou and Famagusta. In December troops opened fire at Idmassol, under severe provocation, and wounded three youths, an incident though trivial, which straddled the front pages of the Sunday press in London and convinced the Government that such tactics were politically expensive and should be abandoned. The writer presented to Government with a brief political report in which he tried to condense the fragments of all these conversations into something which might interest the policy-makers. Besides all these, too, the secondary effects of the Cyprus issue might impinge on the solidity of the Balkan Pact and NATO. All the tiresome months of tergiversation the March itself

had become alarmed by the difficulties it was facing. The swollen tides of public opinion in Greece and Cyprus were pressing upon the walls of the slender dam, the Archbishop's personal prestige, which alone kept events captive. These was almost a note of anguish in the Ethnarchy appeals for some issue to the problem. In default of policy try a bread politics seemed to be the general attitude and indeed seen from Whitehall Cyprus itself looks absurdly small a pink spot the size of a fingernail on the fretted map of the Eragi-comic landscape of the Near East. The reports from Athens and Ankara would show how quickly the tide was rising and how necessary it was to think about Cyprus instead of taking cover behind indifference or petulance. This showed a frightening political ignorance, both about the nature of revolutions in general and about the animating spirit of the present discontents. It was clear even at this time that the intellectuals regarded EORA as having behind it the irresistible momentum of modern Greek history. Cyprus was simply a repetition of Macodonia. Crete had, after all been cleared in this way; and the only tragedy of the whole affair was that the war was directed against a traditional and much-beloved friend whose lack of historical understanding was incomprehensible. With the political issues irremediable land locked by the implacability of Turkish opinion, both metropolitan and domestic, the island was now to be turned upon undercourse, away from the academic exchanges

of the council chamber towards crueler extremist. From the problem child of the politicians it was to become the field of operations of the soldiers. Except for the absence of the slain, the present scene differs little from that witnessed by the victorious Turks as they entered the city under Lala Mustafa on the 5th of August 1571, after nearly 12 months siege.

IV. BITTER LEMON OF CYPRUS :SYNOPSIS

while Lawrence Durrell was going to Cyprus by ship his first stationary was Venice. The writer walks around to sea interesting places of Venice and he meets a Bolognese tug. The Bolognese person slanders Cyprus and advises the writer to go to Athens instead of going to Cyprus. According to the Bolognese person, Cyprus is not worth seeing but Lawrence Durrell envisages to buy a house in Cyprus and live there for a while. He mentions about the poets and writers who had been to Cyprus and lived there for a while such as Rimbaud, Kitchener and Mrs. Lewis. The writer thinks that the book "a Lady's Impressions of Cyprus " written by Mrs. Lewis which he has got would be good guidance.

First, the writer comes to Limassol then the priest Basil helps him to go to Kyrenia. The priest Basil sends him to Nicosia with his cousin to find his brother and priest Basil's brother would help the writer. Lawrence Durrell speaks Greek fluently. The Greek Government officers, English was spoken. The Greeks were uneasy

a village. Although he hasn't got enough money Sabri Tahir helps him.

If he had had much money, he would have been in another country. Under these conditions Lawrence Durrel wishes to experience it through its people rather than its landscape, to enjoy the sensation of sharing a common life with the humble villager of the place and later to expand his field of investigation to its history, the lamp which illuminates national character in order to offer his life subjects a frame against which to set themselves. The price of building plots increased after the war. With the help of Sabri Tahir he found an old house in Bellapais. The house belongs to a shoe maker and the corn-cob of the house belongs to his wife. After a long bargain, Sabri Tahir convinced the widow woman and Lawrence Durrel pays the money and owns the house. The writer and his friend Andreas Kallergis go to the mough-tar of Bellapais and get information about Bellapais and people who live there. There is the Tree of Idleness where the inhabitants of Bellapais seat under it and spend most of their time. By the tradition, the inhabitants of Bellapais are regarded as the laziest in the island. They are all landed men, coffee-drinkers and card-players. That is why they live to such ages. Nobody ever seems to die there. Lawrence Durrel learns from the mough-tar how Bellapais (Bellapaise-Güzelyurt) took its name and gets information about the past of the village.

because the British were the rulers. As soon as he goes to Kyrenia, he starts his searching. In a short time the writer gains a lot of friends and shares a room with a Greek Cypriot teacher whose name was Panos. He works as a teacher in a village school. He begins to see the island as whole, his picture of it from the conversations of his host. Then Lawrence Durrell suffers from malaria at Larnaca. The writer concludes there must be a Cyprus beyond the red pillar-boxes and the stern union Jacks where weird enclaves of these Mediterranean folk lived a joyous, uproarious meddled anarchic life of their own. According to the writer, the British Colony leads a monotonous life. The writer's compatriots were decent, civil folk who had been brought here, not by any desire to broaden minds cumbered only by the problems of insolence and trade, but by a perfectly honorable passion for sunlight at low income tax. The British see a one dimensional figure in the Cypriot. The British people who lived in Cyprus for years did not know any English or Greek. One of best friends Lawrence Durrell goes to Sabri Tahir's bureau Turkish buy a house with the recommendation of his best friend Clito. Sabri Tahir's office is in the Turkish quarter of Kyrenia. According to Clito, Sabri Tahir is one of the biggest rogues in Kyrenia. On the contrary Lawrence Durrell is very pleased from Sabri Tahir who helps him to find a house with a low price and he decides that Sabri Tahir isn't a rogue and he is a honest person. Lawrence Durrell demands a house in

When the inhabitants heard him speaking Greek they found it strange. One of them named Morais tries to provoke the people against Lawrence Durrel but with the help of his friends; Andreas and Michaelis, the writer achieves to gain everyone's friendship including Morais. The moughtar of the village helps him to rebuilt the house, to decorate it and to move his belongings to the house. His neighbors are very friendly to him. He often goes to Dimitris pub for a glass of wine because he likes wine very much. Lawrence Durrel begins to lead a life in Bellapais just like the inhabitants. Lawrence Durrel's mother comes (to Cyprus for holiday) to his house sand stays for a while with him and she likes the place, the house, and the villagers very much. The beauty of the house contents Durrell's mother and she is able to establish something like regular domestic routine with the help of the Xenu, the huge porpoise of a maid from the village of Carmi. The writer has one firm hold over his neighbors. He knows more about Greece than they (inhabitants) do. He is regarded with awe and respect because the writer has actually lived over there, among those paragons of democratic virtue. Their idea (Inhabitants idea) of Greece is of paradise on earth, a paradise without defect. According to the writer if Greece had not given the permission the Greek Cypriots would have given up demanding "Enosis". It was written "Enosis" all over the walls of the houses in Bellapais. Some of the writer's visitors brought with them more

troubling preoccupation's which hardly seemed to find a place in that sunlit world of books and characters. One such was Alexis, an old Athenian friend, they had escaped together to create in 1941 by caique and had been intermittently been in touch ever since, though their work had taken them far apart. He was now at the United Nations and was passing to the Palestine. Lawrence Durrell's friend Alexis, speaks about politicks but Lawrence Durrell came to the island as a private individual and he doesn't concern with politics. The writer's friend Alexis says to him they (Greek people) like British but while everyone wants Enosis theoretically but there is no sense of urgency about it. The Greek people like British but during the period of "EOKA" they were behaving badly. Then, all these was given greater force and color for him when he was commissioned to write a series of articles on the issue for an American institute of international relations bulletins; distasteful task, for he dislike writing about politics. Yet the money would buy him a door and a window for the balcony rooms, and he know no better way of earning it. The writer tries together information about the history and political position about Cyprus by asking people he meets everywhere. Lawrence Durrell begins to teach English to the students of Nicosia Gymnasium some of his students are the children of his villagers so his relationship with his villagers are strong. The schools are democratic poor and rich students can study together.

The Greek educational system itself is an oddity.

Lawrence Durrell's students want "Enosis" with all their hearts. At school, hitting students is forbidden so shouting at students, convincing them and threaten them are the only possible behaviors and all his colleagues to like-wise.

Moreover at this time, the writer felt that perhaps such errors as there were might lie in assessing the situation on the spot, in lack of adequate reporting on it. The Colonial secretary of the island advises him to apply for the post of press adviser. Because the writer knows Greek and he can do better than a routine official. The idea was exciting, and indeed would solve all his problems, giving him the scope to finish the house as it deserve to be finished and the leisure to explore all that remained as yet unknown in the island. His appointment was gratified in the late spring and he was bidden to the government lodge in Trodos for his first meeting with the Governor. Then, constitution is presented by the British Government. The Greek realized that their freedom of thoughts were restricted. As a new press adviser Lawrence Durrell begins to get worried because the trouble between the British army and the Greek people is about to begin. At the secretariat all was silence and emptiness. There are only guards on duty. Lawrence Durrell attends the house to his brother and his wife and he has to change his address. He does not come to his house except on weekends. His brother used to work at a zoo in India.

Enosis had been a staple feature of Cyprus life since their arrival in Cyprus, and was likely to go on being so. Irrationalities of the kind did not deserve to exist, consequently Enosis didn't exist. The local radio station was forbidden to mention the Archbishop. He found himself imprisoned in the rigidified formula of the colonial office. He realizes now why the Cypriots regarded Greece as so far advanced. It was, if one compared capital with capital, Athens to Nicosia. With all its unfractuous and crazy anomalies Athens was Europe. There was things which caused his uneasiness. There were no policy files there were mountainous files of factual reporting on districts and personalities. There was nothing vaguely resembling a policy line which one could study and interpret. The colonial secretary appoints an officer to him whose brains and initiative were exceptional, Achilles Papadopoulos. Achilles Papadopoulos could write lucid and unexceptionable English, which was a relief.

For the foreground of his life was already beginning to fill up with new faces, journalist, M.P.'s, dignitaries of various calibres, each of whom had to be welcomed and briefed. He becomes an experienced guide and leader for visitors and his journeys begin. When he gave up teaching, his friends and colleagues couldn't forget him and visited him regularly. The girls from the Gymnasium lead by Aphrodite who was Lawrence Durrell's student pet the British police and the Headmaster of the Gymnasium being bitten up by his own six form for showing lack of

Turks haven't opened their mouths, and the same time they were against "Enosis". Then Lawrence Durrell presented the government with a brief political report in which he tried to condense the fragments of all these conversations into something which might interest the policy makers. Ten days later Wren's small force brought off a well-planned coup, capturing the caïque Saint George with all its cargo and the crew of five Greek nationals, together with their reception party of 8 Cypriots on the desolate beaches near Khlorakas. The prime mover appeared to be Socrates Loissides expelled from Cyprus 1950 for his seditious activities. A document which he obligingly brought with him revealed the existence of a well-armed and organized secret revolutionary organization "EMAK", which was the overthrow the Cyprus Government. On April the 1st, in 1955 events begun (EOKA); the trouble between the British and Greeks started. The attracts had been island-wide and synchronized. Leaflets, scattered in the streets of the capital spoke of an organization calling itself EOKA, which had decided to begin the "Struggle for Liberty" (To unite Cyprus with Greece). Lawrence Durrell concludes that EOKA must consist of a small body of revolutionaries, unknown to general public. The public, too, always timorous and in this case deliberately sympathetic to the trouble-makers, became deaf and blind, prejudicing the course of justice by its silence, which in the end could only lead to sterner measures by which the public itself would suffer.

acceptable. The negotiations cut off at the half. Sir John was a peaceful soldier. He had a great experienced and he carried out responsibilities he had been given. The radio station was indeed badly blitzed but it was lucky in the possession of a engineering staff which had been eating its heart out for a change like this. The attacks had been island-wide and synchronized. Leaflets, scattered in the street of the capital spoke of an organization calling itself EOKA, which had decided to begin the struggle for liberty. They were signed DIGHENIS, an ominous enough name which to the Greek mind rings the same sort of bell as Robin Hood does to their school boys. His battles are famous and he fears no one, not even old Charon, death. Next morning the swollen-eyed headline covered the pages of the world press and in fits and starts the power-lines grew heavy with questions and answers with telegrams and messages, the idle flickerings of the worlds frontal brain and the press corps began to swell. Such solutions as those they had dreamed about were all thrown into relief by the ugly shadow of impending insurrection. He concluded that EOKA must consist of a small body of revolutionaries, unknown to the general public.

The public too, always timorous and in this case deliberately sympathetic to the trouble makers became deaf and blind, prejudicing the course of justice by its silence, which in the end could only lead to sterner measures by which the public itself would suffer. In the

"Freedom is a acquired only by blood", shrilled Athens radio. The shadow of communal reprisals grew bigger as the leader of the Turkish National Party warned the Greek community against and further outrage in the Turkish quarter. It became clear that there were two sorts of enemy, a vast amorphous mass of secondary school boys whose task was bombing and pamphleteering and supporting public disorder. To the alarms of the night were added the daylight terrors of the open street, where small groups of students patrolled on bicycles suddenly opening fire with pistols. From the problem child of the politicians it was to become the field of operations of soldier (Cyprus). It was misinterpreted by those who did not yet realize how the whole problem had been altered by the failure of the London Conference. Since the British did not want the whole structure of Civic life and administrative order to remain out of order forever, the British had to take firm actions against the Greek community and while these events were happening; Sir John came to the island and took over the administration. Since UNO has excluded any other means to regain where liberty, read an EOKA pamphlet, distributed in Larnaca, they have nothing else to do but to shed blood, and this will be the blood of English and Americans. The attacks on Police Stations sharpened. There isn't any hope from the negotiations. Turkish people were a great obstacle for Greek so they would never be persuaded to accept any constitutional demands which the Greek found

midst of these deepening sense of crises they are came a welcome relief in the form of a policy statement from London, convoking a Three-Power conference to study the political and defense questions affecting the Eastern Mediterranean, a means of offering the issues of Cyprus at least a safety-valve if not a solution. Freedom is acquired only by blood, shrilled Athens radio. When Andreas meets Lawrence Durrel he tells him about his son who become a terrorist and participates the terrorist group and Andreas wants some help from Lawrence Durrel to rescue his son. The gradually growing pressures upon the terrorist begun to react upon the civil population, upon industry, business and entertainment. Curfews plunged the old town in darkness no less than the bloody incidents which were now an almost daily feature of their daily lives. Stage by the stage, the island became an armed camp, upgrading the sense of suffocation in restricted movement. Passes and permit, limitations on traffic, and in the wake of the bombing soldiers came the contract police. There were nothing left to recognize in Nicosia now. The old town shuttered, dark and dead and there were unfamiliar faces everywhere.

Lawrence Durrel's contract would finish in a few months time and it would be wiser not to resign and carry away otherwise the Greek press grounds would think he resigned on policy grounds and this would have been unfair to his master. According to Lawrence Durrel, the idea of uniting Cyprus to Greece belongs to Greece and British are not

fighting with Greece but with the spirit of it and it cant be reached to a political solution and Cyprus had really become dangerously weak spot in the NATO alliance. Terrorism itself begun to spread rather than to diminish. There were street-murder of soldiers and policemen and murder of civilians. All these people died because of the idea of ENOSIS. Unarmed civilians are killed. Lawrence Durrel is frequently invited by his Greek friends Andreas, Frangos and Antemus but he is unwilling to go because Lawrence Durrel does not want to cause any trouble to his traitor friends who are against British. Wherever he meets a villager he is welcomed with a cry and a handshake. Lawrence Durrel's friend Panos was killed. two days before, Lawrence Durrel and Panos met at Marrie's headland at his own request. They met and they go to a small village and came upon Sabri Tahir. Panos and Sabri were old familiars and they were friends at heart and it was warming to see the genuine friendliness between them. They were born at the same village and the link of the village was stronger there, on neutral ground, so to speak, then any differences of race or belief.

Sabri Tahir said he wasn't going with them because he was busy building a big house to an English lady. Lawrence Durrel and Panos are together and Panos said to the writer that he received a threatening letter from EOKA, a second-grade letter. Panos would be killed because he was one of Lawrence Durrel's close friends and Panos believed

that Enosis would turn out to be true one day, he wished so because after all he was a nationalist Greek. He believes Enosis. They hear the sound of a shot while they were talking to each other. They wouldn't be afraid of the sound of a shot if it was a year ago. The man who fired the gun was Panos friend. The decisions which were operationally necessary to the present situation were political lunacy for whatever must follow upon the present. The Governor was the only person who could stop this terrible fighting which was continuing between the Greek and the British. Moreover, even a few happy strokes of luck he might draw EOKA's teeth in time, and genuinely win the peace he had been sent to keep. Lawrence Durrell goes to Marie's house and also he goes to mosque but he can't communicate with Hodja because Hodja can not speak Greek. The Hodja tells him to visit him again, at first Lawrence Durrell refused but afterwards he promises to come on Saturday although he is going to leave Cyprus on that day. Panos calls Lawrence Durrell and they go. War still continues. Lawrence Durrell, as a clerk serving for the United Kingdom (British) realizes that he is tired after two long years of duty and since he is unsuccessful and he decides to leave Cyprus. Lawrence Durrell had achieved nothing. According to the writer, it was good to be leaving. The writer turns to his village on the morning of the execution. A general strike had been declared in the capital.

When Lawrence Durrell arrives at the village he sees everyone seating under the tree of idleness which is near to Abbey. Although Lawrence Durrell decided to leave the village the writer was later welcomed nor was seen off by the villagers. Only Andreas saw him off and told him that his son did not participate to EOKA and he won a scholarship in London and asked him whether the writer or his mother could look after his son or not who was in London. Lawrence Durrell promised Andreas that he was going to look after his son and Andreas was going to look after Lawrence Durrell's house. The evening that Lawrence Durrell was leaving, there had been two or more explosions in various parts of the town, and doubtless there would be more. It was one of those Greek conversations which carry with them a allusionating surrealist lover in the last two years in the last two years he had endured several hundred of them. Yes, he continued in the slow assured tones of a village wiseacre, yes, even Dighenis thought he fight the British really loved them. But he will have to go on killing them with regret, even with affection.

V. THE WRITER'S ATTITUDES

- a. Towards the Turkish Cypriots
- b. Towards Greek Cypriots:
- c. Towards the British

Lawrence Durrell is a justifiable writer, because he is a realist writer so his attitudes towards the Brioché

Cypriots the Greek Cypriots and the British were equal. Lawrence Durrell included his own community (British) and British it with the other communities (Turkish and Greek). Lawrence Durrell did not support any side when the events were happening during the troubled years 1953-1956. Not much was written about the Turkish Cypriots in the book of Bitter Lemon of Cyprus but the honesty, optimism, poorness and the laziness of the Turkish Cypriots were written in the book. He implied the logical attitudes and the powerful personalities of the Turkish Cypriots. according to Lawrence Durrell the Greek Cypriots were democratic but their nationalism was much more than normal. The Greek Cypriots were always fighting against the British people/army. To unite Cyprus with Greece (Enosis). According to Lawrence Durrell "Megalo idea was much more important than friendship for Greeks. At first the British people/army in Cyprus had good relations with the Greek Cypriots but they have maintained firm attitude against Greek afterwards. Lawrence Durrell had got many Greek friends and also Turkish fiends. The British travel writer Lawrence Durrell's attitude towards Greeks, Turks and British showed that he is a justifiable writer. He is a realist writer and he wrote everything as it was without adding or diminishing anything. Lawrence Durrell did not either British Greek or Turkish people. Although Lawrence Durrell had got Turkish and Greek friend; Lawrence Durrell did not discriminate between them. Lawrence Durrell behaved equal towards Greek, Turkish and

British and he proved this in his book Bitter Lemon of Cyprus. Lawrence Durrell went to the island as a private individual and he did not interest in politics in Cyprus.

5.A.The Turkish Cypriots :

the Turkish case such as it was, was hardly formulated and had achieved no telling mark upon world opinion. Of course the Turkish would react sharply to the possibility of the Greek administration and the substitution of the drachma for the pound, but with the moral sovereignty of the place conceded to the majority it might not even be necessary for Cyprus to leave the Commonwealth at all, so accommodating did the Athenians seem in their offer of bases in Crete. Nicosia was a town which had been left becalmed by the Turkish, to drowse away its life on the dusty Mezaoria, what had been done to awaken it? There had been no need until now. There still exist traces of some twenty churches of which all but two are in utter ruin. There is also a wretched konak and prison, a barrack-yard with piles of stone cannon balls, a small bazaar, and here and there among the ruins the huts of about a hundred of Turkish families, whose chief subsistence is obtained from patch of garden-land which they have cleared of stones. Except for the absence of the slain, the present scene differs little from that witnessed by the victorious Turks as they entered the city under Lala Mustafa on the 5th of August 1571, after nearly a 12 months siege. For this Greek Cyprus would be

peaceful but (we) Turkish have not opened their mouths yet. Turks will never be ruled by Greece there, Turks would take to the mountains and fight them (Greeks) if Enosis came. For the Turkish, whose reaction to Enosis could be counted upon to remain hostile. But while one must deeply sympathize with anyone not wanting to be administered by Greeks it was impossible not to recognize that the Turks were a minority, while their actual influence in the island as traders, businessmen, industrialists was very small their life being almost entirely agricultural. Besides there was a certain hollowness about their case, though it was supposed to rest upon a desire for union with Turkey. Lawrence Durrell thought positively about Turkish. Lawrence Durrell had got a Turkish friend whose name is Sabri Tahir. Lawrence Durrell loved Turkish Cypriots.

5.B.the Greek Cypriots

the Cypriots could claim no Greek heritage, since they did not speak Greek, that they were Anatolian hybrids. The Enosis feeling was wiped up by a few fanatical clergymen and had no genuine public support. Lawrence Durrell had got many Greek friends and he loved them. The Archbishop was a man of peace and everything would be settled peacefully. Enosis contains no anti-British barb, Greeks loved British and wanted them to stay as friends. But Greeks wanted to be their own masters. Lawrence Durrell was of optimism, living as the writer did in both worlds,

the noisy urban world of Greek Nicosia with its mounting tide of strikes and demonstrations and the no less Greek world of the village, lumbering quietly among the foothills, with its ancient bemused courtesies and unworldly kindness..According to Lawrence Durrel, surely it was all founded in a childish bad dream from which they would awaken one day and realize that they could enjoy perfect Greek freedom within the Commonwealth enjoying the best of both worlds. Was it not all due to lack of education? The students were singing nationalist songs and they were participation to demonstrations. It seemed necessary to provide no martyrs who would foster the Greek case. The island was, in fact, quite despite the strikers and demonstrations. The press was free, there was no body in prison for a political offense. Life was normal. Moreover the Greeks apparently presenting their case with such as an overwhelming politeness and friendliness that the whole thing might pass over the heads of the public world in silence. It was essential not to envenom it any further until the results of the appeal could be judged. The local radio station was forbidden to mention Turkish the Archbishop or his case on the air, and absurdity so patent that the writer could hardly credit it. According to Lawrence Durrel, the archbishop was very important for Greeks. Lawrence Durrel had got many Greek friend.

5C. The British

every factor was favorable to British. British were known and loved and also reliable. Belief in their fair-mindedness and politic honesty was unshakable and indeed it seemed to the writer that even a referendum held after an intervening period of self-government might result in something like a drawn match, particularly when one considered the Turkish vote of one in five. The errors of judgment were the sort of things one always heard in the past frequented by the British community, and were perhaps not so important as the writer judged them to be. But what worried the writer was that officials in whom political power was vested should regard the whole problem essentially a colonial rather than a European one, and apply the dusty yardstick of other colonies to it. The Governor himself was in several minds about the situation; on the one hand people assured him it was serious, on the other the day-to-day transactions arising out of it suggested the crazy discontinuities of some Irish farce. One thing however was clear; all these blasting and bombardaring was conclusive to disaffection, and this must be stopped. The writer had found Sir. Robert moderate, just and painstaking, and if he had any reservation at all it was only that he felt that the problem was not being regarded as a European political problem but as a purely colonial one. As far as the writer could see most of the officials were still thinking in terms of the riots of 1931 which did not

spread into island-wide disaffection precisely because this factor was missing, Greek acceptance. In a sense everything now was vitally changed, yet British political approach had not upraised the change. According to the writer the British were the enemy for Greeks.

VI: CONCLUSION. IS HE JUSTIFIABLE?

Yes, Lawrence Durrell is a justifiable writer. Lawrence Durrell included his own community (British) and criticized it with the other communities (Turkish and Greek). Lawrence Durrell provide this by giving examples one by one about his community with its positive sides. Lawrence Durrell didn't support any side when the events happening during the troubled years 1953-1956. Always, whatever he thought was right for him. Lawrence Durrell know very well how to defend his profits. It was not written very much about Turkish Cypriots in the book of Bitter lemons of Cyprus but the honesty, optimism, poorness and the laziness of the Turkish Cypriots were write in the book.

He implied the logical attitudes and the powerful personalities of Turkish Cypriots. According to Lawrence Durrell the Greek Cypriots were democratic but their nationalism was much more than normal. The Greek Cypriots were always fighting against the British people/army for uniting Cyprus with Greece (Enosis). According to Lawrence Durrell "Megalo Idea" was much more important

than friendship for Greeks. At first the British people/army in Cyprus had good relations with the Greek Cypriots but they maintained firm attitudes against Greeks afterwards. If the British people/army wanted, they could stop the rebellion of the Greek Cypriots by fighting and killing them. Lawrence Durrel thinks that, British people/army did not want to stop the rebellion of the Greek Cypriots by fighting and killing them but Lawrence Durrel thought they did not do the right thing. The British travel writer Lawrence Durrel attitudes towards Greeks Turkish and British showed that he is justifiable writer.

Lawrence Durrel is a justifiable writer; because he is a realist writer and he wrote everything as it was without adding or diminishing anything. Lawrence Durrel did not support either British, Greeks or Turkish. Although Lawrence Durrel had got Turkish and Greek friends; Lawrence Durrel did not discriminate between them. Lawrence Durrel behaved equally towards Greeks Turkish and British and he proved this in his book Bitter Lemons of Cyprus. Lawrence Durrel went to the island as a private individual and he was not interested in politics in Cyprus.