

Year 3, Number 11

July - September 2010

Price 5 euro

# In-On

Special Term Crete Business Issue

[www.e-inon.com](http://www.e-inon.com)

## Australian investments in Greece



Yiannis Nikolakakis

ISSN 1791 - 019



**An Institution for the Management of Preveli Reserve**

# In - On

Special Term Crete Business Issue

www.e-inon.com

Year 3, Number 11 July - September 2010

Price 5 euro



PHOTO IGD

## Subscription

Dear friends, if you wish to subscribe to "In-On" magazine, we in form you that subscription cost is:

- Annually for Greek citizens 25 euro for companies 35 euro, for legal entities 50 euro
- Annually for European Countries 70 euro and for the rest of the Countries 70 euro

Annual subscription contains:

- Four issues of the three-month magazine "In-On"
- Access to special units of our site [www.e-inon.com](http://www.e-inon.com)

Payment  
1) We charge the credit card VISA or MASTERCARD by referring to the number, expiry date, the last three numbers at the back of the credit card where the signature is placed, full name and address, telephone numbers and send by fax to 0030 2102117497

2) Bank Deposit

- Swift Address: BIC CRBAGRAA ALPHA BANK (IBAN) GR 40014010101002101262486

- Swift Address: EFGBGRAA EUROBANK (IBAN) GR6102601110000240100719414 justifying that it is for "In-On" magazine Subscription.

It is also necessarily to send by fax to 0030 2102117497 the deposit receipt, with clear letters the Full name and the telephone number or by e-mail to [e-inon@e-inon.gr](mailto:e-inon@e-inon.gr) the number of the deposit and your full number.

## Table of Contents

### 3 Periscope:

The development of Apokoronas through "Kallikratis"

### 6 First ladies:

"The experiences from Crete follow me: riendship, respect, hospitality" underlined in an interview to "In-On" magazine the member of the Greek Parliament, Mrs. Dora Bakogianni.

### 8 Greeks living Abroad:

- Business co-operations between Greece and Australia.
- Quality Holiday Packages to Greece

### 10 Special edition:

An Institution for the Management of Preveli Reserve.

### 12 Personalities of Crete:

Theatre, a part of our civilization.

### 14 Projection:

«Peperia (Green Pepper)» a traditional tavern based on the Cretan diet.



George Partsalakis

Dr. George S. Atsalakis  
Professor in the School  
of Polytechnics of Crete



Ioanna G. Atsalakis  
University of Ioannina



## The development of Apokoronas through "Kallikratis"

The four year stability program of the Greek economy aims at gradually reducing the annual deficit of the national Budget so as the national debt is stabilized from the 317 billion € of today to 340 billion € at the end of following four years. Then, the national Budget should show primary surplus so as the pay off of part of the debt commences. This debt is huge regarding Greek standards since it is 6 times bigger than the annual revenue accruing to the State, which is estimated to nearly 55 billion €. In order for this hard to bear national debt to be paid off, more taxes, more expenses and wages restraints and more measurements that lead to a decrease in development will be required. For this reason, the next decade will be one of the most difficult for the Greek society.

Under the present financial situation, it becomes obvious that financing the new municipalities will be inadequate. In fact, the paying off of the existing debts of the municipalities means absorbing significant funds from their Budgets, worsening, therefore, the problem of money shortage. The municipalities should seek local sources from their citizens and companies so as to finance their activities. Besides, the orientation of the new municipalities is the gradual self-financing by the citizens themselves. Today, the time has come when the municipalities can play a leading role in the economical development of their areas and act as small local governments so as to enhance the prosperity of their citizens. The new municipalities should not impose new taxes to their already financially weak citizens because taxes have already been imposed by the national government nor should act as just a mere money management. The earnings of the new municipalities should come from the financial development of the municipality. The new municipalities should foresee and plan beyond the building of daily infrastructures like water-mains, sewerage

etc. Strategies should be designed and materialized which will bring money to the municipality either through selling local products to other areas of Greece or abroad or through attracting tourists who will spend their money in the municipality or through investment attraction. This money influx could constitute a future income for the local authorities which could somehow or other substitute for the inadequate funding of the central government.

The economic crisis constitutes for the perceptive people the trigger to redesign and re-orientate the developmental procedures and the priorities of an area. The larger municipalities that Kallikratis project has created are capable to design wider developmental strategies, a fact that could not be realized in the past with the splintering off into smaller municipalities. Towards this direction, all the candidates that wish to take over the future of Apokoronas, should think hard and design a long-term project, probably for the next fifteen years concerning the complete financial development of the municipality.

The mapping out and the materialization of local developmental strategies in the level of municipalities by the new local authorities, which will help a municipality gain distinction, can lead to the permanent prosperity of the municipality and to an earlier way out from the economic crisis.

Apokoronas is by any means an agricultural and cattle-breeding province that mostly bases its development on the production of agricultural and dairy products. During the last thirty years, there has been a move towards tourist infrastructures which completed and offered significant earnings to the inhabitants of the county. This processing, despite the important efforts, did not succeed in gaining a considerable share in the development of Apokoronas. The financial crisis, however, has struck tourism and agricultural products a great deal. The

non-existence of a renowned label of local products intensifies the difficulties to distribute local products to other markets. Indicative strategies for the financial development of Apokoronas could be the following:

A) In the field of agricultural and stock-breeding production Today all developed countries highly appreciate their citizens' diet. More and more university studies demonstrate the preventive importance of healthy diet and longevity.

A great deal of university studies has proved the beneficial influence of Cretan diet on the human body.

Searching for food without preservatives, without pesticides and toxic agents will be the most important peoples' choice in the future. This fact leads to biological agriculture. Therefore, it is obvious that all supermarkets have special selves for the biological products.

Our aim, then, is the gradual change of the municipality of Apokoronas to a municipality of CRETAN DIET and BIOLOGICAL CRETAN DIET.

The municipality should create a specialized service which would issue a certificate entitled: APOKORONAS – A MUNICIPALITY of CRETAN DIET. A second certificate would be given for the biological Cretan diet products under the name APOKORONAS – A MUNICIPALITY of BIOLOGICAL CRETAN DIET.

This department will be staffed by specialized scientific personnel, chosen with meritocracy and will issue certificates, will conduct stricter controls, will promote Cretan diet and will be self-financed. In a permanent municipality website, certified producers and companies will be presented along with the frequency, the kind and the inspection results for the tested member. Moreover, the attestation of Cretan diet and biological Cretan diet will be projected and promoted so as gradually in the next few years the municipality of Apokoronas will be distinguished not only locally but also internationally as the municipality of healthy diet (Cretan diet and biological Cretan diet).

Initially, the first certificates will be awarded to specific taverns which will have to offer Cretan diet foods using only the local products of the municipality of Apokoronas. Additionally, certificates will be awarded to taverns that use biological Cretan diet products. The promotion of Cretan diet and biological Cretan diet on behalf of the municipality along with the increase of the earnings of the first certified taverns will result in more taverns to wish to be certified. The aim is that gradually, after some time, more and more taverns which have been certified to serve Cretan diet dishes will be awarded with the certificate of biological Cretan diet.

Moreover, certain producers of biological products should be certified from every kind of local products (olive oil, tomatoes, rusks, cheese, honey, meat etc.). Many of these products are by nature biological like oregano, sage, bay leaves and a variety of healing herbs. The earnings of the first producers will lead other producers to rush into certifying their biological cultivations.

A second step would involve the effort of the municipality to create household local products (we do not refer to the biological products) labeled: APOKORONAS.

The municipality will promote, will advertize the trade mark APOKORONAS and will certify businesses that wish to use it, however, under the condition that special quality standards are followed. For instance, one could be certified to use the trade mark APOKORONAS olive oil, or APOKORONAS wine or APOKORONAS oregano, or APOKORONAS cheese, or APOKORONAS honey etc. In this way our valuable products such as olive oil, wine, oranges, oregano, marjoram, bay leaves and other herbs etc. will be acknowledged and their advertisement on behalf of the municipality will contribute to their being well-known in Greece and abroad and increase their sales. Continuous promotion and acknowledgment of Apokoronas as a specialized municipality regarding Cretan diet and biological Cretan diet will differentiate this municipality making it unique, attracting therefore, a significant number of tourists with no further advertisement.

For a further diffusion of the Cretan diet a school of cooking should be created, where cooks from abroad and Greece as well will come in order to be taught free of charge the preparation of Cretan diet foods and jams by experienced housewives. Those trained – certified cooks will be our ambassadors of the Cretan diet to the rest of the world. Furthermore, trade deals will be conducted with the supermarkets abroad and in Greece so as to establish shelves where the well-known now Cretan diet products from Apokoronas needed to prepare foods and sweets will take their place.

B) In the field of tourism

Nature has endowed Apokoronas with unique advantages such as: The beautiful lake of Kourna, the three unique rivers of Crete that run all year round (two in Kalyves and one in Georgioupoli), fast-flowing torrents, the boundless blue sea, the picturesque fish ports of Kalyves and Almyrida, the Drepanos cape, the caves, the view to the snow-capped Lefka Ori (White Mountains), the springs of Armenon, Stylos and Kalyves, the unique footpaths in the nature and more particular on the mountainous part of Apokoronas, the beautiful architecture of the stone houses, the narrow tiled paths, the picturesque villages, the numerous picturesque big and small churches, the rare plants most of which are unique globally, the great variety of herbs, the scent of thyme, the heady smell of the night-flower and innumerable other flowers, the sounds of the big bells round the sheep's necks, the hawks, the eagles and the hundred other birds, the rich history regarding battles, the important personalities distinguished not only in the past but also today, Cretan hospitality, Cretan sense of honor, tsikoudia treats, peoples' smile, the black shirts of the Cretans, the renowned for their gallantry Cretan shepherds, the haughty Cretan grandfathers wearing their capes, the grandmothers in black with their young and soft face skin, Cretan diet (pilaf, special snails, cream cheese pies, yoghurt with honey, Greek salad, kalitsounia etc.), the Cretan jams (like bergamot, bitter orange, walnut, fig, watermelon e.tc.), the endless fruit variety all year round, olive oil, wine, tsikoudia, raki with honey, local festivals, Cretan weddings, dances, songs, the sounds of the lyre and the lute, the rizitikes-like voices of the singers, the successful artists, the absolute silence and tranquility of the villages of Apokoronas and finally the most incredible sunrise,

the most magnificent sunset and the most lavish moonlight. Probably, the most important asset of all is the unique cool weather during the summer, the mild winter and the most days with sunlight in Europe. The winds here are weak compared to other islands and other areas in Crete where they rage all year round. The exceptional and of rare beauty view from all the areas of Apokoronas is what can one best enjoy in the province. Most of the villages overlook the snow-capped Lefka Ori on the right while on the left one can see the infinite blue of the sea. And of course we should not forget that there is only a ten minutes distance from the port of Souda and twenty minutes from the airport. The following constitute an indicative description of the advantages Apokoronas has. Surely, there are many more that probably escape the present registration. These advantages have been discovered by many northern Europeans in the last few years that have chosen to live here the rest of their lives either buying summer houses or renting them. Apart from the precious exchange that those people bring here for the purchase of their house, they are also consumers of Apokoronas products and ambassadors that promote the above advantages to their countries, as well.

Unfortunately, till today the above advantages have not been systematically promoted by the authorities. There is not even one website that projects them. In fact, this is where the new local authorities should focus so as to demonstrate and promote these benefits with the view to contribute to the economic development of the municipality through an increase in tourism and the promotion of Apokoronas products. Indicatively, apart from the elevation of the municipality to a municipality of Cretan diet, the following strategies could be developed so as to increase tourism:

- 1) Common rules for every village so as to preserve traditional architecture. The demolished old houses should be replaced with facsimile to the original traditional structures. The construction method and the paints should be specific to all villages.
- 2) The creation of a marina for pleasure crafts in Georgioupoli and Kalyves (in Kalyves it has already been enacted).
- 3) The development of the sort of tourism that interests walkers through the beautiful footpaths of mountainous Apokoro-

nas along with the demonstration of the rich caves. A book has already been released written by an Englishman who lives here describing the footpaths of Apokoronas.

4) The development of agricultural and botanical tourism to see rare plants and collect herbs.

5) The development of photovoltaic applications in order to ensure energy saving and more environmentally-friendly development.

6) The exploitation of the rich water supplies for the benefit of the inhabitants of Apokoronas (water supply and irrigation of all villages on a regular basis). Elevation and exploitation of the rivers and the lake as tourist attractions.

7) The creation of a website for the promotion of Apokoronas. The companies would be advertised with low cost along with a constant flow of information regarding cultural events etc by the local authorities of Apokoronas. Moreover, there will be a possibility that tourist accommodation is booked through the internet in a visit to the municipality website.

8) The glorious history of Apokoronas should be shown in the website of our municipality along with photos and documents of all times.

9) The participation in exhibitions abroad and the systematic advertisement of the Cretan diet stores and the biological Cretan diet stores, the biological products producers and the local products labeled APOKORONAS.

10) The revival and the diffusion of traditional local customs. The above strategies are indicative. Certainly, they have to be specialized and more to be added. Their description, however, is sufficient to present another dimension that the municipalities should follow today in order to respond to one of their most important roles: the creation of long-term repaying infrastructures to ensure the prosperity of their citizens. Regarding Apokoronas, its elevation as a municipality of healthy diet combined with tourism that will be attracted due to this fact, results in the creation of a rich municipality which will have the necessary earnings in order to materialize the best possible works for the benefit of its inhabitants.

The inhabitants should look for candidates who have capable people around them to design and materialize strategies for the economical development of such nature.





«In politics I had not chosen to be in the lead because I was afraid that I would lose a part of my personal life. I got into Parliament after the assassination of Pavlos Bakogiannis (26th September, 1989)», underlined in an interview to «In-On» magazine the member of the Greek Parliament, Mrs. Dora Bakogianni.

Moreover, she clarified that «Life in Crete where I spent my childhood has taught me to survive as a Cretan woman. I recall my grandmother, my father's

mother, in the house of who 13 first cousins used to play. In those days that television did not exist, we used to play Karagiozis and charged 50 cents (in drachmas) per person. She used to watch us from the balcony when we were playing with my cousins and friends and when she saw us quarrelling with our friends, she used to call us and say: «I forbid you to quarrel when you invite friends at home; no matter if you are in the yard because you offer them hospitality, otherwise step outside to settle your differences.

The experiences from Crete follow me; there I learned about hospitality, friendship and what it means to be a woman from Crete. I was brought up to be respected by men and not to feel fear».

Question: In which electoral area did the first straight fight take place?

Answer: When I entered the field of politics the first straight fight was held in Evritania Prefecture, the homeland of Pavlos Bakogiannis. On November 5th in 1989, I became a member of the Greek Parliament for the first time being elected in the uninominal periphery of Evritania Prefecture. In the same prefecture I was reelected in the two following fights on the 8th of April, 1990 and on the 10th of October, 1993. Women at that time did not dare go the coffee-shop but after my election some years later they began to accompany their husbands in the coffee-shop.

Question: How difficult is it to be a woman politician?

Answer: I have overcome men's stereotypes in politics because as a Cretan woman I have been taught not to fear and I also believe in women's strength. Thus, on the 20th October, 2002 I was the first woman to be elected as a Mayor in the history of the city of Athens, winning with a percentage of 60,6%, which is the highest that a mayor has ever achieved in the municipality of Athens

#### CURRICULUM VITAE

She was born in Athens in 1954 and she is the daughter of the former Prime Minister Constantinos Mitsotakis and Marika Mitsotaki, nee Giannoukou. She speaks German, French and English. In 1968, she went into exile to Paris with her

## First Ladies

The experiences from Crete follow me:  
friendship, respect, hospitality

family and in 1974 after the overthrow of the Junta she returned to Greece. In 1977, she sat for an examination in the Ministry of Coordination and signed up as civil servant in the Directorate of EEC Affairs. From 1984 till 1989 she was responsible for the Political Bureau of the leader of the opposition and chairman of Nea Demokratia, Constantinos Mitsotakis.

On the 5th of November, 1989 she was elected as a member of the Greek Parliament for the first time.

In October 1990, she became a member of Mitsotakis' government in the party of Nea Demokratia as a State Secretary to the Prime Minister and in December 1992, she took over the Ministry of Culture. In the elections of 1996, she changed electoral area and stood for Parliament in the first electoral area of Athens.

On the 22nd September, 1996, she was elected member of the Parliament with the most votes supporting the party of Nea Demokratia in the electoral area of A' Athens in which she was reelected with the most votes again in the elections of 9th April 2000. From September 1991 until August 1992, she was at the post of a Secretary of International Relations of Nea Demokratia being responsible to represent her party in the European Democratic Union (EDU) and in the International Democratic Union (IDU).

On February 15th, 2006 she took up the duties of a Minister of Foreign Affairs in the government of Karamanlis. In September 2006, Greece exercised the functions of Presidency for the Security Council in the United Nations. In the elections of the 16th of September 2007, she was a candidate in the sector of A' Athens where she was elected once again with the most votes. In the new government of Nea Demokratia she took up the duties again of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In June 2008, she was elected by the French Academy of Humanitarian and Political Sciences as a foreign associate. In January 2009, Greece took over the Presidency of the Organization for the Security and Cooperation in Europe (OASÉ) and in June the rap session of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the state-members of the Organization for the Security and Cooperation in Europe was held in Corfu with great success.

In the elections of the 4th of October 2009 she was elected once again with the most votes in the electoral area of A' Athens. On May 6th 2010, she was expelled from the Parliamentary Group and the party of Nea Demokratia upon the decision of Antonis Samaras because she adopted the resolution to vote for the financial support facility of the Greek economy.

Yiannis Nikolakakis,  
President of the Cretan Association of Australia and New Zealand  
and member of the International Council of Cretans.



## Business co-operations between Greece and Australia

«The development of business co-operations between companies of Australia and Greece is designed by the Greek-Australian Chamber of Commerce while the exports of Cretan products continue to gain ground in Australia», stressed in an interview to «In-On» magazine the president of the Cretan Association of Australia and New Zealand Mr. Yiannis Nikolakakis.

Question: How many members does the Cretan Association of Australia have?

Answer: There are 30.000 Cretans who live in Australia and New Zealand and nine (9) associations that are members of the Federation.

Question: Is Greek language taught and learnt in the school curriculum of secondary education?

Answer: There are more than 60 Greek schools in Australia where the Greek language is solely taught. During the last 15 years the Greek language is officially in the curriculum as a second language.

Question: Is there a plan to invest in Greece or for a co-operation between the Cretans who live in Australia and Greek business people?

Answer: The organization that already exists in Australia and aims at networking Greek enterprises with Australian companies as well as at a closer co-operation is the Greek-Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (HAACCI). It has to be noted that during the visit of the Prefect of Rethymnon-Crete Mr. George Papadakis in Melbourne, a meeting was realized with the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry HAACCI in order to discuss every possibility that the enterprises of both countries share to start working closer together. Already, a lot of food products that are imported to Australia from Greece, as well as the quantity of foods like cheese, olive oil, honey, olives and rusks which are exported from Crete to Australia, increase annually.

Question: Which are the preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Battle of Crete?

Answer: Regarding the 70th anniversary of the Battle of Crete an annual conference will be held in January 2011 in Tasmania, where a lot of the descendants of the veterans will participate.

Australia and New Zealand share a historical alliance with Greece. In May 1941, during the Battle of Crete more than 3.000 soldiers from Australia and New Zealand were wounded or killed and 5100 were arrested. The 70th anniversary is sup-

ported by the Australian government and the events will be held not only in Australia but in Crete as well with Greek and Australian veterans.

Question: What cultural events will be realized in 2011?

Answer: The cultural events are the following:

-The meeting of PSK (Organizing Committee for the co-ordination of the 70th anniversary of the Battle of Crete) in August 2011 in Crete

-A Cretan theatrical performance in Australia

-Two groups of Cretan musicians will visit Australia in May and November 2011

-A charity event on behalf of the Cretans in Melbourne in order to raise money for the Royal Children's Hospital in Melbourne. It has to be noted that during the last four years more than \$ 250.000 has been donated.

Question: Are there suggestions by the Federation so as Greece escapes economic crisis?

Answer: Greeks have to admit that if Greece is to be distinguished as an international player regarding businesses and commerce, then it has to become more competitive. If Greek economy does not become competitive, it will never improve itself. During the International Conference of Cretans in Agios Nikolaos regarding entrepreneurship in July 2010, we witnessed a brilliantly-organized conference equivalent to international standards. This fact proves that Greece can establish an organized economical route on the condition that Greeks wish that.

### CURRICULUM VITAE

Yiannis Nikolakakis is the president of the Cretan Association of Australia and New Zealand and a member of the International Council of Cretans. He was born in Melbourne, Australia in 1969. Both his parents were born in Crete and immigrated to Australia in 1962. After finishing school, he started working in the family business that his parents had created 34 years ago. Today, along with his brother Spyros they run the company having offices and warehouses in every Australian state to distribute products used in commercial appliances.

The relationship with the personnel, the clients and the suppliers constitutes a major factor that contributes to a successful enterprise in the competitive global market of today. Most of the products that the company distributes come from manufacturers from Germany and Austria, who are the main suppliers of the international market.

George Hatzimarkakis  
second Vice President of ΠΙΑΔΕΕ  
(International Inter-Parliamentary Association of Hellenism)  
and member of the European Parliament elected in Germany



## Quality Holiday Packages to Greece

«In the beginning of 2011 a conference will be realized in Crete, where the members of the European Committee will participate among others. It regards the investment activities in the field of entertaining tourism and health tourism in Greece. This initiative will include special events as well», underlined in an interview to «In-On» magazine the second Vice President of ΠΙΑΔΕΕ (International Inter-Parliamentary Association of Hellenism) and member of the European Parliament elected in Germany since 2004, Mr. George Hatzimarkakis.

The aim of this initiative- he clarified- is Germany to assist the field of Greek tourism, which has suffered due to the negative publicity and the «pictures of riots» especially, shown in the German mass media before summer resulting, therefore in negatively affecting the development of this significant field for Greece, tourism. Question: What sort of events will the campaign for the reinforcement of the Greek tourism include?

Answer: This initiative in focus does not merely include events but mostly investment activities in the field of entertaining tourism and health tourism. European travel agents for instance, blame Greece for the lack of golf courses. However, the existing high European demand is not satisfied. This constitutes a serious disadvantage. Quality investments regarding substructures should be realized in Greece. Additionally, the outlook that has to do with the services must improve. Regarding the part of tourism that concerns the issue of health, Greece needs a systematic promotion effort that includes economical, yet quality holiday packages. At the same time there should be an investment in the Cretan or Mediterranean diet as well as in the framework of Wellness and specialized medicine. In this context, I am planning a conference in Crete in the beginning of 2011, where the European Committee will participate among others.

Question: How many Greeks abroad and members of the German Government will participate in the campaign for the reinforcement of tourism in Greece?

Answer: The Greeks who live in Germany are well-organized through a variety of associations, liaisons and communities. Acting as ambassadors of Hellenism, culture and Greek products, they participate in the promotion of Tourism. However, a more coordinated effort is needed in order to efficiently approach the Germans. This for example could be realized through advertisement, draws and cultural events even Greek products' testing in Greek stores. As the chairman of the German-Greek Business Link, I strive to make the goal of a coordinated initiative succeed. Moreover, the German-Greek Business Link cooperates with the German Ministry of Economic Affairs as well as German business entities with the intention to help Greece overcome the economic crisis and restructures its economy. Within this context, a symposium was realized in September in Berlin with the participation of the Greek Embassy. More similar meetings will follow.

Question: Will the number of German tourists increase in 2011 due to this campaign?

Answer: Actually, this is the goal of the campaign: to increase the number of German tourists in Greece. Surely, this depends on the success of the campaign. It would have been a great achievement if the rate reached 25%.

Question: Will this campaign expand to other European countries?

Answer: Most Greeks who live abroad in Europe live in Germany. Provided that this plan succeeds in Germany, we can absolutely expand this initiative to other European countries as well.

Mrs. Christina Fournaraki  
Responsible for the Unit of Preservation  
the Mediterranean Plants MAIX  
and the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania



## An Institution for the Management of Preveli Reserve

“After the last fire in the region of Preveli, it becomes absolutely necessary to establish an institution for the management of the area in order to help the co-ordination of the various authorities that are responsible for this management (Directorate of Forestry, Archaeology, Coast Guard, Local Authorities etc)”, underlined in an interview to “In-On” magazine Mrs. Christina Fournaraki who is responsible for the Unit of Preservation the Mediterranean Plants MAIX and the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania.

She continued: “This has been also suggested since 1998, when the study of the Management Plan of the area was completed. This study had been realized within the framework of LIFE project of West Crete by the Development Organization of West Crete (ΟΑΔΥΚ), the Department of Biology of the University of Crete and the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania (MAIX). Besides, the establishment of an Institution for the Management is according to the law 2742/99 (“Land Use Planning and sustainable development and other provisions”), article 15 which rules the process of establishing Management Institutions in the areas of NATURA 2000 net-

work. Unfortunately, till today in Greece only 27 Management Institutions have been established (while there should have been 264, the number of the areas NATURA 2000 network). In Crete only one Institution has been established the “State Park of Samaria”.

“It has to be noted -she stressed- that due to the Preveli forest destruction apart from the palm trees (which if they do not sprout again, more than 30 years will be needed for the forest to recover) many other important self-sown kinds were threatened in the wider area. More specifically, in the wider area the 1/3 of the plants of Crete have been registered (there are about 1800 plant species in Crete). To be exact, in the area of “Limni” in Preveli 282 different kinds were registered. Among them, 29 species are self-sown in Crete, four of which are included in the Red Book of the endangered plants of Greece and 27 are protected by the Greek and European legislation”.

According to the Management Plan, which by all means requires suitability after so many years, the following are suggested:

-Designation of protection zones. More particularly three

zones are suggested: A zone of complete nature protection, a zone of nature protection and a zone of Eco-tourism Development.

Regarding the zone of complete nature protection of Prevelis, the creation of a core where human activities and influences do not exist, is considered necessary.

Regarding the zone of nature protection, human activities will be strictly controlled and in the zone of Eco-tourism area, a net of footpaths should be designed, special information programs for the cattle-breeders should be realized and measurements to prevent fires should be taken.

Based on the Management Plan in Preveli area, the following should be directly realized:

- Clear determination of the public land and more specifically of the sea shore and beach zone, the river bank and the river-side zone.

-Clarification of the owners’ titles of ownership of Prevelis gorge and the peripheral land.

-When the public land is designated, we suggest compulsory expropriation of the non-public sections of the area that are determined as a zone of nature protection. The measure of expropriation is suggested due to the extraordinary, in a Pan-European level, biological value of the area, for protection reasons and potentiality to apply administrative practices.

-The approach to the area toward the beach of the Preveli gorge should be controlled at least for a period of a few years, until the perception is fixed on the peoples’ minds –either the locals or the visitors – that it is a controlled area with prohibitions but offers as well.

These suggestions that have to do with the access to the area are: improvement of the already existing road, a parking space which is currently planted over with trees (Forest Inspection), the footpath to approach the area is designed and fixed and parking spots and view spots for the visitors are created, planted over with local plants.

In the west side of the beach a small pier is being constructed, which will exclusively serve the needs of embarkation - disembarkation of the visitors carried by the small boats and not as a parking lot (Coast Guard).

Any other design of the road is dangerous and should not be allowed. Moreover, the access to the biotope is expected to be enhanced and sped-up due to the suggested design of the southern arterial route.

As far as the visitors are concerned, they should be restricted to a great extent to the zone near the shore while their number should be controlled at least during the first period of the administrative check implementation. The number of visitors that come by the sea is controlled by the number of visitors available. In order to control the visitors who come by land, a ticket is proposed in the two entrance spots.

The economic contribution of the ticket is of grave importance and constitutes a sign of respect to the value of this rare natural scenery. For this reason picking-up plants and disturbing the animals is strictly forbidden, also visitors should not camp and spend their night in the boundaries of the area nor leave rubbish, light fires or their pets disturb the fauna of the area.

In order to appraise the Management Plan, there should be a collective evaluation by the scientific committee.

However, as the international experience shows, considerate quality and quantity results could be safely estimated in a period of five years. The evaluation of the Management Plan is conducted on the basis of goals achievement regarding ideal management. Obviously, a minimum time period should be preceded, so as the efforts of the Management Plan produce countable results. Besides, this period of time should not be large, so as potential incorrect practices do not cause non-reversible results. Through the files of LIFE project, it turned up that the area in focus belongs to a middle range of threats, which, however, are capable to cause irreparable damage to the system.

A collective evaluation of the scientific committee coincides that through the application of the plan, directly visible and positive results will emerge. However, as the international experience shows, considerate quality and quantity results could be safely estimated in a period of five years. This does not mean that practices that deviate from the aims of ideal management cannot change the interest. During the fifth year that the management plan is applied, a wide-scale recording of the data of the area will start following the methodology of the LIFE project. The data collected is compared to the new situation and facts are evaluated. This comparison will indicate the changes that should be done or the weaknesses of the existing plan. Priorities are re-determined and the revised plan is put into practice.

### CURRICULUM VITAE

Mrs. Christina Fournaraki is responsible for the unit of preservation the Mediterranean plants MAIX and the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania.

She was born in 1961 in Chania. She studied Biology in the Aristotelian University in Thessaloniki and completed her post-graduate studies (M.Sc.) regarding «Management of the Mediterranean Ecosystems» in the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania. Since 1991, she has been working at MAIX at first in the department of «Natural Products» and in the last 10 years in the unit «Unit of Preservation the Mediterranean Plants» (Botanic Museum, Seed Bank and Botanical Garden). She shortly completes her doctoral thesis in the University of Athens, Botany Department Biology Department entitled: «Preservation of indigenous and endangered plants of Crete –Seeds Ecology, Function and Management of the Seed Bank of Self-Sown kinds».

She has participated in various national and European research programs that refer to the study and the protection of the flora of Crete and generally the management of Mediterranean flora.

She has participated in Greek and international scientific conferences and has written articles and delivered papers regarding the rare flora of Crete. Moreover, she has participated in the publication of popularize material (leaflets, DVD, articles in the internet) with the aim to inform and sensitize the inhabitants and visitors of Crete regarding environmental issues.

● **George Partsalakis**  
An actor from Chania

**THEATRE, A PART OF OUR CIVILIZATION**

“Civilization supports society and society supports civilization especially during these times of hardship that Greece lives through” mentioned in an interview to “In-On” magazine, the actor from Chania, George Partsalakis.

Theatre –he stressed- is a part of our civilization which covers the spiritual needs of the audience and gives answers to the problems of every period in time. The course of my stagecraft -he continued- has been determined by Alexis Minotis, Pellos Katselis and Aleka Katselis. George Partsalakis was born in 1951 in Kaloudiana-Kissamos in the prefecture of Chania in Crete.

He moved to Athens in 1969 where he attended the Drama School of Pellos and Aleka Katselis. In 1973, he finished his studies and during the summer of the same year he worked for the first time in the classical theatre of Rhodes.

In 1976 with the Theatre Association of Crete he played a part in “Panoria” by Chortatsis. However, a performance on Lycabetus that time was the reason why his acquaintance with Alexis Minotis commenced.

The theatrical play that was put up on Lycabetus –he said- with other colleagues triggered the interest of the great actors of that time, resulting in having Alexis Minotis (the director of the National Theatre), Manos Katrakis among others in the audience.

“This performance was my ticket for the National Theatre. I asked Alexis Minotis to work in the National Theatre and he replied that I had to wait to be informed. Actually, I did not have to wait long and in six months (October 1977) I was working by Alexis Minotis’ side for 15 consecutive years serving all theatre forms”, emphasized the Cretan actor.

The first theatrical play in the National Theatre that I participated was entitled “Hourmouzis’ servant”. I have also participated in: “Plutus” by Aristophanes, in “Ecclesiastusae” by Aristophanes, in “Oedipus at Colonus” by Sophocles,

(Alexis Minotis performed the role of Oedipus which was his last performance), in “Bacchae” by Euripides, in “Phoenician Women” by Euripides, “King Lear” by Shakespeare, “Father” by Strindberg, “The sonata of ghosts” by Strindberg, “Exile” by Matesis, “Match” by Maniotis, “Straw hat” by Lambis, “A hopeless tangle” by Laskaris, “The murder of Maras” by Peter Weiss, “Midnight summer dream” by Shakespeare, “Knife in the bone” by Mourselas, “The three sisters” by Chekhov, “Robbers” by Schiller and the last performance by the National Theatre was in Herodium with the play “The Knights” by Aristophanes, in the role of Paflagonas.

In 1991, I quit the National Theatre and played with Kattia Dandoulaki in “Dyonissia” Theatre and since then this struggle goes on till today. In the summer of 2000, I returned to the National Theatre as Trygaeos in “Peace” by Aristophanes (Carolos Koun Prize Performance 2000).

Since 1973, I have participated in 80 theatrical plays. George Partsalakis started working on T.V in 1978 performing on the program “Theatre on Monday”, where he acted in plays such as the “Émigrés” by Brozek, and “Fon Demitakis” by D.Psathas (in the title role)

More specifically, he clarified, in the Hellenic Broadcasting and Television I acted in “Hard Land” and on the radio I participated in theatrical plays. Since 1989, I have participated in series for about 20 years, some of which were successful and others not so much. This season along with Peggy Trikalioti, Krateros Katsoulis and Jenny Theona, we are planning to put up a modern theatrical American drama that has to do with war correspondents. This will be realized in Athens in the “Alpha” Theatre.

If I have to recall what theatre has offered to me in those 37 years of work, I can only think of good things since bad moments seem unimportant. I have worked honestly on T.V”.





## In Pefkoi village, in Lasithi, Crete

“Peperia” tavern has been certified by the “Cretan Quality Label” which aims at the preservation of the Cretan Cuisine in relation to the preparation and the content. Cretan olive oil is exclusively used during food preparation.

Olive oil production is conducted by traditional, biological methods and this point is worth mentioning since a lot of trees are more than 2000 years old and continue to crop well. The tavern is located in the prefecture of Lasithi in Crete on the mountainous, picturesque village of Pefkoi, which is about seven (7) kilometers off Makris Gialos. The tavern was named after green pepper which is a plant that dominates not only the tavern but the village as well. This vegetable was delivered to the village as a sample probably 100 years or more ago.

One can buy various products in “Peperia” like virgin olive oil, wine, rake, honey and herbs, which are produced by Eikosipentaki family and are used for the preparation of the dishes that are offered in the tavern.

Mr. Fanis Eikosipentakis the owner of the business stresses that “after so many years of efforts to preserve Cretan tradition, the future of the company solely focuses on the customer who can sample and enjoy a variety of Cretan dishes”.

There are also interesting sights in the area nearby such as the exceptionally-beautiful caves of “Apaloustres” and “Latsida Vreikou”, where signs of Neolithic habitation were found.

Moreover, Pefkoi village is the place where a very beautiful and easy to walk gorge commences.

The small gorge of Pefkoi is situated on the south coast of Crete and stretches for about four (4) kilometers, starting from the village Pefkoi and ending up to the beach of the

tourist settlement of Makris Gialos.

The relatively short and easy route remains unforgettable because through the green of the pine trees, the peculiar white color of the rocks and the blue color of the sky unique moments are offered to the walkers. Actually, the torrent river bed is filled with plane-trees all the way.

There are caves in the wider area which reveal human presence already since Neolithic times and more specifically since 2.800 B.C. The visitor of today has the opportunity to admire the remnants of such caves on the way to Apaloustres caves and the cave of Vreikos.

Access to Pefkoi village is possible via Makris Gialos where the road is well-built overlooking the sunset. The name “Pefkoi” derives from the Greek word “Pefko” which means trees in abundance in the area.

The “Cretan Quality Label” is awarded to restaurants that offer Cretan Cuisine and use Cretan virgin olive oil and local products.

It constitutes an acknowledgement of quality of the services offered regarding food in relation to Cretan Cuisine and is given by the civil non-profitable company “Cretan Quality Label” comprising a competitive advantage and a powerful tool that promotes all the companies that focus on mass food production.

The “Cretan Quality Label” awarded the Quality Label to the company “Peperia”, which is located in the prefecture of Lasithi in the village Pefkoi since the process of certification was successfully completed (inspection, corrective procedures, complete compliance with the standards of certification).





Ελληνικά

English

News Agency

**In - On**

[www.e-inon.com](http://www.e-inon.com)

N  
A

