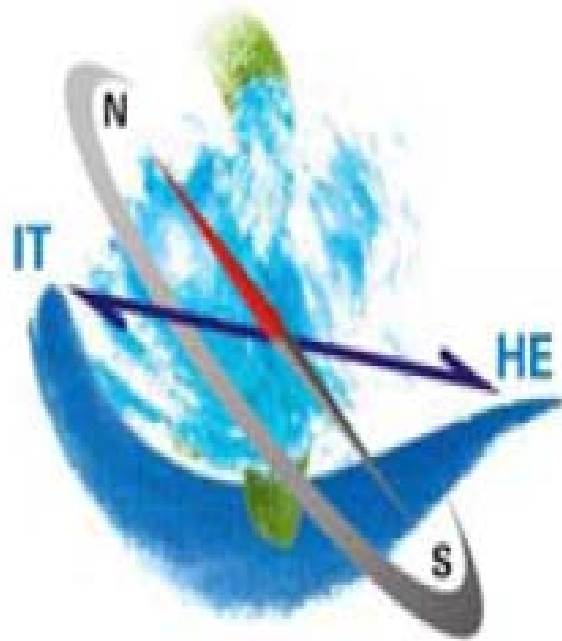




PROJECT PART-FINANCED
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HUREDEPIS

NEWS LETTER

“HuReDePIS”

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THE PROJECT

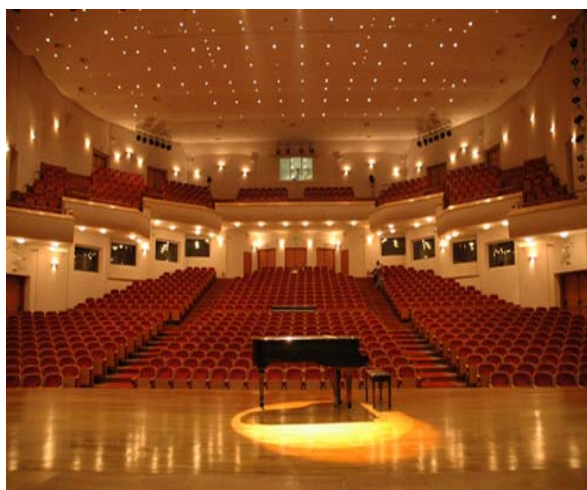
The successful implementation of the “HuReDePIS” project is based on important actions, which are expressing a solid application of its philosophy and goals. The project is reaching a stage of finalisation, showing that Human Resources and Development Planning around the Ionian Sea could become a reality, should inventiveness and appropriate manipulations are in place.



At this point, we should note that “HuReDePIS” is part of a new European Programme (INTERREG IIB, Archimed) covering the following: a) trans-regional – trans-national forms of cooperation aiming at exchanging of experiences and know-how and b) the application of specific practices towards the solution of problems within everyday routine and simultaneously, implementing the developmental goals of the European Commission.



Old Slaughterhouses: A typical architectural shell, tracing back to the industrial era of Patras. The building has been renovated and is currently being used as a multi-cultural place under the name «Politia»



Targets and proceedings of “HuReDePIS” project

Patras Science Park S.A. is coordinating the “HuReDePIS” trans-national – interregional project where the current situation within the regions of: **Western Greece, Ionian Islands, Epirus and Puglia (Italy)** is examined.

The targets of the project have been met in a great extent, concerning the following areas:

a) The examination of the current situation within the specific regions, b) the evaluation of the possibilities and the developmental prospects through the research, innovation and know-how and c) the exploitation of the European experience through the study of successful cases, where innovation and new technologies are utilised for the viable growth of local societies, with final objective are proposed and applied policies that will ensure dynamic growth in selected strategic sectors of particular Regions as: **Environment, Tourism, Culture, Common Rural Policy, SMEs, Services and Immigration.**



In order to accomplish those goals, “HuReDePIS” created networks of Institutions and Organisations that are active within the specific geographical areas. In this sense, two networks were created. One for each of the sectors: **Environment, Tourism, Culture, Common Agricultural Policy, SMEs** and their growth aspects and another one that is dealing with **Immigration**. The latter has up to now examined the emigrational policy, its status on each area and more importantly, its effects and impacts on labor market and the social web with reference to the regions under examination.

The project’s actions have been proved successful, mainly in the light of achieving a sustainability effect, which is characterising the entire project. The network, which has been founded, has certain perspectives that are directed by proposals from the members of the operational committees. Moreover, it shows a dynamic character, which will contribute towards the establishment of cooperation agreements and submission of new E.U. proposals aiming at the funding of new actions. In addition, a true outcome of the project’s implementation is the total of actions that have been undertaken by the Culture Sector’s Operational Committee (Region of Western Greece) in Patras, throughout September.



An important factor of validity judging on the project’s successful implementation is the one which refers to the appropriate management of the project’s budget. In these terms, the budget was not exceeded but it was decreased at a rate of 6% - a significant fact not often remarked within projects of this kind. At the same time, the project’s actions have set the path for a fertile transnational cooperation between Greece and Italy in all sectors, covering the participant regions and institutions.

The partners from the Hellenic side are: **Patras Science Park S.A., the Region of Western Greece and the Agricultural University of Athens.** The Italian side is consisted of: **The University of Lecce in Puglia, the Municipality of Tricase (Puglia region), the Municipality of Sanarica and the Technological Park of Sicily.**



THE ACTIONS OF THE “HUREDEPIS” PROJECT

SEPTEMBER



CULTURAL 3-DAY EVENT - «CULTURE» SECTOR OF THE HUREDEPIS PROJECT

In the framework of the “HuReDePIS” project, the actions that belong to the sector of "Culture" are handled by the Region of Western Greece. The Operational Committee of the sector is consisted of the following members: **Mr. Antonis Gkavranitz, Mrs. Hara Giannopoulou - Papadatou, Mr. Georgios Anastasopoulos, Mrs. Athina Pylarinou and Mrs. Teta Giannarou**, chaired by **Professor Stefanos Paipetis**. The Operational Committee decided to organise a scientific meeting on the 10th of September to be themed as "**Cultural Interactions between Western Greece and Southern Italy**". At the same time, it was decided that work should be advanced beyond its coordinates, and act on a cultural fertilisation between Greece and Italy. A decision that was directed beyond the framework of this Scientific Meeting in order that the historical projection of cultural elements of the two regions could prove their cultural kinship and to give "space" for further communication and collaborations.

The aim was accomplished through the application of a program set by the Region of Western Greece and the Institute of Culture and Quality of Life and included an international conference (10th – 12th of September). The conference had two main modules: The first was «**Archimedes from Syracuse**» where the work of the great mathematician was discussed and examined by leading scientists and second, «**Bidirectional Cultural Reactions among Western Greece, Ionian Islands, Puglia and Sicily throughout the history**» where the impacts on **History, Archaeology, Language and Music** were examined.

In the framework of the international conference, the Arts were also emphatically present through a circle of cultural events in the premises of «Politia»: concerts, dance troupes and gastronomic presentations that complemented and enriched the promotion of a cultural fertilisation.



“HUREDEPIS” EVENT: A CULTURAL HAPPENING

«Cultural Reactions between Western Greece & Southern Italy»



The Project’s Coordinator **Dr. Chrysostomos Stylios**, the President of the Cultural Operational Committee, **Prof. S. Paipetis** and **Mrs. T. Giannarou**, Journalist and member of the Committee.

DATE: 10th of September 2007

TITLE: Cultural interactions between Western Greece and Southern Italy

PLACE: Conference & Cultural Centre of the University of Patras

A significant event for the cultural scheme of the region of Western Greece was the scientific, one-day event titled: «**Cultural Interactions between Western Greece & Southern Italy**» that was carried out in the Conference & Cultural Centre of the University of Patras. **Mrs Eleni Glykatzi Arveler**, an academic and acclaimed speaker of international prestige, was the central speaker of the event.

The Secretary General of the Region of Western Greece, **Mr. Spiros Spyridon** declared the beginning of the scientific event’s proceedings. The event was carried out within the framework of the “**HUREDEPIS**” project – sector of “Culture”, which is implemented by the region of Western Greece and Patras Science Park S.A.

Greetings were addressed by **Mr. St. Koumpias**, Dean of the University of Patras, on behalf of the Patras Science Park S.A., **Professor** (and ex-Vice Chancellor of

University of Patras) **G. Stavropoulos**, member of the PSP's Board of Executives, the Consular General of Italy to Greece **Mr. Fabrizio Lomboso** and the President of DEPAP **Mrs. Eleni Dassiou**. Greetings were also transferred from the Minister and the undersecretary of Tourism Development, **Mrs. Fani Palli-Petralia** and **Mr. Georgios Orfanos**, respectively.

After the end of the greetings slot, **Dr. Chrysostomos Stylios**, Project Manager of HuReDePIS, discussed on the subject and the goals of the project. HuReDePIS is a developmental project which is examining common sectors of strategic importance, such as: **Environment, Tourism, Culture, Common Agricultural Policy, SMEs, Services and Immigration**, within selected regions of Greece and Italy. On parallel, it examines the common problems, needs and capabilities of these regions targeting proposals and policies in order to identify sources of dynamic development.

Professor Stefanos Paipetis, President of the Culture Sector and the Institute of Culture and Quality of Life (co-organiser of the event together with the Region of Western Greece) expressed the belief that the specific one-day event and the forthcoming events are resulting through the idea of the Culture Operational Committee. Moreover, he pointed out that HuReDePIS should move forward behind its axes to make cultural fertilisation between Greece and Italy a reality.

AN ASTONISHING PRESENCE BY ELENI GLYKATZI ARVELER



A true 'river' of knowledge and eloquence, **Mrs. Eleni Glykatzi - Arveler**, ex-Dean of Sorbonne University and President of the University of Europe, delivered an astonishing presentation under the title: "Patras as a gate to Italy and the West".

Mrs. Arveler, within a framework of historical review, centred on the relations between Peloponnese and the South of Italy, focused on Patras and talked about the cultural reactions between Sicily and Western Greece. According to Mrs. Arveler, the relationship between the two areas is of catalytic importance, having its origins in the ancient world, within the area of philosophy and extends towards the political reactions and war conflicts.

Mrs Arveler highlighted the important role of Patras' port within all historical circumstances, started from the Peloponnesian War. Patras due to its geographical position, its port and its strategic selections, decisively contributed towards the outcomes of this war. Mrs Arveler underlined that Thucydides named Patras as the naval yard of the Corinthian Gulf.

In an attempt to identify the role of Patras in relation to Italy, she said: «Patras was the open gate towards Italy, in other words, towards the entire world that together with Greece was the core of classical civilization. Trying to remember the definition by Paul Valery, Patras is the point of reference for the three elements that compose Europe nowadays: the ancient Greek spirit, the Roman administrative range and the

Christian reality. The geographic location of Patras is making the area a cross-road of European waves and a hub of a changeable historic reality. »

The distinguished speaker did not forget to mention about the economic standing of



Patras, due to its position within local and international trade. This power that came as a result of this economic wealth gave Patras a unique push towards Arts and the Sciences. Finally, Mrs. Arveler said that Patras worthily deserved its declaration as Cultural Capital of Europe for 2006 due to its role as a bridge between the old and new Rome, is by default the heart of the European Civilisation. Mrs.

Arveler did not forget to mention the importance of the technological miracle of the Rion - Antirion bridge.

After the end of Mrs. Arveler's presentation, the Secretary General of the Region of Western Greece, Mr. Spyros Spyridon awarded her with an honorary plate.

MUSIC BREAK WITH LYRAULOS GROUP

The concert by Lyraulos, a group that uses ancient Greek music organs, was an astonishing musical bridge for the important presentations, which took place afterwards.



Dr. Michail Petropoulos (Archaeological Service of Tripolis) talked about «Achaia and its colonies in the South of Italy» and **Mrs. Evanthia Stivanakis**, Professor at the University of Athens, about «Theatrical reactions of Italy onto Patras during the 19th century»

Snapshot from the musical concert by Lyraulos group

Mr. Petropoulos discussed on the astonishing results of the excavations under his supervision and their explorations. Settlements in Eastern Achaia and Egialeia sent settlers to Southern Italy. He also referred to the Paestum Conference in 2001 and its initiative for the formal participation of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture within excavations in Syvaris, Calabria, the most important colony of Eliki, Voura and Aiges of Achaia. The excavations in Syvaris have been initiated since the 19th century and are in progress up until now. Mr. Petropoulos, on his concluding remarks, said as well: «We believe that after the establishment of the Hellenic Archaeological School

in Rome, one of the primary actions would be the research of the most important Hellenic colonies, such as the one of Tarantos, colony of Sparti.

Finally, **Mrs. Evanthia Stivanakis** referred to the theatrical tradition of Patras that starts immediately after the freedom from the Turkish occupation. The economic standing of Patras and its close relations with Italy is appearing even after the building of “Apollon” theatre, which was inaugurated by an opera by Verdi.



The Secretary General of the Region of Western Greece, **Mr. S. Spyridon**, the husband of Mrs. Arveler, **Jacques**, the distinguished historian, the Assistant Manager of Gefyra S.A., **Mr. N. Harikiopoulos** and the Financial Manager, **Mr. Stavros Stavris**.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WITH REMARKABLE PRESENTATIONS

SECTION A: «Archimedes from Syracuse»



Professor Th. Tassios delivering his presentation

DATE: 11th of September 2007

TITLE: «Archimedes from Syracuse»

PLACE: Conference & Cultural Centre of the University of Patras

The section titled “Archimedes from Syracuse” was concluded on the 11/09/2007 with important presentations by recognised scientists. The international conference was organised by the **Institute of Culture and Quality of Life** in cooperation with the **Region of Western Greece**, in the premises of the Conference and Cultural Centre of the University of Patras. The event was attached to the actions undertaken within the framework of the “**HUREDEPIS**” project.

The conference proceedings were initiated by the presentation of the internationally-acclaimed **Professor Theodosios Tassios**, who discussed on the multi-angled personality of Archimedes – a person who defined the science of mathematics, throughout the centuries up until now.

TH. TASSIOS: «ARCHIMEDES’S INVENTIONS WERE PROVEN THROUGH SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS»

Having as subject of his presentation: «**The Man, the Scientist, the Engineer**» **Prof. Tassios** begun with a brief report on the main characteristics of Archimedes’s personality. Archimedes studied in Alexandria, Egypt (capital of the then Hellenistic world) and further on, he was sending the outcomes of his mathematical research to his teachers.

Professor Tassios, underlined that Archimedes went autonomous after a while, as he overran his teachers and opened new ways of remarkable scientific importance by introducing for the first time the capability of producing inductive knowledge but also proofs of geometrical theorems, throughout mechanical analogies. On parallel, as Prof. Tassios stated, Archimedes was a great mechanic, founder of various mechanisms, such as: the hydraulic clock, the helical pump, the defensive crane but also the reflectors for the burning of the Roman fleet and the steam-canon. It is noted that regarding his last inventions, there are not saved documents by Archimedes himself.

Professor Tassios also referred to a number of people who have been reported on Archimedes' inventions, such as: Proklos, Ironas, Petrarchis, Leonardo Da Vinci, and others, who also highlighted various and modern applications of his inventions.

Finally, he commented on the significant experiments and their large-scale results of *the late* Dr. I. Sakas and at that point he invited **Dr. I. Economides** to project cinematographic snapshots corresponding to the scientific outcomes of Dr. Sakas. Dr. Sakas has achieved – by utilising Archimedes's inventions (reflectors and steam-canon) to burn a ship and attempt a successful stem-canon's gunshot.

ARCHIMEDES: AN «ANTIDOTE» TO NATURAL DISASTERS... PROVIDED HE HAD A COMPUTER AT THAT TIME



Following, **Prof. Chris Rorres** (University of Pennsylvania) carried out an interesting presentation under the title: **«If Archimedes had a personal computer at his disposal: What is the reason for ships, icebergs and buildings incline and get reversed? »**

In the framework of his presentation, Prof. Rorres discussed on Archimedes's law of navigation, which is included in his study "about floating articles", a piece of research that became a milestone of the modern shipbuilding.

As Prof. Rorres explained, the era in which Archimedes was living did not permit his level of intellect to prosper significantly, mainly because of the lack of geometrical tools, and to study as many types of floating articles, but only a few.

Twenty three centuries later, Archimedes's creative work was transferred to the 21st century through the use of enhanced computer and graphic systems and was applied on new phenomena. For example, what is happening in a building when in case of an earthquake, the ground is getting liquidised? Or, in an iceberg that is melting slowly and is suddenly losing its stability? Such vicious phenomena are currently studied by the Theory of Disaster, a field that for sure Archimedes should have initiated in case he could use a personal computer, according to Professor Rorres.

Professor I. Christianides (University of Athens) talked about the infamous ‘palimpsest’ of Archimedes, an issue that caused enough arguments and resulted in many publications. The palimpsest is the most recent exploration of Archimedes and is about some of his works written on papyrus, dating back to the 3rd century B.C., in a code-form. It has become evident that an unknown Christian writer of the 12th century A.D. re-assembled the code, cleared-off the letters, folded the papyrus and wrote an operational system code on them. Prof. Christianides also reported on the way that the reading of this material was achieved through the technology of digital processing, visible and ultraviolet light and X-rays.



Professor Th. Chondros (University of Patras) within his presentation about “**Archimedes and the origins of the Theory of Design**” made a reference on the fundamental theorems of Archimedes in relation to the centre of weight of flat and solid geometrical shapes.

Prof. Chondros underlined that Archimedes was a marvelous astronomer and founder of static and hydro-static sciences, while the design of his mechanisms were much appealing to the later writers and authors. Prof. Chondros stated too: «Archimedes systematised the design of simple machines and studied their mechanisms, while at the same time he developed a strict theory of levers and the snail’s kinetics. His works include a set of specific foundations, in which the design - as a science that utilises mathematics and logic - can be based on. »

A LANDMARK FOR ARCHIMEDES

Mr. Paolo Daniele Scirpo (University of Athens) talked on the subject of: “On the



traces of the Archimedes’s tomb at Syracuse”. One of the mysteries that remain to be solved on the life of the great Syracusean is the location of his tomb. The subject has been a fascinated field for many scholars in the past and is highly associated to the general issue of the ancient topography of Syracuse and, because of the poverty of the literary sources and the lacking of new systematic excavations and new publications, remain up today a *vexata quaestio*. In this paper a brief excursus

on the history of the research on the theme was given at first, and secondly a new proposal on the location of the Archimedes’s tomb was discussed, through the re-examination of the ancient sources and the considering of recent archaeological findings.

THE CLOCK OF ARCHIMEDES IN THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, THESSALONIKI

D. Kriaris (*Thessaloniki*) talked about the feasibility of construction and operation of Archimedes hydraulic clock. The said clock is a monumental structure at least 4m high, whose construction is attributed to Archimedes from Syracuse (287-212 BC). The present work was based on three surviving manuscripts, in which this mechanism is described (transl. E Stamatis in Archimedes Collected Works, publ. Technical Chamber of Greece).

This clock is not of the water clock type, but a complete clockwork, which, instead of a modern spring is moved by water free fall. It is not known if there was a relevant automatic device, devised at an earlier time. In this study I am trying to check whether the said description is correct and operable, as whether the device could be constructed with the means available at the time. Its operation is based on physical principles, such hydrostatic pressure, buoyancy, gravity, free fall, while levers and pulleys are used for its full operation.

In the model that Mr. Kriaris manufactured (dimensions: 2100x500x500 mm), he tried to stick to structural methods and materials available in Archimedes' era. Small deviations from this rule were applied in order to facilitate the effective presentation and demonstration of the mechanism. The structure was implemented in September 2001 and the device is exhibited at the Science and Technology Museum in Thessaloniki.

Following, the rest of the evening presentations were focused on the cultural impacts between Western Greece and Sicily, throughout history.

IS LEFKAS ISLAND THE ITHACA OF ULYSSES?

In the framework of the presentations on Science, History, Archaeology, Language and Music, **Mrs. Hara Giannopoulou** (Architect), member of the Culture's Operational Committee talked about: «**Zoning as a medium of knowing about ancient times**». Mrs. Giannopoulou focused on the island of Lefkas, where according Dorpfeld is the mythical Ithaca. Lefkas, according to Mrs. Giannopoulou, is a place of great importance, because according to research, the island served as a nautical station and hub of great importance for trade between the west coasts of Minor Asia, Illyria, Puglia and Sicily. The same research has concluded to important remarks, which lead to the fact that Lefkas is the Homeric Ithaca.

Following, presentations were made by **Mr. Richard Jung**, **Mr. I. Moschos** and **Mr. M. Mehofer**: «Contacts about the war between Western Greece and Italy during the first Mycenaean years». **Mr. Ernst-Ludwig Schwandner** talked about «Impacts from South of Italy onto Western Greece and Ionian islands during the classical ancient times within the field of architecture and **Mr. Claudio Giardino** and **Mrs. Christina Merkouris**: «Greece and Southern Italy: a valuable relationship».

THE CONFERENCE SECTION WAS SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED

SECTION B: «Bidirectional, Cultural Reactions throughout the History of Western Greece, Ionian Islands, Puglia and Sicily»



A snapshot from the panel: Prof. S. Paipetis, President of the HuReDePIS's Culture Operational Committee, and Professor Chris Rorres.

DATE: 12th of September, 2007

TITLE: «Bidirectional Cultural Reactions Throughout the History of Western Greece, Ionian Islands, Puglia and Sicily»

PLACE: Conference and Cultural Centre of the University of Patras

MAGNA GRECIA IN PATRAS

Events that helped to lighten the cultural interactions between Western Greece and Sicily.

The section of «**Bidirectional Cultural reactions Throughout the History of Western Greece, Ionian Islands, Puglia and Sicily**» concluded (12/09/2007) the conference circle which had been initiated by the Scientific One-Day meeting of “**HUREDEPIS**” in the Conference and Cultural Centre of the University of Patras.

A range of interesting presentations, which included a wide spectrum of research studies in the sectors of science, history, archaeology, language and music, were the epilogue of the successfully organised 3-day event.

Mr Andreas Panagopoulos (Prof. of Classics, University of Patras) discussed on Magna Grecia within history and the literature. Mr. Panagopoulos stated that Sicily is an important part of ‘Magna Grecia’ and the Sicilian Expedition of the Athenians constitutes a significant part of Ancient Greek history. The final outcome of this expedition not only gives the best example of the impact of ‘antipeponthos’ (‘counter-

effect') in Greek antiquity, but also was the object-matter of Thucydides (*History of the Peloponnesian War*), together with some minor historians, Timaios, Ephoros, Polemon, Diodoros Sic., etc. In poetry, biography and literary criticism, on the other hand, the Sicilian Expedition offered ominous material to Euripides, Cicero, Plutarch, the anonymous Critic of the *On the Sublime*, and Satyros. It also offered first-rate material to Modern poets, Greek and non-Greek alike, as the English bard Robert Browning and our Nobel Price winner (1963) George Seferis, and, in fact, intertextually, the former with Euripides and the latter with Homer.

Mr. Vangelis Papageorgiou (Musician) and **Mr. Luigi Garissi** (Sociologist - Musician) talked about the music of the Greeks of Calimera in the South of Italy. In Calimera, terrific woodland where the agriculture was not the first priority, a class of intellectuals appeared during the 18th century that was capable of understanding early enough the crisis of the grico language. Some of these intellectuals, except working on the revival of older popular songs, they also composed several «travudia» which became almost symbols of this Greek area of Italy. Particularly, we are referring to songs such as «Kali Nifta» and «Aremo» composed by Vito Domenico Palumbo and Giuseppe Aprile. Certain residents of Calimera play the lead role in grico music during the '70s, such as Roberto Licci, Francesca Licci and Luigi Chiriatti who are also the founders of the mythical Canzoniere Grecanico Salentino (union of lyricists of grico songs of Salento). Until nowadays they entertain the audience with their remarkable musical groups.

Mr. Panayotis Andriopoulos (Musician) presented the subject of Italian Musicians in Patras and Patras's Musicians in Italy in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, a continuous and fertile cultural exchange took place between Patra and Italy, with music being featured at the forefront of this process. Musicians from Patras visited Italian musical centres (Bologna, Milan, Naples, etc.) where they were introduced to contemporary musical trends, and continued their music studies (K. Porfyropoulos, Ch. Bogdanou). Italy also served as the location where several musicians saw their first compositions in print, while other composers, such as Eleni Lambiri (the director of the Philharmonic Society for 25 years) implemented a series of concerts. On the other hand, many Italian musicians were invited to Patras to serve as music teachers to children of prominent urban families. At the same time, musicians assumed the directorship of fledgling institutions, such as Alberto Andluziz of Trieste who became the director of the newly-founded Marching Band (Philharmonic). In addition, references to music activities at that time in Patra may be found in Italian journals, while musicians from Patras composed songs using Italian poetry. Mention should also be made to the then powerful presence of the Roman Catholic community in Patra, which also included Italian music teachers who further encouraged connections between Italy and Patras.



Mrs Christina Kokkota (Literature teacher) presented a study about “**Italian models and influences in the Heptanisian theatre during the 18th and 19th century**”. Mrs Kokkota described the historic-social-political framework, which consisted of the base for achieving Italian influences within the theatrical scene of the Ionian Islands,

during the specific centuries. She also made a special presentation in the period of Venetian occupation in Crete as well as in the Ionian Islands, during which the intellectual production of Greece was not without effects by the Western impacts. Finally, she focused on researching those effects onto important drama makers from the Ionian Islands as well as within their theatrical production.

Mrs Sophia P. Christopoulou (Literature teacher, MSc in Education Head of the Department of Cultural Education, Directorate of Secondary Education, Achaia Prefecture) talked about “The unity between Western Greece, Ionian Islands, Southern Italy and Sicily through the work of arts and history of people: Trade and gastronomy.

In the present paper we shall try to present the unity between Western Greece, Ionian Islands, Southern Italy and Sicily through the work of arts and history of people with two references. The first case concerns the ancient trade in eastern Mediterranean, which is carried out with the large pointed amphoras used for transport and storage commodities (goods). Within these facets lie the specific matters of concern for economic historians: the distribution of the amphoras showing a) patterns of exchange, b) actual trade routes, c) the internal structures of the states organizing this trade and d) the economic history of individual states. The second case concerns a small-sized book (manuscript), the earliest text of cookery, which has been found-until now- and refers to the Achaia region. The manuscript is in the library of E.L.I.A. (Greek Literary and Historic Archive) and it is untitled. As the author is not mentioned, we will label him as anonymous. All its entries date to the period 1841-1861, the recipes though should have been written much earlier, perhaps from 1830, after the liberation of Patras and during its establishment. The anonymous author presents a “Cookery” (the title has been given by E.L.I.A.) with West or Western-type



recipes, interspersed to a large extent with recipes of every day local bourgeois cuisine. Several titles of recipes, which formulate clearly the kind and way of cooking, have something in common: they mention the recipe’s place of origin. Therefore, even though the original text, as it is mentioned, is an Italian cookery, the author doesn’t

leave off only at the Italian cuisine but he displays also other familiar, rather regional ones. So there are recipes of Bologna, Tuscany, Naples and Genoa or in the way of Savoy, France, England, Turkey, or Spain. Many of these recipes have influenced the Region of Western Greece and the Ionian Islands.

Presentations were also delivered by: **Mrs M. Lambrinou** (Architect, Ministry of Culture), **Dr. Ch. Koutelakis** (Archaeologist - Historian) and **Dr. G. Plemmenos** (Cambridge University, Lecturer in the Department of Music Studies, University of the Ionian).

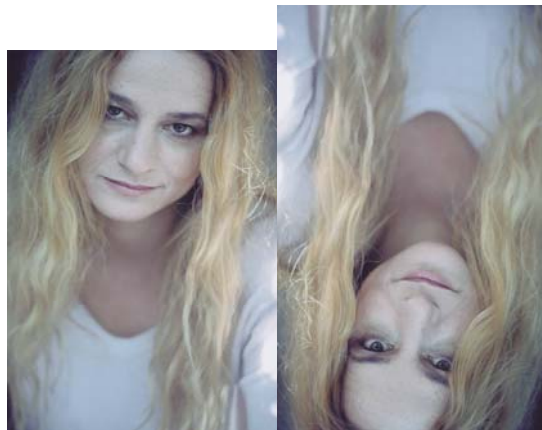


Professor Stefanos Paipetis (President of the Institute of Culture & Quality of Life) concluded the conference circle by expressing his gratitude for the attendance of the participants and his satisfaction regarding the level of and the value of presentations, which were taken place. He underlined that, apart from any negative events that may have been occurred, the cultural actions of this 3-day event were characterised by a sense of overall success. He finally thanked all

contributors who played a role within the organisation and implementation of this project.

CULTURAL EVENTS

Concert of Evanthia Remboutsika



Following HuReDePIS successful Scientific Event (10/9/07), **Evanthia Remboutsika**, a distinguished music composer and violin player, concluded the day by delivering an astonishing musical epilogue. The famous composer used her violin to take the public off in a unique concert with the astonishing singer Elli Paspala, in a jigsaw from her cinematographic music syntheses and beloved songs. Remboutsika proved - in her mother-land - her uniqueness of way to make pictures as songs and the music becoming an enormous canvas from multi-coloured and multi-formed pictures.



Tuesday 11th of September, 21:30

music concert

Dance and high spirits from malalingua και encardia



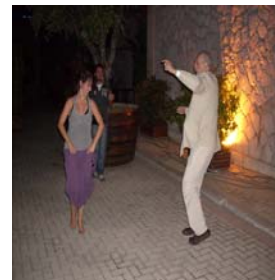
In the premises of “Politia”, on the 11th of September 2007, a unique meeting between two music groups: Malalingua (Italy) and Encardia (Greece) took place as a closing event for the circle of cultural events within this 3-day event. The momentum of this



musical meeting between those two worlds, having a common cultural ‘alphabet’: that of Greece and South of



Italy was truly unique. In an atmosphere of great and true celebration, spectators were enjoyed themselves far more than expected and met each others’ cultural roots.



OCTOBER

ONE-DAY EVENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY HALL OF SANARICA SECTOR OF «ENVIRONMENT»

DATE: 4th of October 2007

TITLE: Progress of the studies

PLACE: Sanarica Hall of Municipality

On the 4th of October, 2007, in the Conference Hall of the Municipality of Sanarica, a one-day event took place concerning the progress of the proceedings related to the sector of “Environment” of the “Huredepis” project. The event was organised by the University of Lecce. Among the participants, the Mayor of Sanarica, executives from the local administration units, members of the academic Community of the University of Lecce, as well as students and representatives of the local community. The results of the studies were presented by the representatives of the Operational Committee of the particular sector, from the sides of both Italy and Greece.

The Operational Committee Environment focused on Natura 2000 sites of Sicily, Puglia and Greece performing an overview of all Natura 2000 sites in these areas highlighting regional capabilities and best practices. One of the most interesting aspects of this investigation is that there is an urgent necessity to define the common principles at Mediterranean Scale to improve the protection of biodiversity and habitat.

In order to achieve the objective mentioned above, a pilot project was conducted on the Protected Areas of Torre Guaceto according to data availability and regional capabilities and practices for the application of a complex methodological approach i.e. the Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) analysis framework combined with the Scenarios Analysis that permit to choose the most cost-effective strategies to protect the environment and reduce the risk for human health.

Among the major results achieved it is necessary to mention that in the context of the pilot project a new methodological approach based on the Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response was identified and applied for the development of strategies for the reduction of pollution in the integrated system Canale Reale Area and Torre Guaceto Marine Reserve.

Moreover, plausible scenarios were developed and obtained results were discussed assessing results in the European Context. The BAU scenarios showed that without the implementation of specific policy options the gap with specific targets and threshold will increase. For the case study a lot of work should be done for two relevant drivers i.e. Agriculture activity and Civil Sector.

Finally, the Project’s Coordinator, **Dr. Chrysostomos Stylios**, carried out an appraisal of the project’s proceedings and highlighted the necessary actions aiming at submitting the total of the studies up until the end of the current year.