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July - September 2011

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# In-On

Special Term Crete Business Issue

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**Campaign  
to promote  
Cretan products  
to the U.S.A.**



John G. Manos  
(John George Manoukarakis)

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**The holocaust of Anogia - the shortest catastrophe  
history during World War II**

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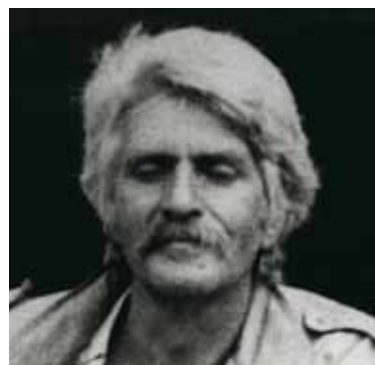
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John Sakellarakis



Effie Sakellarakis: Archaeologist, Professor at the University of Athens and Honorary Curator of Antiquities

## Zominthos: The crossroads from Knossos to Ideon Andron

“John Sakellarakis’ last big dream and his most favorite excavation was Zominthos which is located half way from the Kalikratian Prefecture of Anogia towards Ideon Andron in an altitude of 1.187 meters”, stressed in an interview to «In-On» magazine, the archaeologist Professor at the University of Athens and honorary curator of antiquities, Mrs. Effie Sakellarakis.

What attracted the attention of the researcher- she continued- was the pre-Hellenic name with the suffix-inthos that a local shepherd from Anogia mentioned referring to the area that he used to graze his sheep. During his visit in the area, at the time of the excavation at Ideon Andron, the miracle was revealed to him. Indeed - as Mrs. Sakellarakis refers - after the decent- with the religious and philosophical meaning – to the sacred cave; Zominthos depicted the ascent to the top world.

More particularly, Mrs. Sakellarakis clarifies that “Zominthos is situated on the spot where the roads towards the big Minoan yet mainly Greek worship center of Ideon Andron are united, namely from north and east where Knossos is located. Probably, this access is the road that Plato in the Laws mentions that leads from Knossos to Ideon Andron. The area was per-

manently inhabited for 4.000 years, from the Minoan times till today, since significant inhabitation has been noted after the Minoan times in the Mycenaean years, in the Greco-Roman years, in the Byzantine era as well as in the Venetian period, as the so called “venetian creamery” shows and in the ottoman period, too.

Even though, the excavations are in progress, the existence of an extended settlement that started in the 19th century B.C. with an imposing main building with a certified palatial character and the typical “sacred tree” the hawthorn which was declared Monument of Nature demonstrates that it was inhabited by people with exquisite taste that had the organization to cover all their needs”.

According to Mrs. Sakellarakis the main building was about 3 meters tall, with painted rooms, where in some of them the windows and doors still exist whereas in the west part of the building there is the craft wing with a pottery workshop in which a potter’s wheel was found, the position and the tools of the potter and even more in a built construction an amount of filtered dust in order to manufacture stoneware most of which was placed on shelves. There was also a workshop manufac-





Zominthos

turing rock crystal, a material that exists on Psiloritis Mt. and many objects and mainly beads have been manufactured with it.

Moreover -as Mrs. Sakellarakis mentions- there were found big vases with a magnificent sculptured decoration, lamps, delicate printed vases that indicate people with fine taste. They also collected the hair of the sheep along with other goods of the mountain like minerals, herbs and medical material which constituted along with the woolen clothes, valuable goods for the exportation trade of Knossos and the Minoan Crete not only in the East but in Egypt as well.

Curriculum Vitae

Effie Sakellarakis was born in Piraeus and was brought up in Athens. She is a graduate of the School of Philosophy at the University of Athens (she is a professor at the same school) and of the Industrial School, (Department of Tourism). She attended post-graduate studies in London and Heidelberg. As a scholar of the German Archaeological Institution she wrote two books regarding bronze sculpture in the Aegean Sea. She worked in the Acropolis Museum, in museums in Olympia, Nafplio, Herakleion-Crete, and Corfu and in excavations in the relative areas. She was for many years the Secretary of the excavations of the American School in the Ancient Agora of Athens. She worked in the Civil Registry Monuments Department in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and in the Department of Underwater Antiquities. It is important to note her participation in the excavation of Zakros, also in the Cretan excavations in Archanes and Zominthos which she co-run with her husband, John Sakellarakis who was an archaeologist, too. Regarding the excavation in Archanes they were awarded by the Academy of Athens, while the prefecture of Archanes

proclaimed them Honorary Citizens. Since 1984, and for 15 years she was the curator in the island of Evia where she carried out numerous excavations all over the island, on the island of Skyros and in the Boeotian coast, the findings of which were published. The spotting and the excavation in Kimi on the Viglatouri hill in Oxylinthos are considered one of the most significant Euboean excavations for its importance in the history as well as the detection and the excavation of the pit of the for so many years sought temple of Artemis Amariassia in Amarynthos. After John Sakellarakis' death she runs the excavation site in Zominthos.

She cooperated in various publications such as the History of the Greek Nation, the international publication of the Mythological Dictionary (LIMC), Enc. Britannica, and Enc. Italiana and wrote almost all the pre-historic articles in the Greek publication of the Soviet Encyclopedia.

She is a member of the Archaeological Society, the Monetary Institution, and the Institute of Underwater Antiquities, the German Archaeological Institute of Berlin, the Archaeological Institute of America and she is also the president of the Psychia foundation.

She has written more than 150 books and articles regarding Minoan Crete, Mycenaean and Cycladic civilizations and Kythira along with issues that regard Evia from the Paleolithic period, the early Greek (Manika in Chalkida etc.), the Mycenaean (Avlida, Lefkadi), the Geometric and Archaic N. Evia (Lichas, Oreoi) till the Classical and Hellenistic Amarynthos. During the last years, she worked together with John Sakellarakis in order to prepare the scientific publication of the Archaeological Society's excavation in Ideon Andron and the excavation in Zominthos.

*George Klados  
ex mayor of Anogia and fighter  
of the Cretan Resistance Struggle against the conquerors*

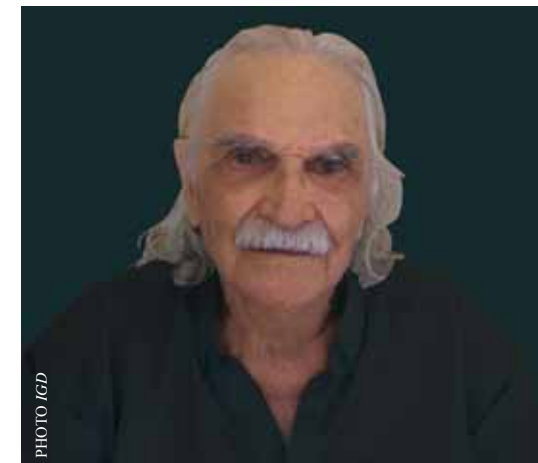


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## The Holocaust in Anogia in the form of five “because”

“The Holocaust at Anogia represents the shortest history ever written in World War II regarding the catastrophe of an area under the command of Commander Gen. of the Fortress in Crete X. Miller”, underlined to “In-On” magazine the survivor George Klados (ex-mayor of Anogia and fighter of the Cretan Resistance Struggle against the conquerors).

The top event of the catastrophe and leveling of Anogia –he continued – took place in August 1944 and it is considered to be the third holocaust in the history of the village (1822, 1867 and 1944).

More particularly, he narrates “It started on August 13th, 1944 and lasted till the end of the same month. In Armi, in the central square of the village the command of the German Commander of the Fortress in Crete is inscribed explaining the decision for the holocaust.

“...Due to the fact that the city of Anogia is the heart of English espionage in Crete and because the inhabitants murdered the sergeant garrison commander Yeni-Gave along with his guard and because the citizens of Anogia carried out the sabotage at Damasta, since in Anogia the guerrillas of various resistance groups found asylum and protection and because the kidnappers with general Von Kreipe crossed Anogia utilizing the area as an evacuation station, we order their LEVELING and the execution of every male citizen of Anogia that is found in the village and also within a distance of a kilometer in the surrounding area.” (Chania, 13-8-44 Commander Gen. of the Fortress in Crete, X. Miller).

The execution and the arrest of the referred in the command sergeant garrison commander Yeni-Gave and his guard (8 people) was realized on August 7th 1944 in the area of Sfakaki Anogion by an eleven-member group of the auxiliary Greek Peoples' Liberation Army (E.L.A.S). The sabotage of Damasta was realized in the morning of August 8th 1944 in the central then paved road in Crete and within a short distance west the village of Damasta by a group of guerillas from the Greek Resistance Organization “PSILORITIS” which resulted in the leveling of Damasta village as well as the execution of the men that were caught in it by the Germans.

The series of events follows: on August 13th 1944, the Germans circled the village and when they reached it, they ordered 1500 women and children to move towards the direction of Yeni-Gave within half an hour. It has to be noted that before the Germans' arrival, the guerillas had already notified all men and boys who were hidden in the guerillas' hideouts and in the inaccessible ravines and caves on Psiloritis Mt.

Then, they moved on to looting the village regarding livestock and woolen products. Later, after the command every house was burnt to the ground and then was exploded with dynamite. Every night, the Germans withdrew in Sisarha and in the morning they returned to Anogia to complete their catastrophe which lasted from August 13th till September 5th 1944. The Germans killed G. Spithouri inside the village, who was unable to leave with the other villagers as well as the handicapped cousins Constantine and I. Xylouri (or Kitri), and the decrepit Nick. Aerakis, to whose arms after his execution, they placed two pigs' dead bodies on his right and left side in order to scorn. The two sisters widows Emm. Kallergi and Emm. Kavledi, the lame woman Irene Karaïskou and Evagelia Ioannou Pasparakis refused to leave and preferred to die. They burnt them and blew them up inside their homes.

Moreover, the Germans killed Emm. I. Saloustron. Many other people were killed in the surrounding area of the village. The Germans destroyed the four creameries of the area and snatched the inhabitants' flocks. They killed those that they could not take with them. From the 940 houses in Anogia village not even one still remains, the new school was exploded; the three churches that the Germans had turned into stables suffered damages due to the nearby explosions. The official list of the ex Prefecture of Rethymnon refers that 117 citizens of Anogia were executed during the German occupation. Anogia is considered to be the biggest village of Mylopotamos, even when the Venetians settled down there and the only signs that demonstrate their presence are the various legends and traditions, Tsipouras Venetian building and a few surviving centuries-old walnut trees which they planted, giving at the same time the first significant boost to the development of the agriculture of the village”.





“Woodland is our country itself and when we protect it, we protect our country as well” underlined in an interview to “In-On” magazine the Head of the Forests Division in Rethymnon, Mrs. Chara Kargiolaki.

Therefore, in order to develop the prefecture of Rethymnon – she continued – the Forestry Directorate suggests actions to protect the biodiversity and support the ecosystems of the Cretan landscape.

Question: Tell us about the new projects for the protection of the ecosystems and the landscapes of Rethymnon

Answer: We have subjected to the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climatic Change a project for the protection of Preveli to be promoted to the European Union within the financial framework of “LIFE+”. It is about financing activities in order to protect and project the ancient palm tree forest.

Question: Will there be an international cooperation with countries that face similar problems in order to find solutions?

Answer: We can definitely learn by other countries’ experience. For instance, we can connect with countries that face the same natural phenomena so as to achieve common actions. More particularly, Greece and California share common characteristics regarding the issue of forest fires. We have then the opportunity the two countries to cooperate by sharing experience so as to find the best solutions to confront the disastrous fires.

Question: How will the countries cooperate?

Answer: We have already subjected the 1st European Project for the protection of Preveli due to natural disasters. The Prefect of Ag. Vassilios in Rethymnon, the Forestry Directorate of Rethymnon, MAIX and the University of Athens (the Department of Biology) participate in the project in order to explore new ways to protect the very special and protected environment of the ancient palm tree forest in Preveli.

Question: Tell us about the biodiversity in Crete

Answer: The flora and the fauna are rich with a variety of distinctive endemic forms of life, adjusted to their special habitat and unique in the world. These organisms have usually special genetic and morphological characteristics. In Crete and especially in Rethymnon there are pines forests, yew tree forests, oak trees forests, brushwood, grasslands along with other special ecosystems like the palm tree forest as well as the gorges and the alpine mountain ecosystems on Psiliritis and Kedros Mt. It has to be noted that Crete’s biodiversity is considered to be one of the richest in the world, with a wide range of life forms in different levels of biological organization. More specifically, the National Park of Samaria

# First Ladies

The promotion of the European project «LIFE+» constitutes a shield of protection for the ancient palm tree forest in Preveli

which is one of the first national parks in Greece, designated in 1962 has a variety of wildlife, a rich biodiversity, vultures, the Cretan fourokatis, cypress trees, chasmophytes and others.

Question: What are the aims of the Forestry Directorate of Rethymnon?

Answer: The aims which are set by a service such as the Forestry Directorate are implemented by the whole staff and concern, apart from the daily citizen service, the effort to apply Forest Legislation, the fight against Forest criminality, the protection of the forest ecosystems and the protection of the

Greek Government’s interests regarding the lands subject to the Forest Legislation in each prefecture.

Curriculum Vitae

Chariklia Kargiolaki is a Forester and today runs the Forest Service in Rethymnon (since January 2011), while in the previous three years she worked as a Director of Forests in Chania.

She was born in Rethymnon in Crete and after graduating from the School of Forestry and Natural Environment at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, she studied on scholarship from the State Scholarships Foundation (IKY) in the University of Oxford, in the U.K conducting research work in the broader subject of Ecology. She received her doctorate (PhD) in 1989 from the same University. Then, she continued her research project on scholarships from the European Union etc. doing postdoctoral work at the University of Oxford and the University of Reading.

In 1992, she mainly worked as a Forester in the Forest Service in Chania, where during the period of the Administrative Reform of the “KAPODISTRIAS” project, she worked as Chairman of the Technical Committee in the prefecture of Chania. She worked as an inspector for the environment and later she dealt with the establishment and the operation of the Management Agent of the National Park of Samaria. She participates in the Board of Directors and has been elected vice-president, a position that she keeps till today.

In Chania the administration of the National Park of Samaria constituted a school regarding the way a protected area is managed, taking also into account the directives of the Council of Europe and UNESCO. During her management, the Council of Europe awarded a degree to Samaria as a protected area. This happened for the first time in a period of ten years, without reassessment and it is the only area in Greece. Also, UNESCO has awarded the title of Biosphere Reserve to Samaria.

She has also taught Ecology at the School of Polytechnics in Crete and in the Technological Educational Institutions in Crete. She has also published a variety of scientific work on related topics.



## Exploitation of the enterprising-scientific force of the Cretans abroad

The new projects of the Pan-Cretan Association of America will focus on the cooperation between the Cretan element in the U.S.A and the local authorities of Crete as well as on the support of the young people. In an interview given by the new president of the Pan-Cretan Association of America Mr. John G. Manos κ. (John George Manoukarakis) he explains that the association has the resources, the knowledge and the experience to contribute to Crete's promotion to the U.S.A and also offer the opportunity to the Cretan young people to visit the American continent through student exchange projects.

A large number of our compatriots lives and prospers abroad» mentions Mr. Manos. Apart from emigrants themselves, the younger generations of Cretans can show successful businessmen, executives in multinational companies, scientists, researchers and technocrats. We should take initiative to recruit and exploit this valuable human resource of the Greeks abroad so as to benefit the homeland.

Question: How could we promote Cretan products in the U.S.A?

Answer: During my recent visit to the island along with other representatives of the Pan-Cretan Association of America, we had the chance to meet with the Regional Governor of Crete Mr. Stavros Arnaoutakis, the vice-regional Governor of Rethymnon Mary Lioni, and the thematic vice-regional Governors Theano Vrentzou and Costas Lambrinos as well as the Director General of the Region Maria Damianaki. We subjected on behalf of the Cretan Association of America a number of suggestions which are based on years of efforts and the experience our association has in order to support and promote Crete in the broader American society. We expect their suggestions in order to conclude to common plan of action for the U.S.A.

Crete is an attractive tourist destination thanks to its natural beauty. It constitutes the matrix of the Western civilization and the famous and internationally acknowledged Mediterranean Diet. The Mediterranean Diet and its benefits to the human beings' health are widely known to the Americans.

A systematic promotion of Crete must be organized through international fairs of products and services, cultural and food tasting events or lectures in many American centers. At the same time, Internet and our big network should be exploited.

Question: Will there be student exchange and hospitality programs?

Answer: Our young people and the cultivation of the bonds with Crete constitute a top priority for the Pan-Cretan Association of America. Our aim is to support and reinforce student exchange projects, so as more young Cretans get the chance to

visit the U.S.A. and also young Cretans who live in the U.S.A., Greek-Americans and Americans to come to Crete.

In this way, the young Cretans who live in the U.S.A will have the opportunity to be baptized in the Cretan spirit and become blessed by Greek Education while the young Cretans of our homeland will be able to seek opportunities regarding postgraduate studies, internships and probably future jobs in America.

It is especially interesting to mention our new project entitled «Mentoring». In this project successful Cretans that live in America counsel, guide and give the opportunity to young people to work with them. It would have been a blessing regarding these projects if a small amount of Cretans have the chance to participate initially and later gradually this number to enlarge.

In any case, we have to make an effort to register the business and scientific human recourses of the Cretans abroad, per continent and country, in order to be utilized for the development and promotion of Crete.

Question: Tell us about the Pan-Cretan Association of America

Answer: The Pan-Cretan Association of America remains one of the largest and most powerful expatriate organizations in the U.S.A, with a numerous and dynamic Youth Group and innovative projects. It consists of 85 associations all over the country and of about 15.000 members.

The Pan-Cretan Association of America, from the day of its foundation till today, tries hard with all its powers and in every way to serve Crete and its inhabitants. You are all aware of the history, the charities and its enduring contribution to our island.

The aim of the Pan-Cretan Association in America is the reinforcement of our association in every way and its continual renewal and adjustment to the new social standards. Our priority is to support our young people regarding their studies and professional development. We have access to the best and biggest Universities of the country and jobs, through "Fortune 500 Companies".

Question: Tell us about the recent initiatives of the Pan-Cretan Association of America in order to promote Crete to the U.S.A.

Answer: Two years ago in cooperation with the Local Authorities of Crete we celebrated the 80th anniversary of the Pan-Cretan Association of America and regardless the economic crisis in the U.S.A, we brought 600 Greeks who live abroad to the island - among them 150 young men and women - within the framework of our 41th conference. We also brought with us a group of prominent American journalists that work in Mass

John G. Manos (John George Manoukarakis)  
The new president  
of the Pan-Cretan Association of America



Media specialized in tourism, archaeology, nutrition and wines. This project, although it had a low cost, received great success regarding Crete's international promotion.

During the last years we powerfully contributed to taking initiatives in order to promote Cretan Diet and products in various big cities in the U.S.A.: more particularly in meeting points, in Universities, in our Embassy in Washington, in Press conferences and in a series of broadcast material in the National Public Radio.

In 2008, we organized in the heart of Manhattan in cooperation with the Onassis Foundation, the magnificent fair "From the Land of the Labyrinth: Minoan Crete, 3000-1100 B.C.", exhibiting the Minoan treasures of the Herakleion and Chania museums. Over 85.000 Americans visited the exhibition. In 2009, the exhibition "The origins of El Greco: Painting pictures in Venetian Crete" followed and again in the Onassis Cultural Center in New York, this time in cooperation with the Archdiocese of Crete. In both these events, a great promotion of Crete and the projection of its timeless civilization were achieved in the American Mass Media.

Another initiative of the Pan-Cretan Association is the creation of the «Minoan Village» in Atsipopoulo which will constitute a large and long-term investment for the island.

Curriculum Vitae

John G. Manos (John George Manoukarakis) was born in Vlandredo in Rethymnon, Crete in 1960. He emigrated to the U.S.A in 1967 with his family that settled down in Chicago.

He has graduated from the School of Architecture of the University of Illinois (Building Technology, Bachelor's degree in 1984). After practicing in the field of Architecture he dealt with building reconstruction. At this period of time, along with his wife Elena Kyriakou, he founded a design and construction company in Tennessee, in which he remained for eight years.

Upon his return to the city of Chicago, he dealt with issues that were related to the Lending of Commercial Businesses and later was dynamically involved in this field.

From 1998 till today, he is the Chairman of Bank Financial, the largest U.S financial institution in Illinois, specialized in commercial and real estate lending. He is often invited and gives talks on topics regarding issues of Commercial Lending, in various relative seminars that are held throughout America. He is also a food chain co-owner specializing in foods and products from Crete.

His involvement with issues of political nature considering the Greeks who live abroad started at the tender age of seven, through the Cretan Club of Chicago which was meant to become his second home. There, he felt what means to be a Cretan, learned the real meaning of the words "Pride and Hospitality" and has drawn valuable lessons about life that shaped his character.

Just before his election in June 2011 as president of the Pan-Cretan Association of America (which constitutes one of the biggest expatriate associations in the U.S.A) he successively was a member of the Council's Grants Department, Vice-president of the «Minoan Village Board», second Vice-president for two terms (2005-2009) and first Vice-president (2009-2011). He was actively involved in the activities of the community of St. Demetrios in Chicago, where he was a member of the Community Council, and many more other social and charity organizations such as the AHEPA since 1994.

He has also been the president of the organization "United Hellenic Voters of America" in the U.S.A (1994-2009), while he is a member of the association "Bloomingdale Planning and Zoning Board". He has helped many young Greeks abroad to be hired in the state services in the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois.





## Creation of a Ministry for Greeks Abroad

“The new Board of Directors of the Pan-Cretan Council will demand the creation of a Ministry for Greeks Abroad by the Greek Government. It will be about a Ministry stuffed with expatriate technocrats and scientists elected by Greeks abroad» underlined in an interview to “In-On” magazine, the new chairman of the Pan-Cretan Council Mr. Antonis Tsourdalakis.

He also clarified that “The Ministry will organize and exploit the scientific, business and political potential of the Greeks abroad for the benefit of Greece mainly. It will be a one-stop shop that will deal with all the affairs that people who live abroad are now facing within the Greek bureaucracy which suppresses every business and scientific effort on behalf of Greeks abroad to invest in Greece”.

Question: How will the communication of the World Council of Cretans be developed?

Answer: Regarding the issue of communication, we have to deal with our website in order to become a magnet and a channel of communication for most young people when they want to read the news of the World Council of Cretans and the associations that make it up as well as a variety of cultural and historical issues that concern the Cretans abroad all over the world. It is time the World Council of Cretans itself took over its website as there is no need to wait for a University employee to update and renew it.

Moreover, many of the 150 primary Cretan Associations scattered all over the globe probably are not fully aware of the World Council of Cretans. We have to approach these people, listen to their problems, to their anxieties and their suggestions. I will give a recent paradigm of the Cretan Association in Florida where in their President's Mr. Zervomanolakis call for help, the Federation in Australia helped even symbolically with the amount of \$ 5000 thousand dollars so as not to lose their building. If these primary Associations cease to exist, then there will be no reason for us to exist, too. Also, there should be a regular reference of the World Council of Cretans in the various magazines and newspapers published by the Associations.

The foundations of this Organization are always the four pillars of the Cretans all around the globe, the four Federations which must continue to play a vital role in the promotion of the World Council of Cretans' aims.

Question: How will the World Council of Cretans help in the

issue of Greeks' immigration?

Answer: Another big issue that I believe the World Council of Cretans should play a vital role regards the new wave of outward migration due to the economic crisis in Greece. We see on a daily basis dozens of Greek people leave their homes seeking for a better future for their families. Therefore, the Associations should become information centers providing accurate pieces of information and financial support where needed.

To be honest, the Pan-Cretan Union in Melbourne has assisted dozens of people till now that successfully have immigrated to Australia, while the building of the Greek Orthodox Community of Melbourne has been provided to many Greeks that come here and have nowhere to stay.

Question: Tell us about the suggestions of the World Council of Cretans in order to promote the Cretan products.

Answer: The World Council of Cretans could play a significant role in the promotion of the Cretan products and tourism in the countries that large masses of Hellenism live. In this way, we assist Greece's economy. More specifically, in the Cretan village in Melbourne we have started buying only Greek products for our Club members; in the fridge now you will find only Greek beers and Greek refreshments, olive oil and olives only from Crete, honey, raki, oregano and other products that are produced in Greece. Think what will happen if 7 million Greeks who live abroad buy only Greek products for their homes; it will surely be an economy boost regarding Greek exports. This issue should be taken into careful consideration. As far as Australia is concerned, the promotion of Greek tourism is lacking and mainly lies on the conscientious efforts of community newspapers and radio, however not systematically and the Greek products are mainly promoted thanks to the private initiative of the Greek businessmen who live there and not to the Greek government as it should.

Question: How will Greek language learning be dealt abroad?

Answer: Greek language learning abroad is another issue that we need to look into if we wish it to continue. Unfortunately, the number of the graduate teachers that come from Greece gradually reduces and learning Greek lies on the Greeks that were born abroad who, however are not fully qualified in the Greek language.

Finally, there is an idea that we all have to promote. Outside

the borders of Greece another Greece lives and progresses. A Greece that guards Thermopylae and fights for our country's rights whenever needed; Cyprus, Macedonian, Turkish claims and others. It is unacceptable that those millions of Greeks are not represented in the Greek Parliament. The Greek people who live abroad should demand the reinforcement of Greek language learning by the Greek State.

Question: Tell us about the role of the ex-presidents of the Organization.

Answer: I regard the experience and the contribution the ex-presidents of the Organization offer very important and I would suggest the creation of a Counseling Committee of the World Council of Cretans which will be consisted of the present presidents of the Federations as well as the ex-presidents of the World Council of Cretans. The role of this committee will be HONORARY Counseling. This is a formula that functions in Australia with great success. World Council of Cretans cannot exist without the participation and the contribution of the Presidents of the Federations.

Curriculum Vitae

Antonis Tsourdalakis the new chairman of the World Council of Cretans is the son of Socrates and Anna Tsourdalakis born in Melbourne in July, 1970.

His activities in the Greek Community

1989 - He founded the Hellenic Students Association at the University of Victoria in which he was the President till 1991 while he also participates in the National Union of Greek-Australian students.

1990 - He founded the Australian Federation of Greek Youth with 34 youth organizations in which he was President till 1993.

1995 - He became member of the Australian Greek Council and the Coordinating Committee Justice for Cyprus. (Lobby for National Issues)

1996 - Member of the Parade Committee for our National Day in which he was also Assistant Secretary.

His activities regarding the Cretans

1991 - He was the president of the Youth of the Cretan Brotherhood of Melbourne & Victoria.

1994 - He was elected Secretary General of the Cretan Brotherhood of Melbourne & Victoria

1998 - He participates for the first time in the Bureau of the Cretan Federation of Australia & New Zealand in the post of PR Manager.

1999 - He chairs in the foundation of the Cretan Youth of Australia & New Zealand, in a pan-Australian scale.

2000 - He takes over the full reconstruction of the historical Association Rethymniotou Melbourne «ARKADI» from the post of the president.

2003 - He participates for a second time in the Bureau of the Cretan Federation of Australia & New Zealand as a Vice-president

2009 - He takes over the Presidency of the biggest Cretan Association of Oceania of the pan-Cretan Union Melbourne-Australia

2011- Chairman of the World Council of Cretans.



Mr. Antonis Tsourdalakis  
the new chairman  
of the World Council of Cretans



- **John Sakellarakis**  
Archaeologist, professor at the University of Heidelberg and member of the Greek Archaeological Service

### IDEON ANDRON - OLYMPIA - HERAION IN SAMOS PLACES OF WORSHIP

The third excavation of John Sakellarakis was called “the highest Greek excavation” due to the difficulty in finding the archaeological findings. John Sakellarakis (1936 – 28th October 2010) was an archaeologist, professor at the University of Heidelberg and member of the Greek Archaeological Service since 1963, in the archaeological site of Ideon Andron which is situated on the peak of Psiloritis Mt. in an altitude of 1.538 meters above the Kalikrateian Prefecture of Anogia in the prefecture of Rethymon –Crete.

According to the findings, Ideon was an area of a special worship and John Sakellarakis in 1982 who started the third excavation 100 years after the first one, mentioned: “my courage to overcome the Greek envy contributed to the decision to take over the excavation of the Archaeological Society in 1982, since some director of Antiquities prevented my first periodical exhibition in Herakleion Museum that I was preparing as its new director”.

The technological equipment that was installed and helped the success of the excavation -he had clarified- was a generator, a hoist and trolleys on rails in order to raise tons of stones and discharge. The shepherds called it “Crete’s first railway”.

It has to be noted that for the implementation of the projects in the ancient cave, the contribution of a numerous qualified personnel constituting of archaeologists, workmen, antiquities guards, excavations craftsmen, geologists, architects, civil engineers, electricians, constructors, cooks and others that reached the amount of about 75 people, was greatly important. More than half of those people lived during the whole period of every excavation in makeshift shelters in the area near the cave, specifically in the nearby “Spring of Christ”, which was

being constructed from the beginning each year.

It is worth mentioning that this was the first time that the cave and the wider area were declared archaeological sites (according to the law of that time) while the position award vascular along with other welded findings became known and Ideon Andron was able to be visited at the end of the excavation.

The archaeological findings are chronologically determined in the prehistoric, the Roman and the Classical period. The excavation was focused on the central hall of the cave– according to John Sakellarakis’ notes- and more particularly in the west side, in a site which was studded with rocks.

More specifically, Mr. John Sakellarakis underlined “the wall had to be found that the archaeologist Spyridon Marinatos discovered during the second excavation. The specific photo of the excavation in the particular spot was published in the Proceedings of the Archaeological Society; however due to the fact that the photo was printed upside down, it did not actually help. Indeed, the contribution of an old villager from Anogia, who had worked in the excavation as a teenager, was crucial. The wall that stretches from the east to the west and covers about 10 meters in length and 0, 80 meters in width including its angle to the north, formed a tiled room that went all the way till the ash alter which was surely related to worshipping. A significant element regarding worship was also the spotting of the ash alter, a common mark not only in Olympia but also in the temple of Heraion in Samos. Among the most important elements are two inscribed potsherds that are referred to Zeus. The North Creek with a length of 26 meters and a width of 6, 50 meters has two distinct endings, one in the east and one in the west. This is the very place where apart from the main hall

most findings from the prehistoric till the Roman Period were found. As well as in the Central Hall, also in the South Creek, the findings were covered in ashes and animal bones. In the South Creek with a length of 8, 70 meters and a width of 8, 20 meters, a variety of vases were found which are dated in the classical period”.

The first excavation at Ideon Andron was realized by a young Italian archaeologist called Federico Halbherr at the end of the 19th century and the second excavation was realized by Strydon Marinatos.

#### Curriculum Vitae

John Sakellarakis was a Greek archaeologist, professor at the University of Heidelberg and a member of the Greek Archaeological Service since 1963. He was distinguished for his archaeological excavations and discoveries in Crete.

He was born in Epirus Street in Athens in 1936. He graduated from the Department of History and Archaeology of the University of Athens. He served in many parts of Greece, namely in Crete at the age 27, initially as a curator of Antiquities at the Herakleion Museum (1963-1968) and later as its director (1980-1987). In Athens, he served as the curator of Crete and also as the curator of prehistoric societies (1970-1980) and deputy director (1987-1994) of the National Archaeological Museum. He taught at the Universities of Athens, Hamburg and Heidelberg. He published a variety of books and articles, mainly about the early civilizations of the Aegean. He gave dozens of lectures all over the world and took part in numerous conferences and symposia. He was a member of a number of Greek and foreign scientific societies. He was awarded along with Effie Sakellarakis by Athens Academy and won the gold medal of the University of Crete. In January 2004, he was honored by the President of the Republic with the gold cross of the Legion of Honor.

John Sakellarakis died on October 28th in 2010. He requested that his bones were buried in the Cretan Zominthos, the site that he discovered.

His archaeological action was: Along with his wife Effie Sakellarakis he excavated in Archanes. There, in a «draft » he discovered a small chamber tomb which however did not have any findings. Thus, the search for the Palace of Archanes commenced and he really managed to bring results. Then, he discovered the ancient cemetery in Fourni and the temple in Anemospilia.

He himself writes: “37 centuries ago, at a time when fierce earthquakes swept over Crete, a Minoan priest tried to exorcise the great catastrophe with a rare and desperate act. He offered to the deity of the temple on the hillside the greatest sacrifice: a human life. Victim and victimizer were buried simultaneously due to an earthquake that demolished the temple”.

John Sakellarakis’ guess created great reactions. In fact, this view cost him his professorship.

On August 29th 1984, he discovered at Ideon Andron in Crete a number of important archaeological findings from the Minoan Era, which were probably earlier hidden there by a villager of Anogia. Lastly, he excavated in the island of Kythira and discovered Zominthos.





Haritos Sifakakis  
farm manager responsible for the Farming Game,  
Division of the Forestry of Rethymnon



## The “Thermopylae of nature” the Farming Game in Rethymnon

“This year we will distribute about 16.000 reared partridges to the hunting clubs of Crete” the farm manager responsible for the Farming Game, Division of the Forestry of Rethymnon, Haritos Sifakakis referred to an interview to “In-On” magazine.

The breeding farm was created in 1993- he continued –to supply the hunting clubs of Crete and Dodecanese in order to protect the extinction of the partridges. It has to be noted that this year the breeding farm of Rethymnon alone functions all over Greece because other breeding farms are not able to produce game due to the economical crisis.

Question: Will the hunting clubs of Crete and Dodecanese be supplied with partridges today?

Answer: Unfortunately, we will supply game only the 22 hunting clubs of Crete because production has been reduce due to the economical crisis and every hunting club will get about 700 partridges. At this point, it has to be reminded that during hunting period that is going to start on January 2012 the partridges of 2010 will be hunted since this year’s game will be placed in the clubs’ special machines for three months before they are set free to be hunted in 2013.

Question: Why is it forbidden to hunt this year’s game?

Answer: The birds must be detoxified from the drugs that have been fed through animal feed in order to reach the hunter’s table. More specifically, a year is needed in the natural habitat for the game to be adjusted regarded its diet.

Question: How is the partridge bred?

Answer: We take 1.500 male and female partridges and put each pair in hatcheries in each cage. The partridges are monogamous and mate mainly in January. Then, we take the eggs and place them in the incubators. This procedure

lasts for 21 days. After that, we put them in the hatcheries where the eggs break and the chicks come out. We collect the chicks and put them in the breeding chambers. These are special close chambers where there is heat and food. Finally, we put the chicks in chambers adjusted to the natural environment and 65 days later we give them to the hunting clubs.

Question: How is the partridge reproduced?

Answer: In the natural context the partridge lays each time 25 eggs while in the breeding farm it lays from 80 to 100 eggs thanks to the diet. The feeding of the game is produced in the breeding farm while the raw materials are bought from the Rethymnon Cooperative. The raw materials are corn, wheat and soya.

Question: How much food do partridges need in to produce?

Answer: Annually, they consume 50-55 tons. The food costs 22.000 Euros and the medicines cost 9.000Euros.

Question: How was the breeding farm created?

Answer: It was founded in 1993 and the eggs were collected from the nature. In 1995, production started with the first 4.000 birds.

Question: Why does only this breeding farm work?

Answer: Animal feed is very expensive and the breeding farms are not stuffed with appropriate number of employees due to the economic crisis. There have to be 11 workers in total. The Forestry Department in Rethymnon leaned over the problem for the protection of the environment and hired six seasonal employees and five permanent employees transferred from other departments. The breeding farm operates from January till August. It closes in October.





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