

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE NO. 1
	Issue #1 / D	
	Should tourism on Skopelos be promoted?	->I 3 ->I 4 ->I 6 ->I 7 ->I 8 P 8-2
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: yes 2: no	
	Raised: Aug. 26 by Plenum	
	Arguments: -----	
A1/1	For Pos. 2 ----- There should be no further promotion of tourism because there is no land use plan. 26.8.81 Bernaldez	-A1/17
A1/2	For Pos. 1 ----- Tourism is a major national industry of Greece. No part of the country can exclude itself from the development of tourism without good reason. Tourism provides about 25% of the invisible income of the country. 26.8.81 Katakis	->I 4
A1/3	For Pos. 2 ----- There should be no promotion of tourism before we know how the island's ecosystem works. 26.8.81 Margaris	I 5 +A1/15

A1/4	For Pos. 1 ----- Tourism should be further promoted because it helps to stop further emigration from the island (due to lacking work). 26.8.81	Dzanos	-A1/5
A1/5	Against Arg.4 ----- It is not true that tourism affects migration from the island. Tourism and migration are not necessarily connected with each other. See Report No.9. 26.8.81	Kolodny	-A1/4 R 9
A1/6	For Pos.2 ----- Promoting tourism means mainly benefits for foreign tourists and fewer vacation opportunities for Greek tourists. Therefore tourism should not be further promoted on Scopelos which is a traditional vacation resort mainly for Greeks. See Vernikos-Report. 26.8.81	Vokon	->I 4 R 0
A1/7	For Pos.2 ----- Tourism is going to ruin the island. Therefore it should not be further promoted. 26.8.81	Ferro	
A1/8	For Pos.0 ----- This question can not be dealt with before the consequences of tourism have been determined and assessed. This should be done first. 26.8.81	Kolodny et al.	->I 2
A1/9	For Pos.2 ----- Further development needs adequate infrastructure to be constructed in order to protect the ecosystem. 27.8.81	Baric	->I 7
A1/10	Against A1/4 ----- Emigration can be stopped by guiding local people to different activities, which offer full year employment. See Report No.6 and 7. 27.8.81	Arianoutsou	R 6 R 7

A1/11	<p>For Pos.1</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Development can take many forms. Tourism is only one of them. Tourism should be seen as one of many other competing strategies of development.</p> <p>27.8.81</p>	<p>Rittel</p>	I 8
A1/12	<p>For Pos.2</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Tourism should be stopped at its present level, unless it is of the type "good family tourists". (interview with Priest of Glossa)</p> <p>29.8.81</p>	<p>Krauch</p>	+A1/14
A1/13	<p>For Pos.1</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Tourism should be developed but measures should be taken to control it: local tradition should be respected. The authorities should channel the development to avoid disturbances. Exemples: Behavior of tourists on the beaches and in the Discos. (Interview with Priest Methodios) There are changes in law regarding land use to accomplish this.</p> <p>29.8.81</p>	<p>Dragos</p>	+A1/23
A1/14	<p>For Pos.2</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Tourism is destructing the ethics of the people, especially young kids. (Interview with Priest of Glossa)</p> <p>29.8.81</p>	<p>Dragos</p>	+A/12

A1/15	<p>For Pos.2</p> <p>-----</p> <p>In an island of LOW LEVEL of "intraspecific competition", both at natural and human level results in a low rate of evolutionary change. In fact, islands often preserve plant and animal species that have become rare and extinct on the continent; similarly human societies on the islands tend to preserve arch occupations, habits and customs that reinforce the community aspect of life.</p> <p>BEFORE promoting tourism further, we need a complete inventory of the most important natural and anthropological characteristics of Skopelos island.</p> <p>31.8.81</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rossi</p>	+A1/3
A1/16	<p>For Pos.1</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Tourism should be developed because it promotes cultural exchange and improves the situation on the island. (Interview with Priest Gregorios of Alonnisos, see Report No.5)</p> <p>1.9.81</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Krauch-Nicolaidon</p>	R 5
A1/17	<p>Against A1/1</p> <p>-----</p> <p>There are too many land use plans and many times each one contradicts to the other, leading so to a wrong (none positive result. These plans are formed by forester, agronomists, urbanists etc.</p> <p>1.9.81</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Group 3</p>	-A1/1
A1/18	<p>For Pos.2</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Due to limited resources, if tourism is more promoting, agriculture will be more neglected. This will lead to an unbalanced system.</p> <p>2.9.81</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ananikas</p>	

A1/19	<p>Comment on A1/1</p> <p>-----</p> <p>There is a land use plan for Skopelos town. It was drawn-up and approved in 1967; it does not, however, encompass all the land around the bay, which means development outside the confines of this plan has progressed in ad hoc fashion, and will continue to do so until an appropriate plan is approved and effectively implemented.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	Wynn	-A975
A1/20	<p>Comment on A1/3 and A1/8</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Ideally, an understanding of the functioning of the island's ecosystem could be part of preliminary studies of a new plan for the island. Similarly a study of the repercussion of tourist development on the island (and the region) could be part of the preliminary studies carried out in an island or regional strategic plan.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	Wynn	
A1/21	<p>Comment on A1/13</p> <p>-----</p> <p>This can be done within the framework of a comprehensive planning and a policy making system.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	Wynn	I 8
A1/22	<p>For Pos.1</p> <p>-----</p> <p>I think that tourism could be further promoted if it will be correlated with a general plan of rational utilization of Skopelos ecosystem and to its own social economical problems.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	Ferro	
A1/23	<p>For A1/13</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The island being underpopulated, most of the ecosystem is functioning under reasonable human pressure or is left substantially undisturbed.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	Vernikos	+A1/13

A1/24	For Pos.0 ----- Observed trends show that Skiathos tourism is strong and proceeds by its own dynamics, while Skopelos will not turn into a major tourist island. (Result of local survey, already documented..) 2.9.81	Vernikos	
A1/25	For Pos.0 ----- Most of the arguments for and against tourist development do not take into consideration the people's action and behavior. 2.9.81	Vernikos	

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE NO 2
	Issue #2 / F	
	What is the impact of tourism on the island of Skopelos?	I 1-> ->I 3 (A1/8)

	<p>Positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: inadequate question 1: cultural change 2: political influence of vacationing Scopelians living elsewhere 3: negative influence on wellbeing of Scopelians 4: negative impact on the ecosystem of the island 5: visual deterioration 6: harm to wildlife 7: harm to "system stability" 8: promotion of "soft technology" 9: development of a "monoculture" 10: decline of agriculture 11: improvement of the position of women 12: positive effects on genetics of population 13: improvement of local economy 14: bring income to the local economy 15: mobilizes local resources 16: bring together residents and emigrants 	->I 5
	<p>Raised: Aus. 26 by Plenum</p>	
	<p>Arguments:</p>	
A2/1	<p>For Pos.0</p> <p>-----</p> <p>This questions requires a careful analysis of the scale and the nature of tourism. There are various kinds of tourism. (See Vernikos Report)</p> <p>26.8.81 ???</p>	->I 3
A2/2	<p>For Pos.5</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Tourism may lead to unregulated building activities which result in visual deterioration in Skopelos.</p> <p>26.8.81 Wynn</p>	<p>-A2/3</p> <p>-A2/16</p> <p>-A2/18</p> <p>-A2/19</p>

A2/3	Against Pos.5, ----- There is no visual deterioration of the architectural appearance on Scopelos. On the contrary, tourism has led to an improvement. 26.8.81	against A2/2 ----- Vernikos	-A2/16 -A2/2 +A2/18 +A2/19
A2/4	Against Pos.2 ----- There is no significant influence of former Scopelians on local politics of Scopelos, because these people don't vote. 26.8.81	???	P3-1 -A2/5 -A2/29
A2/5	Against Pos.A2/4 ----- I know from other parts of the country that vacationing residents of the east have a paramount political influence since they "talk" approximately the same language as their fellow citizens. In that way they "vote" "through" the existing voters. Personal experience from Karpenise. 27.8.81	Kainadas	-A2/4
A2/6	For Pos.8 ----- Some technologies - like solar energy - might be promoted as a consequence of tourism (heating of hotels, wind-energy, agriculture, etc.) 27.8.81	Kainadas	
A2/7	Against Pos.1 ----- This cultural change is bad because it is an imitation of imported values, ideas, ways of behavior. 27.8.81	Kainadas	-A2/17 -A2/20

A2/8	<p>For Pos.4 ----- Each island has limited resources (land, labor, capital, technology) which are always scarce when compared to man's wants. Local inhabitants are conscious of this and consume them in an appropriate proportion. Tourists are ignorant of this relative scarcity and therefore use them badly, thus creating environmental imbalances. e.g. North Europeans take frequent baths where a shower would be more appropriate in view of the scarcity of water on an island. 27.8.81</p>	Scicluna	
A2/9	<p>Against Pos.9 ----- If tourism is promoted the monoculture syndrome, with its connected dangers will result, such as higher fragility of the system; dependence on external factors, etc. 27.8.81</p>	Ayala	
A2/10	<p>For Pos.10 ----- Due to tourist industry development, there is a shift to part-time farming in order to improve income. This results in abandoning of the fruit harvesting. 29.8.81</p>	Ananikas	-A2/20 -A2/21
A2/11	<p>For Pos.11 ----- Tourism will create more jobs for women, which will improve their social life. As a consequence, women employed in the tourist industry will get into contact with new ideas, morals, etc. 29.8.81</p>	Group 5	-A2/24 -A2/12 -A2/13

A2/12	<p>Against Pos.11 -----</p> <p>There will be no effect of tourism on the position of women, because the women of skopelos don't really communicate with tourists, and because they don't get jobs in the tourist industry. On the contrary: other developments (such as an increase in agriculture activities) will be more effective in improving women's position by giving them a more active role.</p> <p>29.8.81</p>	<p>Group 5</p>	<p>-A2/11 +A2/13 +A2/24</p>
A2/13	<p>Against Pos.11 -----</p> <p>Social change due to tourism will be too fast, so women don't have the chance to adapt and to reorganize their own identity according to the new conditions. More tourism will further increase the separation between men and women and will keep the women out of public life.</p> <p>29.8.81</p>	<p>Group 5</p>	<p>-A2/11 +A2/12 +A2/24</p>
A2/14	<p>For Pos. 12 -----</p> <p>Traditionally, there has been significant genetic isolation of the villages of the islands. Through tourism, transportation infrastructure has been improved considerably, thus facilitating the mobility of the inhabitants. As a result, the number of intermarriages between different villages in the islands is drastically increasing.</p> <p>29.8.81</p>	<p>Rossi</p>	
A2/15	<p>Against Pos.4 -----</p> <p>The natural vegetation of the island of Skopelos has not been very much affected by tourism. There are still many forests. And the olive plantations represent a para-climax (they have replaced the pines in lower areas). But if tourism increases without ecological control, we shall have the reverse situation.</p> <p>29.8.81</p>	<p>Ferro</p>	<p>-A2/21</p>

A2/16	Against Pos.5, for A2/3, against A2/2 ----- Tourism will not lead to visual deterioration because traditional architecture will be preserved for touristic reasons. 31.8.81	Vernikos	-A2/2 -A2/3 +A2/18 -A2/19
A2/17	For Pos.1 ----- Cultural change is good because it is a result of exchange of ideas, new experiences, new syntheses etc. 31.8.81	Vernikos	-A2/7
A2/18	Against A2/12 and for A2/3 ----- In some touristic islands e.g. Myconos, tourism has contributed to preservation of the local traditional architecture. On the other hand, lack of tourist pressure has lead to the slow but steady deterioration of the architecture environment e.g. Naxos. 1.9.81	Group 3	+A2/3 -A2/2 +A2/16 A2/19
A2/19	For A2/3 ----- There is not only the architectural deterioration combining with tourism. Generally as visual deterioration we can consider also the pollution, plantations with foreign species like Eucalyptus etc. 1.9.81	Group 3	+A2/3 A2/2 A2/16 A2/18
A2/20	Against Pos.10 ----- Not ALL agricultural activities are reduced. Considering the production of horticultural goods, there is an increase following tourism increase, at least in Skiathos. See Report No. 8 Mitrakos/Margaris. 1.9.81	Group 3	-A2/7 -A2/10 R 8

A2/21	Against A2/15 ----- Forests are not always the climax in all Greek regions with mediterranean climate. Maquis and phytosana communities can be considered as climax as well. Negative effects of tourism on natural systems: see Issue 5. 1.9.81	Group 3	-A2/15 I 5
A2/22	Against A2/10 ----- Part-time farming is not a local event. Seasonal labor demands concerning with the collection of agriculture products is common all over Greece. 1.9.81	Group 3	-A2/10
A2/23	Against Pos.5 ----- It seems essential that the further promotion of tourism in Skiathos does not destroy the beauty of the island. Tourists come here ALSO for aesthetic reasons. From this point of view, the local residents must be EDUCATED by formal means to the perception of the beauties of their island, so that only development which saves this beauty is allowed. 1.9.81	Rossi	I 11 +A2/2 A2/3 A2/16 A2/18 A2/19
A2/24	Against Pos.11, and A2/11 ----- Tourism will diversify jobs. Womens' labour will be treated as a "reserve" which will be absorbed in lower activities. The natur of these jobs doesn't improve the social life of women because they are not real in contact with tourists. 1.9.81	Manidaki	-A2/11 +A2/12 +A2/13

A2/25	Against Pos. 10 ----- The increased number of tourists will increase the demand for fresh vegetables. Fresh vegetables come from outside markets. Due to that, a unit (say stremma) of fresh vegetables gives much more income than other crops, an increased supply producing in the island is expected. For the supply to cover more months during the year a number of green houses is recommended. The Agricultural Bank of Greece may give long-term loans to the farmers to construct the green houses. 2.9.81	Ananikas	(-A2/10) A8/1
A2/26	For Pos.13 ----- Tourism (people from outside Greece) earns useful foreign exchange which is needed to buy imports. 2.9.81	Scicluna	
A2/27	For Pos.13 ----- Tourism (Greek and foreign) in Skopelos increases the effective demand in the economy of the island and through a multiplier effect increases the gross regional (skopelos) income. This increases the standard of living. 2.9.81	Scicluna	
A2/28	For Pos.5 ----- The number of people that perceive MASSIVE touristic settlements on mediterranean coasts as severe visual deterioration increases very fast. There is some evidence that these areas are losing attractiveness as the levels of education and awareness of tourists increase. 2.9.81	Bernaldez	
A2/29	Against A2/4 ----- This argument is not true. (See electoral lists). 2.9.81	Vernikos	-A2/4

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE NO. 3
	Issue #3 / F	
	What kinds of tourism are/could be on Scopelos?	I 2-> ->I 12 ->I 13 (A2/1) ->I 16
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: vacationing Scopelians who have emigrated 2: agro-tourism 3: backpack tourism 4: playboy tourism 5: family vacation: Greeks 6: family vacation: foreigners 7: eco-tourism 8: cultural tourism 9: the present mix of tourists 10: package tourism	A2/4 A3/1 A1/12
	Raised: Aug. 26 by Plenum	
	Arguments: -----	

A3/1	For Pos.2 ----- There is a demand for labor to work in the agricultural sector during the tourist season. Since workers are busy catering the tourists and they don't have time to work on the farms. This limits activity during the off season. Income from agricultural exports decline. 28.8.81	Group 3	-A3/9 -A3/11
A3/2	For Pos.2 and 8 ----- Young tourists with little money can provide their labor on farms or rehabilitating buildings and earn their living on the island. 28.8.81	Loukissas	
A3/3	For Pos.7 and 8 ----- Provide the opportunity for tourists to combine learning and pleasure. 28.8.81	Group 3	
A3/4	For Pos.2,7 and 8 ----- Increases the length of the tourist season because all these kinds of tourism do not depend on the climatic condition. It is more diversified therefore more stable. 28.8.81	Group 3	
A3/5	Against Pos.7 and 8 ----- There is a danger that mass-tourism will threaten the eco- and cultural system. 28.8.81	Group 3	->I 5
A3/6	Against A3/5 ----- Proper planning and organisation can prevent damage to the ecosystem and cultural system. 28.8.81	Group 3	-A3/5

A3/7	<p>For Pos.3 und 8</p> <p>-----</p> <p>A systems analysis should be carried out concerning estimation of potential production of plums, spread (distribution) of cultivated areas over the island, possible profits and market research. Students will be willing to work in the harvesting of fruit if they are provided with free accommodation, like food, reduced fair and some payment.. Cultural activities should also be organised which will help in the understanding and preserving of tradition.</p> <p>29.8.81</p>	Krauch/Nicolaïdou	->I 12
A3/8	<p>For Pos.3</p> <p>-----</p> <p>There should be an international summer-camp for students who work in harvesting of fruits and vegetable, because this would close the gap in the labor force.</p> <p>29.8.81</p>	Krauch	->I 12
A3/9	<p>Against Pos.2</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The low price of plums, e.g., does not support the funding of asra-tourism during the harvesting season. According to the mayor of Skopelos, it would be better to ask the tourists to consume the plums without charge.</p> <p>29.8.81</p>	Group 3	P 12-2 -A2/1 +A3/11
A3/10	<p>For Pos.2,7, and 8</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Agro-tourism is already existing in Crete and cultural tourism is promoted in several areas in Greece (Paros, Fine Arts School) and abroad (Urbino, Italy).</p> <p>1.9.81</p>	Group 5	
A3/11	<p>Against Pos.2</p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to Greek law, it is illegal to pay monetary compensation to foreign workers, however, it is legal to provide foreign workers with food and dormitories.</p> <p>1.9.81</p>	Group 3	+A3/9 -A3/1

A3/12	<p>For Pos.9</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The present visiting tourist is observed to consume the local foods with a very high content of local resources: oil, olives, tomatoes, cucumbers, cheese and wine. "Other" tourists may demand other food with a high import content.</p> <p>1.9.81</p>	<p>Scilluna</p>	
A3/13	<p>Against Pos.10, for Pos.5</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Packase tourism as it prevails in many parts of the mediterranean appears to be unlikely in the immediate future of Skopelos because of the problems of transport of potential tourists from the mainland. International tour operators will be discouraged by the irregularities of the Athens-Skiathos Plane and the Skiathos-Skopelos boat. The most likely form of future conventional tourist development would seem to be "family hotels" catering largely for the Greek national market and small-scale overseas demand.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	<p>Wynn/Ayala</p>	
A3/14	<p>For Pos..6</p> <p>-----</p> <p>I think that FAMILY TOURISM is appropriate to Skopelos island because it means foreign money income to Skopeleans.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	<p>Ferro</p>	

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE NO. 4
	Issue #4 / D	

	What should be the priorities between national and local interests regarding tourism?	I 1-> (A1/2,A1/6) A8/15
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: national interests 2: local interests	
	Raised: Aug. 26 by Nestoros	
	Arguments: -----	
A4/1	For Pos.2 ----- The concept of local interest is an ideological construct, in the sense that it is often imposed by the dominant ideology. What should be done is to promote the consciousness of local problems. . In order to achieve this, the local authorities must take the initiative; this means that we have a strong regional administration, which is not the case in Greece, where centralization of administration is the dominant policy since 1833. 31.8.81 Nestoros	

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE NO
	Issue #5 / F	5

	What are the negative effects of tourism on the ecosystem of the island?	P2-4-> (A1/3) (A2/21) (A3/5)
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: loss of species variety 2: loss of ecological stability 3: transformation of natural ecosystem into manmade environment 4: disturbance of marine and coastal ecosystem 5: fire hazards	->I 5
	Raised: Aug. 26 by Margaritis	
	Arguments: -----	
A5/1	For Pos.1 ----- Through activities like tourism we manipulate the environment. Often, we are going beyond the resilience of the ecosystem without knowing. Thus, we do not know what the consequences of reduced variety of species will be. There is a high possibility, because of our ignorance, to have irreversible change. We must keep our environmental resources because there is a strong possibility to lose information which at the moment we do not understand. 27.8.81 Margaritis/Rossi/Arianoutsou/ Nicolaidou	

A5/2	<p>For Pos.2</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Ecological stability means that the ecosystem has the proper mechanisms to reflect in any external perturbation by feed/back responses, without loosing its structure and the way of function. This stability is generally ensured by the high species deversity of the ecosystem concerning (producers, consumers) all its components in a way of complexity. In the case of islands, species diversity is low due to their isolation and the distance from the main-land. Since human activities, tourism in this case, lead to decrease this complexy, a consequential decrease in stability will result. A typical example of that harmful transformation is the case of monocultures which need continuing external energy input for its maintenance (irrigation, fertiliters, pesticides, insectisides) and therefore are not stable. This is exactly what an ecologist means by system dsradation and this is related in a direct way with tourist development in the island, since many of the land covered by natural ecosystems are transformed to man-made ones.</p> <p>27.8.81</p>	<p>Margaris et al.</p>
A5/3	<p>For Pos.3</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Because of the high price of the land many people are trying to transform maquis ecosystems to olive plantations in order to sell it for the construction of villas, hotels, etc. So, a disturbance of the ecologiccal stability is going on. The same is true specially for wetlands as well as for coastal areas. See for example the place of the Skiathos airport. It is exactly on the dried-out Skiathos lake.</p> <p>27.8.81</p>	<p>Margaris et al.</p>

A5/4	<p>For Pos.4</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The main disturbance of the marine environment will be caused by increased pollution from sewage, in particular close to main settlements and large hotel complexes. The result will be a decrease in species diversity, an increase of abundance and biomass - but not necessarily of desirable organisms - and a decrease in stability. There is also the possibility of destruction of the food web. Constructions on the coast may also decrease species diversity by destroying microhabitats. Destruction of wildlife may be caused from human activities as spearfishing for example. Problems may also arise from the disposal of solid wastes either in the sea or on the beach.</p> <p>27.8.81</p>	<p>Margaris et al.</p>	
A5/5	<p>For Pos.5</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Because of the competition between tourism and plum production we are going to decrease the plum production. So, we have also limited wood cutting from the forest for drying out the plums. So, fuel accumulation and high probability of severe fires exists.</p> <p>27.8.81</p>	<p>Margaris et al.</p>	
A5/6	<p>For Pos.5</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Because of high number of tourists coming during the dry and hot season possibilities of fire are very high.</p> <p>27.8.81</p>	<p>Margaris et al.</p>	
A5/7	<p>For Pos.5</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Because of tourism, activities like the collection of resin from forests declines. That also means fuel accumulation.</p> <p>27.8.81</p>	<p>Margaris et al.</p>	

A5/8	<p>For Pos.0 ----- This issue seems to take for granted that the impact of tourism on the ecosystem is always negative. Is this so? 28.8.81</p>	<p>Rittel</p>	
A5/9	<p>For Pos.1 ----- There is negative effect on species diversity. On an island, usually, the species diversity is low and, as a consequence, the ecosystem stability is also low. If the tourism activities kill some key species, the whole natural ecosystem may collapse. 29.8.81</p>	<p>Rossi</p>	
A5/10	<p>For Pos.1 ----- Species specific of wetlands are lost with the drying out of Skiathos and Strophilia lakes in Skiathos and Elias in Skopelos (irreversible change!). Migrating birds lose their stations, resulting in unpredictable future changes. (See Mitrakos and Margaris: The natural environment of Skiathos and Skopelos islands and the effect of tourism, Report to UNESCO 1980.) 29.8.81</p>	<p>Margaris</p>	
A5/11	<p>Against A5/8 ----- Tourism impacts on the island-ecosystem can be positive enough in case that eco-tourism could be well developed.. See report by Marsaris and Arianoutsou. 2.9.81</p>	<p>Group 3</p>	<p>R 2</p>

A5/12	<p>For Pos.5</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The combination of the decline of agriculture and the increase in touristic activities may leads to severe wild fire risk for the following reason:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decline in browsing by goat and grazins by other herbivorous animals will result in biomass accumulation. - The first succession stages in abandonned fields, olive groves etc. consist mainly in herbaceous vegetation that - when dry have a dangerous starting or "primer" effect. From that, fire is transmitted to woody vegetation. - Unlike the USUA (low biomass, not catalized, controlled, etc.) fires these new fires have had nesative effects on soil stability, physical properties and vegetation in many areas. <p>2.9.81</p>	Bernaldez	
A5/13	<p>For Pos.7</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Appropriate means and technologies should be utilized, such as wind mills, boat transportation, animal transportation, biomass from the forests for energy, etc.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	Group 3	
A5/14			

For Pos.1

The problem of the effect of tourism on species diversity has at least two faces. Usually ecologists say that tourism tends to lower the number of species living in a given environment. The expected relationship: the number of species is an exponentially decreasing function of the number of tourists.

The species diversity is the DEPENDENT variable. But we can expect also a different relationship. In fact, tourists come to Skiathos also for esthetic reasons. It is well known that species variety is an important part of the beauty of an environment. From this point of view, the number of tourists might be the DEPENDENT variable: the number of tourists is a monotonously increasing function of the number of species, approaching a saturation level.

I think it is possible, to introduce these two different point of view in the same interpretative model by considering the two components of the species diversity concept: the species EVENNESS component and the species RICHNESS component. Finally, we do not forget the possibility that tourists can also introduce new species to Skopelos: a new virus, a new bacterium, a new seed of a plant etc.

2.9.81

Rossi

UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81

ISSUE NO.

6

	Issue #6 / I	
	What are the instruments and resources of government for promoting tourism?	I 1-> ->I 2
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: establish a good tourist office 2: lending policy	
	Raised: Aug. 26 by Wynn	
	Arguments: -----	
A6/1	For Pos.0 ----- Dealing with this question requires knowledge of the governmental and administrative structure, but also of other influential persons and groups. 27.8.81 Wynn	->I 2
A6/2	For Pos.1 ----- Directly commercial enterprises, like tours, hired cars should be transferred to tourist travel agencies. The function of a government tourist office is to give free and reliable information. (e.g. historical, geographical, cultural, etc.). This is not present now in Skopelos. The three, so called, tourist offices are a misnomer. 1.9.81 Scicluna	

A6/3 For Pos.2

 The Central Government's Regional Policy includes making loans available to the private sector for industrial and tourist development. The larger hotels in Skopelos and Skiathos built in the past decade have relied on long-term (20 yrs), low interest loans for initial capital investment from publicly owned banks (e.g. ETBA).

2.9.81

Vernikos/Wynn

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE NO. 7
	Issue #7 / D	
	Which kinds of infrastructure should be provided before further promotion of tourism on Scopelos?	I 1-> (A1/9) ->I 10
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: sewage treatment with deep sea disposal outlets 2: irrigation system 3: the informational infrastructure of the population should be improved 4: the general infrastructure should be improved	A 8/1
	Raised: Aug. 27 by Baric	

	Arguments: -----	
A7/1	<p>For Pos.1 -----</p> <p>An increase of the number of tourists would increase the quantity of liquid waste which could have dangerous effects on the ecosystem for the treatment of which Skopelos has no facilities. 27.8.81 Baric</p>	
A7/2	<p>For Pos.2 -----</p> <p>If horticulture is to be promoted, an improved irrigation system is needed. 29.8.81 Ananikas</p>	A8/1
A7/3	<p>For Pos.3 -----</p> <p>We need to know more about the ways in which groups and individuals on the island perceive their environment, their goals and their objectives, before tourism is promoted. This will help tourist development to be appropriately planned to take account of the inhabitants perceptions and aspirations. 29.8.81 KATAKIS/GROUP 2</p>	-> I 10
A7/4	<p>For Pos.4 -----</p> <p>The actual income of Skopelians/Skiathians is reaching the national average (\$ 4000/y cap). (see Report Moutsopoulos/Vernikos ???) The present infrastructure</p>	

of the islands is not adequate for this level of income. It should be brought up to this level. (Roads, sewer, quality of housing, etc.) Skoepelians, Skiathians are living in close relations with the external developed and urban world and with their out-migrant kin. They wish to participate in modern consumption pattern of life. (interview 27.8.81 ???; Report op.cit.)

The actual infrastructure of the four settlements is under developed. The minimum social, educational and leisure facilities and services are still lacking. Handicraft and shops necessary for daily life are not sufficiently available.

The traditional houses are inadequate for today's family life; they have to be restructured.

Winter life in the islands is perceived as particularly negative by the inhabitant because of the isolation. The settlement structure and the infrastructure should appeal to the mentality of returning seamen (a majority of the male population is employed in the merchant marine).

(interviews 27.8.81 ???; Moutsopoulos/Vernikos; Report ???) 29.8.81 Vernikos

A7/5

-A7/6

	<p>For Pos.4 -----</p> <p>Improving the infrastructure would make Skopelos more independent and stable: improvement of transportation will improve the quality of life of local people and make communication to relatives, living in other parts of the country or abroad, easier.</p> <p>Infrastructure improves communication among the islanders (positive impact on problem solving, political articulation).</p> <p>Better infrastructure (roads) will facilitate the interchange of goods within the island and will work as a tool for fire protection.</p> <p>Better infrastructure will enlarge tourism, which helps to develop the island.</p> <p>Better infrastructure will facilitate the development of tourism, which makes the island more dependent.</p> <p>Good infrastructure will allow for a more balanced development, will decrease the chance for a mono-culture, will make other activities (agriculture etc.) economically competitive to tourism.</p> <p>1.9.81 Group 5</p>	
A7/6	<p>Against A7/5 -----</p> <p>Protection of the natural ecosystems from fire does not depend so much on road construction. It depends much more on the manipulation of the ecosystems themselves: prescribed burning, partial harvesting are more effective tools - if some awareness to prevent catastrophic fires exists.</p> <p>1.9.81 Arianoutsou</p>	-A7/5

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE NO 8
	Issue #8 / D	
	Which policy for developing the island of Skopelos should be pursued?	I 1-> (A1/11) ->I 16

	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: no planned development is necessary 2: promotion of tourism 3: promotion of agriculture (crops and livestock) 4: promotion of fishing 5: promoting of light industry 6: more decision power to local government 7: modify the island's (natural) ecosystem by building fire-roads, cutting trees, etc. 8: comprehensive policy incorporation elements of the above	->I 1
	Raised: Aug. 27, by Rittel	
	Arguments: -----	
A8/1	For Pos.3 ----- There is the opportunity for an increase in horticulture. An essential condition is the development of irrigation systems. 29.8.81 Ferro	I 7
A8/2	For Pos.6 ----- Local government should obtain more power in decision making and handling of funds because local authorities are in the best position to evaluate local problems. 29.8.81 Group 5	-A8/4 +A8/3 -A8/5 +A8/6
A8/3	For Pos.6 ----- Local government can mobilize local people much easier since they have participated in decision making. In this way, people will become more responsible and will participate more actively in the development of the community. 29.8.81 Group 5	+A8/2 -A8/4 -A8/5 +A8/6

A8/4	<p>Against Pos.6 ----- Decentralization of this kind will lead to chaos and quarrels, both locally and nationally, because local government does not know or taken to account national priorities of Greece. 29.8.81</p>	<p>Group 5</p>	<p>-A8/2 -A8/3 -A8/5 -A8/6</p>
A8/5	<p>Against Pos.6 ----- People directly involved in the problems (they who HAVE the problems) are likely to know even more about their needs than their local government. 29.8.81</p>	<p>Group 5</p>	<p>-A8/2 -A8/3 -A8/4 -A8/6</p>
A8/6	<p>For Pos.6 ----- Since the island is isolated and the villages are to a great extent autonomous, decentralization is justified. 29.8.81</p>	<p>Group 5</p>	<p>+A8/15 +A8/2 +A8/3 -A8/4 -A8/5</p>
A8/7	<p>For Pos.4 ----- Planning and decision of the local government cost less than the one of the central government because there is less beaurocracy involved in it: 29.8.81</p>	<p>Group 5</p>	<p>->I 1%</p>
A8/8	<p>For Pos.3 and 5 ----- Exploitation of aromatic plants of the island could be in some way developed. Collecting the wild plants, properly processing them and promoting to the market could contribute to the income of inhabitants - but only to a low degree since Skopelos is not that rich in such kind of plants as other islands of Greece. However, what is feasible in Skopelos is at first an experiential station for the cultivation of aromatic plants. Climatic conditions favor them and, furthermore, their cultivation does not need much water which is in shortase in the island. 1.9.81</p>	<p>Vokou</p>	<p>R 10</p>

A8/9	<p>For Pos.4 ----- Fishing can be (further) promoted in Skopelos, provided that the profit from fishing is greater than that from tourism. This may be achieved by fishing of superior quality fish and lobster, and by fishing of migratory fish such as sword fish (See Report Nr. 10) 2.9.81</p>	Economidis/Nicolaidou	
A8/10	<p>For Pos.7 ----- In this way, a better use of the natural resources of the island will be achieved and the chances for destruction (fire, erosion etc.) will be minimized. 2.9.81</p>	Group 5	
A8/11	<p>Against Pos.5 The changes in the ecosystem would decrease its stability, and this would have destructive effects e.g. drainage of wetlands will seriously disturb migratory birds and marine life. 2.9.81</p>	Group 5	
A8/12	<p>Against Pos.7 ----- Human intervention cannot be in harmony with the natural ecosystem's strategies and behavior. 2.9.81</p>	Rhizonoulou	
A8/13	<p>For Pos.0 ----- Most of the arguments linked to this issue are bound to be unrealistic and will tend to see the small islands as outtarkic idyllic societies in the future. 2.9.81</p>	Vernikos	

A8/14	<p>For Pos.8 -----</p> <p>Various sectors of the island's ecosystem provide the scope for expansion and development. At the same time social and ecological factors suggest that attention should be paid to housing and service provision, and that all proposals be considered against the background of the fragility of the island's ecosystem. A comprehensive policy is thus required which balances economic gains with social service requirements and ecological considerations.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	Wynn	I 6
A8/15	<p>For Pos.6 -----</p> <p>Development is built on local initiative, but it does not depend solely on local resources and local leadership - nevertheless, local initiatives are the key to the success of development.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	Ananikas	+A8/6 I 4
A8/16	<p>For Pos.3 and 5 -----</p> <p>Production of resin from pine trees may be promoted since it is highly profitable today. Turpentine and other products could be produced locally.</p> <p>2.9.81</p>	Valkanas	R 11
A8/17	<p>For Pos.1 -----</p> <p>Corrections and improvements of urban planning are to be introduced on various levels: Skopelos town, wastes infrastructural works - in view of local wellbeing. Planned development concerning the actual development the island does not seem to be required in terms of positive inputs. It is rather the negative or uncontrolled and nevertheless predictable effects of unisectoral development conceived in terms of income per capita through tourism that can be seen as trimental. The main problem of rational use of an ecosystem such as an island, is the people's motivation. Without a true understanding of their</p>		

needs and wishes, all general ideas about development are abstract and theoretical.
 The only connection to random and uncontrolled development is the promotion of value systems which are never at the same scale between the total population and the planners/decisionmakers. The trend towards harmonization remains a problem of politics and philosophy of life.

2.9.8 Mitrani

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE N° 9
	Issue #9 / F	
	Who are the major decision makers who influence the development of the island? Who pays for development, who plans, controls, implements development?	I 6-> (A6/1)
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: Athens government 2: Volos government 3: University of Saloniki 4: local authorities 5: local populus 6: private sector developers based on the island 7: private sector developers from outside the island 8: there is no effective planning and co-ordination of development 9: the true decision makers do not live in the island	

	<p>Raised: Aug. 27 by Wynn</p>	
	<p>Arguments:</p> <p>-----</p>	
A 9/1	<p>For Pos.1</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The centralized nature of Greece's political and administrative system means that different ministerial authorities play a major part in financing development on the island. This was the case in the New Klima development (see Report No.1) and in the provision of major elements of collective service infrastructure, like schools, in Skopelos in the past 15 years.</p> <p>31.8.81 Wynn</p>	R 1
A 9/2	<p>For Pos.2</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The Volos provincial government appears to have played an intermediary role in the planning and financing of new development on the island. In the planning of New Klima and in the drawing-up of the Skopelos town plan, they acted as intermediary between the Athens Government, the local authority council, and the University of Thessaloniki (the plan making authority).</p> <p>31.8.81 Wynn</p>	
A9/3	<p>For Pos.3</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The University of Thessaloniki, Lab.of Urbanism and Architecture were the plan-making authority for the New Klima and Skopelos Plans.</p> <p>31.8.81 Wynn</p>	

A9/4 Against Pos.4 and 5

The local authorities and the local population appear to have played a minimal part in the decision making process in the drawing-up and approval of the New Klima and Skopelos plans. Little opportunity seems to have been given for public debate and representation of views. These plans, however, were drawn-up under the Dictatorship.

31.8.81

Wynn

A9/5 For Pos.8

The general impression one gets from the New Klima and Skopelos plans is that plan implementation is ineffective and suffers from a lack of co-ordination.

Reasons for this include:

- a) The plans themselves can be faulted from several angles. The Skopelos town plan omitted the tract of land to the north-east of the bay, an obvious area for new development. A large tract of land in the centre of the town, was similarly omitted, for reasons that are not clear. No consideration seems to have been given to the impact of new development on the local ecosystem in the New Klima plan. Alternatives could have been considered using such techniques as Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA), now used in most other EEC countries. Little provision seems to have been made for public participation. The experience of other countries suggests that such planning, in the long-run is unlikely to be successful.
- b) The multiplicity of public and private sector developers involved in the realization of plans. In New Klima, 3 different private sector contractors were used for home construction, and different components of collective service infrastructure (schools, health centers, etc.).

	<p>Additionally provincial authorities are responsible for service systems such as electricity and water. This makes co-ordination of development extremely difficult with resultant ad hoc, piecemeal progression of development on the ground.</p> <p>c) The absence of any co-ordinating authority at LOCAL level. Local authorities lack the executive power and technical, human and financial resources to effectively control and co-ordinate the implementation of development.</p>	
31.8.8	Wynn	

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE NO. 10
	Issue # 10 / F	
	How do the people perceive their environment, their goals and objectives within the community?	I 7-> (A7/3) ->I 11 ->I 15
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: environmental awareness is not enough developed to cope with the dangers of uncontrolled development in a fragile environment	
	Raised: Aug..29 by Katakis	
	Arguments: -----	

A10/1	For Pos.0 ----- There is not enough information to deal with this question. The Vernikos-Report contains some information, but more is needed. 29.8.81	Katakis	
A10/2	For Pos.1 ----- As everywhere, environmental awareness should be improved to get people actively participating in the protection of environmental values. This is especially important in Skopelos: - environmental resources (like landscape) are extremely valuable and fragile. - These values may be easily impaired or destroyed by uncontrolled development (inadequate location of facilities, destruction of faunistic resources, agricultural land abandonment, etc.) - Dangers from uncontrolled touristic development are very important as shown in other parts of the mediterranean basin. 29.8.81	Group 2	->I 11
A10/3	For Pos.1 ----- Not only the environmental awareness of the inhabitants but also that of tourists should be developed. 1.9.81	Bernaldez	->I 15

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE NO. 11
	Issue # 11 / I	

	How can the environmental awareness of the island's population be improved?	I 10-> (A10/2) ->I 15 (A2/23)
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: environmental education trough mass media and educational institutions	
	Raised: Aug. 29 by Bernaldez	
	Arguments: -----	
A11/1	For Pos.1 ----- As proven in other situations (experiments in other countries, see UNESCO-Report ???) SPECIFIC environmental education is very useful to improve environmental awareness and therefore public participation (and acceptance of) rational management of environmental resources. 29.8.81 Group 2	+A11/4
A11/2	For Pos.1 ----- Environmental interpretation is the most useful method because it gives to people (tourists, inhabitants, children) opportunities to rediscover the islands' environment and leads to attitudes favoring the protection of environmental values and to accept the protection regulations. 29.8.81 Group 2	

A11/3	For Pos.1 -----	Environmental awareness and education in Greece are totally confused, both from the part of the public as well as from that of the decision makers. Typical examples are found in the elementary school books. They are removed from local reality and rely on western standards. 2.9.81	
A11/4	For A11/1	Group 3 Environment education should be done trough the National Television Network a major external force now acting on the islands societies. 2.9.81 Vernikos	+A11/1

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE NO. 12
	Issue # 12 / D	
	Should summer-camp-tourism be organized, and how?	I 3-> ->I 14 (A3/7) (A3/8) I 10->
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: yes 2: no	
	Raised: Aug. 29 by: Krauch	
	Arguments: -----	

A12/1	<p>For Pos.1 ----- Summer camps for Greek and foreign students should be established based on good experience on other countries for many years. Students will work in harvesting the fruit and/or other agricultural activities. Local trainers should show the students how to work. The students should be provided with accomodation, food and a small salary. The summer camps should be combined with training courses in arts, craft, soft technology and ecology. The camps should be organized by an international organisation like UNESCO. 1.9.81</p>	Krauch/Nikolaïdon	
A12/2	<p>For Pos.2 ----- According to the mayor of Skopelos, agrotourism is economically not feasible. The food would cost more than the value of the plums harvested. 1.9.81</p>	???	A3/7 A3/8
A12/3	<p>For Pos.1 ----- An additional activity which could be implemented (connected with summer camps or not) are training courses in arts, craft, ecology, etc. 1.9.81</p>	Group 3	->I 14
A12/4	<p>For Pos.1 ----- This should be done when agrotourism will become legal, and Greek migrants in the Common Market countries are considered as equal Common Market citizens. 2.9.81</p>	Vernikos	

	UNESCO SUMMER SCHOOL - Skopelos, Greece / August 81	ISSUE N 13
	Issue # 13 / I	
	How could agro-, cultural and eco-tourism be promoted?	I 3->
	Positions: ----- 0: inadequate question 1: national tourism organisation 2: ecological laboratories of Greece 3: leave it to the free private market 4: local government should be the promoter 5: a demonstration project should be conducted	
	Raised: Aug.31. by Margaritis	
	Arguments: -----	
A13/1	For Pos.5 ----- A demonstration project in selected places should be done through the collaboration of national and local governments and Universities and other private institutions. 31.8.81	GROUP 3

A13/2 For Pos.5

 The organization of eco-tourism has to define and address 3 questions:

A. Which will be the quality and quantity of persons participating?

1. People who are in harmony with the environment;
2. Students of natural sciences.

B. On which place?

1. Any place - even overseas - will be used for camping. These places will accept groups of 10-20 persons, who will organize themselves

C. What will they do?

1. Fruit and seeds collection;
2. Phenological observations
3. Work in green-houses
4. Promotion of the anti-monoculture system
5. Conservation of typical mediterranean species;
6. Construction work with different materials, (wood, stone);

During the winter, the facilities will be used for scientific work.

2.9.81

Rhizopoulou