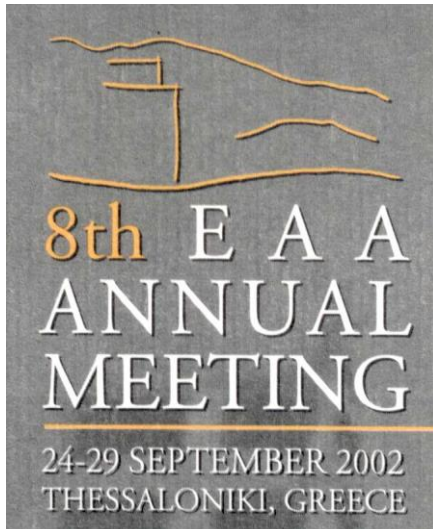


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European
Association of
Archaeologists

Welcome to the Eighth Annual Meeting of the EAA

The 8th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, hosted by the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and the Greek Ministry of Culture, will take place in Thessaloniki, the capital of Northern Greece.

The Annual Meetings of the EAA have become major archaeological events, a meeting point for archaeologists from different national and institutional areas. We would like to invite you to take part in the 2002 Annual Meeting of the EAA, which will take place in the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki from the 24th to the 29th September 2002.

The Meeting is being promoted by the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and sponsored by the Greek Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Macedonia and Thrace. The Meeting will be held under the supervision of a National Advisory Panel, comprising representatives from the Greek Archaeological Service, other archaeology departments of Greek universities, museums and research institutions. The international scientific committee and the local organizing committee will look after the scientific program and the practical matters that will make this meeting an enjoyable and memorable event.

The Meeting will focus on four main themes, each comprising a number of sessions, round tables and poster presentations:

- Theory and Interpretation of Material Culture
- Cultural Heritage and the Management of the Archaeological Record
- Archaeology in the Modern World: Politics and Conflicts
- Paths to Diversity: Regional Perspectives

Exhibitions and bookshops will also contribute to the update on the latest developments and ideas in archaeology across Europe.

One of the aims of this organization is to explore the contribution of regional perspectives in the formation of contemporary archaeology in Europe. The classical world and historical archaeology in general will be the focus of sessions that will explore and measure the influence of these traditions in contemporary archaeology.

Members of the EAA are familiar with the procedure of proposing sessions, round tables and poster sessions. Colleagues are invited to propose events related to the four broad themes outlined above.

Thessaloniki

Thessaloniki has a long history of occupation going back to the Neolithic. Through the ages the city of Thessaloniki has been a principal gateway from the Mediterranean to the Balkans and Central Europe. The Hellenistic city was founded on the site of earlier prehistoric settlements in 315 by Cassander who gave it the name of his wife, the sister of Alexander the Great, and it quickly developed an increasingly important role as part of the Kingdom of Macedonia. In the period of the first Roman Tetrarchy, Galerius (250 – 311 AD) established his seat in Thessaloniki and built an imposing palace complex. During Byzantine times Thessaloniki was the second city of the empire, playing a leading spiritual and artistic role in the Balkans, frequently taking the lead in the secular and theological thinking of the age. The monuments surviving from that period are representative of the Byzantine culture and art over the centuries and Thessaloniki is regarded as an open museum of Byzantine art. After the capture of the city in 1430, Thessaloniki became the Islamic center of the Ottoman empire and many large public and religious buildings were constructed at that period. Thessaloniki was incorporated in the Greek state in 1912. It had already developed a strong multi-ethnic and multi-cultural character, which was retained throughout the 20th century. Today, the city is the second economic and industrial center of modern Greece, and the principal port of Northern Greece and the southern Balkans. Its long multi-ethnic and multi-cultural history is documented in a wealth of monuments and museums.

At a short distance from Thessaloniki, well known archaeological and historical sites include Vergina, Dion, Philippi, Sesklo, Dimini and the Mount Athos Monasteries, while Mount Olympus and the beautiful Chalkidiki peninsula are popular holiday destinations. Pre-congress excursions will be organized to these sites as well as daily excursions on Sunday, 29th. The congress secretariat can help delegates who wish to book longer holidays before or after the meeting.

The airport “Macedonia” connects Thessaloniki with most European capitals and many other European cities by direct flights. Via Athens (35 min. flight time, 10-16 flights daily), Thessaloniki can be easily reached from anywhere in the world. Thessaloniki also offers direct flights to other major cities of Greece and to many of the Greek islands. There is also an intercity rail connection from Athens (6 h 15 min journey) and regular bus services.

The Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

The Aristotle University of Thessaloniki is a state institution established in 1925, during the First Greek Democracy. One of the five initial faculties initially set up was the Faculty of Philosophy, of which Archaeology was an important part.

The structure of the University today, its range of activities and its size make it the largest and most complex institution of higher education in the country. More than 65,000 students study in the University’s 41 departments and the teaching and research staff numbers approximately 2000. The University campus covers some 107 acres, close to the center of Thessaloniki. Offshoots of the University are the Experimental School (a model primary and secondary education unit), the School of Modern Greek

(providing courses in Modern Greek studies), the Manolis Triantafillidis Institute (which aims at the advancement of Modern Greek literature), the Center of Byzantine Studies, The Tellogleio Foundation Art Museum, and the Forest Botanical Gardens of the School of Forestry and Natural Environment.

The Greek Archaeological Service

The Greek Archaeological Service works under the administration of the Ministry of Culture, which is the governmental body responsible for cultural heritage and the Arts in Greece. The Archaeological Service is responsible for the location, preservation, conservation and restoration of all kinds of antiquities, as long as the establishment and running of the Museums and archaeological sites. It was established in 1829 and throughout the last two centuries evolved to include a large number of central and regional services.

Among them are, 25 Ephorates of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, 14 Ephorates of Byzantine Antiquities, 8 Ephorates of Recent Monuments, and a great number of museums and archaeological sites. Today, 450 archaeologists of all specialties work in permanent positions. Archaeological work increased dramatically the last decade, mainly due to the European projects.

The 8th Annual Meeting

The 2002 meeting of the EAA will be spread over five days. Tuesday 24th will be devoted to meetings of various committees of the EAA. The main Annual meeting will commence on Wednesday 25th, with the arrival and registration of the delegates, the opening ceremony, and a welcome reception. The academic programme will be spread in the three following days. The EAA Annual Business Meeting will take place on Saturday afternoon. Sunday the 29th will be devoted to tours to archaeological sites and museums.

Language

The official language of the 8th Annual Meeting will be English. There will be no simultaneous translation.

Accommodation and Hotels

A sufficient number of hotels are available in Thessaloniki, ranging from luxurious 5 star to 1 star hotels. Price will vary within the range given according to the rating of the hotel. Bookings and reservations will be via the Meeting online system: www.symvoli.com.gr/EAA8.html.

Prices approximately are (in Euros):

	<i>Single</i>	<i>Double</i>	<i>Triple</i>
Class *****	130	150	180
Class ****	100	120	150
Class ***	80	110	140
Class **	65	80	100
Class *	45	60	80

Prices include taxes and breakfast and are located within the city region and can reach the conference location by public transportation (bus)

On the pre-registration please indicate which type of accommodation you are most likely to book during your stay. In our next mailing we will include detailed information about the accommodation and the different options available.

Excursions and Holidays

Pre-congress

ATHENS-DELPHI-METEORA – 400 EUROS (approximately)

Monuments of Athens and National Museum. Delphi. Meteora Orthodox monasteries

Saturday	21/09 arrival to Athens
Sunday	22/09 tour to Athens – arrival at Delphi
Monday	23/09 tour to Delphi – arrival at Meteora
Tuesday	24/10 tour to Meteora – arrival at Thessaloniki

Includes: B' class hotel H/B (three nights), guided tour throughout whole trip, entrance to museums. For those who would like to spend more time in Athens arrangements can be made for extra accommodation.

HOLIDAYS IN SANI RESORT

Pre-congress stay in Chalkidiki

one week HB per day = single 100 double 115

three night BB per day = single 120 double 130

Prices are in Euros including taxes and are for garden room views. For sea-view rooms there is an additional charge of 10 € per room double or single per night.

KASTORIA-VERGINA – 300 EUROS (approximately)

The Macedonian Tombs of Vergina. Byzantine and post-Byzantine monuments of Kastoria. Neolithic lakeside settlement of Dispilio and open-air museum

Sunday 22/09 departure from Thessaloniki - Vergina - arrival at Kastoria

Monday 23/09 Kastoria

Tuesday 24/09 Kastoria – return to Thessaloniki

Includes: transportation, B' class hotel B/B (two nights), guided tours, dinner Sunday + Monday night

SESKLO-DIMINI-PILIO – 200 EUROS (approximately)

The well-known Neolithic sites and the Museum of Volos

Sunday 22/09 departure from Thessaloniki early in the morning,

Tour to SESKLO-DIMINI-VOLOS arrival and stay at Tsagarada, Pilio

Monday 23/09 – departure for Ag. Ioannis by foot through the forest, swim at Pagasitikos golf - departure for Thessaloniki

Includes: transportation, B' class hotel B/B, entrances to museum, dinner

PHILIPPOI-KAVALA-THASSOS 300 EUROS (approximately)

Classical town of Amfipolis, well-known from Thucydides' description. The Roman and Byzantine city of Philippoi and the famous battleground. Classical Thassos

Sunday 22/09 arrival to Amfipolis – Philippoi– Kavala – Thassos island
 Monday 23/09 visit to the old city of Thassos, swimming
 Tuesday 24/09 swimming, departure for KAVALA
 departure for Thessaloniki

Post-congress (One day or half day tours. Sunday 29th) 40-50 EUROS approximately

CITY TOUR OF THESSALONIKI (available also on the 25th)

VERGINA – DION

VERGINA – PELLA

DION – OLYMPUS

SESKLO – DIMINI – VOLOS

AMFIPOLIS – PHILIPPOI

MOUNT ATHOS CRUISE (A cruise around the Mount Athos peninsula)

HOLIDAYS IN SANI RESORT (After September 28th, or 29th)

Prices of excursions are estimated for a minimum attendance of 30 persons. We will try to readjust prices for larger groups.

Fees

According to the EAA membership policy delegates who are already members of the Association for the current year at the time of the final registration receive preferential rates to the Meeting. Those who are not already paid members by this time pay a higher delegate fee. Please note that delegates registering before June 15th will receive reduced rates.

	<i>Normal fee</i>	<i>Student and retired fee</i>	<i>Central & East Europe fee</i>	
			<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Member	65 (75) €	15 (25) €	20 (30) €	15 €
Non-member	135 (145) €	55 (65) €	45 (55) €	30 €

- *A: Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia and Yugoslavia*
- *B: Countries of the former Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania and FY Republic of Macedonia.*
- *Prices in parentheses apply after June, 15th.*

Grants

The EAA and the organizers hope to provide the opportunity for grants for delegates from Eastern and Central Europe. The Congress Secretariat will provide letters of invitation to all those whose sessions, papers or posters are accepted. Please contact the Congress Secretariat as soon as possible for further information.

Preliminary registration

To register please fill in the application form and send it to the Congress Secretariat. Registration is also possible via the web page: www.symvoli.com.gr/EAA8.html

**Preliminary registration for the Annual Meeting of the European
Association of Archaeologists in Thessaloniki**

25-29 September 2002

Deadline for preliminary registration 25 January 2002

Title _____ First Name _____ Last Name _____
Institution _____
Female Male

Mailing Address

Street _____
Postal Code _____ City _____ Country _____
Tel _____ Fax _____ Email _____

EAA Member: Yes No Student: Yes No Retired: Yes No

Contribution

Session Paper Poster None

Title of Contribution

Thematic Block for your contribution

Please indicate your preference in hotel accommodation and suggested excursions so we can organize your stay in Greece in the best way.

Exact prices and details will be given in following mailing.

Hotel preference class: ***** **** *** ** *

Excursions of interest:

ATHENS – DELPHI – METEORA	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERGINA – DION	<input type="checkbox"/>
SANI RESORT (Pre-congress)	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERGINA – PELLA	<input type="checkbox"/>
SANI RESORT (Post-congress)	<input type="checkbox"/>	DION – OLYMPUS	<input type="checkbox"/>
KASTORIA – VERGINA	<input type="checkbox"/>	SESKLO – DIMINI – VOLOS	<input type="checkbox"/>

- SESKLO-DIMINI-PILIO AMFIPOLIS – PHILIPPOI
- PHILIPPOI – KAVALA – THASSOS CITY TOUR OF THESSALONIKI
- MOUNT ATHOS CRUISE

Information

Congress Secretariat: Symvoli – Congress Organizers Ltd.

Mailing Address: 8, Patmou Str., GR-551 33 Thessaloniki

Tel. ++30 310 425 159

Fax ++30 310

E-mail symvoli@symvoli.com.gr

1st ANNOUNCEMENT **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

"SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS IN **GREECE, 9000-1000 BC"**

Rhodes, 7-11 October 2002

The Archaeology & Archaeometry Branch of the Department of Mediterranean Studies of the University of the Aegean, Rhodes, Greece holds an international conference on the settlers and settlements in the Greek peninsula during prehistoric times (9000 to 1000 BC). The conference will be held at the Grand Amphitheatre at the University of the Aegean in Rhodes.

It focuses on the following topics of social, technological and environmental context:

Settlement pattern recognition.

Early technological advancement.

Agricultural revolution.

Testing of theories of migration and its respective autochthonous, semi-autochthonous or imported development.

Evidence of interactions between islanders and mainland Greece.

Evidence of interactions between Greece and neighboring regions (SE Mediterranean, Egypt, Cyprus, Asian Minor, Balkans, Italy).

The problem of localized and regional development.

Signs of earliest writing.

Addressing the corrosion problem of early metal finds and cellulose material (e.g. bones).

DNA of early human remains in Greece.

New evidence of settlement with the onset of Holocene and interglacial period.

Sea level fluctuations and coastal changes in the Aegean islands and their effects on settlement loss.

Evidence of flooding, pollen analysis.

Evidence of food gathering.

Physical methods of analysis (dating, provenance, prospection, archaeoastronomy, analysis of raw materials and artifacts).

The language of the conference will be in English. Due to the anticipated large number of submissions, participants will be allowed 15mins each for their delivery. Presentations are meant to give the main points of the work, while the longer version can be submitted for publication in the proceedings. Slide, overhead projectors and PowerPoint will be available.

The proceedings will be published in the Mediterranean Archaeology & Archaeometry

Journal (MAA), provided that they follow the strict refereeing procedure of the journal (web site: www.rhodes.aegean.gr/maa_journal).

Those who are interested in attending and giving a paper should send an abstract of c. 500 words by e-mail to the Secretary of the conference by 31 March, 2002.

Speakers will be responsible for making and paying for their own travel to Greece. The registration fees are 150 euro, which includes conference material, a copy of the proceedings, guided excursions in Rhodes, accommodation (B&B) and two conference meals.

On behalf of the OC

Prof. Ioannis Liritzis
Director of the Laboratory of Archaeometry,
University of the Aegean

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http://www.rhodes.aegean.gr/maa_journal

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UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN  
DEPARTMENT OF MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES  
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Organizing Committee: Prof. I. Liritzis (Chairman), Prof. A. Sampson  
(Co-Chairman), Dr P. Kousoulis (Secretary, Bursar), Dr. M. Stefanakis  
(Member), Dr S. Syropoulos (Member), Dr E. Karatzola (Member).

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ARCHAEOLOGISTS REWRITE TIMELINE OF BRONZE AND IRON AGES, INCLUDING EARLY APPEARANCE OF ALPHABET

NEWS RELEASE

Please visit the site: <http://www.news.cornell.edu/releases/Dec01/Carbon-14.bpf.html>

Contact: Blaine P. Friedlander Jr.

Office: 607-255-3290

E-Mail: bpf2@cornell.edu

ITHACA, N.Y. -- Using information gleaned from the sun's solar cycles and tree rings, archaeologists are rewriting the timeline of the Bronze and Iron Ages. The research dates certain artifacts of the ancient eastern Mediterranean decades earlier than previously thought. And it places an early appearance of the alphabet outside Phoenicia at around 740 B.C.

Writing in two articles in the forthcoming issue of the journal *Science* (Dec. 21), archaeologists from Cornell University and the University of Reading (England) and a physicist from Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg (Germany) have given a new kind of precision to the timeline of the Bronze and Iron Ages in the Aegean and the Near East.

"Establishing this chronology means that the objects -- metalwork, furniture, woven textiles, and an alphabetic inscription found in a tomb in central Turkey -- were older than previously thought by some 22 years," said Peter I. Kuniholm, Cornell professor of art history and archaeology.

Among the artifacts found in the Midas Mound Tumulus at Gordion, the capital of ancient Phrygia, a site west of Ankara, Turkey, is a shallow, bronze bowl with a patch of beeswax on the rim carrying an alphabetical inscription. The inscription is a precursor to -- or contemporary with -- the earliest attested occurrences of the Greek alphabet. In addition to letter forms known from ancient Greek, there is a vertical arrow, known also from Etruscan inscriptions.

With the new chronology, the bowl now is independently dated circa 740 B.C., making its inscription as old as the oldest known artifacts on which the Greek alphabet appears: an oinochoe (a wine pitcher) from the Dipylon cemetery in Athens and a cup from Pithekoussai (now Ischia) in the Bay of Naples. The estimated dates of these pots previously had provided archaeologists with only an approximate date for these early alphabetic inscriptions. "The alphabet, which originated in Phoenicia at a time that is still disputed, was moving west at a rapid pace, traditionally thought to be by sea but now clearly by land as well. That's what this chronology shows: The alphabet was really catching on," says Kuniholm. Scholars believe that the birthplace of all Western alphabets, including the Greek and Roman, was Phoenicia (present-day Lebanon, Israel and Palestine). The oldest known Phoenician inscription was found in the Ahirom

epitaph at Byblos, Lebanon, dating from about the 11th century B.C. Scholars think the alphabet was spread throughout the Mediterranean by traders who found the new shorthand an improvement over the syllabic scripts such as Linear B and cuneiform Hittite.

Kuniholm and his colleagues are using the science of both carbon dating and dendrochronology, dating through tree rings, to calibrate history. Their latest research involved carbon-14 analysis on 10-year slices -- that is rings covering 10 years of growth -- on wood from pine trees from the Catacik Forest in Turkey and from oak trees in Germany. By currently accepted models, the carbon-14 concentrations should have been identical in both the pine and the oak. And while the scientists discovered that this was true in general, they were surprised to find that for certain key periods, the Turkish pine appeared to be older than the German oak by as much as 17 years. "Those pieces of wood are the same tree-ring age, and they should have the same radiocarbon age, but they don't," says Kuniholm.

What happened, Kuniholm believes, is that the Turkish pine, growing in a warmer climate and at a lower latitude, absorbed less carbon-14 during documented periods of so-called solar minima -- prolonged cooling periods in the Northern Hemisphere, such as those in the eighth and ninth centuries B.C. and in the 15th and 16th centuries A.D. The German oak, which starts its growing season later in the spring than does the Turkish pine, absorbed measurably more amounts of carbon-14 during such cooling periods. "The trees are like a tape recorder of the radioactivity of the cosmos," Kuniholm said, "but they record only when they are growing."

Carbon-14, an isotope of the element carbon, is produced in the Earth's lower stratosphere by the collision of neutrons, produced by cosmic rays, with nitrogen. (An isotope is made up of atoms of the same element but with different numbers of neutrons.) During periods of high solar activity, the solar wind prevents charged particles from entering the atmosphere -- thus producing little carbon-14. However, carbon-14 production peaks during the solar minima, and it enters the Earth's troposphere as carbon dioxide-14 during the late spring in the Northern Hemisphere. By the following spring, the higher concentration of carbon in the troposphere is diluted. Thus, German oak, which grows late in the spring and summer, absorbs less carbon dioxide-14 than Turkish pine or juniper, which grows from the early spring to summer. "This is the first time scientists have been able to note a regional difference in tree rings of the same dendrochronological age," says Kuniholm. "Sadly, now, with all the carbon in our atmosphere, with the pollution we have from our cars and factories and energy facilities, the trees have all but given up providing many of these valuable signals."

Kuniholm's co-authors on the Science papers were Sturt Manning of the University of Reading, Bernd Kromer of Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, and Maryanne Newton, Cornell doctoral candidate. Research collaborators also include Marco Spurk, Universität Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany, and Ingeborg Levin, Universität Heidelberg, Germany. The concurrent Science articles are titled, "Regional Radioactive Carbon Dioxide Offsets in the Troposphere: Magnitude, Mechanisms and Consequences" and "Anatolian Tree Rings and a New Chronology for the East Mediterranean Bronze-Iron Ages."

ANISTORITON Journal: Vol. 5/2001, **issue of December 2001**

Please check the main page (<http://users.hol.gr/~dilos/anistor/cover.htm>) as well as the Back Issues link (top left of the main page)

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Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry

New Journal

Volume 1, No 1 (November 2001)

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Please visit the site: http://www.rhodes.aegean.gr/maa_journal/

COST G7

Dear COST G7 partners, participants & friends,

First, I would like to wish a peaceful Christmas season for all the people. I also wish you have a happy new year full of prosperity and creativity.

I would like to remind you that in 2002 the implementation of the Short-Term Scientific Missions (STSM) begins. We have already started the bureaucratic procedures that hopefully will be concluded around May. Therefore, a possible schedule for the STSM is:

December 2001: Application documents from FORTH to COST office were acknowledged.

January to 20 April 2002: The applicants send to me the application forms that can be downloaded from the COST site <http://cost.cordis.lu/src/home.cfm>

Note: If the receipt of your application is not acknowledged, please contact me immediately.

April 26-28 2002: At the next meeting in Berlin the first evaluation of STSM proposals is completed.

Beginning of May 2002: Possibly, the contract between FORTH and COST office will have been signed and the money will have arrived.

Middle of May 2002: The STSM's start if the previous assumption is valid.

May to September 2002: New STSM applications can be filed.

September-October 2002: At the second meeting of 2002 there will be a second evaluation for covering the 2002 budget of STSM. In case that this budget has been already spent the evaluations will be done for STSM planned for 2003.

October-December 2002: The rest of the STSM for 2002 are carried out.

Finally, I remind you that the COST G7 site is <http://alpha1.infim.ro/cost/> Although it is still under construction, Roxana has done a nice job putting a lot of data. So please visit it and send her your comments and suggestions.

Best wishes to all,

Dr. Vassilis Zafirooulos

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