

GPSG NEWSLETTER #19/20

JULY 2010

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Dear Colleagues,

We are delighted to welcome you to the **19th Newsletter** of the **Greek Politics Specialist Group (GPSG)**.

This is a particularly exciting time for the Group as we have recently completed our **Governance Reform**, which included launching a revised constitution in consultation with our full members, as well as reforming the organisational structure of the GPSG. We would like to thank all the officers and members of the GPSG's outgoing committee and welcome the members of the two newly established committees: the Executive Committee and the Advisory Committee.

In this double edition of the newsletter you can find a **special section** entitled **Greece Beyond the Crisis** featuring provocative articles written by members of the GPSG based in three different countries (France, Switzerland and Greece).

A short review of our recent **International Roundtable on Public Policy in Southern Europe** is also included. The event featured contributions from internationally established scholars who offered their insights on the public policy and economic challenges facing Southern European countries such as Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece. We are currently working on the **podcast** of the event, which will be posted on our website within the next month, while you can also access the **full text** of several conference papers via our website.

The publishers Taylor & Francis are also offering promotional access to many introductions to special issues of journals, including those from *South European Society & Politics* - more details below. The newsletter also features a number of **publications** and **links**, as well as **Calls for Papers** from events taking place in Germany, Switzerland, Spain, the United States and Greece.

As always, **your contributions**, ideas and comments are always welcome and crucial to the development of our work. The GPSG is only as good as its **members' input** and there are many ways in which you can contribute, such as submitting a short article for our website, bringing us in touch with potential sponsors and taking part in our competitions and events. Last but certainly not least, if you haven't already done so, please remember to complete the **online membership form**, which helps us stay in touch. By joining us as a Full Member you also get a range of benefits, such as priority access to our events, eligibility for funding support and inclusion to the media 'Experts' service.

The **Greek Politics Specialist Group (GPSG)** of the UK's Political Studies Association (PSA) was founded in 2004.

It is one of the largest and most active groups of the PSA and a leading, international network of scholars and researchers of Greek society, government and politics.

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Review of GPSG Panels @ 60th PSA Conference and Paper Access



The Greek Politics Specialist Group (GPSG) convened an **International Roundtable on Public Policy in Southern Europe** at last month's 60th PSA Conference held in Edinburgh. The distinguished set of participants, the lively atmosphere during proceedings and the relaxed setting created by the organizers led to a fruitful exchange and a highly successful event overall. Jacint Jordana (Universitat Pompeu Fabra and IBEI), José Magone (Berlin School of Economics and Law), Claudio Radaelli (University of Exeter) and Dimitri Sotiropoulos (University of Athens and St. Anthony's College Oxford) looked at the ways in which the current economic crisis affects public policy reforms in the region and compared their reform prospects in light of institutional traditions and contemporary challenges.

Jacint Jordana began proceedings by providing a comprehensive comparative discussion of Spanish, Portuguese, Greek and Italian public policy, highlighting the role of education in policy reform. **José Magone** built on those remarks to deliver a presentation centred on the need to highlight the substantial progress made in the region over the last two generations as well as the structural nature of resistance to reform in some countries.

Dimitri Sotiropoulos echoed those remarks and drew attention to democratic and socio-economic advances in the region. He also presented research findings pointing to the discursive as well as policy-emanating hurdles to policy reform. **Claudio Radaelli** made a convincing theoretical argument on the merit of shifting our nigh-exclusive focus on the state level as the basis for comparative research and showed why comparing public policy areas may, in many ways and in an age of EU-level regulation, be more fruitful instead.

The lively discussion that followed demonstrated the necessity for such events and revealed the large scope for collaborative research that exists on the issue. The organizers intend to launch a **follow-up event** in the form of an international workshop. A **podcast** of the roundtable will be available shortly on the GPSG website.

Dimitris Tsahouras (Bilkent University, Ankara)
Stella Ladi (Panteion University, Athens)

GPSG Panels and Papers
with links to full paper / presentation where available

GPSG Panel 1: International Roundtable – Public Policy in Southern Europe

Panel Convenors: Dr Stella Ladi (Panteion University) and Dr Dimitris Tsarouhas (Bilkent University)

Chair: Dr Stella Ladi (Panteion University)

- Prof. Jacint Jordana, Professor, Institut Barcelona d' Estudis Internacionals
- [Prof. José Magone, Professor, Berlin School of Economics and Law](#)
- Prof. Claudio Radaelli, Professor of European Public Policy, University of Exeter
- Dr Dimitris Sotiropoulos, Associate Professor, University of Athens

NB: A **podcast** of the roundtable will be available shortly on the GPSG website.

GPSG Panel 2: Greek Political Parties and Elections

Panel Convenor: Roman Gerodimos (Bournemouth University)

Chair: Dr Dimitris Tsarouhas (Bilkent University)

- Chrysa Lamprinakou (Brunel University), “Interpreting New Democracy through the Party Evolution Model: Why the ‘middle ground’ project was destined to fail”
- [Dimitris Tsarouhas \(Bilkent University\), “PASOK’s modernization paradigm and new social democracy”](#)
- [Ioannis Andreadis and Theodore Chadjipadelis \(Aristotle University of Thessaloniki\), “Comparison of Elections for the European and the National Parliament: the case of Greece”](#)

GPSG Panel 3: Developments in Greek Public Policy

Panel Convenor, Chair and Discussant: Dr Dimitris Tsarouhas (Bilkent University)

- [Stella Ladi \(Panteion University\), “Public Consultation, Participation and Administrative Reform: the Case of Greece”](#)
- [Adamantios Dionysios Minas \(University of Athens\), “Voicing to the regional, loyal to the international: European Union, International Maritime Organisation and Greek Maritime Interests”](#)
- Vasilis Leontitsis (University of Sheffield), “Exploring Institutional Inertia and Change: Lessons from the Decentralisation of Greece in the 1990s”
- Fotini Papoudakis (Higher Technological Educational Institute of Kalamata), “The role of leadership in mobilizing collective will and the building of sustainable communities: the case of Anavra, Greece”

Taylor & Francis Offer
Free articles from *South European Society & Politics*



The publishers *Taylor & Francis* are currently running a publicity campaign to promote their special issues and are offering **free downloads** of the introductions to many special issues.

To find out which articles are on offer, please follow the link below:

http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/access/EuropeanStudies_spissues.pdf

The offer includes the following four articles from ***South European Society and Politics***:

Spain's "Second Transition"? The Socialist Government of Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero

Edited by Bonnie N. Field

"A 'Second Transition' in Spain? Policy, Institutions and Interparty Politics under Zapatero (2004-8)

By Bonnie N. Field

Southern Europe and the Financial Earthquake: Coping With the First Phase of the Financial Crisis

Edited by Susannah Verney, Anna Bosco & Marina Costa Lobo

Flaky Fringe? Southern Europe Facing the Financial Crisis

By Susannah Verney

Law-Making in Italy in the Age of Alternation

Edited by Marco Giuliani & Francesco Zucchini

Brand New, Somewhat New or Rather Old? The Italian Legislative Process in an Age of Alternation

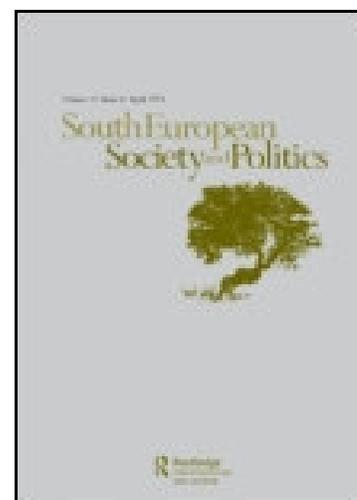
By Marco Giuliani

New and Alternative Social Movements in Spain: The Left, Identity and Globalising Processes

Edited by John Karamichas

Key Issues in the Study of New and Alternative Social Movements in Spain: The Left, Identity and Globalising Processes

By John Karamichas



Sailing with a new crew

by Athanasios Kontogeorgis*

Hope and optimism will not return if we use them as figures of speech and rhetoric tricks, as it has been regrettably done during the recent election campaign. They will return only if we work as a team on the things that ought to be done, with no regard to any political costs whatsoever.

Our life appears to be changing.

The economic crisis poses survival questions to the Greek economy and society as a whole. No one can stand uninfluenced by the intensity of this crisis. We ought to re-define our priorities as well as our needs. We are already living the present in distress and addressing the future in doubt and pessimism. This is an only human reaction, similar for most people. A consequence of the radical developments. Very few expected them, and even fewer warned the rest about them. Still, we preferred not to listen to those sober calls and now we can merely hope that in the future there will not be any recurrence of the personal accountabilities and the collective mistakes of the past.

Everything seems to be changing and tomorrow emerges exigent. It will take consistency, perseverance and integrity. The present Administration has to get equipped with such principles, before long. Before the new circumstances, the Government must be the first one to respond and adjust to them. Agility and strenuous work in order to handle the crisis, are traits that have to be retained hereafter.

It is for the historian of the future to appraise this effort and its outcomes, since he alone will be able to proceed with the recording of the facts undisrupted by the tension that each event and development causes/brings. However, the Prime Minister is obliged to go through with his own assessment. After having defined and analyzed the new reality, it is his duty to decide on how, in which direction and with whom he will proceed. Selecting the people which will be summoned to help the country regain its national self-esteem, is of critical importance.

Dire times call for qualified faces. The circumstances call for experience. The country's political personae that have dealt with the state affairs efficiently, the ones that have displayed their mastery of the nation's economic and developmental needs, cannot be marginalized. Even if the marginalization in focus has been imposed by necessity pertaining to political or communicative expedience, I cannot see a political necessity more urgent than the country's rescue.

The present article is not aiming to impute responsibilities concerning of the past. I do consider, though, that the political leadership, and society, even more, have the maturity,

the sobriety and the memory needed to discern who succeeded and who did not. Those who attended to our common future and the ones who could not care less. Those who were positively anxious to change our country and the ones who were only anxious about their personal welfare. As weak as our memory might be, there will always be people, writings and irrefutable proof to remind us of these differences, lest we forget.

The circumstances call for us to exceed ourselves. Accepting and acknowledging, without hesitation, any mistake in the selection of crew members in the past, and their immediate replacement, will add in validity, credibility and public endorsement. The parliamentary group of the party in power includes individuals whose skills in public administration have been tested, and that are capable of working strenuously as well as effectively. The Prime Minister knows who they are. So let him use them to everyone's advantage.

The circumstances call for consistency, perseverance and integrity. We are not in a position to deviate from our commitments to the European Commission, the European Central Bank and to the International Monetary Fund. Retraction and procrastination in making decisions will result in the total failure of the endeavour. The political cost of the financial measures is sure to be heavy. And the cost that the Greek people will be asked to pay is overwhelming and painful. But it cannot be even compared to the cost they will have to pay, should the endeavour fail.

If, in the first light of hope, we relapse into the same patron-client relations, the deficiencies, pathogenic characteristics and established mentalities that have brought this country to a deadlock then it will be impossible for Greece to ever recover. Hope and optimism will not return if we use them as figures of speech and rhetoric tricks, as it has been regrettably done during the recent election campaign. They will return only if we work as a team on the things that ought to be done, with no regard to any political costs whatsoever.

Today, more than ever, there is the need to listen to and believe in a realistic political proposal that will secure and strengthen the present and the future of this country. In order for us to believe in it, though, the ones who lay it out and will bring it to life, have to believe in it as well. The circumstances call for characters. More often than not, we hear of highly esteemed people and greatly respected by the public, who would be able to contribute in the Government's endeavour. I am certain that many of them are considering it and would probably even want it. Their only presumable hesitation is the viability of their presence. They need to know that, if called upon, they will be able to do what is asked of them, undisrupted and unimpeded by expediencies and malevolent actions. More important, they need to enjoy the necessary political support by the Prime Minister, in order to make themselves useful to the country. They need to believe that they will not be pointed at as scapegoats in a policy that might as well fail, since the circumstances are far from normal. They need to be shown, on the part of the Prime Minister political choices which attest to the fact that all prerequisites shall be met, in order for them to work effectively. It's high time that an "eagerness alliance" were formed. It is in the hands of the Prime Minister to assume that responsibility.

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A previous version of this article was published in the May edition of Metarithmisi.

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**Promoting Sustainable Growth
under the shadow of a ballooning public debt:
The Case of Greece**

*by Dimitris Rapidis**

In order to achieve sustainable growth in the midst of this crisis, Greece's public economic policy has to focus on three major and basic areas: the increase of fiscal system's flexibility, the combat of the so-called bureaucratic demon, and the repatriation of Greek foreign capitals.

Lots has been said about the necessarily tough measures that the Greek government has to undertake in order to rationalize its public debt rates and avoid state bankruptcy. The burden assumed to restrain public spending and serve the external loans will be inevitably hard and the damage occurred in terms of economic performance will be literally much more striking than initially expected. But what about the initiatives targeting sustainable production, pro-poor policies, and job creation strategies? The exit from the crisis has to be accompanied by growth policies all along the three-year monitoring period led by the IMF and the EU Supporting Mechanism so that Greece can escape with the least possible side effects in terms of social and economic cohesion.

In order to achieve sustainable growth in the midst of this crisis, Greece's public economic policy has to be centered into three major and basic aspects of public economic policy: the increase of fiscal system's flexibility, the combat of the so-called bureaucratic demon, and the repatriation of Greek foreign capitals. Regarding the first one, fiscal flexibility has to be especially implemented in direct taxation so that investments can be attracted. Such an effort entails the lowering of direct taxation on profits, the simplification and acceleration of the process needed to register, establish, and function a certain establishment, and the specification of the areas that investments are welcome. Low-income regions have to be preferably chosen as fields of investments so that the local labor force can benefit from and provide services that will be in the profit of the respective society. In addition to that, inflows have to be concentrated in neuralgic areas of the national industry, and where the country has the human and physical capital to develop, such as the field of energy, tourism infrastructures, urban planning based on green building concepts, and technological advancement issues like software engineering, biotechnology, and nanotechnology. The latter concerns the establishment of scientific institutions and foundations that will recruit specialists and PhD holders in order to follow up and work upon the latest developments in the field.

Concerning the combat of the bureaucratic demon, public management has to be modernized and simplified into a fast-paced system of services that unblocks the deadlock observed in the field of fiscal registration of businesses and individuals. Cost-efficient and internet-based mechanisms have to substitute the labyrinth of unnecessary paperwork processes that end up with insufficient results, frustration, and stalemate for the applicants. Furthermore, the size of the public sector has to be smoothly and progressively decreased,

with a considerable number of the personnel to be recruited in the private sector in the basis of short-term contracts.

This shift has to be accompanied with a string of policies which would start from the upgrading of the higher education entry requirements and the creation of a system which would be field- and quality-oriented in terms of studies (e.g. promotion of shipping and tourism departments; decrease of the number of law departments) and which would re-evaluate the need of a workforce without university but technical degrees. By the same token, young entrepreneurship has to be particularly encouraged and give bright-minded people the opportunity to unfold their capacity and ideas. What is more, the EU funding programs need to be decentralized in order to support regions with strong youth potential in agricultural and coastal areas, especially in Macedonia, Thrace, and the Dodecanese where unemployment and poverty rates are comparatively and exceptionally much higher from the average national level.

Regarding the repatriation of Greek foreign capitals, we mainly refer to the big diaspora of ship-owners and entrepreneurs which develops its activities overseas. The return of such capitals can guarantee the creation of job opportunities, the increase of GDP rates, and more significantly the widening and broadening of the production market. This can be achieved through an incentive pact which would include an x-period of fiscal exemption for these companies so that they can augment their profits and be willing to re-invest. Alternatively, a certain quota of their gains could be retained as a percentage of taxation in order to serve the settlement of the public debt.

All things considered, Greece has to jointly implement a parallel framework of debt settlement and economic growth in the direction of counterbalancing the side effects of the tough economic measures. Otherwise, the national economy could be sunk into a long-term recession period with serious implications for the survival of the political establishment and the maintenance of social security and cohesion.

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GREEK
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Gladiators against Dragons

by Georges Tassiopoulos*

There is a strong need, after the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, for the establishment of a political authority with the aim of adhering to the Maastricht criteria, offering at the same time a solid guarantee to the member-states in case of a crisis.

Since the subprime crisis we are spectators of a *bras de fer* between politicians and the financial markets. After all, there are two different points of view: the one of the markets and the other of politicians. The markets' main argument is that if most countries were private companies, they would be in bankruptcy. What they are doing is just to point out the bad management of the politicians. The politicians reply that, from their point of view, leading a country is not just like leading a private company and that, during the subprime crisis, they managed to save their economies from the disaster.

On the one hand, politicians are powerless. They can do nothing else but to follow the wish of the financial markets. They have to learn to adjust their governance to an increasingly globalised economy without the temptation of protectionism. And they have to respect the rules of the game: especially between the members of the euro zone, in which many different countries, from tiny Luxembourg and Finland to Germany and France decided to adopt a unique currency. On the other hand, politicians should impose their will to the markets as regulators. They should enforce law and order so as to avoid a new subprime crisis, or even worse a new 1929 leading to high unemployment rates and political instability putting into danger the lives of millions of people. How different our everyday lives should be today if the American, British, French or German governments didn't inject public money in order to save their banking system from a collapse?

Therefore, the Greek crisis could be seen from two different points of view: either as a fully justified reaction of the financial markets to the huge public deficit, the poor quality statistics and a long standing ignorance of EU demands for the modernization of the Greek economy. Or, as an effort to destabilize the euro zone, using as the first piece of the domino a small economy, like the Greek one, representing no more than 3% of the European one, estimating that the Portuguese and the Spanish economies will follow.

Perhaps the best answer to that question comes from the other side of the Atlantic: Bill Clinton's saying that the last crisis in the Euro zone is the result of the fact that European countries created a common currency without common financial governance. The ECB itself is not sufficient. There is a strong need, after the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, for the establishment of a political authority with the aim of adhering to the Maastricht criteria, offering at the same time a solid guarantee to the member-states in case of a crisis. Because there is no doubt that the instability in the euro zone affects not only Europe but also the international monetary system, which is very vulnerable at the end of a big financial crisis.

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Latest Additions to our GPSG Working Paper Series

WP05, April 2010

Angelos Gkanoutas-Leventis

Greece and the EMU: the Realignment of an Evolving Public Opinion

http://www.gpsg.org.uk/docs/GPSG_Working_Paper_05.pdf

GPSG Working Paper #05

*Greece and the EMU:
The Realignment of an Evolving Public Opinion*

Angelos Gkanoutas-Leventis
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School of Social Sciences,
City University London



Abstract

The aim of this paper is to study the sudden and abrupt turn in the Greek public opinion towards the single currency after the accession of Greece in the EMU. The terms and method of accession are being examined along with the optimality of the process for the determination of the Greek Drachma to the Euro conversion rate, in order to determine whether these factors had any influence in the above effect. According to this paper's calculations, which employ the Lamfalussy rule and real economic data, the conversion rate by which the Greek economy entered the EMU was lower than the optimal rate, creating this way a virtual devaluation of the currency on accession. While this discrepancy provided the Greek economy with a short run competitiveness boost, its long run effects mainly consist of inflationary pressures affecting this way the public's opinion of the new currency.

Keywords: Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), Euro, Public opinion

Coming Up

Working Paper 06

Dr George Aspridis

The Evaluation of Output of Human Personnel in Modern Public Management

Web Bookmarks: <http://www.ekemprogram.org/euromedo/>



The aim of the Euro-Mediterranean Observatory Program is to systematically study developments in the region of the Mediterranean, particularly within the context of the existing structures of regional cooperation and the evolution of those structures. In addition, the program will analyze the stance of the Greek and foreign press regarding issues related to the Mediterranean and, in particular, the development of the 'Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean Initiative'.

Featured Publications



Ιωάννης Παρίσης Η Ευρώπη της Άμυνας Ευρωπαϊκή Πολιτική Ασφάλειας & Άμυνας

Έκδοση «Έκφραση Πολιτισμού»
Αθήνα 2010
ISBN: 978-960-99145-0-5

Πρόλογος: Κώστας Λάβδας, Καθηγ.
Ευρωπαϊκής Πολιτικής

<http://parisis.wordpress.com/>

Η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση (ΕΕ) έχει διαπιστώσει εδώ και χρόνια, εκτός των άλλων, και την αναγκαιότητα της στρατιωτικής ισχύος, την οποία επιδιώκει να αποκτήσει σε όλο και μεγαλύτερο βαθμό μέσω της ανάπτυξης της Ευρωπαϊκής Πολιτικής Ασφάλειας και Άμυνας (ΕΠΑΑ), μιας πολιτικής που θεσπίστηκε πριν από δέκα χρόνια, τον Ιούνιο του 1999, από το Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο της Κολωνίας. Η ΕΠΑΑ

δημιουργήθηκε ως μέρος της ΚΕΠΠΑ, με την πρόθεση να δοθεί στην ΕΕ η δυνατότητα να συμμετέχει ενεργά στα θέματα της διεθνούς ειρήνης και ασφάλειας.

Την πολιτική αυτή αναλύει και παρουσιάζει σε όλο της το εύρος, στο βιβλίο «Η ΕΥΡΩΠΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΥΝΑΣ – Ευρωπαϊκή Πολιτική Ασφάλειας και Άμυνας», που κυκλοφόρησε εντός του Ιανουαρίου 2010, ο Δρ. Ιωάννης Παρίσης, Υποστράτηγος ε.α. και Διδάκτωρ Πολιτικής Επιστήμης του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, γνωστός για το συγγραφικό του έργο και τις δημοσιεύσεις του σε θέματα που κυρίως σχετίζονται με την ΚΕΠΠΑ και την ΕΠΑΑ.

Στο βιβλίο αυτό του Δρος Ιωάννη Παρίση, δίδονται απαντήσεις και πληροφόρηση για το πώς εξελίσσεται σήμερα η ΕΠΑΑ και τι φαίνεται να επιδιώκει μέσω αυτής η ΕΕ. Αποτελεί στην πράξη μια επιτομή όλων των θεμάτων που αναφέρονται στην ΕΠΑΑ με όλες τις τελευταίες αποφάσεις και φυσικά τις προβλέψεις της νέας Συνθήκης της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης. Στις 300 σελίδες του, στις οποίες συμπεριλαμβάνεται ένα 16σέλιδο με έγχρωμους χάρτες καθώς και σημαντικός αριθμός πινάκων και διαγραμμάτων εντός του κειμένου, εξετάζεται και αναλύεται όλο το πλαίσιο της αρχιτεκτονικής της ευρωπαϊκής ασφάλειας και άμυνας καθώς και οι στόχοι και επιδιώξεις για το μέλλον.

Μέσα από τις εξειδικευμένες θεματικές που αναπτύσσονται διεξοδικά, παρουσιάζεται η ανάπτυξη των ευρωπαϊκών δυνατοτήτων και η προοπτική αυτών, ο μηχανισμός, τα όργανα και οι διαδικασίες διαχείρισης κρίσεων, οι επιχειρήσεις διαχείρισης κρίσεων που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί ή είναι σε εξέλιξη, οι σχέσεις με το ΝΑΤΟ, καθώς και η μεσογειακή διάσταση της ΕΠΑΑ. Επιπλέον αναλύονται τα προβλήματα που αντιμετωπίζει όλη η σχετική προσπάθεια της ΕΕ και διατυπώνονται εκτιμήσεις για τις μελλοντικές προοπτικές της ΕΠΑΑ, μαζί με ανάλογες προτάσεις.

Μπορεί κανείς να «ξεφυλλίσει» ένα δείγμα του βιβλίου εδώ: <http://parisis.wordpress.com>

ECPR Standing Group on Southern European Politics launches Newsletter

A message from SEP convenors José Magone and Susannah Verney:

The Standing Group on Southern European Politics (SEP) was founded in 1982 within the European Consortium of Political Research and it is one of the oldest ECPR Standing Groups. The original Group Convenor was Leonardo Morlino, and past Co-Convenors include Geoffrey Pridham, José M. Magone and Dimitris Christopoulos. Today the Standing Group continues its founders' aims of providing a forum for those interested in the study of the region – a region which has recently been making the headlines once again, due to the economic crisis. The latter has focused attention on Southern Europe and made the need for knowledge about ongoing research on the region nationally and internationally of crucial importance. Our newsletter aims to provide a dynamic “information point” for all researchers on Southern Europe. We look forward to your contributions to the Newsletter – and the Group.



Featured Publications

- ✚ **Dr George Aspridis** has been elected Assistant Professor in "Business Administration with an emphasis on Human Resources Management" at the Department of Project Management, Technological Educational Institution of Larissa
- ✚ **Dr Andrew Liaropoulos** published a chapter entitled “European Security: The Limits of Strategic Culture” in Y. A. Stivachtis (ed), *The New EUrope: Politics, Economics, and Foreign Relations*, Athens: Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER). He also presented a paper entitled “War and Ethics in Cyberspace: Cyber-Conflict and Just War Theory” at the 9th European Conference on Information Warfare and Security, 1-2 July 2010, University of Macedonia, Greece
- ✚ **Dr Dimitris Tsarouhas** presented a paper entitled “Turkish Social Policy: European or Not?” in the ECPR 5th Conference of the Standing Group on European Politics, Porto, 23-26 June 2010
- ✚ **Roman Gerodimos** presented a paper entitled “Online Youth Civic Attitudes and the Limits of Civic Consumerism: the Emerging Challenge to the Internet’s Democratic Potential” at the international symposium “Networking Democracy? New Media Innovations in Participatory Politics”, held at Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj, Romania

Interested in Politics & Emotions?

The **Greek Politics Specialist Group (GPSG)** will be submitting a panel proposal on **Politics & Emotions** at the 61st Annual Conference of the Political Studies Association (London, April 2011), in collaboration with the **Institute of Media and Communication Research (IMCR)** at Bournemouth University.

If you are interested in participating, please email Roman Gerodimos at rgerodimos@gmail.com



Conferences, Events & Opportunities

Call for Papers

8th International Conference of the Hellenic Association for the Study of English

Deadline for Abstracts: 3 October 2010

The 8th International Conference of the Hellenic Association for the Study of English (HASE) is organised and hosted by the Faculty of English Studies at the University of Athens. Our theme for 2011 is “**The Letter of the Law**” and invites inquiry into the intersections of literature, language and the law. The conference seeks to rethink the formulation and the violation of the law and the complex mediations between the lexis and the lex, as issues of law and justice become yet again imperative in our contemporary world.

Founded in 1990, the Hellenic Association for the Study of English is a constituent member of the European Association for the Study of English (ESSE). The HASE bi-annual conferences are organised alternately by the Faculty of English Studies at the University of Athens, and the English Department at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. The last two conferences hosted by the University of Athens, (Re)constructing Pain and Joy in Language, Literature and Culture (2005) and The Periphery Viewing the World: Language, Literature, Media and Philosophy (2002), have attracted a number of scholars from the wide area of English Studies and brought together a variety of interdisciplinary perspectives.

Call for Papers

In the last few decades, the intersections of literature, language and law constitute an expanding field of study across the disciplines of legal studies and the humanities. The study of how literary modes figure in legal texts coincided with the study of literary texts that are concerned with law and justice, while the cultural and social spaces where law and language overlap have become increasingly important in attempts to forge new judicial tools. As the contemporary global culture poses the imperative to address and redress the coarticulation of law and justice; as the authority and legitimacy of the law are bound up with questions of ethics, often at odds with the judicial contexts of its application and interpretation, this conference seeks to consider the formulation and the violation of laws and reassess the intersections between the lexis and the lex.

The conference is interested in exploring literature as a juridically-defined commodity and reassessing the impact of law on literary history, as the emergence of the modern concept of literature was determined by copyright laws and censorship. We are also interested in the pragmatics of rhetoric and legal discourse, as well as in new research in the field of forensic linguistics, manifested in both written (e.g., judgements used in juridical settings, legislation, contracts) and spoken forms of discourse (e.g., lawyer client consultation, counsel-witness examination, interview techniques).

The conference welcomes panel and paper proposals from across the field of literary studies, critical theory, and linguistics, exploring and rethinking the complex mediations between law, language, and literature. Possible lines of inquiry may focus on (but not be limited to) a variety of themes, perspectives and approaches:

- consent and dissent
- conformity, subversion, transgression
- authority, integrity and responsibility

- lawlessness
- legal and literary constitutions of identity in colonial and postcolonial contexts
- witnesses, victims, perpetrators, judges, lawyers and legislators
- the trial as performance and the court as performance space
- interrogations and depositions
- evidence and pronouncing sentences
- human rights
- application of phonetics in forensics
- reconstructing mobile phone text conversations
- creativity vs. rigidity of legal discourse
- authorship identification
- identifying cases of plagiarism
- trademark and other intellectual property disputes

Plenary Speakers: Malcolm Coulthard (Aston University, co-author with Alison Johnson of An Introduction to Forensic Linguistics: Language in Evidence, and The Routledge Handbook of Forensic Linguistics), Costas Douzinas (Birkbeck College, University of London, author of Postmodern Jurisprudence and Human Rights and Empire: The Political Philosophy of Cosmopolitanism), Lorna Hutson (University of St Andrews, author of The Invention of Suspicion: Law and Mimesis in Shakespeare and Renaissance Drama)

**The conference will be held at the Main Building of the University of Athens
from 5th to 8th May 2011.**

The deadline for the submission of proposals for panel sessions (no longer than 500 words) and proposals for individual 20-minute papers (200-250 words) is **October 3, 2010**. Please send a short biographical note together with your proposal. Prospective panel organisers should send together with their proposal and bio note, the panelists' names, paper titles, as well as short bio notes for each panelist and their contact details.

Confirmation of acceptance: November 15, 2010.

Panel and paper proposals should be sent to Mata Dimakopoulou (sdimakop@enl.uoa.gr)

Conference Organisers:

Mata Dimakopoulou (University of Athens) sdimakop@enl.uoa.gr

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157 84 Athens, Greece

http://www.enl.uoa.gr/swf/en_indexloader.html

Call for Papers

Workshop: Inequality & Representation in Europe

Deadline for Abstracts: **15 September 2010**

Dreiländertagung SVPW, DVPW und ÖGPW
Universität Basel, 13/14 January 2011

Key Dates:

- Online Submission of Abstracts (max. 500 words): 15.09.2010

A special website will be set up for this purpose at <http://dreilaendertagung.unibas.ch> and will be available from July onwards

- Notification of acceptance/rejection of paper proposals: Mid-October

- Registration: 30.11.2010

- Submission of papers: 15.12.2010

More info at:

<http://www.sagw.ch/en/svpw/taetigkeiten/Kongress/Kongress-2011/Call-for-papers.html>

Organizers:

Kathrin Kissau, Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences FORS, University of Lausanne: kathrin.kissau@fors.unil.ch

Zoe Lefkofridi, Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna: zoe.lefkofridi@univie.ac.at

Description of Workshop:

There is inherent tension in representative democracies because democracy and representation are difficult to reconcile (Pitkin 2004; Thomassen 1994). In theory, representative democracy is premised on the notion that every citizen has an equal voice and representatives are themselves equally responsive (Powell 2009; Bartels 2008). Yet, in the real world, policy priorities and positions of representatives do not always mirror all citizens' views, thus leading to inequalities of representation or "representation gaps" (Whitefield 2006). More specifically, institutional structures (e.g. electoral systems, size of government) may discriminate against certain societal groups (e.g. women, migrants and ethnic minorities) and their interests. Unequal representation may also result from citizens' behavior (e.g. party membership, political interest) or other individual-level factors that influence this behavior (e.g. education, age, rural/urban residence). Inequality in representation, however, contrasts sharply with the principles of a fully democratic society, where all members have equal rights, freedoms and opportunities, with no artificial restrictions hindering the attainment of such goals (Stockemer 2007).

The topic of political inequality has been recurrent in American representation research but analysis of existing inequalities in Europe is still at its beginning. In our view, Europe constitutes an ideal laboratory for this type of research, precisely due to the variation it comprises with regard to factors affecting inequality. Therefore, the purpose of this workshop is to bring together and connect the scattered European research within this field. We welcome papers addressing inequalities in the representation of citizens or political interests on a regional, national or EU-level and their causes (i.e. individual behavior/institutional framework). This workshop will particularly focus on:

1. Inequalities on the national level:

To what extent do inequalities of representation exist in European societies and how do countries differ in this respect? Do institutional structures and/or individual-level factors (e.g. socio-demographic/behavioural) amplify these differences?

2. Inequalities on the EU level:

Are political interests or citizens represented equally on the EU level (e.g. in the European Parliament)? What explains variation (e.g. across societal groups/parties/countries)? To what extent is European integration affected by unequal representation?

3. Measurement of inequality:

How can unequal representation be measured (most) accurately? Which methodological challenges do researchers assessing political (in)equality face?

The workshop will be held in English

Cultural Diplomacy in Europe: A Forum for Young Leaders (CDE) Berlin, 29th July - 5th August 2010



Cultural Diplomacy in Europe: A Forum for Young Leaders (CDE) is a network of young, influential people from across the world, who have an interest in exploring and strengthening relations between the countries within Europe. The program is based on the recognition that the increasing economic and political integration of the European Union must be accompanied by sustained activity to ensure that public opinion and relations between individual member states, and between member-states and non members states, remain positive and constructive at all levels.

“The Future of Europe: National Brands and Regional Integration”
(Berlin, 29th July - 5th August 2010)

The next CDE Weeklong Seminar will take place from 29th July – 5th August and is entitled “The Future of Europe: National Brands and Regional Integration”. The recent expansion of the EU and its prospective future enlargement, together with the process of European integration, raise a number of important issues concerning the future of individual nation states within the European Union. “The Future of Europe” will consider the extent to which the strengthening of national brands will influence the generation of regional identity, and the prospect of Europe speaking “with one voice”.

Participants of the CDE program will participate in the ICD’s forthcoming international conference **“Nation Branding in a Globalized World”, (Berlin 29th July-1st August 2010)**, which will explore the concept of nation branding, its history and consider its impact on the economic, political and cultural relations between countries.

The forthcoming Weeklong Seminar will explore the following issues:

- The expansion of the European Union: New members, future members, and the EU neighbourhood policy.
- The history and development of the concept of nation branding, with a focus on case studies from the European Union.
- The economic, political, and cultural benefits of strengthening a country's reputation abroad.
- The influence of national brands on the process of EU integration.
- The role and responsibility of the EU in tackling climate change and developing green technologies.
- Europe's future position as a global economic and political actor.
- The rise of the far right in EU member states: A national or regional problem?

The forthcoming CDE Weeklong Seminar will pursue the following aims:

- To create a network of young, like-minded individuals and to join these individuals to the existing CDE network.
- To contribute to the growing debate and discussion on European economic, political, and cultural integration and the European Union.
- To provide the participants with a selection of expert perspectives on issues relating to the European Union and Cultural Diplomacy within Europe.
- To explore the history, development, and contemporary application of cultural diplomacy through selected case studies.
- To provide the participants with ideas and support for the development of future programs to strengthen relations within Europe, known as "leadership initiatives".

The Participants

The Seminar is open to applications from academics, diplomatic and political representatives, civil society practitioners, journalists, young professionals and students and other individuals with an interest in international relations, cultural studies, and global politics.

To apply to the Seminar, please visit:

http://www.culturaldiplomacy.org/youngleadersforums/index.php?en_forums_cde_application-form

Further information:

http://www.culturaldiplomacy.org/youngleadersforums/index.php?en_forums_cde_about

Enquiries: europa@culturaldiplomacy.org

The Image Conference 2010

Where: **University of California in Los Angeles, USA**

When: **2-3 December 2010**

<http://ontheimage.com/conference-2010/>

THE IMAGE

an international CONFERENCE, a scholarly JOURNAL, a BOOK series, and an online KNOWLEDGE COMMUNITY

We invite prospective participants to submit a **presentation proposal** for one of the following parallel session options: a 30-minute paper; a 60-minute workshop; a jointly presented 90-minute colloquium session; or a virtual session. We also encourage innovative presentation formats, such as roundtables, staged dialogues, screenings and performances. Parallel sessions are loosely grouped into streams reflecting different perspectives or disciplines. Each stream forms a talking circle, an informal forum for focused discussion of issues and conference themes.

This conference is a means by which to interrogate the nature and functions of image-making and images. The conference is a cross-disciplinary forum bringing together researchers, teachers and practitioners from areas of interest including: architecture, art, cognitive science, communications, computer science, cultural studies, design, education, film studies, history, linguistics, management, marketing, media studies, museum studies, philosophy, photography, psychology, religious studies, semiotics, and more.

Participants may choose to submit written papers before or after the conference for possible publication in the peer reviewed *The International Journal of the Image*. Virtual participants also have the option to submit papers for consideration by the journal. All registered conference participants receive a complimentary online subscription to the journal when registration is finalized. This subscription is valid until one year after the conference end-date.

The IMAGE

International Conference 2-3 December 2010 University of California, Los Angeles, USA

La dimensión exterior de la Unión Europea después del Tratado de Lisboa

Jaca (Huesca), del **1 al 3 de septiembre de 2010**

Dirigido por Dr. D. Stylianos Stavridis,
Investigador Senior ARAID, y Dr. D. José Aixalá
Pastó, Profesor Titular
Universidad de Zaragoza



Objetivos del curso: Analizar, explicar, e ilustrar el impacto del Tratado de Lisboa sobre la actuación exterior de la Unión Europea desde un punto de vista académico y sistemático para su mejor comprensión. Analizar el papel de la UE y en particular de la presidencia española de 2010 en el sistema internacional del siglo XXI. Animar un debate inteligente e informado de estos temas. Promover el estudio tanto teórico como empírico y práctico de estos temas. Foro de discusión y difusión para investigadores especialmente noveles (jóvenes y doctorandos).

Duración: 20 horas

Destinatarios: Estudiantes de ciencias sociales, ciencias económicas; ciencias políticas, relaciones internacionales, derecho, y también historia, sociología, económicas, periodismo. También ONGs y otros actores de la sociedad civil, medios de comunicación, otros ciudadanos interesados

Reconocimiento de créditos: Reconocido con 2 créditos de libre elección por la Universidad de Zaragoza

Reconocido como créditos de formación permanente del profesorado no universitario por la Dirección General de Formación Profesional y Educación Permanente del Departamento de Educación, Cultura y Deporte al Gobierno de Aragón

Procedimientos de evaluación: O diploma con 85% de asistencia, o 2 créditos con presencia a todas las sesiones y un examen al final del curso, organizado y corregido por los Directores del curso

Precio de la matrícula

Tarifa general: 165€ - Tarifa reducida: 110€

Aulas y Alojamiento

Lugar de celebración

Palacio de Congresos

Avda. Juan XXIII, s/n

22700 JACA

Alojamiento

Residencia Universitaria de Jaca, C/Universidad, 3 22700 JACA.

Precio del alojamiento durante el curso: 101,92€ (consultar información en el enlace Sedes).

Consultas y reservas de alojamiento:

Web <http://www.unizar.es/resijaca>

Tfno.: 974 36 01 96, e-mail: resijaca@unizar.es