

GREEK
POLITICS



SPECIALIST
GROUP

GPSG Newsletter #22/23

August 2011

-
- 1 **Call for Papers – GPSG International Conference**
“The Politics of Extreme Austerity: Greece Beyond the Crisis”
8-9 December 2011, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow
 - 2 **Call for Papers – GPSG Panels at the 62nd Political Studies Association Annual International Conference**
3-5 April 2012, University of Ulster, Belfast
 - 3 **GPSG Podcast Series: Greek Politics, Emotions and the Crisis**
 - 4 **Article by Dr Maria Fola: “City Branding: when cities are treated like brands”**
 - 5 **Article by Dimitris Rapidis: “The Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative: Realism or Idealism?”**
 - 6 **GPSG Working Paper Series: Dr Andrew Liaropoulos, “Cyber-Security and the Law of War: The Legal and Ethical Aspects of Cyber-Conflict”**
 - 7 **Featured Books, News and Links**
 - 8 **Members’ Activities and Recent Publications**
 - 9 **Conferences, Events & Opportunities**
-

www.gpsg.org.uk

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

It is an independent, non-partisan and non-profit international network of scholars and researchers of Greek society, government and politics.

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1 Call for Papers – GPSG International Conference
“The Politics of Extreme Austerity: Greece Beyond the Crisis”
8-9 December 2011, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow



The poster features the following elements:

- Top left: "GREEK POLITICS" and "SPECIALIST GROUP" separated by a vertical line.
- Top center: Political Studies Association logo.
- Top right: University of Strathclyde Glasgow logo.
- Center: "INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE" above the main title "THE POLITICS OF EXTREME AUSTERITY: GREECE BEYOND THE CRISIS", which is underlined in red.
- Bottom right: "GLASGOW, 8 & 9 DECEMBER 2011".
- Bottom left: Political Studies Association logo.
- Bottom right: "www.austeritypolitics.com" and "www.gpsg.org.uk".

Context

During 2010, Greece suddenly found itself at the centre of European and world attention as the country was rocked by the worst economic crisis of its modern history. In response, the government was forced to make substantial cuts in Greece's budget and introduce unprecedented austerity measures in order to meet the demands of fellow EU countries that had reluctantly agreed a rescue package. With many challenges still lying ahead and the debt crisis still unfolding, uncertainties persist and key questions remain unanswered.

- How can Greece best manage the crisis and succeed in rebuilding growth, jobs and living standards?
- To what extent are the austerity measures politically, economically and socially viable?
- What will the political and public response be?
- What led to the crisis and what lessons and recommendations can be drawn from it?
- What has been the impact of the Greek crisis on the EU itself?

To address these and related questions, the Greek Politics Specialist Group (GPSG) of the Political Studies Association (PSA) and the School of Government and Public Policy at the University of Strathclyde are hosting a **two-day conference**, which will be held in **Glasgow** on **8-9 December 2011**.

Aim

The conference aims to digest questions about the origins, implications and management of the Greek crisis and generate new theoretical knowledge about the politics of extreme austerity, which also affect other European countries facing similar economic challenges. In doing so, it seeks to vigorously reach across disciplinary barriers by bringing together experts from across the spectrum of social sciences, including (but not limited to) politics, economics, history, law, sociology and psychology.

Submission Guidelines

Abstracts of 300-400 words and a one-page CV should be submitted by **Friday, 30 September 2011**. Please submit your paper proposal by email to Dr Georgios Karyotis (University of Strathclyde, Glasgow) at G.Karyotis@strath.ac.uk or Dr Stella Ladi (Panteion University, Athens) at stellaladi@gmail.com. Successful applicants will be notified of their paper acceptance by **14 October 2011**. Up to five monetary awards will be given for outstanding papers to partially cover travel expenses. A selection of papers will be considered for publication in an edited book and/or journal special issue. All papers accepted at the conference will be eligible for publication in the GPSG Working Paper Series.

The nominal conference registration fee is £20 to help towards tea/coffee and lunch costs for both days. Registration for this event is not yet open, but feel free to contact us with any enquiries.

For more details please visit the conference website www.AusterityPolitics.com or contact the conference convenor, Dr Georgios Karyotis, at g.karyotis@strath.ac.uk

2 Call for Papers – GPSG Panels at the 62nd Political Studies Association Annual International Conference “In Defence of Politics” 3-5 April 2012, University of Ulster, Belfast



The Greek Politics Specialist Group (GPSG) of the PSA welcomes paper and panel proposals on all aspects of Greek society and politics. We particularly encourage comparative, cross-disciplinary and collaborative proposals, as well as papers featuring original ideas and empirical data.

The conference will welcome contributions on all aspects of political research but particularly those which might address these broad themes:

- **In Praise of Politics and Why We Hate Politics**
- **The Purpose of Political Science** – in education, research and policy formation
- **Ethics and Politics**- questions of integrity, accountability, honesty, and disclosure in political activity and also political research
- **Conflict and Conciliation** – approaches to political negotiation and struggle, from theoretical and empirical perspectives
- **The People's Politics** – the changing landscape of political engagement and protest
- **Politics: Looking Back or Looking Forward** – the extent to which politics looks back as well as forward, and what this says about modern political trends
- **Leaders and Authority; Citizens and Consumerism** – the interplay between elites, iconic figures and power brokers, and citizens, subjects and consumers

Internal GPSG Deadline for Paper Proposals: 30 September 2011

Email your paper proposal to: papers@gpsg.org.uk and andrewliaropoulos@gmail.com

Please include:

- paper title
- 200-word abstract
- institutional affiliation
- full contact details
- PSA membership no (if applicable)

Applicants will be notified of inclusion to the GPSG's panel proposals within 10 days, ahead of the final PSA deadline. Please note that acceptance to our panel proposals does not indicate automatic acceptance by the PSA conference organisers.

<http://www.psa.ac.uk/2012> - website of the conference
www.gpsg.org.uk – GPSG website

All enquiries to: andrewliaropoulos@gmail.com



About the Conference

The 62nd Annual Conference of the Political Studies Association will be hosted by the University of Ulster. The conference will be held in and around Belfast city centre, including the vibrant Cathedral Quarter. This area of Belfast has a rich historical and political character, and is packed with fascinating architecture. The Cathedral Quarter is full of artistic spaces, cosy bars and trendy nightclubs. In the 19th century and early 20th century it was a popular site for citizens of the city to engage in spontaneous and lively debate on the political issues of the day, making it an ideal location for this year's conference - *In Defence of Politics*.

3 GPSG Podcast Series: Greek Politics, Emotions and the Crisis

As part of its mission to disseminate research, facilitate debate and explore new formats of scholarship, the Greek Politics Specialist Group is delighted to continue its Podcast Series with six presentations on the theme of "Politics, Emotions & the Crisis in Greece".



Following last year's successful podcasts on public policy in Southern Europe, this latest collection features some of the leading experts on the field of emotions, populism and extremism:

- 1 - Prof. Nicolas Demertzis (University of Athens)**
"The Emotions-Politics Nexus: Approaching the Crisis"
- 2 - Prof. Barry Richards (Bournemouth University)**
"Emotional Governance, Extremism and the National Stage"
- 3 - Prof. Yannis Stavrakakis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki)**
"Discourse, Affect, Enjoyment: Lacanian Political Theory and the Economy"
- 4 - Dr. Roman Gerodimos (Bournemouth University)**
"Extreme Emotions: Victimhood and Populism in the Discourse of Greek anarchists during the December 2008 Riots"
- 5 - Dr. Sappho Xenakis (ELIAMEP / University of Oxford)**
"In the eye of the beholder: Accounting for the role of emotions in Greek politics"
- 6 - Giorgos Katsampekis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki)**
"Populism in post-democratic times"

The talks were given during the GPSG's panels at the 61st annual conference of the PSA in London.

The GPSG would like to thank the Centre for Public Communication Research (CPCR) and the Centre for Journalism & Communication Research (CJCR) at Bournemouth University for co-sponsoring the two panels on politics and emotions.

The podcasts can be downloaded from our website at <http://www.gpsg.org.uk>

Have you renewed your annual membership?

Join us or renew your membership at
<http://www.gpsg.org.uk/join.php>

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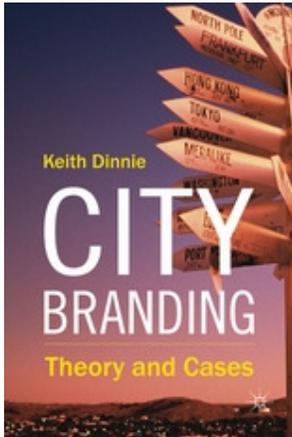
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4 Article by Dr Maria Fola*

“City Branding: when cities are treated like brands”

The development of place branding theories in terms of positioning and promoting a city as a brand nurtures a new and exciting book by Keith Dinnie, entitled "City Branding: Theory and Cases", issued recently by Palgrave MacMillan.



K. Dinnie (2011) *City Branding – Theory and Cases* London: Palgrave MacMillan

In this new, easy-to-read and inspiring piece of work, Dinnie engages a plethora of experts into thinking how to broaden the application of branding theories when it comes to strengthening and developing the image of a city as a brand. It is really interesting to find out how many similarities exist between this rationale and the strategies of successful brand development that we aim to engage our clients into.

The way forward for cities as brands is summarized in the following points:

- Adopt a clear, distinctive, ambitious and realistic image for the city as a brand
- Base the brand positioning on the population's values, attitudes, behaviours and characteristics
- Reflect a clear city strategy and its points of emphasis regarding skills, resources and capabilities
- Adapt the strategy to the needs of the targeted audiences
- Communicate and engage effectively internal key audiences
- Integrate efficiently across various communications vehicles, with a clear emphasis placed on digital and social media
- Be consistent over time

An equally interesting analogy between the development of cities as brands and the implementation of successful branding strategies for our clients lies in the involvement and assistance of relevant stakeholders in designing and implementing a successful strategy. Critical city branding stakeholders are identified as follows:

- Non- governmental organizations and agencies involved in the development and promotion of the touristic product
- The private sector initiatives and the use of domestic and local famous brands and the synergies that can arise
- Developing healthy relationships with international organizations and agencies so that the culture and values advocated by the city are promoted internationally
- Working together with institutions or organizations that promote investment and attract talented people
- Creating strong synergies with organizations that promote culture and education, not only in order to enhance the value of the past but also show the way towards the future

Olympic Cities Case Studies

The second part of the book contains many interesting case studies of city branding strategies, involving major world capitals like New York, Paris, Tokyo, as well as three cities that have hosted the Summer Olympics in the last 20 years or so; namely Barcelona, Sydney and Athens.

Barcelona is typically identified as one of the most successful examples of city branding, which was associated with hosting the Olympic Games. However, the analysis presented in Dinnie's book, as well as many others, reveal the fact that the Games was only one of the major events that had been included in an overall strategy to promote the new image of the city. The main city branding strategy of Barcelona has been founded in a radical transformation of the city itself that already began in the 1980s. This transformation has been based on a new urban infrastructure, major construction projects, creating and supporting new local businesses, establishing universities and producing modern culture while promoting the city's cultural heritage. All these elements have emerged through the hosting of the 1992 Olympics but also through the active participation of civil society in the promotion of their city, as Barcelona residents have never stopped looking for creative and innovative ways to promote the image of their city.

Additionally, and perhaps more importantly, after the Olympics, the city of Barcelona has continued to re-invent itself. Major projects are still underway, the city's neighborhoods benefit from new infrastructure, and tourists are continuously attracted through the organisation of thematic years such as The Gaudi Year, the Design Year, the Picasso Year, which create new platforms to mobilise the economy and to continue the renovation and promotion of the city.

Sydney is another typical example of a city that does not lie on the success of the Olympics but continues to seek its differential advantage towards other Australian cities and other major world capitals. Through a major research project launched in 2008, engaging the central and local government, external advisors, research and public opinion as well as marketing experts, the city continues to discover and develop differentiation themes which will be communicated to the world in the years to come, aside major urban developments that will continue to transform the city.

Athens, unlike the previous examples, has demonstrated a severe weakness vis-a-vis integrating the successful hosting of the 2004 Olympic Games in an overall city branding strategy. Therefore, the excellent image of the city during the 17 days of the Olympics remains a distant memory for those who experienced it. As Athens discovered, the Games is not a city branding strategy in itself but rather a major publicity opportunity. Therefore, as the city has no further positive stories to tell the world – quite the contrary, more than often the city of Athens is engaged in negative media publicity that travels the world – the opportunity of a new city branding strategy on the occasion of the Olympics has largely been missed.

* * *

Dr. Maria Fola holds a PhD from the Dept of Political Sciences, University of Crete and is a Director with Advocate/Burson-Marsteller, a strategic communications and PR firm based in Athens.

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5 Article by Dimitris Rapidis*

“The Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative: Realism or Idealism?”

“global governance is faced with asymmetries of culture, different priorities, and conflicting interests”

Regional strategic cooperation has the exceptional advantage of bringing together states and policy makers that share common concerns, ponder upon same risks and challenges, and aim at bridging differences in a more active and efficient manner. While international organizations and fora, like the United Nations with its Committees or the European Union, are said to embed the idea of global governance, they can hardly address crucial issues efficiently. The major element of this systemic problem is that global governance is faced with asymmetries of culture, different priorities, and conflicting interests. Bilateral relations or at least relations engaging states from the same area are said to be more efficient, fast-paced and prolific as common interests, risks and challenges are better addressed and shared amongst the participating members.

For instance, the European Union was functioning much better before the last two enlargement processes than it does today; by the same token, enhanced bilateral and regional cooperation is much more preferred than it used to be in the past, with the latest example being the joint initiative of Turkey and Brazil on May 2010 to guarantee the production of fuel swaps for civilian use and power generation on behalf of Iran, the nuclear program of which is still contested by the United States and the major European countries.

That said, regional cooperation seems to be further advanced as a formula of closer partnership and coordination when significant and binding decisions and commitments are missing by the international community.



“While this initiative seems to be sincerely ambitious, what would be its real scope and the prospective outcome of this cooperation?”

The Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative, officially triggered on October 2010 in Athens, seems to be a great opportunity for dealing with this hot issue: the effort of a group of geographically and geopolitically adjacent states, including Greece, Turkey, Israel and Cyprus, to deal with crucial environmental issues that primarily concern their own sea. The idea was initially captured by the Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou and his Turkish homologue Recep Tayyip Erdogan whose eagerness upon environmental protection and green growth made them urge for close cooperation amongst the countries of the Mediterranean to tackle the repercussions of climate change and establish a low-carbon,

resource-efficient and climate-resilient set of regional economies. While this initiative seems to be sincerely ambitious, what would be its real scope and the prospective outcome of this cooperation?

From a realistic point of view, we could argue that it is a difficult task to achieve as the current economic downturn may hinder investments in green economy. Another impediment of success could be the turbulence occurring in the international chessboard linked with the conflicting interests upon energy issues mainly surfaced by the United States, China and Russia. All three are endeavouring to control and regulate the future of energy partnerships and lower the expectations for green and sustainable development in order to secure their own interests. This triangle could merge as a major threat for any initiative whereas the power these actors are exerting can sweep any regional development.

Nonetheless, despite the fact that Greece, Spain and Portugal are the countries facing the most striking aspects of financial instability inside the European Union, all three seem to be bound to develop an alternative model of growth. In addition, states of North Africa like Libya with great natural resources potential (i.e. gas) can trigger joint ventures and cooperate towards creating an axis of trust and mutual development. Needless to say that the Mediterranean Sea itself possesses great natural benefits such the waves and the relevant conditions bearing solar and wind energy that could serve as alternative, cost-efficient sources of energy.

“both the Arab world and South Europe, being considered as economically weak peripheries, can build upon this project and gain significant geopolitical leverage”

From an idealistic point of view, we could say that this initiative by itself is characterized by the perception of common challenges and concerns by all participating members. It can be similar to other fora such as the G20 or G8 that gather the attention of the international community and attempt to address hot topics of our era. Furthermore, the fundamental asset pertaining this action is that all parts involved share similar views of a culture that was interactively developed throughout the centuries in the wider region. In this respect, both the Arab world and South Europe being considered as economically weak peripheries can build upon this project and gain significant geopolitical leverage. This is regarded as a considerable prerogative in the midst of a more and more unequal world, where fluctuations in power and influence are dramatically and roughly changing.

All things considered, the Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative is both realistically and idealistically invested with hope. What is left to be seen is the breadth and proportions that this process will take. Political decisiveness would eventually play the most important role as all states of the region are simultaneously faced with severe problems of macroeconomic stability and sporadic social unrest. Otherwise, in case this opportunity is missed, one more challenge will fall into arrears.

* * *

Dimitris Rapidis, MSc., is a Policy Development Analyst

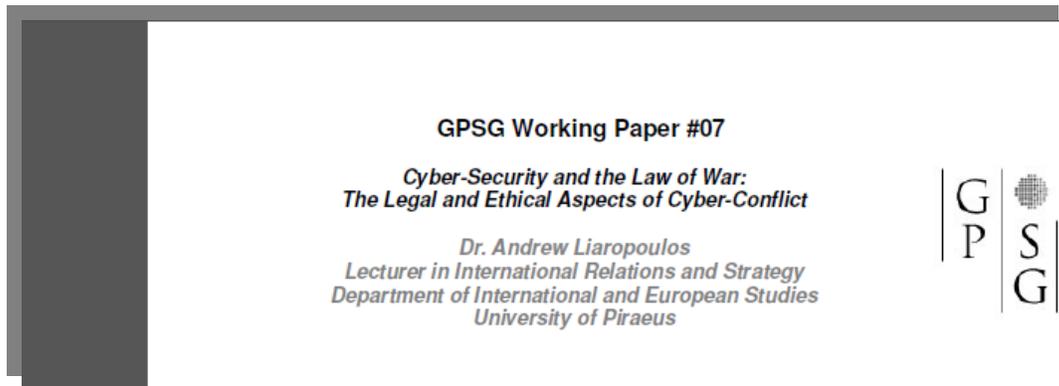
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WP07, April 2011, Dr Andrew Liaropoulos

“Cyber-Security and the Law of War: The Legal and Ethical Aspects of Cyber-Conflict”

[http://www.gpsg.org.uk/docs/GPSG Working Paper 07.pdf](http://www.gpsg.org.uk/docs/GPSG_Working_Paper_07.pdf)



Abstract

Over the last years there is a growing body of literature over exploiting cyberspace for offensive and defensive purposes. Cyber-conflict is after all the newest mode of warfare and cyber-weapons have been described as weapons of mass disruption. Although the attention on the technical and military dimensions of cyberspace is justifiable, one needs also to look into the legal and ethical aspects of cyber-conflict, in order to comprehend the complex nature of cyberspace. The lack of an international legal framework that defines the use of force in cyberspace, operational difficulties in deterring and identifying cyberattacks as well as the asymmetric dimension of cyber-conflicts pose without a doubt, great pressure on both theorists and practitioners of warfare. This paper will highlight the legal and ethical dilemmas regarding the use of force in cyberspace and question how the Law of War can be applied to cyber-threats.

Keywords: *war, law of war, ethics, just war theory, cyber-conflict*

Coming Up

Working Paper 08

Eleni Christodoulou reports on her GPSG prize-winning fieldwork project

“Greek Politics and Passion(s): Reconstituting National Identity in the Midst of Financial Crisis”

7 Featured Books, News and Links



Στέλλα Λαδή – Βασιλική Νταλάκου

Ανάλυση Δημόσιας Πολιτικής

Εκδ. Παπαζήση

ISBN: 978-960-02-2505-1

Σελίδες: 178

Τιμή: €11,00

Πώς, με ποιο σκοπό και με τι αποτέλεσμα δρουν ή αδρανούν οι κυβερνήσεις σε σχέση με τα δημόσια προβλήματα; Τι χαρακτηρίζεται ως δημόσιο πρόβλημα και πώς συγκροτείται η κυβερνητική ατζέντα; Ποιοί είναι οι φορείς της δημόσιας πολιτικής; Ποιοί είναι οι εξωγενείς παράγοντες που επηρεάζουν τις διαδικασίες αυτές; Ποιές είναι οι πιο συνηθισμένες πρακτικές διοικητικής μεταρρύθμισης και ποιες αξίες τις διέπουν;

Αυτά είναι μερικά από τα κεντρικά ερωτήματα που επιχειρεί να απαντήσει το βιβλίο αυτό

αξιοποιώντας τη διεθνή βιβλιογραφία περί δημόσιας πολιτικής και δημόσιας διοίκησης. Το χαρακτηριστικό του νέου αυτού επιστημονικού κλάδου είναι ότι συνδέει παραδοσιακά επιστημονικά πεδία όπως η νομική και η πολιτική επιστήμη και τα συνδυάζει με εργαλεία που δεν περιορίζονται από αυστηρά επιστημονικά σύνορα. Για παράδειγμα χρησιμοποιεί έννοιες και τεχνικές από την οικονομική επιστήμη και τη διοίκηση επιχειρήσεων.

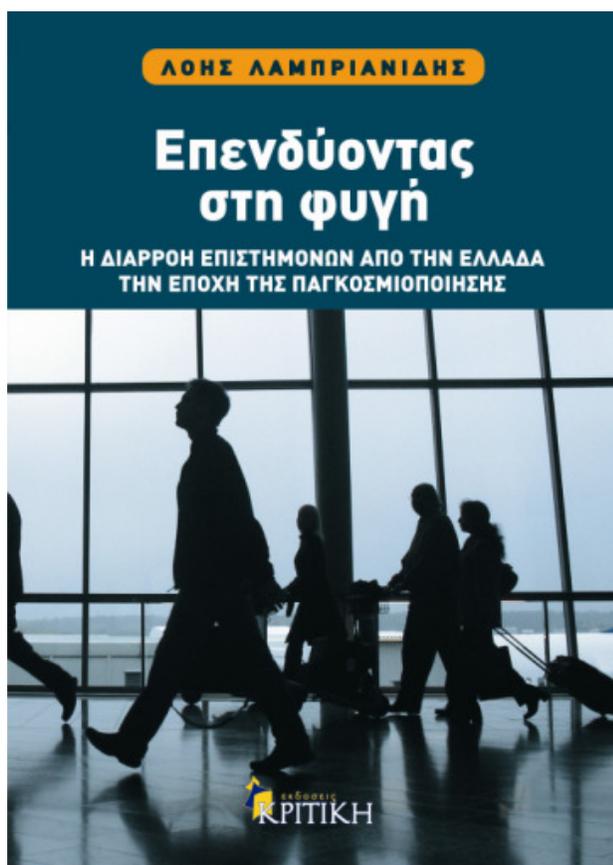
Σκοπός του βιβλίου είναι να θέσει τις βάσεις για την κατανόηση των θεωρητικών πλαισίων και των εμπειρικών πρακτικών στο πεδίο της Δημόσιας Διοίκησης και Πολιτικής. Ουσιαστικά αποτελεί ένα σημείο αναφοράς: παρουσιάζει τις κυριότερες τάσεις της σχετικής θεωρίας και αποφεύγει τη μονολιθική υιοθέτηση μιας συγκεκριμένης σχολής σκέψης, ενώ κάθε θέμα εμπλουτίζεται με εμπειρικά παραδείγματα. Με αυτόν τον τρόπο αναδεικνύεται ο πλούτος των μοντέλων που έχουν αναπτυχθεί στο σχετικό επιστημονικό πεδίο, ώστε να αποτυπωθεί μια ευρεία εικόνα των ερευνητικών και θεωρητικών ανησυχιών που το διέπουν.

Το βιβλίο αυτό απευθύνεται σε φοιτητές και ερευνητές της δημόσιας πολιτικής και της δημόσιας διοίκησης αλλά και σε όσους επιθυμούν μια εισαγωγή στο σύγχρονο αυτό επιστημονικό πεδίο.

Η Στέλλα Λαδή είναι λέκτορας με αντικείμενο Εξευρωπαϊσμό και Δημόσια Πολιτική στο Τμήμα Πολιτικής Επιστήμης και Ιστορίας του Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου. Έχει σπουδάσει Πολιτικές Επιστήμες στο Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών και είναι Διδάκτωρ Πολιτικής Επιστήμης του Πανεπιστημίου του York. Έχει εργαστεί ως λέκτορας στα Πανεπιστήμια του Sheffield και του Exeter και ως ερευνήτρια στο Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals και στο Πανεπιστήμιο Leeds Metropolitan. Εργάστηκε επίσης ως επιστημονική συνεργάτης στο Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών και στο Υπουργείο Αιγαίου και Νησιωτικής Πολιτικής. Από το 2003 ανήκει στο

Συνεργαζόμενο Εκπαιδευτικό Προσωπικό του Ελληνικού Ανοικτού Πανεπιστημίου. Έχει δημοσιεύσει εκτενώς στα αγγλικά και στα ελληνικά.

Η **Βασιλική Νταλάκου** έχει σπουδάσει Νομικά στο Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών και είναι Διδάκτωρ Επιστημών του Περιβάλλοντος του Πανεπιστημίου Αιγαίου με εξειδίκευση στη θεωρία της δημόσιας πολιτικής για την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος. Έχει διδάξει θέματα δημόσιας διοίκησης και δημόσιας πολιτικής στο Τμήμα Περιβάλλοντος του Πανεπιστημίου Αιγαίου, στο Α.Τ.Ε.Ι. Ηρακλείου, στο Εθνικό Κέντρο Δημόσιας Διοίκησης και από το 2001 ανήκει στο Συνεργαζόμενο Εκπαιδευτικό Προσωπικό του Ελληνικού Ανοικτού Πανεπιστημίου. Έχει διατελέσει Βοηθός Επιστήμονας στο Συνήγορο του Πολίτη και είναι Νομικός Συνεργάτης στη Γενική Γραμματεία Δημόσιας Διοίκησης και Ηλεκτρονικής Διακυβέρνησης του Υπουργείου Εσωτερικών Αποκέντρωσης και Ηλεκτρονικής Διακυβέρνησης.



Λόης Λαμπριανίδης

Επενδύοντας στη φυγή

Η Διαρροή Επιστημόνων από την Ελλάδα την Εποχή της Παγκοσμιοποίησης

Εκδ. Κριτική

ISBN: 9789602187425

Σελίδες: 416

Τιμή: €27,00

Πώς θα μπορέσει η χώρα μας να αξιοποιήσει το επιστημονικό δυναμικό της για την ανάπτυξη της;

Το φαινόμενο της διαρροής επιστημονικού δυναμικού που εξετάζεται εδώ υποδεικνύει την αδυναμία ορισμένων χωρών να αξιοποιήσουν

τους ανθρώπους με υψηλό εκπαιδευτικό επίπεδο που διαθέτουν για την ανάπτυξη τους. Ως αποτέλεσμα της αδυναμίας αυτής, πολύτιμο δυναμικό ωθείται στη μετανάστευση περιορίζοντας έτσι ακόμη περισσότερο τις προοπτικές των χωρών και υπονομεύοντας την αναπτυξιακή τους πορεία.

Το βιβλίο αποτελεί την πρώτη μελέτη για το φαινόμενο αυτό στην Ελλάδα. Στηρίζεται σε εκτεταμένη έρευνα πεδίου, στην οποία συμμετείχαν πάνω από 2.700 έλληνες επιστήμονες, που σήμερα εργάζονται σε 332 πόλεις 41 χωρών. Εκτιμάται ότι τις μέρες μας εργάζονται στο εξωτερικό 114.000-139.000 έλληνες επιστήμονες, αριθμός που αντιστοιχεί στο 9%-11% του συνόλου των επιστημόνων που ζουν στην Ελλάδα. Μάλιστα, επειδή ακριβώς αυτοί οι επιστήμονες έχουν πολυετείς και καλές σπουδές, τα αρνητικά αποτελέσματα για την Ελλάδα μεγιστοποιούνται και η «ισοδύναμη απώλεια» είναι πολύ μεγαλύτερη. Τίθεται, λοιπόν, το

κρίσιμο ερώτημα: Γιατί χιλιάδες επιστήμονες, κυρίως νέοι, αναζητούν καλύτερη τύχη στο εξωτερικό;

Σύμφωνα με το συγγραφέα, η αναντιστοιχία μεταξύ προσφοράς και ζήτησης επιστημόνων οφείλεται στην περιορισμένη ζήτηση για πτυχιούχους, πρωτίστως από τον ιδιωτικό τομέα, σε αντίθεση προς την επικρατούσα άποψη ότι προκύπτει ως αποτέλεσμα μιας υποτιθέμενης τάσης «υπερεκπαίδευσης» των Ελλήνων.

Η περίοδος κρίσης που διανύουμε ίσως αποτελεί ευκαιρία να ξανασκεφτούμε τις κύριες συντεταγμένες για την αναπτυξιακή πορεία της Ελλάδας και, κυρίως, να επιλέξουμε το ρόλο που διεκδικούμε για τη χώρα μας στον Διεθνή Καταμερισμό Εργασίας, ώστε να δομήσουμε ανταγωνιστικά πλεονεκτήματα προς αυτή την κατεύθυνση.

Είναι απολύτως αναγκαίο να σημειωθεί στροφή της οικονομίας της χώρας στην παραγωγή πιο σύνθετων προϊόντων και υπηρεσιών, προκειμένου να βελτιώσει τη θέση της στον διεθνή ανταγωνισμό και να αξιοποιήσει παραγωγικά το ανθρώπινο δυναμικό της. Μόνο μια αλλαγή προς αυτή την κατεύθυνση θα συντελέσει στην εξομάλυνση της σχέσης προσφοράς-ζήτησης στην εγχώρια αγορά εργασίας και θα περιορίσει τη διαρροή επιστημονικού δυναμικού.

Το βιβλίο απευθύνεται σε φοιτητές και διδάσκοντες που εστιάζουν στα πεδία της Ελληνικής Οικονομίας, της Μετανάστευσης, της Μεθοδολογίας έρευνας, της Διαχείρισης Ανθρώπινου Δυναμικού, αλλά και σε κάθε αναγνώστη που ενδιαφέρεται για την πορεία της χώρας μας.

Τα πρώτα αποτελέσματα της έρευνας για τη μελέτη του φαινομένου της "διαρροής εγκεφάλων" (Brain-Drain) από την Ελλάδα (16/05/10): <http://rdpru.uom.gr/?q=el/node/198>



Βασιλική Παπαγεωργίου

Από την Αλβανία στην Ελλάδα.

Τόπος και ταυτότητα, διαπολιτισμικότητα και ενσωμάτωση: Μια ανθρωπολογική προσέγγιση της μεταναστευτικής εμπειρίας

Αθήνα: Εκδ. Νήσος

Σελ: 464, Τιμή: €20

ISBN: 978-960-9535-01-4

Η πρόσφατη -μετά το 1990- αλβανική μετανάστευση προς την Ελλάδα υπήρξε εντυπωσιακή λόγω του πληθυσμιακού όγκου που μετακινήθηκε και ιδιαίτερη για έναν επιπλέον λόγο: για τον προσανατολισμό μόνιμης εγκατάστασης και τους ισχυρούς δεσμούς με το νέο περιβάλλον που ανέπτυξε ένα μεγάλο μέρος των μεταναστών από την Αλβανία. Η μελέτη της Βασιλικής Παπαγεωργίου, βασισμένη σε εντατική και μακροχρόνια εθνογραφική έρευνα, φωτίζει όψεις αυτού του ζητήματος, εστιάζοντας σε μια συγκεκριμένη μεταναστευτική ομάδα, αυτή των εθνοτικά Ελλήνων της Αλβανίας ("Βορειοηπειρωτών").

Προσφέροντας μια ανθρωπολογική θεώρηση της μεταναστευτικής εμπειρίας, που μεθοδολογικά προκρίνει την προσέγγιση μικροεπιπέδου -διαπλέκεται, ωστόσο, και διασυσχετίζεται με ευρύτερα πλαίσια αναφοράς μακροεπιπέδου-, επιχειρεί να καλύψει ένα σχετικό κενό στην ελληνική βιβλιογραφία των μεταναστευτικών μελετών. Έτσι, το βιβλίο συνομιλεί με την πιο πρόσφατη κοινωνική θεωρία που έχει αναπτυχθεί σε μια αγγλόφωνη, κυρίως, βιβλιογραφία γύρω από την επεξεργασία των εννοιών του τόπου, του πολιτισμού, της ταυτότητας σε συνθήκες μετακίνησης, και της ενσωμάτωσης, ως κοινωνικής και πολιτισμικής σχέσης των μεταναστών με τα νέα περιβάλλοντα όπου εγκαθίστανται. Ταυτόχρονα, τοποθετείται κριτικά πάνω στο ζήτημα της πολιτισμικής διαφοράς και των κινδύνων υποστασιοποίησής της από έναν άκρατο πολιτισμικό σχετικισμό που λανθάνει συχνά στις θεωρητικές προσεγγίσεις των μεταναστευτικών μελετών.

Greek Intelligence Studies Association (GISA)

RIEAS Research Institute for
European and American Studies



Mission Statement

Founded in January 2011, the Greek Intelligence Studies Association (GISA) is a Network established under the auspices of the Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS). GISA is a non-partisan Network that aims to enhance the professional work of intelligence and security services in general by advancing research, professional learning, and service development through intelligence education. GISA's Network also seeks to promote scholarly research on the performance and methods of intelligence organizations and examine their impact through history and upon international relations.

Goals and Activities

It is only since the middle 1970s that the activities of the intelligence services became the object of systematic academic research. Long the focus of public interest and political debate, the study of intelligence and security organizations has developed as an interdisciplinary field drawing upon contributions from sociology, history, political science, administrative studies, law, and defense studies. GISA's aim is to promote the further development of policy-oriented research into the operation and impact of intelligence and security services focusing mainly on a comparative and historical perspective. GISA's Network membership is by invitation only to academics, concerned citizens, government officials, journalists, members of the legal profession, postgraduate students, and former intelligence officers.

GISA Network activities include:

- Organizing and conducting seminars, workshops and courses for professionals and other interested parties;
- Promoting intelligence-security studies as part of the higher education curriculum;
- Providing a body of resource expertise to the Greek public in order to facilitate awareness and understanding of the activities of the intelligence and security community;
- Regularly publishing online information about the Association and its activities via a dedicated page at the RIEAS Website;

- Studying the role of intelligence and security services in Greek society and their relationship to government institutions in light of constitutional concerns related to intelligence and security service performance;
- Fostering relationships and cultivating cooperation among intelligence professionals in academia, business and government;
- Providing a forum for the exchange of ideas and information to those interested in intelligence education;
- Serving as a liaison between the intelligence-security community and other professional and research organizations.

Contact Details

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Greek Network



“Greek Network” is an initiative by the Press Office of the Greek Embassy in London that helps bring together all the Greeks and friends of Greece in the UK as well as around the world. It aims to inform its members on the latest news about Greece.

<http://www.facebook.com/home.php#!/pages/Greek-Network/110946355616226>

The European Institute, University College London PhD/ Post-Doc Forum 1: EMU Governance



This project, proposed by three PhD candidates from the UCL School of Public Policy, will contribute to the ongoing debate on how to reconcile politically and socially acceptable responses with the economic realities of a situation. This project aims to address this issue with regard to the needs of the Eurozone.

The Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) is one of the most far reaching achievements in European integration so far, and every effort toward understanding its weaknesses and the potential to strengthen it, represents an important contribution to research on Europe and the EU.

The main **objectives** of this project are to examine the effects of the financial and economic crisis on the EMU and consider the way in which the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) and economic governance can be reformed to address the problems that have been exposed by these interrelated crises. Questions to be addressed, then, are as follows:

- ✚ What problems with the governance structure of the EMU did the financial and related economic crisis expose?
- ✚ How did the current system of economic governance in the EMU cope with the crisis?
- ✚ How have ad hoc measures worked to address the problems laid bare by the ongoing economic crisis?
- ✚ What were the implications of the EMU governance structure, in terms of leading to the current situation and in terms of future policy implementation?

Format

The project comprises the following elements:

- Four multi-disciplinary discussion groups with post-graduates from different fields of the humanities and social sciences in order to gain a broader understanding of the unfolding of the crisis as well as the social, economic and political implications of current governance.
- One three day trip to Brussels for interviews with EU Officials from the Commission and the European Parliament
- One debate, open to the public, based on the preliminary results of our research (we expect approximately 40 participants). This debate will enhance the multidisciplinary approach to the issue, disseminate preliminary results, and draw opinions from a broader group.
- Finally this project will produce a paper which will be disseminated through presentation in an international conference and publication in a journal.

Contact

For further information and express your interest, please email the project leads:

Susan Fuchs, MPhil/ PhD Candidate; School of Public Policy, susan.fuchs.09@ucl.ac.uk
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8 Members' Activities and Recent Publications

- ✚ **Dr. Antonios Aggelakis** successfully defended his PhD thesis at the Department of Political Science, University of Crete.
- ✚ **Dr. Manto Lampropoulou** successfully defended her PhD thesis at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. The thesis is entitled "Transformation of public sector: Privatization, common welfare and citizens" and was supervised by Prof. Calliope Spanou.
- ✚ **Dr. Anastassios Chardas** recently completed his PhD thesis on the implementation of the third Community Support Framework in Greece at the University of Sussex.
- ✚ **Dr. Roman Gerodimos** won the 2010 Arthur McDougall Fund Prize for the Best Dissertation in Elections, Electoral Systems or Representation at the April 2011 Annual Conference of the Political Studies Association. His PhD thesis was entitled "New Media, New Citizens: the Terms and Conditions of Online Youth Civic Engagement" and is available online at <http://eprints.bournemouth.ac.uk/16482/>
- ✚ **Dr. Iwona Jakimowicz-Ostrowska** is currently conducting research on "Political and social transformations in Greece in 1974 and Poland in 1989 following the transformation of political systems". She welcomes suggestions for appropriate research materials, archives and resources at jakostr@op.pl

Gerodimos, R. (2011), "Online Youth Civic Engagement and the Limits of Civic Consumerism", *Information, Communication & Society*, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1369118X.2011.572983>

Liaropoulos, A. (2011), "War and Ethics in Cyberspace: Cyber-Conflict and Just War Theory", in J. Ryan (ed), *Leading Issues in Information Warfare & Security Research*, vol. 1 (Reading: Academic Publishing International Ltd, pp.118-130

Tsarouhas, D. (2011), "How is the 'European BRIC' faring? Social policy, the labour market and industrial relations in Turkey", *South East Europe Review*, 13(3): 313-25.

Tsarouhas, D. (forthcoming) "Frame extension, trade union identities and wage politics: evidence from Sweden", *Social Politics*

Tsarouhas, D. (forthcoming), "Political discourse and path shaping in public policy: comparing pension reforms in Greece and Italy", *Public Administration*



Abstract

Which factors account for successful policy reform and what role does discourse play in the process? This article examines this empirical puzzle with reference to the issue of Greek reform failure. A matched comparison with Italy in the area of pensions reveals the salience of path shaping and the use of political discourse in narrowing down reform options and facilitating change. The Greek case of limited public information, incoherent preparation of the problem, and inner-circle decision making, is contrasted with the Italian government's information-sharing and consensus-building campaign for the establishment of a pro-reformist discourse. Findings confirm the salience of institutional conditions but suggest that pure institutionalist accounts premised on rational choice thinking and the power of veto players should be complemented with more agency-driven accounts of public policy.

9 Conferences, Events & Opportunities

Athens Institute for Education and Research-ATINER Call for Papers and Participation

10th Annual International Conference on Politics & International Affairs

18-21 June 2012, Athens, Greece

www.atiner.gr

The aim of the conference is to bring together academics, researchers, students and professionals in private and public organizations and governments of Politics and International Affairs and other related disciplines. You may participate as panel organizer, presenter of one paper, chair a session or observer.

Please submit a **300-word abstract by 28th of November 2011**, by email, atiner@atiner.gr to Dr. Ioannis Stivachtis, Head, Politics & International Affairs Research Unit, ATINER and Director, International Studies Program Virginia Tech - Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, USA. Please include: Title of Paper, Full Name (s), Affiliation, Current Position, an email address and at least 3 keywords that best describe the subject of your submission. Please use the abstract submitting form available at <http://www.atiner.gr/docs/2012FORM-POL.doc>. Decisions are reached within 4 weeks.

The registration fee is €300 (euro), covering access to all sessions, two lunches, coffee breaks and conference material. Special arrangements will be made with a local luxury hotel for a limited number of rooms at a special conference rate. In addition, a number of social events will be organized: A Greek night of entertainment with dinner, a special one-day cruise in the Greek islands, an archaeological tour of Athens and a one-day visit to Delphi. Details of the social program are available at <http://www.atiner.gr/soc/2012SOC-POL.htm>

If you want to participate without presenting a paper, i.e. chair a session, evaluate papers to be included in the conference proceedings or books, contribute to the editing, or any other offer to help please send an email to Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, gtp@atiner.gr, President, ATINER.

The Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER) was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum, where academics and researchers - from all over the world - could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and discuss the future developments of their discipline. Since 1995, ATINER has organized about 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute consists of four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least an annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

For the program of the previous conferences, book publications based on the conference papers and other information, please visit the conference website www.atiner.gr/politics.htm

4th International Black Sea Symposium on “The Black Sea Region in Transition: New Challenges and Concepts”

Vouliagmeni, Attica, Greece

19 – 23 September 2011

<http://www.icbss.org/>

Building on three years of success, the International Black Sea Symposium (IBSS) project continues in 2011 with the 4th International Black Sea Symposium on “The Black Sea Region in Transition: New Challenges and Concepts”.

From 19 September to 23 September 2011 the International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS) will welcome young professionals and international experts on the coastal zone of Attica, Vouliagmeni, Greece, for an intensive course on Black Sea issues. The event’s working language will be English.

Rethinking Migration

**International Conference:
Rethinking Migration: 'Diversity' in societies of immigration. A
model put to the test**

December 8th and 9th, 2011

Mendelssohn-Remise

Jägerstraße 51

10117 Berlin

Conception: Dr. Anne von Oswald, Dr. Andrea Schmelz: Network Migration in Europe e.V.; Prof. Dr. Felicitas Hillmann: University of Bremen

Organized by: Network Migration in Europe e.V. in Cooperation with the University of Bremen, Research group 'Migremus', Institute for Geography, and the Federal Agency for Civic Education (bpb)

The Conference "Rethinking Migration: 'Diversity' in societies of immigration. A model put to the test" aims at a critical evaluation and discussion of chances and limits of diversity approaches with regard to processes of social change in societies of immigration and related to integration, participation and anti-discrimination strategies. In all this, a European comparative perspective is adopted.

The conference puts the development and implementation of diversity concepts in societies of immigration to the test. How far do municipal diversity policies really contribute to improve chances of access for all in terms of civil and human rights policies? Can they really foster the establishment of an anti-discrimination culture which is not reduced to minority politics? Which experiences were imported to Europe or rather Germany from classical countries of immigration? On a social level it must be examined for whom diversity approaches represent

a resource and for whom these strategies remain without any significance. Which existing social power structures, hierarchies and mechanisms of exclusion are changed in a positive way by diversity approaches, and which of these domains remain untouched?

The conference is divided into three parts:

Part I: Chances and Limits of Discourses on 'Diversity' in Societies of Immigration

The first part of the conference critically deals with discourses on and socio-political strategies of diversity in European societies of immigration. How is diversity defined in the context of an immigration society? Which are the socio-political chances and where are the limits of this concept?

Part II: Municipal Diversity Politics in European Comparison

The second part analyses diversity approaches of European cities in a comparative perspective. Focus is placed on European cities that, due to their social and cultural plurality, have turned their back on traditional integration politics and instead try to implement participation-oriented and potential-oriented diversity approaches. In two panel-discussions diversity politics and strategies of innovative European cities (i.a. Rotterdam and Manchester) are discussed in comparative perspective. Furthermore, large German cities with different economic and labour market structures are compared.

Part III: Chances and Limits Regarding the Implementation of Diversity Strategies in Selected Spheres of Integration Politics

In the third part of the conference diversity politics are put to the test with regard to their effectiveness. On the basis of selected spheres of activity in integration politics (education, administration, culture, migrants' organizations) the controversial question is discussed to what extent diversity politics lead to a decrease in existing structural discrimination, or rather to what extent migrants really benefit from socio-political access to resources.