



The Hellenic Observatory Newsletter 2006



Editorial

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Welcome to this fourth issue of our newsletter. The Hellenic Observatory has enjoyed much growth and success in recent times. This enables us to define our agenda and to increase our activities. We will continue to do so, as we collaborate and deliver.

As we look back on 2005-6, we recall a number of key landmarks. **His All Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Vartholomeos** gave a memorable public lecture at the LSE – the latest in the annual series of the London Hellenic Society. The Hellenic Observatory also inaugurated the “Byron Theodoropoulos Lecture” which was given by Ambassador Theodoropoulos himself. The Observatory teamed up with the LSE Alumni Association in Greece to hold a conference in Athens entitled, ‘Europe’s Balkan Enlargement: What Does it Mean for Greece?’. The conference was held at the Bank of Greece and hosted by the Chairman of the Observatory’s Advisory Board, **Governor Nicholas Garganas**. We also collaborated with **Professor Stathis Kalyvas** of Yale University to host a conference in Athens on ‘War and Identities’. We joined ELIAMEP (Athens) and Bilgi University to co-sponsor a conference on Greek –Turkish Relations in Istanbul in June 2006.

As we look ahead, we are delighted to have obtained further funding to support two new research fellowships at the Observatory. The National Bank of Greece has established a new annual fellowship and we are very grateful to its Governor, **Takis Arapoglou**, who is also a member of the Observatory’s Advisory Board. We are also grateful to a distinguished LSE alumnus, **Professor George Alogoskoufis**, Minister of Economics and Finance in Athens, who has similarly agreed to create a new fellowship at the Observatory on Greece and South-East Europe. Both fellowships are a major boost to the research capacity of the Observatory. We look forward to hosting the first fellows in 2006-7.



In the past year the Observatory has continued to benefit from significant studentships, supporting research of our PhD students. We would like to thank the **Bodossaki Foundation** and **Mr Gregory Tzirakian** for their continuing support in this matter. In addition the **Kalofolias Group** remains a strong supporter of our efforts; we thank them too.

The Observatory has been set on a strong course. It combines specialist research with a programme of public events. In this work, we aim to promote the study of contemporary Greece: its politics, economics and international relations. We are developing our identity by steering an agenda that is relevant and distinctive. We anticipate policy issues and place Greece in a wider European perspective, seeking to enhance policy dialogue and learning.

We will continue to host key public lectures by prominent figures on Greece (and Cyprus), to host policy conferences on new agendas, and to complement these with our regular research seminar series (normally every other Tuesday in term time at 6pm).

We look forward to welcoming our friends old and new to join us as we develop our programme.

Kevin Featherstone
Director

Spyros Economides
Deputy Director

THE LONDON HELLENIC SOCIETY ANNUAL LECTURE

The Role of Religion in a Changing Europe



His All Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Vartholomeos visited the School for the first time to deliver the annual London Hellenic Society lecture. He spoke on the theme of 'The Role of Religion in a Changing Europe', in a lecture given on Thursday 3 November 2005. The lecture was attended by over 600 guests: 450 in the Old Theatre, with more watching by video link.

George Rodopoulos welcomed the Patriarch on behalf of the London Hellenic Society, of which he is the President. During a reception, Sir Howard Davies, Director of the LSE, passed to the Ecumenical Patriarch a presentation scroll to commemorate his visit. The Bishop of London, Dr. Richard Chartres, gave an after dinner speech.

His All Holiness set the context for his lecture by referring to two themes: multiculturalism and secularization. Multiculturalism has been the result of increased immigration. Some five million Muslims now live in France, for example. There is much discussion of increased secularism, with falling Church attendances and fewer candidates for the priesthood. Yet, we must not exaggerate the position. Large majorities of Europeans still affirm their belief in God. A modern and democratic political and social structure has to respect the religious wishes and sentiments of its citizens. Religious freedoms cannot be curtailed in the name of secularism.

With approximately 300 million faithful in Eastern Europe, the Balkans, the Mid-

dle East but also in the New World, the Orthodox Church is a force of unity, a stabilizing factor, and an essential component in the ongoing process to create a new European reality, bridging the eastern and western Christian cultures and traditions of the continent.

Europe, it has often been said, is not simply a geographical area, but an idea. What, then, the Ecumenical Patriarch asked, is the fundamental 'idea' that gives unity to Europe, that constitutes the 'soul' of Europe, and that the European Union is seeking, however imperfectly, to embody? It is the notion of personal freedom – of the free dignity and integrity of every single human being – that lies at the heart of what we mean by the European idea, and it is the primary guiding principle of the EU.

It is precisely in this perspective that we can begin to appreciate the role of religion in Europe; for, personal freedom, is fundamental likewise to the Christian doctrine of human personhood. 'The truth will make you free,' « 'Η ἀλήθεια ἐλευθερώσῃ ὑμᾶς' » states Christ (John 8:32); 'Am I not free?' asserts Saint Paul (writing to the 1 Corinthians 9:1). Emphasizing the element of freedom in God's relationship with the world, the 2nd-century Epistle to Diognetus affirms, 'God persuades, he does

not compel; for violence is foreign to him' «Ὡς πείθων, οὐ βιάζόμενος. Βία γάρ οὐ πρόσκειται τῷ Θεῷ». This is indeed a golden saying: would that Christians over the centuries had paid more attention to it! For the Christian tradition, freedom – the ability to make decisions consciously and with a full sense of responsibility – is the most tremendous thing granted by God to human persons.

The Ecumenical Patriarch has spoken widely of the relevance of Christian teaching to contemporary issues: most notably, perhaps, the environment. This has earned him the title of the 'Green' Patriarch.

His All Holiness Patriarch Bartholomew is the spiritual leader of some 300 million Orthodox Christians. He occupies the First Throne of the Orthodox Christian Church and has the historical and theological responsibility to initiate and coordinate actions among the Churches of Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Russia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Georgia, Cyprus, Greece, Poland, Albania, The Czech Land and Slovakia, Finland, Estonia, and numerous archdioceses in the old and new worlds.

The text of the lecture can be found at:

http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/hellenicObservatory/events/Patriarch_LHS_031105.htm



Left to right: Mr George Rodopoulos, HE Ambassador Skopelitis, His Eminence Archbishop Grigorios of Thyateira, His Grace Bishop of London, Richard Chartres, His All Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Vartholomeos, Sir Howard Davies, Prof. Kevin Featherstone, His Eminence Metropolitan John of Pergamon.

Europe's Balkan Enlargement: what does it mean for Greece?



Dr Garganas, Governor, Bank of Greece

The major challenges facing Greek trade and investment in the Balkans were the focus of the Second Hellenic Observatory Conference in Athens (Bank of Greece, Tuesday 6 June 2006), which was organised in collaboration with the Greek LSE Alumni Association and was chaired by **Professor Kevin Featherstone**, Director of the Hellenic Observatory and **Dr Vassilis Monastiriotis**, Lecturer of Political Economy at the Hellenic Observatory.

Building on last year's successful inaugural event, which addressed the theme of 'Labour Market Flexibility: European experience and the case of Greece' (see HO Newsletter Issue 3), the 2006 conference focused on 'Europe's Balkan Enlargement: what does it mean for Greece?' reflecting on the new economic landscape in southeast Europe and successfully bringing together prominent speakers from the academic, policy and business communities, including the Governors of the Central Banks of Greece and Romania, **Dr Nicholas Garganas** and **Dr Mugur Isarescu**, the Greek Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs **Mr Euripides Stylianiadis**, Professor Willem Buiter (European Institute, LSE), **Professor George Petrakos** (University of Thessaly, Greece), **Dr Evgenia Gargana** (National Bank of Greece), **Dr Manolis Zervoudakis** (Bank of Greece), and CEOs from the

Hellenic Bottling Company, VIOHALCO, Global Finance, Athens Medical Group and Grecotel.

Over the last decade or so, Greek businesses have been increasingly present in the region, establishing ever stronger and more complex links with the South-east European economies. More recently, Greece has provided a significant source of economic aid and political support for the region (e.g., through its Plan for Balkan Reconstruction, its involvement in the SEE Cooperation Process and its role in important regional agreements like the Energy Community Treaty), signalling the importance of the development of the region for the Greek economy, particularly in terms of exports, investments and employment. The prospective accession to the EU of Bulgaria and Romania represents a sig-



Mr Paraskevas, President, LSE Greek Alumni Association

nificant change in the SEE landscape in general, but also a significant change for Greece's role in particular, as Greece will no longer be the sole EU member in the Balkan region and thus a significant notional and real comparative advantage will all but evaporate.

The conference focused specifically on these developments and examined how EU accession of the Balkan countries will impact on the ways in which Greece has been connecting with the region. Of particular interest here was the question as to whether this enlargement endangers a weakening of the existing economic complementarities between Greece and its Balkan neighbours, presumably by enhancing the westward

orientation of their economies (i.e., favouring the development of production specialisations that are more relevant for the economies of the core of the EU than for the SEE region at large). If this is a credible prospect, an important question arises for Greek economic policy, namely whether Greek capital will find it increasingly difficult to survive in the SEE region and further its economic penetration – and by implication how can Greece help Greek businesses overcome the developing challenges and constraints.

In addressing these questions, the policy and academic contributions highlighted the significant steps that have been made in the development and regional integration of the southeast European economies – and the role that Greece has played and continues to play in this respect – while the business

presentations focused more on the threats and opportunities for Greek businesses of the European perspective of the Balkans. The overall tone of the presentations and of the discussion that followed was rather optimistic, with emphasis being placed on the complementarities that exist between the activities of the government and the business community. But a clear note of caution also emerged, that Greece has to employ a more strategic approach in order to consolidate its position in southeast Europe and assist the further development and modernisation of the region.

The conference, consistent with the stated objectives of the Hellenic Observatory, contributed to informing policy on a topical issue of economic and foreign policy in Greece and received wide coverage in the Greek media. We would like to thank the sponsors of the conference: **the Agricultural Bank of Greece, Ernst & Young, Eurobank EFG, Hellenic Petroleum, Intracom, Lambrakis Press, Mytilinaios Holdings and UBS**. Further details about the conference and information about forthcoming activities of the Hellenic Observatory in Greece can be found in the HO website

(<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/hellenicObservatory/>).

The Byron Theodoropoulos Lecture

On 2 December 2005, the Hellenic Observatory had the great pleasure of inaugurating the 'Byron Theodoropoulos Lecture'. **Ambassador Theodoropoulos** himself agreed to give this first in the series of annual lectures devoted to issues of foreign and security policy entitled, 'The Foreign Policy of Modern Greece: An Introspective Approach', which was chaired by the HO's Deputy Director **Dr Spyros Economides**.

This series was created as an acknowledgement of the contribution of Ambassador Theodoropoulos to Greek diplomacy and foreign policy. From the initial workings of the United Nations, through to relations with Turkey, the Cyprus question and ultimately Greek accession to the European Economic Community, Ambassador Theodoropoulos participated actively and decisively in the formulation and implementation of Greek foreign policy. Apart from his career in public service Ambassador Theodoropoulos is also a prolific author. His scholarly outputs, and policy analyses, range from considering the contemporary relevance of Thucydides to the foreign policy of Modern Greece. In recognition of his

contribution to scholarship, the University of Athens has honoured him with a Doctorate in Law and Political Science.

His wealth of experience and his breadth of knowledge were clearly reflected in his lecture to a packed Hong Kong Theatre. Ambassador Theodoropoulos embraced the whole span of the history of Greek foreign policy since independence, identifying where this policy was erroneous or went wrong and why. The three keys to his analysis were based on; an excessive importance attached to 'words rather than facts', international law, and 'the opinion of foreigners'. Using this foundation, Ambassador Theodoropoulos was able to look at many key decisions and the words and actions of key players and suggest that a heavy dose of introspection could only but benefit not only our interpretation of past events but also the pursuit of goals in our current and future foreign policy interests.

The full text of the lecture can be found at:

http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/hellenicObservatory/events/Theodoropoulos_Lecture.htm

War and Identities

A conference on 'War and Identities' took place at the Gennadius Library in Athens between 26 and 27 May 2006. It was jointly organised by the Hellenic Studies Programme at **Yale University** and the **Hellenic Observatory of the London School of Economics**, and co-sponsored by the **Kokkalis Foundation**, the **Network for the Study of Civil Wars** and the **Gennadius Library**. It brought together both established and young scholars and experts from within and outside the boundaries of Greece. It was contextualised within three main core phases, namely Macedonia (1904-1908), Occupation and Civil War (1941-1949) and Cyprus (1955-1959 & 1963-1974). More specifically, the first day concentrated on examining the above mentioned irregular wars from a plethora of perspectives, including sociological, anthropological, historical and political angles. The emphasis of the second day was placed upon accounting for the second core theme, namely



the development of identities during the same phases, as well as on drawing comparative approaches between them and other similar

conflicts. The highly praised success of this conference was epitomised by the commitment made during the concluding remarks to undertake similar joint initiatives in the future.

Greek - Turkish Relations Conference

In June 2006, Kevin Featherstone and Spyros Economides participated in a one-day conference on Greek-Turkish relations held at Istanbul's Bilgi University. This conference was organised as part of the activities of the MA in International Relations with a concentration of Greek-Turkish Relations at Bilgi University; a unique programme. Professor Featherstone concentrated his presentation on the meaning of the expression 'The Europeanisation of Turkey' and was joined on the panel by Professor P. Ioakimidis of the University of Athens. On a second panel, Professor Thanos Veremis of the University of Athens was joined by Dr Spyros Economides who presented on the perceptions of the national interest and the formation of foreign policy in the context of Greek-Turkish relations. The conference was chaired by Dr Umut Ozkirmli and Dr Harry Tzimitras, of Bilgi University, who organised the conference in conjunction with ELIAMEP in Athens.



The NBG Funds New Research Fellowships

- The National Bank of Greece (Εθνική Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος) has generously agreed to fund a new research fellowship at the Observatory. The fellowship will be awarded each year to enable junior or senior academics to undertake research at the Observatory, on the basis of approved projects. The new fellowship extends recent posts of a similar kind funded by the Observatory's Advisory Board.
- The bank is one of the original donors to the Venizelos Chair and its Governor, **Takis Arapoglou**, is a prominent member of the Observatory's Advisory Board. We would like to take this opportunity to thank him for his personal support of this initiative.
- The new fellowship will start in September 2006 with two aca-

demics sharing the position. The first recipient, **Dr. Dionyssis Dimitrakopoulos** (Birkbeck), will undertake a comparative study of the implementation of EU public policy in Greece, France and the UK. The question he will pose is: how do institutions affect the implementation of EU policy? Why do these three centralised systems have different records of implementation? Dr. Dimitrakopoulos has published widely on EU politics (institutional change, institutional autonomy, transposition) and his current research takes up the agenda of his PhD (Hull, 1998).

- The second recipient of the new fellowship will be **Professor Nikolaos Zahariadis** of the University of Alabama at Birmingham in the USA. Professor Zahariadis will commence a project

entitled, 'The Politics of State Subsidies in Greece'. His research will address the following questions: why does the Greek government allocate high levels of manufacturing and agricultural subsidies, and why and how does it choose among different subsidy instruments? The study will be placed in the context of factor endowment theory and the logic of the group contribution model, building an asset influence model of trade policy.

- Professor Zahariadis has published extensively on matters of public policy, international political economy and comparative politics. His most recent book, *Essence of Political Manipulation: Emotion, Institutions and Greek Foreign Policy*, was published by Peter Lang (New York) in 2005.

Minister announces new fellowship for the HO



George Alogoskoufis, the Greek Minister of Economics and Finance, gave a press conference at the LSE on 3 March 2006 to announce the creation of a new academic position. The post of Research Fellow will be available on an annual basis for junior or senior academics visiting the Observatory to undertake projects related to Greece's economic relations within south east Europe.

The press conference was chaired by Sir Howard Davies, Director of the School, and Kevin Featherstone spoke of the relevance of the new fellowship to

the research agenda of the Observatory.

Greek firms and banks are major investors in the rest of the Balkans. Greece today ranks in the top 2 or 3 countries investing in Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, FYROM, and Serbia. However, this contrasts sharply with the level of trade – exports as well as imports – between Greece and her northern neighbours. The pattern suggests the scope to develop new trading markets, but also the new mobility of capital. It is estimated that the top 20 Greek investors in South East Europe now employ more people outside Greece than at 'home'. Greek firms emerge as 'multinationals', enjoying economies of scale and repatriating profits.

Such trends are part of the new economic landscape in the region. Other issues here are of continued EU enlargement, cooperation in energy policy, the consolidation of transport corridors, and agreements on the environment and trafficking. For Greece at home, the biggest change is of large scale immigration from the region providing a new labour supply.

The first Research Fellow to be appointed to this new position, **Dr Eugenia Markova**, will address this latter agenda of migrant workers and the relative gains for the country of origin and the host society. She will undertake research on the contributions and challenges posed by Balkan migration into Greece, as well as the impact immigration makes to strengthening the economic links relevant to an integrated regional market. Dr. Markova will be based at the Observatory for the 2006-7 academic year.

Dr. Markova, a Bulgarian national, obtained her PhD in economics from the University of Athens (with distinction) and an MSc from Crete. Previously she has worked at the Sussex Centre for Migration Research.

Professor Alogoskoufis is himself a distinguished alumnus of the LSE. He obtained his MSc and his PhD (1982) in economics from the School and taught here briefly, before moving on to pursue his academic career and then political career. We are grateful to him for his efforts in securing this important new fellowship.

HO Research Seminars 2005-06



In 2005/06 we re-shaped the format of the Hellenic Observatory Research Seminars. The seminar series hosted a number of high-profile academics and policy-makers, who presented their work on topical issues on Greek foreign affairs, political economy, public and economic policy.

Amongst the speakers were two advisors to the Greek Prime Minister (Professors Eleni Louri and Antonis Makrydemetres) and the Director of the National Education Council in Greece (Professor Thanos Veremis). The topics ranged from urban political geography

(L.Leontidou) to current foreign affairs (A.Theofanous) and from Europeanisation (K.Featherstone) to social exclusion (E.Kikilias). Copies of the seminar presentations, which attracted large audiences from LSE's student population and the Greek community of London, are available at: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/hellenicObservatory/events/ResearchSeminars.htm>.

In 2006/07 we hope to continue with the success of last year's seminars. The series will host again a number of high-profile speakers, starting with Professor Theodore Lianos (Department of Economics, Athens University of Economics and Business), who will present on his influential research on Balkan Immigration to Greece (Tuesday 10 October 2006, 6pm, J116, Cowdray House). This will be followed by a presentation by Dr Charalambos Tsardanidis, Director of the Athens-based Institute of International Economic Relations, on

the Hellenic Plan for Reconstruction in the Balkans (Tuesday 24 October 2006). Other speakers will include Professor Platon Tinios (Ageing and Social Protection in Greece), Professor Rigas Doganis (Olympic Airways: the Good, the Bad and the Ugly), Professor Theodore Couloumbis (tbc), Professor



Christos Hadjiemmanouil (tbc), and others. Keep an eye on the HO website (see link above) for more up-to-date information on our seminar series and other public events. We look forward to seeing you at forthcoming seminars.

Studentships

The Bodossaki Foundation Studentship

The Bodossaki Foundation has been a long-standing and generous supporter of students researching various aspects of contemporary Greece in the social sciences. Since the very early days of the HO, the Foundation has provided scholarships for PhD students studying in the HO on topics related to public policy, politics and economics, foreign and security policy of contemporary Greece. The Bodossaki Foundation PhD Studentship at Hellenic Observatory has been made available annually, to one student, and is tenable for up to three years. This studentship is a key ingredient in the HO's ability to attract and retain the emerging generation of scholars working on contemporary Greece and its environs. In 2005-6 **Kyriakos Moumoutzis** was granted the studentship to pursue research on the 'Europeanisation of Greek Foreign Policy'. Starting in October 2006, **Sofia Vassilopoulou** has won the award to conduct her research on 'Public Support for European Integration: Euroscepticism. A Greece – Denmark Comparative Study'. We are grateful to Mr **Dimitris Vlastos** and the Board of the Bodossaki Foundation for their continuing support of the HO and its students.

The Gregory Tzirakian Scholarship

The HO is very pleased to announce the creation of a second PhD scholarship available to Greek students at the LSE. Through a generous endowment made by Mr Grigoris Tzirakian and his family, the LSE will sponsor a PhD student for the next decade. The scholarship is tenable for a maximum of three years. The holder of the scholarship should be a Greek national who is currently enrolled or have been accepted for enrolment in an LSE PhD programme. Applicants must normally have an interest in research areas of relevance to the research activity of the Hellenic Observatory. The current holder is **George Evangelopoulos** who is engaged in PhD research on Agency/Structure Debate in the study of International Relations. We are extremely grateful to Mr Tzirakian for his kind support of one of the LSE's most valuable resources, its PhD students.

Visiting Fellows and Researchers

The Hellenic Observatory welcomes enquiries from post-doctoral students and senior academics interested in visiting us for a short period of research. Enquiries should be made via: HellenicObservatory@lse.ac.uk

Research students:

Please join our server list to maintain a dialogue between fellow specialists.
For more information, visit our web site
(<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/hellenicObservatory/Default.htm>)

New Research Project on Muslims in Thrace



A major new research project will commence at the Hellenic Observatory in September 2006. The project is entitled, **'The Enemy That Never was: the Turkish/Muslim Minority of Thrace during the Axis occupation and the Greek Civil War, 1941-49'**. The project is being funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council of the UK, the public body established to promote research in these subject areas, including history. The project is led by Professor Kevin Featherstone (LSE) and Dr. Dimitris Papadimitriou (Manchester). The Research Investigators will be **Dr. Argyris Mamarelis and Dr. Georgios Niarchos**, both of whom have recently obtained their PhDs from the LSE

Project Summary:

The Axis campaign in the Balkans resulted in the triple occupation of Greece (1941-1944) by German, Italian and Bulgarian forces. Driven by widespread popular discontent against the invaders a number of resistance groups soon sprung up all around Greece. Despite their shared objective of fighting the oc-

cupying forces these resistance groups remained highly fragmented and suspicious of one another. In addition, as the occupation experience radicalized pre-war domestic politics and fuelled social and ethnic tensions, serious disagreements began to emerge between these groups over the future direction of post-war Greece.

Heated political passions soon escalated into a full-scale civil war, after liberation in 1944, between the royalist governmental forces on one hand and the Communist side on the other. This conflict eventually resulted in the defeat of the Communist forces in 1949.

During the course of the occupation and the civil war, a number of ethnic



groups in the north of Greece, (e.g, the Slav-Macedonians), raised secessionist demands and aligned themselves with those, who they thought, would better serve their aspirations for greater autonomy.

The Muslim/Turkish minority of Western Thrace stands in sharp contrast to this paradigm. The minority was religiously and ethnically distinct from the Christian majority in the region and had suffered years of discrimination by the Greek government, which had resulted in segregation and low levels of social and economic development.

Yet, despite its numerical strength (approximately 100,000, the largest minority group in Greece) and its proximity

with the Turkish 'motherland', the minority made no organized attempt to secede.

The project looks into how and why the Muslim/Turkish minority opted for this timid and largely pacifist strategy. The project will also try to place the case study of the Muslim/Turkish minority in the wider context of World War II and the early Cold War and their impact on Balkan nationalisms and the Greek-Turkish relations.

The research has also a contemporary relevance in helping us to contextualize some of the current ethnic tensions in South Eastern Europe.

The Hellenic Observatory at the LSE will serve as an outlet for the communication of the project to the wider public. To this end, we plan to organize a series of research seminars and public meetings in order to contribute actively to the public debate on the position of minorities in the region and promote a better understanding of the ethnic mosaic in South Eastern Europe.

This project is supported by the Arts & Humanities Research Council of the UK. Grant: AH/D502616/1.



Arts & Humanities
Research Council

For further information: please contact:
hellenicobservatory@lse.ac.uk.

HO Internships

In the Lent Term of 2005/06 we had the pleasure to welcome Mr Giorgos Alexiou, a 2nd-year student at the Department of Political Science of the University of Bielefeld, for a three-month internship at the Hellenic Observatory. Giorgos provided valuable help, assisting with office work and doing excellent bibliographical research on a project run by Dr Vasilis Monastiriotis on Bulgarian Regional Policy during Transition. Being a surprising lively and inquisitive character, Giorgos was able to attend at the same time a wide range of public lectures and course seminars at LSE and to work on his own research for his undergraduate dissertation, benefiting from the resources available at the BLPES. We thank Giorgos for his valuable support and good spirits and we wish him all

the best in his studies at Bielefeld – hoping to see him again in the near future, perhaps as a graduate student at the LSE!

Internships

The Hellenic Observatory also welcomes enquiries from current students interested in working for a short period as an intern, servicing the activities of the Observatory. Enquiries to: hellenicobservatory@lse.ac.uk
HellenicObservatory@lse.ac.uk.

Latest news

The Hellenic Observatory Annual Lecture

Dr Costas Karamanlis, The Prime Minister of Greece

The Greek Prime Minister, Costas Karamanlis, is expected to give a public lecture for the Hellenic Observatory. The exact date is still to be confirmed, but it is likely to be in the Michaelmas term (autumn of 2006). Final details will be placed on the Observatory's web-page: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/hellenicObservatory>



Good bye...and thanks!

In November 2005 we were sad to say goodbye to Maria Kantirou, who had been the HO Administrator since May 2004. Maria quickly became a central part of the HO Team, organising our public activities, managing the office and dealing with students and visitors with calmness, and generosity of time. Maria left us to take up a post with the Open University and we would like to take this opportunity to thank her for all the hard work at the HO.

The Observatory was pleased to host Athina Palapanidou for a short period after Maria left, working as a temporary administrative assistant. Thereafter, she resumed her studies in Greece. We thank them both and send them our every good wishes!

Who's Who 2006/7

Prof. Kevin Featherstone

Eleftherios Venizelos Professor & Director of the HO

Dr Spyros Economides

HO Deputy Director & Senior Lecturer, Contemporary Greek Studies

Dr Vassilis Monastiriotis

Lecturer in the Political Economy of Greece and South East Europe

Ms Maria Nikita

HO Administrator

Ms Eleni Xiarchogiannopoulou

Research Assistant

Dr Nikos Papadakis & Dr Konstantina Maragkou

Visiting Fellows

The Third LSE PhD Symposium on Modern Greece

The HO will be holding the Third Biennial PhD Symposium on the Social Sciences and Contemporary Greece in Spring 2007. We will be making a call for papers in Autumn 2006 and we will simultaneously be publishing details of the themes of the Symposium and how to apply. For more information please visit regularly the HO website: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/hellenicObservatory/events/Default.htm>

For further information about the Hellenic Observatory, see our webpages:

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/hellenicObservatory/>
Or write to:

The Administrator, Hellenic Observatory, London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, London, WC2A 2AE, UK.

• Tel: +44 207 955 6066 • Fax: +44 207 955 6497

Advisory Board

The Hellenic Observatory has an Advisory Board to help promote its activities

Dr. Nicholas Garganas, Bank of Greece (Chairman)

Mr Takis Arapoglou, National Bank of Greece

Dr Spyros Economides, Deputy Director of the Hellenic Observatory, LSE,

Professor Kevin Featherstone, Director of the Hellenic Observatory, LSE

Dr Spiros Latsis, EFG Eurobank Ergasias

Mr Dimitrios P. Mantzounis, Alpha Bank

Dr Achilleas Mitsos, ISTAME, A.Papandreou

Professor Elias Mossialos, LSE

Professor Nikos Mouzelis, LSE

Professor Lucas Papademos, ECB

Mr Dimitris Paraskevas, President of the LSE Alumni Association in Greece

Professor Christopher Pissarides, LSE

Professor George Provopoulos, Commercial Bank of Greece