

KEY FORTHCOMING
EVENTS

Halki International Seminars 2007: "Re-defining security in SEE, the Black Sea and the Middle East - Searching for new ways to address regional security problems". Rhodes, 12-16 September 2007. (Read more on page 7).

Annual Lecture 2007: ELIAMEP organizes its Annual Lecture delivered by **The Rt. Hon. Lord Patten of Barnes, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, former EU Commissioner** on "Prospects for peace in the Middle East and the role of Europe". Athens, 20 September 2007.

15-19 October 2007: ELIAMEP will host in Thessaloniki a group of American Marshall Memorial Fellows of the German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMFUS).

12-14 November, Kozani 3-5 December, Athens ELIAMEP will organize training seminars for the Hellenic National Defence General Staff on a) The security environment in SEE, and b) Prospects for Greek-Turkish relations.

Global, Social and Political Europe

Nafplio, 28 June—1st July, 2007

At this critical juncture, ELIAMEP brought together a group of around 40 leading thinkers and policy-makers from different European countries to brainstorm on three core dimensions of European integration – the global, the social and the political – and discuss alternative ways forward.

This seminar was organised with the financial support of DG Education and Culture of the European Commission (Jean Monnet Action), the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the National Bank of Greece, Athens.

In the paper **Global, Social & Political Europe**, Loukas Tsoukalis examines some of the key challenges facing the EU at a time when the fundamentals of European integration

are changing fast. He argues for a European Union that actively defends collective interests and values in a globalising environment where size matters, while recognising the limitations of its role as a civilian power. He also argues for a social Europe that relies more on effective complementary measures, instead of the rather futile exercise of harmonisation in the context of wide diversity, with less rhetoric and bureaucracy. And he argues for a more political Europe in which citizens are presented with choices both at European and national level. The global, social and political dimensions of Europe are closely interrelated.

The reform treaty will provide the framework for a more efficient and democratic Europe; much more will be needed to translate this into specific measures. While the

number of member states begins to test the limits of existing structures and the gap between maximalists and minimalists remains wide inside the Union, increased differentiation may be the way forward. A specific question relates to the governance of the eurozone: different answers are bound to have broader implications for the functioning of the Union.



The paper "Global, Social and Political Europe" can be downloaded from ELIAMEP's website:

http://www.eliamep.gr/eliamep/files/global_social_political_europe.pdf

Conference on "Linking Environment, Security and Stability"

Athens, 15 June 2007

ELIAMEP and ELLINIKI ETAIRIA co-organized this conference linking environmental degradation and security. The consequences of climate change were discussed and best international practices in the field of Green diplomacy were identified.

The Secretary General for International Economic Development Cooperation of the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. **Theodoros Skylakakis**, praised the EU environmental approach for serving as a paradigm and offering strong incentives for environmentally friendly future technologies. He argued in favour

of a technological bridge that will enable the developing world to adopt climate change-neutral economic development. He also referred to the Human Security Network, which is presided by Greece this year. There are gaps in the implementation of Greece's environmental policy; however, there are strong incentives for it to become an active partner in this global security net. Prof. **Geoffrey Dabelko**, Director of the 'Environmental Change and Security Programme' at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, in turn defined the security dimensions of environmental degradation, environmental scarcity

and natural resources abundance leading to migration, undercutting economic activity, encouraging resource capture by elites, undermining state legitimacy and exacerbating other existing tensions. Prof. Dabelko also outlined the paths through which environment can be transformed from a security threat to an essential tool for peace and stability.

Mr. **Wouter Veening**, Director of the Institute for Environmental Security, examined a further relationship between environment and security, and how this can affect regional balances. The case of Turkey as a water supplier for a large part of the Middle East was



From left to right: Mr. Theodoros Skylakakis, Prof. Geoffrey Dabelko, Mr. Costa Carras, Dr. Ben Slay, Mr. Wouter Veening & Mr. Yannis Palaiokrassas

“Climate policy, energy policy, and a low carbon economy, offer ideal fields of action for Europe to play a pioneering international role.”



From left to right: Mr. Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Mr. Yannis Palaiokrassas, Amb. Sverre Stub, Prof. Dimitris Lalas, Prof. Michael Toman & Mr. Dimitris Zenghelis

Conference on “Linking Environment, Security and Stability” (Cont.)

discussed in this context, as was water scarcity as a noteworthy factor in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Mr. Veening also argued that population growth in countries like China, urgently requires substantial investment in change of lifestyles, as technology alone will not provide the solution. He also argued that payment for ecosystem services can contribute to the promotion to environmental security.

Dr. **Ben Slay**, Director of the UN Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) pointed out that environmental protection and development are two sides of the same coin. ENVSEC is a cooperative arrangement, which assists countries in SEE, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, to address environmental problems and security risks that may arise. It promotes participatory assessments of environmental threats, information exchange, political dialogue, joint programming, and the provision of technical assistance. Mr. **Costa Carras**, President of ELLINIKI ETAIRIA, argued that the environmental crisis has altered the concept of security. Economics, technology, the effectiveness of international cooperation, the influence of the media, the values and lifestyles of particular communities, education and opinion formation are becoming critical in “securing security” in this context.

Mr. **Dimitris Lalas**, Prof. Emeritus of the University of Athens, advocated for all countries to actively engage in environmental protection initiatives. He referred to the various (and in most cases decentralised) U.S. efforts to reduce Greenhouse emissions and forecasted that the next U.S. president is likely to support mandatory action for the reduction of such gases.

Prof. **Michael Toman**, Johns Hopkins’ University, empha-

sized the disagreement and confusion, which surround Greenhouse Gas mitigation options. Energy security is less largely misunderstood, with significant differences among stakeholders at the national and international levels as to the nature of the risks and how these might be mitigated as well as the associated economic costs. In turn, Mr. **Dimitri Zenghelis** from the Stern Review Team concluded that global warming could have the same economic costs as the 1st and 2nd World Wars (estimated at about 5.5 trillion euros). Inaction could mean that the world economy will shrink by about 20% and 200 million people are likely to become refugees as a result of droughts or floods. He raised the significant question of “How much are we willing to pay as individuals so as to recover from the catastrophic and transboundary impacts of climate change, being unable to calculate the impact with precision”? This question should become the basis of an ethical political and economic system.

Professor **Lucka Kajfez – Bogotaj** from the International Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) emphasized that the impact of Climate Change is likely to grow due to increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Extensive adaptation is required to reduce vulnerability, but there are barriers, limits and costs. Impacts of unmitigated climate change will vary regionally but, aggregated and discounted to the present, they are very likely to impose costs that will increase over time. Mr. **Kyriakos Mitsotakis**, Member of the Greek Parliament, focused on the Greek case, advocating the creation of a separate ministry of Environment. Regarding nuclear energy, he recognised the dangers posed, but he considered it as a possible option for independence from other

forms of energy. Mr. Mitsotakis concluded on an optimistic note as environmental issues are finally coming to the forefront of the public debate.

Mr. **Alexander Carius**, Director of Adelphi Research Institute, outlined his vision of a new world order with security threats leading to increasing numbers of fragile states due to resource distribution. Subsequently, Ambassador **Sverre Stub** of the Royal Embassy of Norway recalled the Rio summit in 1992, where Green Diplomacy was initially launched. The Ambassador made particular reference to Norway, the third largest in the world oil and natural gas exporter, that is aiming to build the biggest CO₂ capture and storage facility. He equally emphasized that the richer part of the world needs to change the way that it consumes and produces.

Mr. **Alessandro Villa** from the External Relations Directorate-General of the European Commission (EC) noted that the EC has prioritized the full integration of environmental issues and objectives into EU policies. In effect, Environmental Cooperation is an instrument of Crisis Prevention and Peace building. This falls within the “soft power”, which distinguishes Europe from many other international actors. Further research, monitoring, cooperation with the UN, NGOs and INOs are necessary dimensions, as is the prioritization of environmental education and public awareness. Finally, Dr. **Tina Birbili** presented a series of recommendations including: the need to update the mandate of the UN Security Council, to deal with these new challenges; upgrade UNEP’s role; strengthen the EU’s role as a broker in international negotiations over foreign policy and climate change.

Discussion on Developments in the Caucasus

Athens, 5 July 2007

In a discussion jointly organized by the International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS) and ELIAMEP, Mr.

Peter Semneby, EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus presented an outlook on recent developments in the Caucasus.

Mr. Semneby pointed out that economic growth and foreign direct investment has been picking up. The most impressive progress is in Azerbaijan, while Georgia and Armenia have double digit growth rates. In terms of political stability in the area, recent parliamentary elections in Armenia were a cause of concern in Brussels, however, there was no serious instability. The EU's commitment to supporting political stability and promoting initiatives aimed at strengthening independent media and human rights standards was also underlined. In spite of these

positive indicators, substantial problems, with significant cross-border implications, continue to characterize the region. Mr. Semneby expressed the need for regional cooperation and the identification of common interests among these nations, arguing that current fragmentation and closed borders must be overcome as 'the welfare and stability of one state depends greatly on the welfare of the others.'

Following the recent EU enlargements, the Union's changing role in the Caucasus was also discussed. Three 5-year action plans have been put into effect since 2006 focusing among other priorities on conflict resolution through removing sources of threats such as trafficking and smuggling. The Special Representative argued that the EU has some advantages over the other major actors: it leads by

example, is not a dictating power, and it has the transformational power of implementing a free market and respect for human rights.

In the discussion that followed, the implications of the roles of Iran, Turkey and Russia in the region were also raised. Mr. Semneby responded that closed borders are impediments to the region's development and that a decision on the part of Turkey to open its borders would have a positive influence overall. The importance of Armenia's agricultural exports for Russia as well as energy issues were also debated. Finally, as regards the short-term prospects, there was little optimism expressed as the various parties in a number of conflicts throughout the region remain entrenched with few immediate solutions in sight.



From left to right: Dr. Dimitrios Triantaphyllou, Mr. Peter Semneby & Dr. Thanos Dokos

For more information about ELIAMEP's forthcoming activities or reports and presentations of past events, please refer to our website: www.eliamap.gr

Current Political Developments in Turkey

Athens, 1 June 2007

A panel discussion with Selim **Deringil**, Professor at Bogazici University (Istanbul), Ioannis N. **Grigoriadis**, Assist. Professor at Isik University (Istanbul) and Research Associate ELIAMEP, William **Hale**, Visiting Professor at Sabanci University, and Udo **Steinbach**, Professor at the University of Hamburg and Director of the German Institute for Middle East Studies was moderated

by Professor Thanos **Veremis**, Vice-President of ELIAMEP.

The political crisis and elections in Turkey and the debate over secularism were at the centre of the discussion. The presentations concentrated on the causes behind the current crisis, the electoral trends and the role of the AKP in Turkish politics. The social and political meanings of the massive demonstrations that were organized across Turkey prior

to the July elections were also analysed in depth through an interactive discussion with the audience that consisted of approximately 100 journalists, diplomats, university students, ministry officials and other academics. Finally, the Kurdish issue, both in Turkey and across the border in Iraq, was discussed in terms of its implications for democracy in Turkey and Turkish relations with the United States.



From left to right: Prof. William Hale, Prof. Selim Deringil, Prof. Thanos Veremis, Prof. Udo Steinbach & Dr. Ioannis N. Grigoriadis

The European Future of Serbia and Kosovo

Athens, 22 May 2007

The Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation in cooperation ELIAMEP organized a lecture delivered by Dusan **Sidjanski**, Professor Emeritus, University of Geneva and President of the European Cultural Centre.

Prof. Sidjanski referred to the recent political and diplomatic developments and how these have affected perceptions towards and within the region.

An active role in the region for the EU, coupled with cooperation between Belgrade and

Prishtina were underlined as the key factors for viable and independent states. The importance of protecting minority rights as well as the rights of the refugees and IDPs were equally emphasized in the discussion that followed.



ELIAMEP's Team in 2007

Some news about us...

Dia Anagnostou co-organized with Anna Triandafyllidou the EUROREG final event in Brussels in April 26, on "Regional development and majority-minority relations in a changing Europe." Dr. Anagnostou presented the project's findings to members of the EU policy community, and on April 27, she attended the final consortium meeting also held in Brussels. On May 3-6, she took part in the JURISTRAS 2nd consortium meeting in Siena, Italy. At the May 2007 European Consortium of Political Research Joint Session Workshops, in Helsinki, Finland, Dia presented a paper on "Constituting and politicizing Turkish ethnicity in South-east Europe: An institutionalist approach to minority politics in the post-communist and European context", in the workshop on "Community conflicts and European integration".

Theodore Couloumbis spent the first three months of 2007 at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (Washington, D.C.) as a policy scholar with the Southeast Europe Project of that institution. He also gave a series of lectures in Vancouver, San Francisco, Sacramento, New York City and Washington DC. The New York and Washington lectures were sponsored by the Onassis Public Benefit Foundation of the USA. Following his return to Greece, he participated in a number of Eliamep sponsored events, including chairing the session

of the public lecture of India's President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam on 26 April 2007.

He also served as a member of the organizing committee and speaker in the opening session of the conference on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Constantine Karamanlis, on 5-9 June. He has been continuing with his monthly column, entitled "Triti Gnomi", with the Athens daily, *Kathimerini*.

In January, Dr. **Thanos Dokos**, attended a preparatory meeting of the Conflict Prevention Network and a EUROMESCO Steering Group meeting, both in Brussels. He also took part in a conference organized in Athens by the University of California (UCLA) on "Mideast Regional Security Dilemmas: Searching for solutions."

In February he attended the 2nd International Energy Summit: 'Tilting the Global Balance' organized by the Economist in Athens and organized a training seminar for military officers in the city of Xanthi.

During spring, he lectured on Greek-Turkish relations at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy's International Training Course in Security Policy, and attended the Annual Conference of the Arab Reform Initiative hosted by the Centre for Strategic Studies/ University of Jordan in Amman and participated in the GMFUS' Brussels Forum (29 April 2007). Thanos participated in the meeting of the Greek Turkish Forum and the Turkish-EU Observatory, organized by Sabanci University and ELIAMEP in Athens and in June he presented a paper at an international symposium on "Turkish Studies Today", organized by the Department of Turkish Studies, University of Athens. He attended the Fourth Poverty Reduction Strategies Forum organized by the Hellenic Aid-Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the

World Bank and DFID, held in Athens, 26-27 and took part in a roundtable discussion on Turkey organized by the EU Institute for Security Studies. He also organized an international conference on "Linking Environment, Development, Security and Stability" in Athens and briefed a delegation from the Spanish Defence Academy on regional security developments. In July he briefed members of the Foreign Policy Association on regional security, and chaired a panel on the Middle East during the "Crisis Management International Conference Athens", organized by the Hellenic Ministry of National Defence.

Daniel Faas, Marie Curie Research Fellow (FP6), participated in the European Education Policy Network Meeting on 'Defining the European Education Agenda' in Cambridge on 11 January 2007. In March, Dr. Faas took part in the second EMILIE project meeting and on 12 April 2007, he gave a talk on 'Reconceptualising Identity: the ethnic and political dimensions of contemporary youth identities' at the British Sociological Association Conference in London. Daniel delivered his first report of the 'Multicultural Europe' project, investigating the relationships between Europe and migration-related diversity at the level of policy-makers and within geography, history and civic education curricula in Greece, Germany and England, in the context of the newly-established **ELIAMEP research seminars**. On 18 May 2007, he presented a paper on 'Between Eurocentrism and Euroscepticism: a comparison of German and English national political and student responses to the European education agenda' at the European Union Studies Association Conference in Montreal.

Ioannis N. Grigoriadis, contributed a paper entitled "The

Europeanisation of Minority Rights Protection: Comparing the Cases of Greece and Turkey" at the 8th Mediterranean Research Meeting, European University Institute, Montecatini Terme, Florence. On 9 May 2007, he presented a study titled "The Orthodox Church and Greek-Turkish Relations: Investigating the Impact of an Ambivalent Actor" at the 35th European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) Joint Sessions of Workshops, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, 9 May 2007. On 1st June 2007, he participated in a public panel on Turkish political developments organised by ELIAMEP. On 2nd June 2007, he presented a study on "The Instruction of Republican Turkish History in a Turkish Private University" at the Inaugural Conference of the Department of Turkish Studies, University of Athens.

Ruby Gropas gave a paper on immigrant civic participation and naturalization at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona in March 2007 and presented the research findings of the POLITIS research project on active civic participation of immigrants to the Federation of Latin American Immigrant Organisations (in Barcelona) as well as the EMMEDIA conference organized by the University of Athens in May 2007. She also took part in the final conferences of the POLITIS project at the European Commission and the European Parliament in Brussels. Ruby also participated in the Annual EU-Consent Historian's conference in Rome in March 2007 on the occasion of the EU's 50 years celebrations.

In collaboration with Anna Triandafyllidou, Ruby organized two international workshops in Athens: one on Migration Systems (in the context of the MIGSYS project) and one on European Approaches to Multicultural Citizenship (for the EMILIE project). She also

presented a paper co-authored with Anna on 'The Athens Mosque controversy' in mid-June in the framework of ELIAMEP's research seminars and gave a talk on multiculturalism and Greek educational policy on 20th June at a conference on Multicultural Education in Athens. Dr. Gropas also spoke on 'Recent developments in EU-Turkish relations' in the course of a training seminar for military officers in Xanthi and took part in a Brainstorming Meeting on Albanian Nationalism at the EU-ISS in Paris (Feb 2007). In late April she presented a paper on the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne at a Conference for the Hellenic Diplomatic Academy organized by the Law Department of the Democritian University of Thrace in Komotini.

Ruby will be Southeast Europe Policy Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington DC from August to December 2007. She will undertake research on 'US-EU relations: enlargement and change.'

Christianna Karageorgopoulou participated in the Annual Conference on 'EU and NATO acting together in SEE—The role of NGO networks' that was organized in Bucharest in June 2007 by the Balkan Communication Network (BalkanNet).

Elizabeth Phocas, represented ELIAMEP at the Preparatory Workshop of the Annual Conference of the Balkan Communication Network which took place in Bucharest on 3-6 May 2007. Elizabeth will also be undertaking a fellowship at the Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society at the City University of New York during October – November 2007 during which she will participate in a graduate level seminar on the Third sector, philanthropy and foundations and author a position paper.

Evangelia Psychogiopoulou, participated in a round-table discussion on the launch of the EU Culture programme 2007-2013, organised by the European Commission, DG EAC, on 3 March 2007 in Brussels, and in a conference on 'The Protection of Cultural Diversity from an International and European Perspective', hosted by the Law Faculty of the University of Maastricht and the Boekman Foundation on 18-19 March 2007 in Maastricht. Evangelia also took part in the 2nd consortium meeting of the JURISTRAS research project that was held in Siena on 4-5 May 2007. For the purposes of the JURISTRAS project, she prepared a state of the art report on 'Strasbourg Court Jurisprudence and Human Rights in Greece: An Overview of Litigation, Implementation and Domestic Reform', which was presented on 14 March 2007 at ELIAMEP's research seminars. She also authored a policy report on 'Minorities and the EU: Human Rights, Regional Development and Beyond' in the context of the EUROREG project, which explores the effects of European integration on territorially concentrated ethnic minorities and their politics.

Elli Siapkidou has taken part in two meetings of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures held in Athens in April and July 2007. She also co-organised the seminar on 'Global, Social and Political Europe' organized by ELIAMEP in Nafplion (28 June–1 July 2007). Elli presented a paper on "Legitimacy of the EU and Consent: Does one go without the other?" at the 4th EU CONSENT PhD School in Spetses (July 2007).

In April 2007, Dr. **Anna Triandafyllidou** was appointed Assistant Professor at the Department of Social Administration of the Democritus University of Thrace. She will hold the position of Sociology of Migration and Migration Policy.

tion of Sociology of Migration and Migration Policy.

Dr. Triandafyllidou presented the results of the research project «Does implementation matter? Informal Administration Practices and Shifting Immigrant Strategies in four Member States», at a conference on Citizenship and Identity in the European Union, organised by the National Research Council (CNR) and APRE agency in Rome on 27-28 March 2007. She also was guest plenary speaker at a conference on Africans in 21st Century Ireland. A Multidisciplinary Analysis, organised by Trinity College, Dublin, on 13 January 2007 in cooperation with the POLITIS research project. She presented her work on 'Active Civic Participation among Sub-Saharan Africans in Europe. Transcultural Capital or Transcultural Community Building?

In April 2007, she chaired the European Conference organised by ELIAMEP and hosted by the European Commission under the auspices of the EUROREG project on: Regional Development and Minority Majority Relations in a Changing Europe (26 April 2007, Centre Albert Borschette, Brussels). She was also a guest speaker at the conference on Citizens Making Europe, organised by the European University Institute History department, in honour of Professor Bo Strath, at the Badia Fiesolana, San Domenico di Fiesole on 7-8 June 2007. She presented her work on 'Are Europe and the European Union Relevant for Immigrant Activism?' and on 16 May 2007 she presented her work on Europe and Immigrant Activism at a policy conference hosted at the European Parliament and organised by the Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe under the auspices of the POLITIS project. Together with Ruby Gropas, Dr. Triandafyllidou also organised

an International Conference on 'Immigrant Participation in Public Life: European and Greek Experiences' in May 2007 in Athens under the auspices of the POLITIS project.

Loukas Tsoukalis took part in a round table discussion on the French Presidential elections and European policy organised by the Fondation d'Innovation Politique and the European Policy Centre in Brussels on 6 February, the annual forum of Bertelsmann Foundation held in Berlin on 26-27 February, and the meeting of the Group of Political Analysis of the European Commission on 27 February. He spoke on the European economy at the conference organised for the Presidents of EU national parliaments in Florence on 22 March on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, on EU and the Balkans at the annual conference of the Vienna Institute of International Economics on 23 March, and on Europe and globalisation in Lisbon on 26 June on the eve of the Portuguese Presidency. He gave a series of lectures as visiting professor at Sciences Po in Paris, the College of Europe in Bruges, and the Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales in Madrid. Member of the organising committee and speaker in the concluding session of the conference on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Constantine Karamanlis held in Athens on 5-9 June. He also organised the ELIAMEP seminar on *Global, Social and Political Europe* held in Nafplion on 28-30 June.

Latest publications available on ELIAMEP's website

◇ ELIAMEP Occasional Papers

OP07.04. Tsoukalis, Loukas. **Global, social and political Europe.**

OP07.03. Apostolidis, Pavlos. **Intelligence services in the National Security system : the case of Europe.**

Οι υπηρεσίες πληροφοριών στο Εθνικό Σύστημα Ασφάλειας: η περίπτωση της ΕΥΠ.

(available in Greek and English)

OP07.02. Litsas, Spyros. **Η σύγχρονη Τουρκική πραγματικότητα και ο ρόλος του στρατού στις δομές εξουσίας του κράτους: Από τη θεσμική κατοχύρωση στη συνειδησιακή ταύτιση.** (in Greek)

◇ ELIAMEP Postgraduate Notes

PN07.02. **The Constitutional Convention as a Consensus-Building Formula for Institutional Reform Issues: An assessment** by Stamatia- Evangelia Iosif.

◇ Papers published in the context of the EU-CONSENT Network of Excellence

The New EU Cohesion Policy: Enlargement, "Lisbonisation: and the Challenge of Diversity by George Andreou (May 2007)

Monetary Union and Inflation: The Greek Experience by Taun Nicholas Toay (May 2007)

The review of the Institutional reforms in the European Labour Markets: 1990 – 2007

(in Greek) Απολογισμός της θεσμικής μεταρρύθμισης των Ευρωπαϊκών αγορών εργασίας: 1990-2007 by Kyriakos Filinis (June 2007)

To download the reports:
http://www.eliamep.gr/eliamep/content/home/research/research_projects/eu_consent/project_reports/en/

◇ Papers published in the context of the project JURISTRAS

Strasbourg Court Jurisprudence and Human Rights: An Overview of Litigation, Implementation and Domestic Reform

- The case of **Austria** by Hannes Tretter, Barbara Liegl, Kerstin Buchinger and Astrid Steinkellner, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute, Austria

- The case of **Bulgaria** by Daniel Smilov, Yonko Grozev and Rashko Dorosiev, Centre for Liberal Studies, Bulgaria

- The case of **France** by Amaya Ibada de Torres, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

- The case of **Germany** by Sebastian Möller, University of Bielefeld, Germany

- The case of **Greece** by Evangelia Psychogiopoulou, ELIAMEP, Greece

- The case of **Italy**, by Marcello Flores, Anna Cesano and Sara Valentina Di Palma, University of Siena, Italy

- The case of **Romania** by Adriana Dagalita and Dragos Bogdan, Romanian Academic Society

- The case of **Turkey** by Dilek Kurban, TESEV
On behalf of Yildiz Technical University research team

- The case of the **United Kingdom** by Susan Millns, University of Kent, UK

To download the reports:
http://www.eliamep.gr/eliamep/content/home/research/research_projects/juristras/state_of_art/en/

Project NEWS: POLITIS “Building Europe with New Citizens?”

The **conclusions and research findings** of the POLITIS project were presented by the POLITIS team (University of Oldenburg, EUI Florence, CCME and ELIAMEP) on 16 May 2007 in Brussels, Belgium.

There was a morning event organized by the Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe (CCME) and hosted by the **European Commission** which took place at the Albert Borschette Centre, in Brussels.

A lunch time conference was also organized in the **European Parliament** by the CCME with the cooperation of the European Socialist Party.

In addition, ELIAMEP organized a conference on

“Immigrant Participation in Public Life: European and Greek Experiences” in Athens on the 31st of May, 2007.

The conference concentrated on experiences in immigrant integration policies and immigrant participation in the public life of new reception countries. The distinctive experiences of Greece, Italy, Ireland and Portugal, where integration priorities have entered the public debate only recently, were compared in order to identify lessons learnt and best practices.

For further details about the project conclusions and the conference, please see: http://www.eliamep.gr/eliamep/content/home/research/research_projects/politis/en/

Halki International Seminars 2007: Re-defining security in SEE, the Black Sea and the Middle East - Searching for new ways to address regional security problems

Rhodes 12-16 September 2007

This year's Halki International Seminars will focus on the role of the transatlantic institutions in helping local stakeholders address security challenges in the Middle East and in South-eastern Europe.

Over 100 participants will be taking part in this seminar.

Good governance, human rights, humanitarian intervention, relations between Islam & Christianity and migration

trends and challenges will be among the core focal points. Discussions will also concentrate on two functional issues that cut across geographic regions: energy security and security sector reform while the 'mutual education' dimension of the workshop will concentrate on the relationship between religious sensitivities and the democratic right of free expression.

The conference programme is available on ELIAMEP's website.

This year's Halki International Seminar is a 'NATO Advanced Study Institute' and is organized in cooperation with the Balkan Trust for Democracy (Belgrade), the Arab Reform Initiative (ARI) and the Istanbul Bilgi University. The Halki International Seminar 2007 is supported by Hellenic AID of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Marshall Fund of the United States, the Hellenic Telecommunications Organisation S.A. (Athens) and the Dodecanese Prefecture (Rhodes).



Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea Studies

Special Issue: Dark Histories, Brighter Futures? The Balkans and the Black Sea Region – EU Frontiers, War Crimes and Confronting the Past

Guest Editors: James Gow and Madoka Futamura

Dark Histories, Brighter Futures? The Balkans and the Black Sea Region – EU Frontiers, War Crimes and Confronting the Past by James Gow

Was religion important in the destruction of ancient communities in the Balkans, Anatolia and Black Sea regions c. 1870-1923? by Cathie Carmichael

Peace through justice? The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia by Rachel Kerr

Srebrenica – The War Crimes Legacy: International Arguments, Intervention and Memory by Fotini Bellou

Strategy and Genocide: Srebrenica as an analytical challenge by Jan Willem Honig

Watching War Crimes: The Srebrenica Video and the Serbian Attitudes to the 1995 Srebrenica Massacre by Ivan Zveržhanovski

Terrorizing Civilian People as 'Counter-Terrorist Operation': Crimes and Impunity in Chechnya by-Vesselin Popovski

External Pressure and Turkish Discourse on 'Recognition' of the Armenian Genocide by Dilaver Arkan Açar and İnan Rūma

Europe and the Muslim World: EU Enlargement and the Western Balkans by James Gow

De Facto 'States' around the Black Sea. The Importance of Fear by Dov Lynch

Cultural Representation of Atrocity and Repentance by Milena Michalski

Dark histories overcome? The legacy of war crimes and post-conflict peace and justice in the Balkans and Black Sea region by Madoka Futamura



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ESSAY by Alexander 'Zander' N. Li & Colin J. Motley, Interns at Harvard's Center for Hellenic Studies & ELIAMEP

On the face of it, we have little in common. One of us is a Democrat; the other, a Republican. One is a senior, the other in his second year. One studies Philosophy; the other, Economics. Academically, politically, and personally, our backgrounds could hardly be more different. Yet both of us are here, in Greece, shuttling a summer between an Athenian office and the Aegean shore.

Who are we, and what are we doing here? In a nutshell, we are two of nine Harvard undergraduates awarded internships (and stipends!) through Harvard's Center for Hellenic Studies (CHS). A 46 year-old research institute dedicated to the study and promotion of Hellenism, the CHS recently decided that the best way to introduce Americans to Greek culture would be to bring them to Greece. We have the privilege of being stationed at ELIAMEP, where we research American foreign policy (ironic); our colleagues work for a shipping company (prescient), an archaeological dig (hot), and an artsy studio/bar (amusing).

Coloured by our backgrounds, the two of us had very different motives for joining the program. One of us came to explore "the unique case study that Greece provides on the role of government in economic growth." The other came to "see the Parthenon of Pericles and Athena; travel the city of Aristotle and Sophocles; witness the statue of Leonidas standing guard over his home." The quotes are from our application essays: you can guess which of us wrote which.

In many ways, Greece has shown us exactly what we wanted. Its rich historical legacy is visible everywhere, both in popular sentiment

and in plain view. Contrary to economic orthodoxy, having 40% GDP in the public sector and 100% of GDP in debt can work – provided you value leisure more than raw output. And true to their heritage, everyone in Greece is a philosopher. Not a day has passed without some debate with a Greek on the ethics of American power.

If these observations seem trite, it is because they were in some sense expected. We did not know the answers coming in, but we did know the questions. Yet we have also had genuinely eye-opening moments, ones in which our expectations were exceeded and our assumptions overturned. At one karaoke bar, every song was in English: Greeks who would not speak to us in English happily belted out in the foreign tongue. On our way back from the bar, our cab driver suddenly declared his love for America. "Greece is a great country," he said, "but I want to go back to New York."

Ever curious about the outside world, we came to Greece in pursuit of "philosophia", a love of wisdom. What we found was "oikonomia", knowledge of the home. Speaking with recipients of the Marshall plan altered our understanding of its utility. Researching U.S. Presidential candidates from Athens brought their foreign policy differences into sharp relief. Over two millennia ago, Herodotus wrote that "all men's gains are the fruit of venturing." In oikonomia as well as philosophia, our venture has indeed borne fruit.

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