

Summaries

S. Rasis, M. Adamou-Rasi

*From political apathy to political radicalism:
The generation of the 1960's and the american youth movement*

During the 1960's, a few years after the end of the McCarthy era and the retreat from the insanity of Cold War, a dynamic student movement started in the United States, that shook the foundations of the American society. That movement was the outcome of social, intellectual and political changes which took place during that period. The student movement along with the peaceful revolution of Civil Rights and the reaction of American people against the war of Vietnam, were the three great political crises in post - war American history.

Having realized the hypocrisy and cruelty of their government and the true nature of capitalistic system, the students were demanding changes in social life and the educational system. The main ideological objective of the student movement was to cause reorientation of the Universities regarding their structure, aims and role in society.

N. Konstantopoulos

*The Enterprise of the economists: appreciation
of the economic science approaches on capitalistic enterprise*

The purpose of this paper is to search the variant interpretative approaches of theoretical models and school of the economic science relative to capitalistic enterprise. The neoclassical approach is the start point of this critique analysis, with a succinct presentation of the powerful ideas and the shortcomings of this school of thought about enterprise. The neo-institutional economic approach is inquired into comparatively process with neoclassical latent defects. The evolutionary movement originated from Schumpeter thesis and biological models is the last presented economic school. In conclusion, it is search out the perspective of new economic models elaboration about enterprise.

E. Evagorou

The arms race between Greece and Turkey under the prism of international relations strategy and political economy

The conjunction of the academic fields of Economy and Politics constitutes the base of this research, which examines the Economics of Defence of Greece and Turkey. By doing so, the paper explores specific general theoretical assumptions with respect to the mutual relation between economy and the security policy. Assumptions will be tested using the case study of greekturkish arms race. Our analysis is based on the following pillars: the interpretation of the economic power of the two states, the presentation of their economic wealth and their level of growth, and finally, their political – economic positioning. The examination of the factors mentioned above, aims at proving two main general hypotheses: First, how the level of the arm race between the states defines the inter-state relations. Second, how the funds allocated for defence prescribe the state's international strategy. The innovation of this essay is to import methodological instruments from both the academic fields mentioned above, in order to analyse the Greek-Turkish arms race. The theoretical background for the analysis will be the scientific fields of Political Economy, the Economics of Defence and theories of International Relations and state strategy.

G. Mantzaris, E. Mantzaris

Personal decisions for commitment (marriage) under conditions of uncertainty: a microeconomic approach

Marriage in our country and worldwide has become 'obsolete'. Nowadays, marriage is easily conducted and dissolved even though in the past it used to represent a long lasting and reliable relationship between a man and a woman. On the whole, people tend to function based on economic rationality and tend to adapt their choices based on present and future conditions. What kind of role do conditions of uncertainty play in a person's decision for commitment (engagement or marriage)? In this paper, a person's decision to get married is linked with theories coming from the 'New Economic Policies' and more particularly from the theory of 'New Options'. Taking into account that pre-marriage relationships (e.g., engage-

ment) tend to reduce any possibilities of divorce, thus, contributing to this line of thinking, we may also experience a similar reduction in the options prices in future. Therefore, based on these assumptions, it might be possible to estimate the chronicle point at which a marriage could turn into an advantage.

A. Stamoulas

Facets of philosophical-cultural relativism of human rights and the value of cultural dialogue: The case with religious freedom in modern Greece

The systematic study -within the boundaries of international diplomacy- for the protection of human rights has divided theorists and politicians in two opposing schools of thought. Those residing in the western hemisphere talk about human rights on the ideological basis of liberalism and consider themselves their inspirers and protectors in the name of world peace and order. Advocates of cultural relativism, on the other hand, justify human rights on the basis of the value systems and ideological heritage of each and every society and oppose passionately to the "word order regulator" role assumed by the West. The present article offers a comprehensive critique of extreme universalist and cultural relativism views on human rights and purposes cultural dialogue as a reasonable and feasible way to achieve international human rights protection in parallel with respect for the cultural particularities of societies. The argument is illustrated with the results of a detailed cultural and anthropological analysis of Greek society, with specific reference to the problematic issue of religious freedom.

E. T. Fakiolas, N. Tzifakis

Reflecting on the EU Police Missions in the Western Balkans

This article tries to systematically assess the three police missions that the EU has so far developed in the Western Balkans as a result of its feverish efforts to devise a common European Security and Defense Policy. The analysis of the strategic and operational features of these missions indicates a substantial "intentions-capabilities" gap. The latter is in fact contra-

dictory. That is so because the achievement of the EU professed intentions, which appear as though they are of a “supranational” nature, is up to how many “common” human and material resources the EU member-states are well willing and ready “in common” to make available to the EU and develop in the field. This contradiction is historically and socially constructed through the dialectic of intergovernmentalism and supranationalism that has determined the dynamics of European integration since its launch. In this respect, the “intentions-capabilities” gap might be asserted to have been the core driving force behind the production and the reproduction of the “capability-expectations” gap, which rather enlarges than reduces itself in size.

***G. Tzamalouka, P. Soultatou,
A. Kafatos, E. Markatzi, J. El. Chliaoutakis***

*The association of primary schoolteachers' profile
and health behaviours with choosing health-related instruction*

The national educational policy on school health education is not fully established yet, although it is recognised that a need for promoting healthy behaviours among schoolchildren exists. We assumed that the existing gap is probably covered by the teacher, fostering in her/his daily educational practice either a) information and counselling for pupils through traditional instruction or b) by role modelling healthy behaviours. Investigating the teachers' socio-economic profile, religiosity, self-reported health behaviours in association with the particular voluntary role, we found that teachers reporting adherence to the “ecclesiastical lifestyle” are more prone to undertake this kind of work in daily educational practice.

Ch. Terezis

Metaphysics as ontology and gnosiology in neoplatonic Proclus

Proclus, the Neoplatonic philosopher, attempting to organize a convincingly articulated ontologic system in a firm way as well as to provide it with theologic orientation, thinks it is proper to present the dominant principles

of his theory and the governing perspectives of his developments, in his first twelve chapters of his work, Platonic Theology. More specifically based on Plato's works and interpreting them according to his estimations:

1. suggests an objective and not arbitrary interpretation of what Gods reveal to Man as an epistemologic obligation;
2. introduces a genuine agnosticism emphasizing his incredulity to the capacity of Man to comprehend gnostically the deep substance of divine cause of Beings;
3. Excludes every version of sceptistic originality of the metaphysic world;
4. Articulates a hierarchical scale of the Gnostic powers and Gnostic actions of Man restricting aesthisiocracy and underlining the potentialities of metal processes.

A. Magouliotis

Brochures concerning the education of little children on plastic arts (period 1980-2006)

This research observes the recent study programs and the way the primary education art books are designed in Greece. Mainly it detects the free market to find out in what degree it contributes to the publishing of books concerning the education of little children. Through this effort it is observed that during the period of 1980-2006 Greek publishers appear to be increasing the number of brochures published concerning the plastic arts that are read by children or with the guidance of adults. These brochures analyze one or many subjects, describe forms of plastic arts and activities for children, some present artists and their work and others inform on the educational and artistic creation of little children e.t.c.

F. Kousoulas

A dynamic approach of the creative school climate's assessment

Scientific interest about the evaluation of organizational creative climate is also turned in the school units as working places. The purpose of the pre-

sent article is to identify the significance of creative climate in the working place, review the basic research tools for its assessment and then to propose a dynamic model for a measurement tool of creative school climate on the basis of holistic approach of creativity, in which the environment cannot be separated from the persons, the products and the processes.