



scholarly and
research activities
teaching news
publications
awards and events

SHSS Newsletter

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UNIC

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Dear Readers,

I am delighted to be introducing the second edition of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences Newsletter. The Editorial Committee and I hope that you find the material interesting and stimulating, and that it gives you an overview of the various professional and research activities that members of faculty and students of our School have been involved with during the academic year that is just coming to an end.

In this edition of the Newsletter, you will read about the various research activities, projects and publications that faculty members of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences have been working on. You will also be informed about conferences and events relevant to the various disciplines represented within our School.

We are grateful to all contributors who have taken the time to put in writing their activities and achievements to be disseminated via our Newsletter. We are aware that this past academic year has been one with many (and ongoing) challenges for all members of faculty as a result of the COV-

ID-19 pandemic. The motivation and drive to keep up with the various activities that are being presented in this edition of the Newsletter during these extraordinary times is a testament to faculty members' commitment to professionalism and their aspiration to achieve academic excellence.

We hope that you enjoy reading this second edition of the SHSS Newsletter and we look forward to receiving your submissions for future editions so that the work conducted by our diverse and multidisciplinary School community can be showcased and communicated to the wider academic community.

With best wishes,

Dr Ioulia Papageorgi
SHSS Newsletter Editor
Associate Dean of School
Associate Professor, Social Sciences



MENTOR YOUR FUTURE

Ioulia Papageorgi, Katerina Georgaki, Andri Anastasiou,
Alexandros Antonaras
Mentor your Future

Mentor Your Future (MYFuture) is a 3 years long, highly innovative Erasmus + project, in which the University of Nicosia (UNIC) participates as a partner. The project focuses on the development of a common European methodology and tools for mentoring in Higher Education Institutions (HEI's) to pursue social inclusion. The UNIC joined forces with 5 other organizations in Europe (HEIs, NGOs and social enterprises from Netherlands, Spain, France, Bulgaria and Germany) aiming to connect their expertise and to develop innovative tools that will create a common European methodology to implement student mentoring in HEI.

UNIC is represented to MYFuture, by a team of its professionals namely by Dr Alexandros Antonaras, Dr Ioulia Papageorgi, Ms Andri Anastasiou and Ms Katerina Georgaki.

Rationale

In Europe there is need for a broad use of mentoring for social inclusion within and beyond educational organizations and MYFuture is a fundamental step for this process. The elaborate preparation of the consortium partners showed that there has been a growing number of universities in Europe introducing mentoring activities for and by students.

However, this knowledge is isolated within universities and it is mainly executed on a relatively small scale. Educational institutes seek the opportunity to take the next step in their mentoring methodology and to connect to other experts.

In a mentoring relationship, students of different educational backgrounds coach and support an individual learner (elementary school children, students of secondary or vocational education) in a one-on-one relationship. This mentoring relationship is powerful, it is based on tailor-made learning between two people. As a result, students develop their personal leadership and learn to make informed decisions for their education, career, and life. This result is not just for the learners –also called mentees– but also for the student mentors.

Connecting students of different educational backgrounds and levels, contributes to a better educational path from elementary school to university.

Also, increasing the international exchange and including mentoring activities in the HEI curricula provides quality in the educational offer. Furthermore, seeing that student mentoring programmes mainly focus on matching young people of different ethnic backgrounds, the project gives answers to a need for a more inclusive society and education.

Aims and Methodology

Mentor Your Future is designed to address three main stakeholders of HEI's: the students, teachers and staff and policy makers.

The project will inspire university students to become role models for young people with less opportunities and to support them in their development; therefore they will take their responsibility for a more inclusive society. It will also support the development of transversal skills in HE students through mentoring activities, allowing them to increase their leadership and to be effective in HE and in the labor market. Student mentors will also take part in international networking moments and in transnational learning activities on mentoring.

MYFuture aims to assist HEI's staff and teachers realize the value of mentoring for students and young people's development, for inclusive educational pathways and for equality in society. HEI'S staff will develop competences and knowledge on how to make student mentoring part of the HEI'S curricula and how to implement more mentoring schemes within HEI'S.

Moreover, throughout the project there will be impact events for policy makers to learn about the impact of mentoring on young people's lives and ultimately on social inclusion.

UNIC contribution

One of the main responsibilities of UNIC in the project is to lead partners in implementing one of the 4 Intellectual Outputs of the project. The Intellectual Output 4 of the project

RESEARCH & PROJECTS

UNIC
Impact Day
23/02/21

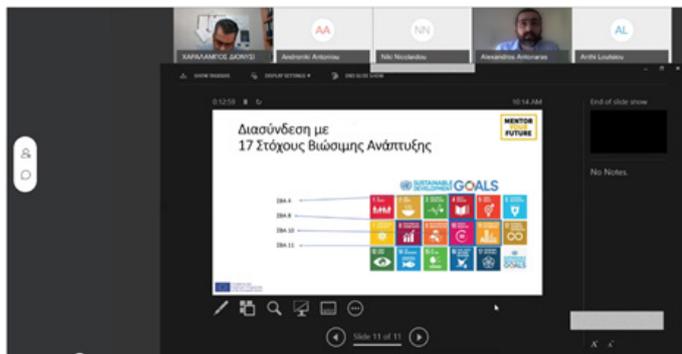


is called Impact days. The Impact days are a series of events where the real impact of mentoring is showcased. They will be dialogue events where participants can have a mentoring experience in a day.

Every year, each partner will develop three Impact Days that will address university students, secondary school students and policy makers.

UNIC organized its first Impact Day for policy makers, online via the WebEx platform on the 23rd of February 2021. The expected outcome of the development of the Impact Day for Policy makers was for Universities and NGO's to build a network of policy makers who are aware of the impact of mentoring and who are willing to cooperate in the future, integrating goals and activities.

To facilitate the appropriate outcome, UNIC invited various policy makers and stake holders of its mentoring programme. The event exceeded its expectation on attendance with 25 participants.



The main discussion points during the event included the theme areas described below:

- The value and importance of mentoring practices (emphasis in best practices)
- The connection of mentoring with social responsibility, transversal skills development, the SDG's, personal and professional development of the participants
- The potential for further development of mentoring programs by Universities to serve different needs as described by different stake holders.

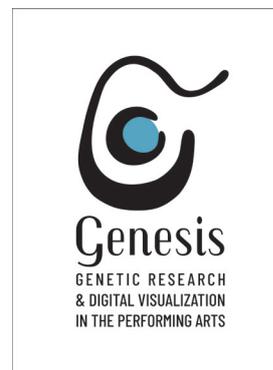
The warm interest by associates and stake holders can be translated as a sign of the mentoring's impact and effectiveness as a tool which can benefit various members of the society.

Throughout the duration of the project, UNIC's team of professionals for MYFuture, is organizing and facilitating activities (focus groups, trainings, local and European

networking opportunities etc.), reaching out to students, teachers, and policy makers of HEI'S institutions in Cyprus. Some Schools and university departments (Department of Social Sciences, Department of Education & Career Success Centre) have already showed interest and are involved in the activities of the project making fundamental next steps in their mentoring methodology and connecting to other experts.

Dr Avra Xepapadakou

Genesis: Genetic Research & Digital Visualization in the Performing Arts



Project synopsis

The Research Project 'Genesis: Genetic Research & Digital Visualization in the Performing Arts' aims to conduct primary research in the domain of performing arts, and more specifically in the genetic analysis of performance and the digital visualization of the creative process. The investigation is based on two case studies, the rich and complex work of two internationally acclaimed stage directors. Romeo Castellucci and

Dimitris Papaioannou are two leading European directors whose complex and artistically rich creations have been selected as case studies. Their work offers researchers the opportunity to analyze, record and digitally visualize the creative process of their upcoming productions.

Partners and research team

Dr Avra Xepapadakou, acting coordinator of the MA Programme in Greek Civilization of the University of Nicosia, participates in the 'Genesis' project as an experienced researcher, member of the research team. The project is led by Dr Eleni Papalexioiu, Assistant Professor at the University of the Peloponnese, who has put together a team of accom-



By digitally recording, enhancing and using visualization of archival documents and performance material, the 'Genesis' project will produce a series of applications with positive social and economic impact while advancing research. Example of digital visualization of Romeo Castellucci's *Orestea* (una commedia organica?).



The legendary Medea by Dimitris Papaioannou is one of the productions which will be genetically researched and analyzed in the framework of the 'Genesis' project. Photo by René Habermacher, 2008.

plished and experienced researchers, with collaborating institutional partners the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the University of Antwerp, and the University of Rennes 2.

What is the genetic analysis of the performing arts and how is it implemented?

Genetic analysis has to do with the study of all the stages of the creative process, from initial conception up to completion on stage. It focuses on the gradual realization of dramatic and scenic composition, on the creators' elaboration of dramatic material, the identification and comprehension of the theoretical background of artistic thought and of artists' sources and references, the study of the process of rehearsal, the training of actors, the management of space, stage, sets, costumes, lighting, production, etc. The genetic approach of stage creation is nowadays considered a necessary pre-supposition for the scientific analysis and interpretation of a performance.



The documentation stage includes exhaustive archival research and study of the primary creative material, such as drafts and successive editions of the dramatic work, directors' notebooks on staging and choreography, and audiovisual material. Dr Avra Xepapadaku when processing the archive of Romeo Castellucci.



Casting, training, and rehearsals: this stage focuses on the close observation, recording, and study of the selection, didascalical and directorial methods, rehearsals, and the various versions of the final stage outcome. Dimitris Papaioannou during the auditions for his latest creation Transverse Orientation. Photo by Julian Mommert.

Project originality

The project 'Genesis' proposes for the first time a holistic and integrated model of genetic analysis of performance, starting from the documentation of creative material, the systematic observation and recording of training and rehearsals and finishing in the digital visualization of the creative process. The originality and innovation of the project lies mainly in the research on major questions occupying scholars in the field of academic studies, which will be based on solid primary, and largely unknown evidence. Furthermore, the research will lead to the creation of an important primary resource available to the academic community.

Dimitris Papaioannou, Transverse Orientation

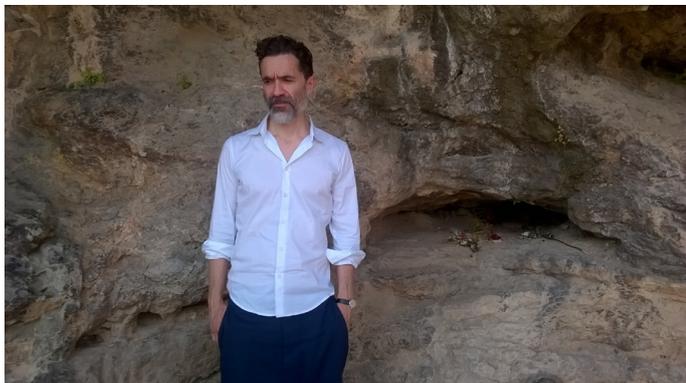
Research develops amid strict Covid-19 restrictions, as Dimitris Papaioannou is going ahead with a vigorous schedule of rehearsals for his new creation. The first rehearsals took place at the studio of 'Megaron' Athens Concert Hall. We were there during this unorthodox period to observe and record every aspect of the creative process of this unique di-



The first rehearsals for the latest creation of Dimitris Papaioannou Transverse Orientation took place at the studio of 'Megaron - The Athens Concert Hall'. We were there, during this unorthodox period, to observe and record every aspect of the creative process of this unique director. Photo by Eleni Papalexioiu, The 'Genesis' Project.

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rector. In the second phase, the rehearsals moved to the stage of 'Stegi' of Onassis Foundation, where the production took its final form. The title of the new creation has been recently announced: Transverse Orientation! The date and place of its long awaited premiere will be announced soon!



Romeo Castellucci's unique work is conceived exclusively for the archaeological site of Eleusis and is expected to attract a wide audience across Europe. Photo by Avra Xepapadakou, The 'Genesis' Project.

A site-specific performance exclusively for Eleusis by Romeo Castellucci

The project will also delve into Romeo Castellucci's upcoming work for Eleusis. In view of the new planned date for the Cultural Capital of Europe in 2023, the preparations for Castellucci's production in Eleusis are due to start in the forthcoming period. His unique work is conceived exclusively for the archaeological site of Eleusis and is expected to attract a wide audience across Europe.

National Coordinator: Dr Stefanos Spaneas, Associate Professor, Social Work Programme
Project Manager: Dr Despina Cochliou, Lecturer, Social Work Programme

End Climate Change Start Climate of Change

The University of Nicosia Research Foundation (UNRF) participates, among 45 other partners from EU and 4 Global South countries, in the Europe Aid Project "End Climate Change, Start Climate of Change" – Grant Contract CSO-La / 2019 / 410-153, which is funded by the European Commission under the program Development Education and Awareness Raising – DEAR.

The project aims to raise awareness among the young EU citizens along to critical understanding of migration caused by climate change, as it is considered one of the biggest challenges in the world. Through the implementation of the project, UNRF will inform the young citizens of Cyprus about the relationship between the economic system in which we live, our way of life and the human impact on climate change in the World, focusing on the environmental changes that are noted in the South Mediterranean area.

Furthermore, it will promote a sustainable lifestyle, encouraging them to shift towards a holistic model of human economy, parallel to highlighting the importance of participating

in discussions and engage into actions that attempt to adopt sustainable solutions that improve environmental conditions and prohibit the displacement of people due its effects; it will also demonstrate methods and actions that strengthen their voice and inform them how they initiate democratic actions to start a climate of change! After all, young people are the tails of any social, environmental and economic change to improve human living conditions.

Through the proper use of social media, young people from all countries and partner organizations in the project will promote the message of change and highlight the importance of climate change in terms of population migration. UNRF, at national level, will organize informative seminars to engage secondary education students into environmental actions. The seminars will include in-depth training to familiarize young people with the terms of 'climate change and migration caused by it'. It will act as a strong lever of cooperation between them where they will have the opportunity to develop their analytical skills as well as the ability to gather data and information to create sound arguments. Their participation in the consultations will also provide them with the opportunity to be acquainted with the presentation and speech in front of an audience, and above all, it will motivate them to take action to improve people's living conditions, for a better world.

In conclusion, the aim of the Climate of Change campaign is to raise awareness among young EU citizens people regarding climate change and migration related issues and to promote their voice through their engagement of the projects' activities.

More information available at: <https://climateofchange.info/cyprus/>

<https://www.unrf.ac.cy/projects-item/climateofchange/>

Facebook: @UNicResearch

Instagram: unic.unrf

Twitter: @UnicUnrf

Youtube: UNRF UNIC

National Coordinator: Dr Stefanos Spaneas, Associate Professor, Social Work Programme
Project Manager: Dr Despina Cochliou, Lecturer, Social Work Programme
SOpHiSM

SOpHiSM

The role of journalism in the digital era has become extremely important as more and more people as netizens (citizens of the net) get their news through social media, which provide an unlimited space for everyone to express their views and opinions. Hatred and hate speech can be escalated much easier in social media platforms. However, researches have shown that sanctions and prohibitions to expressions of hate speech ensure limited results and fail to address the roots of the problem. Excessive restrictions, censorship and pushing perpetrators of hate speech, who in most cases are invisible, seem to be a temporary solution. Therefore, online hate speech is a growing problem in Greece and Cyprus, which can be attributed to societal atti-

tudes towards specific groups, the evolution of online media, lack of awareness and of appropriate tools to recognize and counter hate speech. Professional and citizen journalists are producing content containing hate speech both intentionally, to gain visibility and unintentionally because they are not in position to effectively recognize it. Critical thinking and media literacy are important for both broad public and journalists with special focus on youth journalists.

Based on the above, the proposed project aims to invest in high quality journalism through the enhancement of students of journalism and youth journalists' competences who will be in position to promptly recognize online hate speech expressions respecting human rights and promoting equality.

The Project

The Centre for European Constitutional Law (CECL), the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (EKPA), University of Nicosia and the Hellenic League for Human Rights are implementing the SOPHiSM (A response to online hate speech through the enhancement of high-quality professional and citizen journalism) project, funded by the European Commission Justice Programme (JUST) Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (REC-AG-2019/REC-RRAC-RACI-AG-2019). The duration of the project will be 20 months as of 01/03/2020.

The SOPHiSM project attempts to address this issue by drawing on existing international standards and tools, as well as the views of all involved actors and stakeholders.

The project aims to:

- Support high quality journalism in Greece and Cyprus through the enhancement of the media literacy skills of students of journalism, junior journalists and citizen journalists (bloggers and social media influencers).
- Consolidate and add to the existing pool of data on hate speech online in Greece and Cyprus.
- Improve media literacy and skills to identify and counter hate speech online, and to create anti-hate speech messages.
- Create tools designed to target the particularities of online hate speech in the participating countries.

Target Group: young journalists, students of journalism, citizen journalists and NGOs.

Overall, the project aims to raise awareness of the public on the challenges of online hate speech. This shall contribute to decreasing hate speech elements in online journalism and in promoting accurate, truthful reporting framed by anti-hate speech.

More information available at the project's website: <https://sophism.media.uoa.gr/>

National Coordinator: Dr Stefanos Spaneas, Associate Professor, Social Work Programme
Project Manager: Agamemnonas Zachariades, PhD Cand., Social Work Programme
MESI: Migrant Entrepreneurship for Social Inclusion

The University of Nicosia and in particular faculty members of the Department of Social Sciences participate to the



Erasmus+ Programme with the title MESI, which aims to develop a training curriculum along with a range of e-courses specifically designed to tackle the educational and training needs of migrants in entrepreneurial initiatives. It

will develop a number necessary tools and methodologies to increase the migrants level of engagement in the market resulting to their integration to the local societies they currently live.

The objectives of the project are to:

- Increase capacity of adult education professionals, trainers and professionals working migrants (target groups) with the tools needed for engaging migrants in entrepreneurship;
- Enhance knowledge of the target groups to design outreach activities to support entrepreneurial activities created by migrants;
- Enhance collaboration and the promotion of synergies between the target groups and other stakeholders for the promotion of migrant entrepreneurship;
- Support the efforts of local and EU organisations in applying a holistic approach in supporting migrants entrepreneurs through the development of OER tools.

Target group: Adult educators, trainers and professionals working with migrants

Beneficiaries: Migrants, refugees, third-country nationals. The findings of field research in the participating countries lead to the development of a number of e-modules that initiate the participation of migrants' entrepreneurs, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses, as well as the different approaches in migrant entrepreneurship. A curriculum will also be developed to verify the quality of modules offered and equip migrants with a certificate of knowledge that could be used as part of their lifelong learning process.

Their level of knowledge, skills and competencies gained will be validated through an open digital badge scheme which could be displayed and shared electronically.

The promotion of entrepreneurship is expected to increase the participation of migrants in the socio-economic life of the local societies. The project will put in place an on-going support system (mentoring) which will enable the improvement of emerging entrepreneurial ideas through the interaction of experts and other stakeholders and at the same time leverage networks to provide mentoring opportunities and facilitate access to funding. For the validation of the skills acquired during the e-course, the project will use an open digital badge scheme to award the competences.

The actions carried out by this partnership will foster collaboration between different organizations active in a variety of fields thus bringing an enriching and transnational experience into the project. The partner countries have received large numbers of migrants over the past decade and therefore they are looking for durable solutions to effectively achieve migrants' active integration. It is anticipated the projects' outcomes to strength the translational efforts in addressing these needs and create a support program that could be adopted by local and EU organisations and will leverage networks to provide mentoring opportunities.

RESEARCH & PROJECTS

The Partners of the project are:

- Krinova (Sweden – lead partner)
- University of Nicosia (Cyprus)
- SYNTHESIS Center for Research and Education Limited (Cyprus)
- Landeshauptstadt Magdeburg (Germany)
- Resource Centre for Integration – VIFIN (Denmark)
- Consorzio Scuola Comunità Impresa (Italy)

More information available at the project's website: <https://mesi-project.eu/>

National Coordinator: Dr Stefanos Spaneas, Associate Professor, Social Work Programme

Project Manager: Agamemnonas Zachariades, PhD Cand., Social Work Programme

PROM-PAR. Promoting Migrants' Democratic Participation and Integration



The efficacy of social inclusion process in EU member states for Asylum Seekers and beneficiaries of International

Protection is questioned because of the perceived decline in civic engagement, and in their capacity to organize themselves and participate in the social daily life. The European Commission Action Plan, when discussing the integration of migrants, identifies education and training as one of the most powerful tools for integration. It encourages member states to 'organise civic orientation programmes for all migrants as a way to foster integration into the host society and promote the understanding and respect of the EU values'.

Civic education training covers the aspects of integration and participation. Bringing tacit knowledge to migrants enables them to become aware with the norms and values, roles and responsibilities of the various institutions in society.

The Project

The PROM PAR project (No. 2019-1-IT02-KA204-063109) works to develop a new framework for civic education for migrants. Preliminary research shows that civic education for migrants is either underdeveloped and/or absent in many European countries. Over the project's span, the six European partners of the ERASMUS+ project will work on developing an effective civic education training system.

The proposed initiative will equip the target group with tacit knowledge such as virtues, norms and critical thinking to strengthen their autonomy, self-efficacy, to self-confidence and enhance their cognitive skills. It will also provide explicit knowledge about the values, roles and operational function of major public and semi-public institutions.

Various stakeholders such as national and local institutions and NGOs/service providers will be able to utilize the platform and integrate it in their daily practice by providing citizenship relevant training to Asylum Seekers and beneficiaries of International Protection.

To achieve this, PROM-PAR will develop an open online education resource containing modules on civic education topics aimed at both newly arrived and settled asylum seek-

ers/beneficiaries of international protection. An ECTS certification will be awarded after completion of the modules.

Activities of the Project PROM-PAR

In order to achieve the stated aims, the following activities will be conducted:

- Reflection on current practices regarding civic education, along with research on new approaches.
- Development of civic education modules based on the knowledge gained in the previous step.
- Creation of an e-learning platform acting as a hub for the civic education modules, and to promote the approach of PROM-PAR to the public.
- Creation of an ECTS format in order to award participants with an official certificate for participation.

The Partners of the project are:

- Cooperativa sociale Glocal Factory (Italy – lead partner)
- University of Nicosia (Cyprus)
- SYNTHESIS Center for Research and Education Limited (Cyprus)
- Centre for European Constitutional Law (Greece)
- European Information Centre (Bulgaria)
- Resource Centre for Integration (Denmark)

National Coordinator: Dr Stefanos Spaneas, Associate Professor, Social Work Programme

Project Manager: Dr Despina Cochliou, Lecturer, Social Work Programme

MIGRANT INFORMATION CENTRES (MIC) | MIHUB

The University of Nicosia in collaboration with the research organisation CARDET, and the Cyprus University of Technology implements the Action entitled: Migrant Info- Centre (CY/2020/AMIF/S02.N02.1.3/4). The Action is co-funded by the European Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (90%) and the Republic of Cyprus (10%). MIC is going to fill a huge 'gap' in the integration services available and is going to make a positive impact on the lives of thousands of foreign people who live in Cyprus.

MIC supports the access of services and resources that meet migrants' needs and gives emphasis on building new skills towards the harmonic adjustment to the Cypriot cultural and social environment. The aim of the project is the provision of psychosocial and information services to migrants and refugees that reside in Cyprus, in order to achieve their social inclusion in the local society. Four centers have been created and operate in Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. They provide informational services on migrants' rights and obligations, translation and interpretation services, job and accommodation assistance, social and psychological support, available opportunities for learning courses and referrals to other organisations. The provision of services is implemented under a range of different methodologies such as: social and psychological support and use of technological advancement, direct and indirect communication with governmental and other services.

The latest addition to the project is a shelter for temporary accommodation that can host vulnerable individuals, families and children for a short period of time. Those vulnerable

cases are referred to the Shelter by competent Public and non-governmental authorities. It provides a solution until administrative and other procedures will be finalized and a more permanent solution will be provided by the responsible authorities.

The Centres' working hours are from 10:00 until 18:00 and on Sunday from 10:00 until 17:00. They work with individuals, families and community groups to identify their needs and provide information on a range of options available to them.

They support them to access services and resources that meet their needs and build new skills to adjust harmonically to the Cypriot cultural and social environment. All requests and information are provided in English, Greek and/or the beneficiaries' native language as the project supports and is working with translators and interpreters on a constant basis by providing adequate information in ten different languages. A comprehensive Management information System has been developed to handle the information captured and disseminated, which begins with a detailed web-portal that explains procedures and provides information for a range of daily issues and continues with the development of a WAP application that enables migrants to seek information from their mobiles. An electronic Case Management tool has also been developed to monitor the cases' progress, updates and statistical reports.

Properly trained and qualified personnel, based on a person-centered approach, respond to migrants' general and more specific needs. The Centers' comprehensive approach covers many issues related to the settlement and integration of new and emerging communities. Additionally, all services and support to beneficiaries, are free of charge.

The Centres provide their services to the following groups of migrants:

- Refugees
- Beneficiaries of International Protection
- Asylum Seekers
- Resettled Refugees
- Economic Migrants
- Third Country Nationals

Results:

The operation of the Centres for the last four years has significantly helped thousands of migrants:

- 6000+ people were informed about its services
- 5600+ people received social and/or psychological services
- 150+ people have been hosted to the temporary shelter in the capital.

The innovation of this practice relies mainly to its immediate responsiveness to people's problems and practical difficulties. A flexible decentralized management approach supporting by comprehensive Information Systems and extensive use of technology resulted to the avoidance of bureaucratic delays, quick delivery to public services headquarters and any other malfunctions. The selection of appropriate location of the centres (next to areas where migrants live and public transportation is available) along to direct and indirect advocacy in favour of migrants improved their access to services even for people leaving in remote and rural areas. This was also achieved with the use of a van which has been

transformed into a mobile office reaching rural areas and small villages.

MiHub's innovative practice was awarded two years ago by the European Commission for its effort towards the active integration of migrants and promoted to the other EU countries to study its effectiveness.

For more information visit MiHUB website: <https://www.mihub.eu>

Δρ Χρήστος Παναγιωτόπουλος Καθηγητής, Κοινωνική Εργασία

Εφαρμογή προληπτικού προγράμματος διαχείρισης περιπτώσεων μαθητών που δεν μπορούν να τύχουν χειρισμού από τις υπηρεσίες που παρέχονται στο εκπαιδευτικό σύστημα σε γυμνάσια και λύκεια παγκύπρια

Σκοπός της προτεινόμενης Δράσης, αρχικής διάρκειας 12 μηνών με δυνατότητα επέκτασης ενα συν ένα έτος, είναι η παροχή εξατομικευμένης πολυεπίπεδης στήριξης στην ομάδα στόχου, η οποία αφορά 50 περιπτώσεις μαθητών Γυμνασίου και Λυκείου Παγκύπρια οι οποίοι αντιμετωπίζουν σοβαρές δυσκολίες στην προσωπική, οικογενειακή ή μαθητική τους ζωή, οι οποίες πιθανόν να συνδέονται με τη χρήση ουσιών εξάρτησης. Πρωταρχικός στόχος της προτεινόμενης Δράσης είναι η διαχείριση 50 περιπτώσεων μαθητών με σοβαρές δυσκολίες στην προσωπική, οικογενειακή ή μαθητική τους ζωή ώστε αυτοί οι μαθητές να τύχουν αποτελεσματικού χειρισμού μέσω της έγκαιρης παρέμβασης για την απομάκρυνση τους από τους διάφορους κοινωνικούς κινδύνους και την παροχή σε αυτούς ενός ασφαλούς πλαισίου για ενίσχυση των βασικών δεξιοτήτων που χρειάζονται για να κάνουν σωστές και υγιείς επιλογές στη ζωή τους.

Η παροχή στήριξης θα δίδεται ιδίως μέσω απογευματινών υγιών δραστηριοτήτων, ψυχο-εκπαίδευσης, μαθησιακής στήριξης ή και άλλων υπηρεσιών ανάλογα με την εκτίμηση αναγκών της κάθε περίπτωσης, με απώτερο στόχο την ενίσχυση της προσωπικότητάς τους, την ανάδειξη των δεξιοτήτων τους, την αλλαγή της συμπεριφοράς τους καθώς επίσης και την καθυστέρηση ή και την αποτροπή της χρήσης εξαρτησιογόνων ουσιών ή άλλων επιβλαβών συμπεριφορών μέσα από τη δημιουργία αποτρεπτικού περιβάλλοντος.

Η προτεινόμενη παρέμβαση υλοποιείται σε 3 φάσεις:
Στην αρχική φάση θα γίνεται ενημέρωση της ομάδας έργου από το οικείο σχολείο για το περιστατικό το οποίο θα αξιολογείται ύστερα από συνάντηση που θα έχει με μέλος της ομάδας έργου. Για να υπάρχει μια ολιστική αξιολόγηση του μαθητή και της οικογένειάς του, θα πραγματοποιούνται συνεντεύξεις τόσο με το μαθητή όσο και με την οικογένεια, όπου θα καταγράφονται τα προβλήματα και πως αυτά επηρεάζουν τη μαθησιακή διαδικασία. Σε αυτό το στάδιο θα συμπληρώνεται το κοινωνικό ιστορικό και το γενεόγραμμα της οικογένειας. Στόχος της πρώτης συνάντησης είναι η γνωριμία με την οικογένεια και τον έφηβο και ο καθορισμός του αιτήματος, η αξιολόγηση των αναγκών του έφηβου και της οικογένειας και η κινητοποίηση του. Με την ολοκλήρωση της 1ης φάσης το περιστατικό ανάλογα με την αξιολογητική έκθεση από τους κοινωνικούς λειτουργούς της ομάδας, είτε θα προχωράει στη 2η φάση του προγράμματος είτε θα

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γίνεται διασύνδεση με άλλες υπηρεσίες (κυβερνητικές-μη κυβερνητικές). Παρόλα αυτά η σχέση με το μαθητή και την οικογένεια θα παραμένει έτσι ώστε να ενημερώνεται και το σχολείο για την πορεία του περιστατικού.

Στη συνέχεια ακολουθούν επτά ατομικές συνεδρίες (7) από συστημικούς ψυχοθεραπευτές, με τον έφηβο με στόχο να κινητοποιηθεί ο έφηβος και η οικογένεια προς αλλαγή της στάσης του και της συμπεριφοράς του. Στόχος των συναντήσεων αποτελεί και η αναγνώριση του νεαρού σε τι εξυπηρετεί η στάση του στο σύστημα των σχέσεων του και η αναζήτηση νέων ισορροπιών. Επιπλέον θα πραγματοποιούνται δυο συνεδρίες (2) με τους γονείς. Στις συνεδρίες μόνο με τους γονείς στόχος του Προγράμματος είναι μέσα από συστημικές τεχνικές και θεραπευτικά εργαλεία να αναδυθούν ζητήματα που απασχολούν τους γονείς, πιθανώς καλυμμένες συγκρούσεις, πιθανώς προβλήματα στη σχέση τους ή άλλα θέματα που τους απασχολούν και θα κινητοποιηθούν να αναζητήσουν βοήθεια για τα θέματα αυτά. Παράλληλα οι γονείς θα στηριχτούν στον γονεϊκό τους ρόλο και θα ενισχυθούν οι γονεϊκές τους δεξιότητες (βελτίωση επικοινωνίας με νεαρό, όρια στο νεαρό κτλ). Στην τελευταία συνεδρία θα αξιολογηθεί η πορεία της οικογένειας κατά τη διάρκεια του προγράμματος σε σχέση με τους αρχικούς στόχους που τέθηκαν και τα αιτήματα της οικογένειας. Θα αναγνωριστούν όσα πέτυχαν και θα εντοπιστεί τι πρέπει να προσέξουν στο μέλλον. Μέσα από συστημικές ερωτήσεις θα επισημανθούν οι παράγοντες υποτροπής και οι παράγοντες ενίσχυσης και διατήρησης όσων πέτυχε η οικογένεια. Τέλος θα συμπληρώνονται τα έντυπα αξιολόγησης του προγράμματος.

Η τελευταία φάση (3η) της παρέμβασης θα αποτελεί το κλείσιμο της περίπτωσης όπου το περιστατικό θα θεωρείται ότι έχει ολοκληρώσει τη παρέμβαση ή ότι συνεχίζει αλλά ευρισκόμενο σε πολύ καλύτερο επίπεδο απ' ό,τι όταν εισήχθη στο πρόγραμμα. Και στις δύο περιπτώσεις θα πραγματοποιείται μια πολυθεματική συνάντηση με όλους τους εμπλεκόμενους φορείς όπου και θα ενημερώνονται για την πρόοδο του περιστατικού και στο τι χρειάζεται από το σημείο ολοκλήρωσης και ύστερα.

Το Πρόγραμμα είναι χρηματοδοτούμενο από την Αρχή Αντιμετώπισης Εξαρτήσεων Κύπρου και υλοποιείται από το Πανεπιστήμιο Λευκωσίας (Πρόγραμμα Κοινωνικής Εργασίας) και το Συστημικό Ινστιτούτο Κύπρου. Επιστημονικός Συντονιστής Έργου: Δρ Χρήστος Παναγιωτόπουλος

Dr Marios Kyriakidis
Department of Social Sciences

Formation of Prejudice and Subgroup Identification: The Role of Cognitive Development and In-group and Intergroup Relations in Children and Adolescents

The main objective of the research presented in this dissertation is to explore how the social phenomena of prejudice and ethnic identity are influenced by the cognitive development of children and adolescents from the age of 7 to 17 in the Greek Cypriot community of Cyprus. Another objective is to investigate the extent to which the quality of intra group social relationships (relations of constraint/relations of cooperation in the social psychology of Jean Piaget) that children and adolescents maintain with parents,

teachers and classmates as well as intergroup relations with members of the Turkish Cypriot community relate to levels of prejudice towards various outgroups (Turkish Cypriots, Turks, and people from other countries). Of special interest is the role of ingroup social norms in relation to the feelings of prejudice in different age groups. As far as methodology was concerned, a mixed methods design was applied. For the quantitative part a two wave longitudinal study was designed with the use of a questionnaire (assessment of the various psychosocial variables and a cognitive ability test).

Qualitative data from both children and adolescents were collected (focus groups discussions) and were analyzed by thematic analysis. Eight hundred forty three students representing four different age groups according to Piaget's developmental stages (1st age group: 7-8 years old: early period of concrete operational thinking, 2nd age group: 10-11 years: late period of concrete operational thinking, 13-14 years: early period of formal operational thinking, 16-17 years: late period of formal operational thinking), after informed parental consent was taken by parents, participated to the first wave of questionnaires administration.

Moreover, 690 participants were selected, because of their Greek Cypriot origin for multivariate statistical analysis. Subsequently, in the second phase, 501 participants participated. In addition, regarding qualitative methodology, 15 participants participated in focus group discussions. They composed four focus groups, which represented, as in the quantitative methodology, the four age groups, based on development stages of Piaget. Results indicated that feelings of prejudice are influenced by age and general cognitive ability, social norms and relations of constraint and cooperation. Concomitantly, identification with the subgroup appeared to be related with ingroup bias, namely maintaining more positive perceptions about the in-group compared to out-groups, no contact with the outgroup, absence of social relations of cooperation and specific secondary cognitive abilities. Additionally, it appeared that the influence of cognitive development concerning the emergence of prejudice and ethnic/communal identity varies according to children's and adolescents age. In parallel, it has been shown, that the influence of no-contact with the outgroup regarding the emergence of feelings of prejudice vary by age. In particular, it appeared that its effects were reduced in early childhood and late adolescence in comparison to the middle age group, albeit for different reasons in the two age groups. Cognitive ability seems to contribute to an even greater role in differentiating prejudiced from non-prejudiced individuals in early and late adolescence. At the same time, it has been found that the effect of social norms in the formation of prejudice is stronger in later childhood as well as in early / middle adolescence compared to middle childhood (ages 7-8).

On the basis of the above findings, principles and guidelines are proposed for the design of any intervention programs implemented with the ultimate aim of reducing prejudice. Such programmes should include multilevel interventions at both the individual and collective level. These interventions should take into consideration specific cognitive abilities as well as the specificities of each age group.
Key Words: Prejudice, Subgroup identification, Cognitive Development, Type of Social Relations, Social Norms

PUBLICATIONS



Dr George Georgiou
Department of
Languages and
Literature. Research
papers, 2021

1. Toward a new model for speech perception: The Universal Perceptual Model (UPM) of second language

I have developed and tested a new theory on speech perception, which provides a novel approach on the function of speech perception mechanisms and second language learning. The Universal Perceptual Model (UPM) proposes the universality of speech sounds and suggests that nonnative speech sounds are never lost but instead remain in our brains as inactive and disoriented phonetic units which are activated upon L2 learning onset and oriented toward native productions as L2 experience increases.

In this paper, I provide some initial insights into the predictability of the model. UPM uses degrees of overlap and chance criteria to form its predictions. I recruited Cypriot Greek novice learners of Italian who participated in two psychoacoustic tasks in which they classified and discriminated Italian vowels, respectively. The findings demonstrated that the degree of overlap between two nonnative phones may be a good predictor of the speakers' discrimination accuracy over these phones. UPM might be a useful model which aims to better explain speech perception mechanisms and patterns of speech acquisition.

The full paper: Georgiou, G.P. (2021). Toward a new model for speech perception: the Universal Perceptual Model (UPM) of second language. Cognitive Processing. doi: 10.1007/s10339-021-01017-6

2. Investigating the production of Greek compounds by bidialectal and bilingual children

Compound production by bidialectal and bilingual children has received scarce attention in terms of research since most of the studies in the literature focus on monolingual populations. Such investigations can offer understanding of the morphological acquisition in bidialectal and bilingual speakers. Also, it is proposed that formal schooling enhances productions. Such

investigations can offer understanding of populations. Such investigations can offer understanding of the morphological acquisition in bidialectal and bilingual speakers. Also, it is proposed that formal schooling enhances metalinguistic awareness and contributes to better control of native language.

We conducted a study to investigate the Greek noun (noun+noun) and verbal (verb+verb) compound production patterns of Cypriot Greek – Standard Modern Greek bidialectal children and Greek – English bilingual children, and the effect of formal education on these productions. Thirty-five preschool and first grade bidialectal and bilingual children who permanently live in Cyprus participated in an experimental study in which they were instructed to produce Greek compound words after watching pictures and clips in a controlled environment.

The results showed that bidialectal preschoolers outperformed bilingual preschoolers in the formation of correct compounds and they had relatively fewer errors than bilinguals, while there was a prevalent interference of Cypriot Greek in their productions. Also, first-grade bidialectals performed better than preschool bidialectals in the formation of correct compounds and had fewer errors in compound formation, but bilingual firstgraders had worse overall performance than bilingual preschoolers.

It is assumed that these differences are affected by the children's linguistic repertoire and their attunement to the speech input of their environment. Specifically, bilinguals master two different languages instead of two – similar – dialects as in the case of bidialectals, and therefore, structures of English affect negatively the formation of Greek compounds.

The full paper: Tenizi, M., & Georgiou, G.P. (2020). Investigating the production of Greek compounds by bidialectal and bilingual children. Journal of Cognitive Science, 21(4), 619–647. ISSN: 15982327

3. Effects of phonetic training on the discrimination of second language sounds by learners with naturalistic access to the second language

This study investigated the effect of high variability phonetic training

(HVPT) on the discrimination of second language (L2) vowel contrasts by adult speakers who live in a country where the L2 is dominant. The same subjects who participated in a previous discrimination task were trained in the discrimination of four L2 vowel contrasts which were relatively difficult for this population of learners. Both the post-test and the generalization test showed significant improvement in the discrimination of most vowel contrasts (both stressed and unstressed).

The findings suggest that HVPT may facilitate the formation of robust L2 phonological representations even for learners who live and are educated in an L2-dominant environment, dissolving in that way the perceptual confusions which emerge from first language interference. Finally, important implications are made for the implementation of HVPT in L2 classrooms.

The full paper: Georgiou, G. P. (2021). Effects of phonetic training on the discrimination of second language sounds by learners with naturalistic access to the second language. Journal of Psycholinguistic Research. doi: 10.1007/s10936-021-09774-3

4. How the language we speak determines the transmission of COVID-19

Little body of research has focused on the epidemic transmissibility and language interface. In this paper, we aimed to investigate whether i. the feature of aspiration found in the phonological inventory of several languages and ii. the frequency of occurrence of stop consonants are associated with the transmission of COVID-19 among humans.

The study's protocol was based on a corpus of countries infected by COVID-19 and of which the linguistic repertoire includes a widely spoken language in individuals' everyday communication. We tested whether languages with and without aspiration differ in terms of COVID-19 reproduction number, and whether the frequency of occurrence of stop consonants in several languages correlates with the virus reproduction number. The results demonstrated no significant effect of aspiration on the transmission of the virus, while a positive correlation between the frequency of occurrence and transmissibility was observed only

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for the consonant /p/; this might suggest that languages that use /p/ more frequently might spread the virus more easily. The findings of this study can offer a tentative picture of how speaking specific sounds can be associated with COVID-19 transmissibility.

The full paper: Georgiou, G. P., Georgiou, C., & Kilani, A. (2021). How the language we speak determines the transmission of COVID-19. Irish Journal of Medical Science. doi: 10.1007/s11845-020-02500-3

5. Countries with Potential COVID-19 Data Misreport based on Benford's Law

The aim of this paper is to provide researchers and scholars a unified database for potential data misreport by 171 countries regarding their COVID-19 daily reported cases. The analysis employs three different tests (chi-square, Kuiper, and Mean Absolute Deviation) to determine if the data given by each country in the world fit Benford's Law.

In our dataset, all tests (chi-square > 17.54, Kuiper > 1.75 for $\alpha = .05$, and MAD > 0.015 – marginally acceptable conformity) indicated data misreports in developing countries including post-Soviet states (Belarus, Tajikistan, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan), Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua Panama, Peru), Arab League countries (Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Syria), EU and European States (Albania, North Macedonia, Poland), and Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Mongolia, India, Iran, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey). Regarding developed countries, all tests showed data misreports for Liechtenstein, Taiwan, and USA. Interestingly, the analyses demonstrated no data misreport for several EU and European states, South Korea, and Australia.

The full paper: Kilani, A., & Georgiou, G. P. (2021). Countries with Potential COVID-19 Data Misreport based on Benford's Law. Journal of Public Health. doi: 10.1093/pubmed/fdab001

Dr Costas Constandinides
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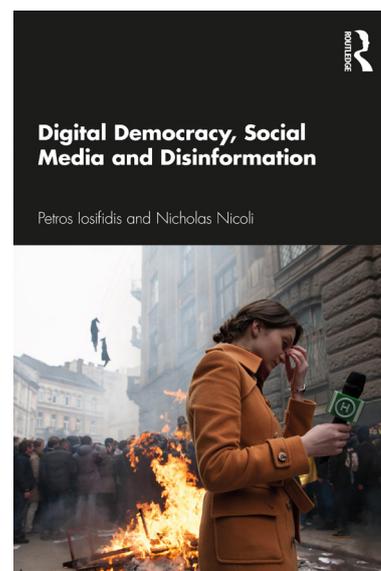
Co-author (with Yiannis Papadakis), "Cyprus: Transnational Challenges, Opportunities and Compromises." In Lydia Papadimitriou and Ana Grgic (Eds.). *Traditions in World Cinema Series, Contemporary Balkan Cinema: Transnational Exchanges and Global Circuits* (2020, pp. 87–99). Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press



The volume is a critical and comprehensive analysis of post-2008 Balkan cinema through a transnational and cross-cultural approach. The chapter contribution on Cyprus offers a critical overview of domestic film production from 2008 to date. It discusses Greek and Turkish Cypriot films which belong to the broader category of the cinema of the Cyprus Problem, but are also examples of affinitive transnationalism and/or of artistic exchanges between the two communities, and focuses on examples that 1) challenge dominant representations of identity politics 2) are commercially-oriented and 3) are set in, or about, the financial crisis. Moreover, the discussion concentrates on recent films which steer away from the subject of the Cyprus Problem or the ways it has been communicated to date, thus signaling a new period of Cypriot cinema, which aspires to tell local stories with a universal appeal. In addition to recent artistic developments and transnational exchanges the chapter also highlights current progress in the area of state support.

Dr Petros Iosifidis and Dr Nicholas Nicoli

In January this year Professor Petros Iosifidis from City University of London and Associate Professor Nicholas Nicoli of the University of Nicosia, published the very topical book, *Digital Democracy, Social Media and Disinformation* (Routledge)



SLEEVE DESCRIPTION

Digital Democracy, Social Media and Disinformation discusses some of the political, regulatory and technological issues which arise from the increased power of internet intermediaries (such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube) and the impact of the spread of digital disinformation, especially in the midst of a health pandemic.

The volume provides a detailed account of the main areas surrounding digital democracy, disinformation and fake news, freedom of expression and post-truth politics. It addresses the major theoretical and regulatory concepts of digital democracy and the 'network society' before offering potential socio-political and technological solutions to the fight against disinformation and fake news. These solutions include self-regulation, rebuttals and myth-busting, news literacy, policy recommendations, awareness and communication strategies and the potential of recent technologies such as the blockchain and public interest algorithms to counter disinformation.

After addressing what has currently been done to combat disinformation

and fake news, the volume argues that digital disinformation needs to be identified as a multifaceted problem, one that requires multiple approaches to resolve. Governments, regulators, think tanks, the academy and problem, one that requires multiple approaches to resolve. Governments, regulators, think tanks, the academy and technology providers need to take more steps to better shape the next internet with as little digital disinformation as possible by means of a regional analysis. In this context, two cases concerning Russia and Ukraine are presented regarding disinformation and the ways it was handled. Written in a clear and direct style, this volume will appeal to students and researchers within the social sciences, computer science, law and business studies, as well as policy makers engaged in combating what constitutes one of the most pressing issues of the digital age.

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Professor Marios Constantinou Georgiou, N., Papageorgi, I., Stylianos, A., & Constantinou, M. Educational Psychology: Compass for Teaching and Learning, Pedio Greek Publishers, (forthcoming 2022)

In February, Pedio Greek Publishers accepted the publication of the above title by Georgiou, N., Papageorgi, I., Stylianos, A. & Constantinou, M. as ed-

itors. This textbook explores the latest advancements in the area of educational psychology and applies the gained knowledge into practical guidelines for professionals. Subjects, such as learning methods, intellectual assessment, neuroscience in educational psychology, and many others, are presented in a modern-classroom-based textbook.

Constantinou, M., Papageorgi, I., & Malegiannaki, A. Applications of Psychometrics in Education and Educational Psychology, Gutenberg Publishers, (forthcoming 2021)

Gutenberg Publishers will publish soon in 2021 the above title edited by Constantinou, M., Papageorgi, I., and Malegiannaki, A. The book guides undergraduate and graduate students of education and school/educational psychology through the process of psychometric test development, the areas that are impacted by psychometric testing (i.e. students and school environment), and the latest advances in psychometrics and the psychometric theory. The book also thoroughly sensitizes readers about ethical, multicultural, and professional guidelines pertaining to the application of psychometric assessment.

Constantinou, M., Karekla, M., & Gloster, A.

I won't comply because it is a hoax: Conspiracy beliefs, lockdown compliance, and the importance of psychological flexibility. Journal of Contextual Behavioral Psychology, JCBS_JCBS-D-20-00088, JCBS474. (in press)

The experimental article aimed to explore the relationship between behavioral flexibility and the application of health guidelines relating to COVID-19. It also tried to find if flexibility in people could affect the creation of conspiracy theories' beliefs, pertaining to COVID-19. Indeed, it was evident that inflexibility in individuals is often a negative "advisor" that enhances the chances to believe in conspiracy theories and reduces the chances to follow scientifically-prescribed methods (e.g. social distancing, wearing health masks etc.) for combating COVID-19.

Dr Marilena Zackheos

Zackheos, M. (2020), "The Lesbian Space of Contemporary Greek-Cypriot Art." The Cyprus Review, Gender in Cyprus: Equality, Rights, and Beyond Special Section, 32(1), 297–325

This article traces the ways Greek-Cypriot self-confessed lesbian artist Charitini Kyriakou takes up space in her visual work. It examines the sexual and spatial orientation in Kyriakou's artistic and curatorial practices by focusing on four of her solo exhibitions from the last decade: 'Months Stay' («Μήνες Μείνε») (2010), 'My Personal Persons' («Προσωπικά μου Πρόσωπα») (2011), 'Rooms' («Δωμάτια») (2016) and 'Desire's Erebus' («Του Πόθου το Ερεβώδες») (2018).

As is shown, the lesbian space of Kyriakou agrees with lesbian assembling practices, highlights the everyday as a site of creativity, delight, and protection, privileges the inner world, assumes a lesbian habitus through deportment, disposition, and attire, as well as transgresses heteronormativity's spatial, sexual, and national boundaries.

Zackheos, M.

«Να οι Καψούλες Παπαρούνας» ["Behold Poppy Capsules"]. "Ειδική Έκδοση: Ποίηση", Politis Newspaper, Nicosia, Cyprus, 22 March 2020

Zackheos, M.

"COVID-19, Ημερολόγιο Αυτοπεριορισμού – Μέρα 16η" / "COVID-19 Diary." Parathyro, Politis Newspaper, Nicosia, Cyprus, 31 March 2020

Dr Elena Parpa

Department of Design and Multimedia, Fine Art Programme Sickle and Code, exhibition and events catalogue

Sickle & Code was an international exhibition part of Phygital, an Interreg V 2014–2020 BalkanMed, EUfunded programme conceptualised within the scope of investigating contemporary movements towards a knowledge-sharing economy that reconsiders capi-

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talist definitions of credit, labour and production. Phygital was implemented in Tzoumerka (Greece), Tirana (Albania) and Nicosia (Cyprus), involving the development of makerspaces with a focus on free and open source software driven by local communities.

As a title, Sickle & Code suggests a combination of tools: the sickle, an agricultural tool and once a resonant symbol of social revolutions; and the code, the language we develop as a tool in software programming. In contemporary debates coding links through movements, such as that of 'free and open-source software', with the demand, on a practical level, for open collaboration and unhindered re(distribution) of technologies and, on a theoretical level, with the social claim for freedom in access and in processes of making. Although the two tools reference distinct spheres of activity (the physical and the digital), they are both designed in order to shape the world we live in. As such, the Sickle & Code drives us to the core of the wider Phygital project, which builds on practices that move between the material and the digital, melding older forms of making and co-producing with current methods of fabrication and contemporary notions on the communal, collective and collaborative.

The Museum of History and Cultural Heritage of Lakatamia, in which the exhibition was hosted between 28 September 2019 and 30 July 2020, is housed in an old, traditionally built residence that dates back to the British Colonial period (1922), when local materials and vernacular building methods were still applied in architecture across Cyprus.

The museum is home to a wealth of objects that range from house furniture and utensils to farming tools, including a now disused sickle, and textile manufacturing equip which are meant to uncover the history of Lakatamia as an agricultural society where life once depended on community ties, knowledge sourced from nature and particular technological processes developed for survival. Acknowledging the specificity of such a context and the curatorial challenge of creating discursive links between current maker cultures and past methods of production and survival, the exhibition's display developed its own logic of classification and ordering of objects. Using a ubiquitous system of shelves, what already

exists in the museum was reconfigured and recast under a new light in close conversation with what was brought in by the artists, prototype teams and the overall programming of the exhibition.

More specifically, in Sickle & Code, Cypriot and international artists presented works that reflected, confronted and re-evaluated current models of producing under the conjunction of global digital commons of knowledge. Concurrently, the museum allowed us to glimpse into everyday making and living practices of the recent past and became the conceptual testing ground for the five Cypriot Phygital pilot projects and prototypes, as the Lakatamia Makerspace was being set up in the municipality's community centre. The development of the Makerspace has taken place within the wider emergence, in the last few years, of hackerspaces or makerspaces as community-led spaces, where free and open source software and hardware are utilized collaboratively by individuals.

The Lakatamia Makerspace has been developed by the Municipality of Lakatamia in collaboration with the University of Nicosia Research Foundation and explored, as part of this process, the melding of free and open technologies, social arts and maker cultures. Its context, seen in conjunction with the museum and the exhibition, allows us to reconsider our understanding of how we appreciate heritages of technologies, making, living and producing in-common(s) in times of digital and physical (Phygital) realities.



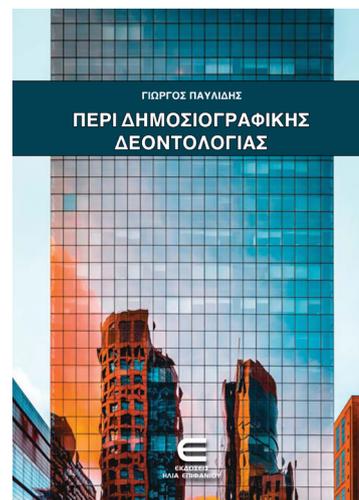
Sickle & Code was curated by Peter Eramian, Dr Elena Parpa and Dr Evanthia (Evi) Tselika. It was organized by the University of Nicosia Research Foundation as part of Phygital and in

collaboration with the University of Nicosia Fine Arts Programme (Department of Design and Multimedia) and the Municipality of Lakatamia with Thkio Ppalies as implementation partner. A copy of the catalogue, designed by Nico Stephou, can be leafed through at: https://issuu.com/2ppalies/docs/sickle_code?fbclid=IwAR3U5hMBv3rgLw7RLe6_ld7ljpHhynkIxSqZxpykgV-LFZUC9vh3WP9CkbA0

Δρ Γιώργος Παυλίδης

Περί Δημοσιογραφικής Δεοντολογίας
Εκδόσεις Επιφανίου, 2021, σελ.368

Κείμενο του τέως Πρύτανη του Πανεπιστημίου Λευκωσίας, Καθηγητή Μιχάλη Ατταλίδη, σχετικά με την έκδοση του βιβλίου



Ένα βιβλίο που πραγματεύεται τη δημοσιογραφική δεοντολογία, γραμμένο από τον πρώην Πρόεδρο της Επιτροπής Δεοντολογίας της Κύπρου, είναι φυσικό να εγείρει καίρια φιλοσοφικά ερωτήματα για τους τρόπους αλλά και τα προβλήματα καταγραφής της πραγματικότητας, αφού είναι πιθανό να υπάρχουν διαφορετικές εκδοχές, τόσο για την περιγραφή όσο και για την εξήγηση του κάθε κοινωνικού φαινομένου. Γι' αυτό και είναι δυνατό, καλοπροαίρετα, να υπάρξουν διαφορετικές εκδοχές μιας είδησης ή ανάλυσης ενός φαινομένου. Το ζήτημα δεν είναι νεοφανές, εγείρεται τουλάχιστον από τον καιρό του Πλάτωνα, αλλά έχει πολλαπλασιαστεί στην μεταμοντέρνα εποχή στην οποία ζούμε σε βαθμό που έχει απασχολήσει και κάποιους από τους ποιο διακεκριμένους φιλοσόφους του εικοστού και του εικοστού πρώτου αιώνα.

Ο βρετανός φιλόσοφος και κοινωνικός αναλυτής Έρνεστ Γκέλνερ στο βιβλίο του «Μεταμοντερνισμός, ορθολογισμός και θρησκεία» εξετάζει και απορρίπτει την απολυτότητα της θρησκευτικής αντίληψης, και ιδιαίτερα αυτήν της φανατικής αντίληψης που απειλεί και πάλι σήμερα, την δυνατότητα της ελευθερίας της σκέψης και έκφρασης. Ο Γκέλνερ απορρίπτει επίσης τον σχετικισμό της μεταμοντέρνας αντίληψης, στα πλαίσια του οποίου υπάρχουν διαφορετικές αλήθειες. Καταλήγει στο συμπέρασμα ότι ο πολιτισμός μας δεν έχει άλλη επιλογή από τον ορθολογισμό της επιστημονικής αντιμετώπισης, η οποία γεννήθηκε από τον δυτικό διαφωτισμό και υιοθετεί την θεωρία ότι η ορθή θεώρηση της πραγματικότητας είναι αυτή που δεν έχει ακόμη απορριφθεί από τα δεδομένα που συλλέγονται και προσκομίζονται ως τεκμήρια.

Εν μέρει λόγω του εύλογου της καλοπροαίρετης αμφισημίας της είδησης και της γνώσης, δίδεται και η ευκαιρία για χειριστική και ενίοτε κακοπροαίρετη χρήση της δημοσιογραφίας. Αφενός, η δημοσιογραφία, αρχίζοντας με την Γαλλική επανάσταση, έγινε αναπόσπαστο μέρος της δημοκρατίας και της έκφρασης της ελευθερίας του ατόμου. Τότε τάχθηκε εναντίον της εκκλησίας, της αριστοκρατίας της καταγωγής και του πλούτου και της βασιλείας. Αφετέρου, ιδιαίτερα στην εποχή μας, η συγκέντρωση οικονομικής ισχύος, η αύξηση της ανισότητας και η διαπλοκή οικονομικής και πολιτικής εξουσίας, δίδει την ευκαιρία ώστε, ιδιαίτερα η τηλεόραση, να μπορεί να γίνει μέσο παραπληροφόρησης, επιλεκτικής πληροφόρησης και ακόμη προπαγάνδας στα χέρια του κράτους. Πρόσθετα, η τηλεόραση, ιδιαίτερα σε συνδυασμό με τα κοινωνικά μέσα και το διαδίκτυο, είναι δυνατό να ισοπεδώσει την πληροφόρηση, ώστε το επίπεδο κρίσης της αλήθειας να αρχίζει και να τελειώνει από την φράση «το άκουσα στην τηλεόραση» ή «το είδα στο ίντερνετ». Το ζήτημα είναι εάν η κοινή γνώμη, λόγω άγνοιας, συμβάλλει σε αυτή την ισοπέδωση της γνώσης μέσω της μαζικής συμμετοχής και διάδοσης στα κοινωνικά άγνοιας, συμβάλλει σε αυτή την ισοπέδωση της γνώσης μέσω της μαζικής συμμετοχής και διάδοσης στα κοινωνικά μέσα, θεωριών συνωμοσίας, προκατειλημμένων αντιλήψεων, και τοξικών κρίσεων, αυτό που ονόμασε η Χίλαρι Κλίντον το

2016 «συμμετοχή των ελεεινών» στις πολιτικές διαδικασίες. Στην περίπτωση της Αμερικής, λόγω της επικράτησης της δικής τους ερμηνείας όσον αφορά τους λόγους της οικονομικής κρίσης και ανασφάλειας, οδήγησε στο να υποστεί ο κόσμος τον Ντόναλντ Τράμπ για τέσσερα χρόνια. Ο πρώην διευθύνων σύμβουλος της GOOGLE Eric Schmidt δήλωσε πρόσφατα σε συνέδριο της Wall Street Journal ότι «το πλαίσιο των κοινωνικών δικτύων που χρησιμεύουν ως ενισχυτές για ηλίθιους και τρελούς δεν ήταν στην πρόθεση μας. Εκτός αν ο τομέας συμμαζέψει το πρόβλημα με σωστό τρόπο, θα υπάρξει ρύθμιση.»

Το μόνο γνωστό αντίδοτο στην επικράτηση της ισοπέδωσης της είδησης, του καθεστώτος όπου οι δημιουργοί χαλκευμένων ειδήσεων κατηγορούν τις σοβαρές πηγές πληροφόρησης όπως η Washington Post και η New York Times, είναι η γνώση, η αντίληψη και η ορθή κρίση του πολίτη. Διότι σε μια ενημερωμένη και σοφή κοινότητα τα κοινωνικά μέσα αντί να αποτελούν μέσο διάδοσης αστήρικτων φημών, προκαταλήψεων και συνωμοσιολογιών μπορούν είναι μέσα ενημέρωσης ανεξάρτητα από πολιτικά και οικονομικά συμφέροντα, μέσα για γρήγορο και ακριβή έλεγχο των δεδομένων, και δίοδος για την ελεύθερη δημοσιογραφία του πολίτη.

Το πρόβλημα δεν είναι ότι επιβάλλεται σε μια κοινωνία η μονόπλευρη άποψη ενός σατανικού συστήματος που συγκροτείται χειραγωγεί τους πολίτες σε μία κατεύθυνση. Αυτό μόνο σε ολοκληρωτικές κοινωνίες μπορεί να γίνει. Το πραγματικό πρόβλημα είναι αυτό που εντοπίζει ο Μαρκούζε και αναφέρει ο Πώργος Παυλίδης (σ.125). Όταν «η βλακώδης άποψη αντιμετωπίζεται με τον ίδιο σεβασμό όπως και η έξυπνη, ο ανεπαρκώς πληροφορημένος μπορεί να μιλά με εξίσου πολύ χρόνο όσο και ο πληροφορημένος, η προπαγάνδα έχει το δικαίωμα να στέκεται δίπλα στην επιμόρφωση, η αλήθεια δίπλα στο ψέμα», τότε ο πολίτης καλείται να κρίνει και να είναι σε θέση να κρίνει. Όπως γράφει ο Πώργος Παυλίδης (σ.126) «Η...δημοκρατία... προϋποθέτει... την ύπαρξη πληροφορημένων πολιτών».

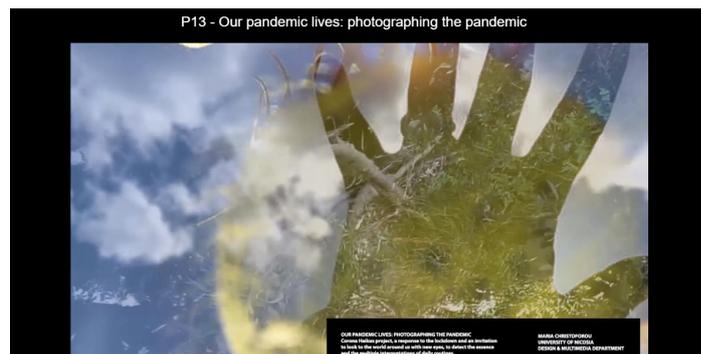
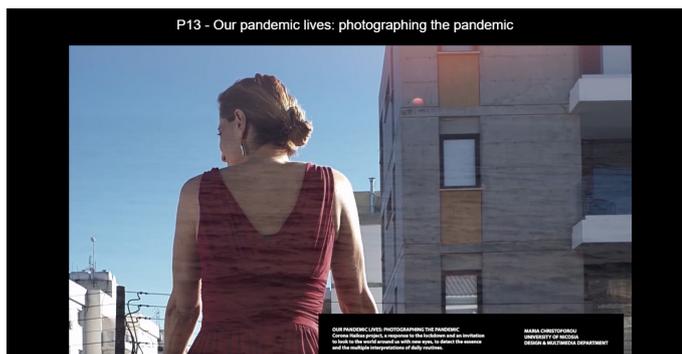
Το διακύβευμα είναι μεγάλο. Η δημοκρατία προϋποθέτει πληροφορημένους πολίτες και θεσμούς που να παρεμποδίζουν την τυχαία, σκόπιμη ή και κακόβουλη παραπληροφόρηση του πολίτη.

Για μήνες ολόκληρους στην Κύπρο το πολιτικό κατεστημένο επαναλάμβανε το ιδιοτελές ψέμα ότι «όλες οι χώρες πωλούν διαβατήρια». Ο κίνδυνος σ' αυτήν την περίπτωση δεν προερχόταν από τα μέσα ενημέρωσης αλλά από το πολιτικό κατεστημένο. Αλλά τίθεται το ερώτημα του πόσο συνυπεύθυνο είναι ένα σύστημα ενημέρωσης που αναπαράγει τέτοιο ψέμα χωρίς να ερευνήσει και να αντιπαραθέσει την αλήθεια. Ο τύπος μπορεί να συμβάλει τα μέγιστα στην ύπαρξη πληροφορημένων πολιτών, αλλά μπορεί να συμβάλει και στο αντίθετο.

Ο τύπος όχι μόνο μπορεί να συμβάλει ή να παρεμποδίζει ενδεχόμενη παραπληροφόρηση που προέρχεται από την πολιτική εξουσία, αλλά είναι δυνατό ο ίδιος να συμβάλει στην παραγωγή ρητορικής μίσους, στη λογοκλοπή, στην παραγνώριση του δικαιώματος απάντησης, στη δολοφονία χαρακτήρων και διαπόμπευση προσώπων άνευ λόγου και τεκμηρίωσης. Σε κάποιες συνθήκες, τέτοιες παραβάσεις από τα Μέσα προσλαμβάνουν ανησυχητικές διαστάσεις (σ. 142).

Για τους λόγους αυτούς η ρύθμιση είναι αναγκαία. Τα επιχειρήματα του συγγραφέα ότι η αυτορρύθμιση είναι προτιμότερη από την ρύθμιση από το κράτος που κινδυνεύει να περιορίσει την αναγκαία ελευθερία του τύπου, είναι πειστικά. Εξάλλου ο ίδιος ο τύπος και το δημοσιογραφικό επάγγελμα έχουν ανάγκη και συμφέρον να κτίσουν την αξιοπιστία που είναι τόσο αναγκαία σε μια εποχή, που, ιδιαίτερα το πιο σοβαρό μέρος της «βιομηχανίας ενημέρωσης», ο τύπος, βρίσκεται κάτω από ασφυκτική οικονομική πίεση. Μεγάλο μέρος των προβλημάτων εξάλλου θα μπορούσαν να θεραπευτούν με αυστηρή τήρηση της αρχής της έκφρασης και της αντίθετης άποψης, ή εκ των υστέρων, του δικαιώματος απάντησης. Αποτελεί η επιτυχής αυτορρύθμιση μέρος, όπως ορθά υπογραμμίζει ο Πώργος Παυλίδης, της αναγκαίας συσσώρευσης δημοσιογραφικού κεφαλαίου. Πρέπει να έχουμε υπόψη μας ότι το δημοσιογραφικό κεφάλαιο αποτελεί ένα μέρος του ευρύτερου «κοινωνικού κεφαλαίου» που σε μεγάλο βαθμό συνίσταται από την εμπιστοσύνη του ενός πολίτη προς τον άλλο, και όλων προς το πολιτικό σύστημα. Πρόκειται για ένα είδος κεφαλαίου που η ύπαρξη του ή όχι φαίνεται να διαφοροποιεί τις επιτυχημένες από τις αποτυχημένες κοινωνίες.

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Maria Christoforou
Royal Anthropological Institute Film Festival, RAI Festival 2021

It is a challenge and an honor to participate to the Royal Anthropological Institute Film Festival 2021.

The RAI Film Festival is an extraordinary event, even during these circumstances it is available online and it was initially conducted in the United Kingdom. The particular event brings together the leading voices in the field of visual anthropology to interrogate cutting-edge documentary film practice. During the ten days of the RAI festival presents prize-winning films, panel discussions, conference presentations, workshops, talks as well as Q & As with filmmakers.

Due to the current exceptional times, the festival blends pre-recorded content with live discussions and events. All Festival's films, conference panels and talks are available in a pre-recorded format on the festival's dedicated viewing platform. They are accessible for specific dates to anyone with a Festival Pass. A handful of films are available only in select countries. At the same time, a rich programme of LIVE

Q & As, conversations and discussions on Zoom, is running during the period of the 19th -28th of March.

The keynote speaker, Stephanie Spray (USC-Dornsife) calls our attention to the underappreciated work of maintenance as an ethical as well as a creative practice. According to the keynote speaker maintenance is conceived not as a defensive measure against change, such as the maintenance of power relations, but the very labor that occurs in the background to sustain life and relationships, thus, enable social transformation.

A large number of individuals and institutions supports the RAI FILM Festival. There is an international jury of anthropologists and filmmakers who are evaluating the 66 films competing for six prizes and awards. A prestigious line-up of academic institutions has partnered to deliver the edition of the RAI Film Festival 2021. Antwerp University; University of Bristol; University of Edinburgh; Emory University; Falmouth University; Goldsmiths; Granada Centre for Visual Anthropology; NYU; University of Oxford; SOAS; University of Sussex; USC Dornsife.

More information:

<https://festival.raifilm.org.uk/film/key-note-by-stephanie-spray/>

[The Festival conference section embraces a variety of panels and various round table discussions. Just to mention few, such as, Our pandemic lives: photographing the pandemic, Crisis, creativity and ethics, The crisis of communication, Housing loss and insecurity, Together for mental health, Masks the face of covid, Crisis through comics: a roundtable discussion on graphic anthropology, Empirical art and many more...](#)

Paper Presenter

[RAI FILM FESTIVAL: Conference Presentations by scholars on the theme of Creative Engagement with Crisis. Conference Panel P13 - Our pandemic lives: photographing the pandemic \(2021\)](#)

More info: <https://festival.raifilm.org.uk/collection/conference/>

I am honored to participate to the Royal Anthropological Institute Film Festival 2021, (RAI film festival 2021) and more specifically to present my paper 'Corona Haikus Project, a response to the lockdowns and an invitation to look to the world around us with new eyes, to detect the essence and the multiple interpretations of daily routines.'

The paper is part of the conference Panel 13 - Our pandemic lives: photographing the pandemic.

My presentation analyses my involvement as a co-curator, member of corona haikus community and artist for the projects "Corona Haikus Journey", "Corona Haikus Visual Poetry in times of isolation" More info: www.coronahaikus.com.

Corona Haikus project was a response to the lockdowns that were being imposed around the globe and to the subsequent impossibility to continue life





as it had been planned. A response to the shock, to the fear of the unknown and to the need to create a space to be together and to feel connected. The proposition was simple: three images and a short text on the experience of lockdown. It draws from the old Japanese poetic haiku structure.

The presentation combines an autobiographical and factual approach. Very interesting pillars that are analysed are Catharsis, Vulnerability, Resilience, Flexibility, Spirituality, Empathy, Strong emotions, Interaction, Storytelling, Location, Space, Time and Freedom.

Photographic projects such as CH have been an invitation to look to the world around us with new eyes, to detect the essence and the multiple interpretations of familiar objects, nature, light, colours and even daily routines. Projects such as CH may encourage a humanity that is more aware of its needs and desires and enables us to see more clearly the difference between the hollow freedom and the true freedom (Baggini, 2020).

Member of round table discussion:
P13 – Our pandemic lives: photographing the pandemic (2021)
Round table discussion, Convenor:
Caroline Bennett
(Victoria University of Wellington)
More info: <https://raifilm.org.uk/2021-conference-panels/#9499>

The roundtable discusses the use of photography, individual and collaborative, in the current pandemic, thinking about the way it highlights new socialities and existing global systems.

The panel invites people to a round-table discussion, reflecting on their own, or others, use of photography within the current crisis; considering the ways it exposes critical aspects of society, governance, religion, kin-

ship, the new socialities it is creating, and the global systems it highlights.

Photography has long held the potential for both documenting and commenting on crises, as well as providing ways for people to critically reflect on their own experiences within it. The current COVID-19 pandemic has seen this potential extended, providing opportunities for innovative ways of working across and within borders, providing social and political critique, exposing conflicting systems of governance and inequalities, but also engaging with, and creating, networks of care, support, and community. Photographic projects have sprung up around the world, as people grapple with their new lives and the changed realities within them. The democratic nature of both photography and the internet have brought new connections through photography, and offer a means of creating an archive for the future, as well as highlighting the new socialities and global realities of life in a pandemic.

My collaboration with the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain is an extra ordinary experience. Participation in the festival offered outstanding knowledge and unique collaborations. I am grateful of being a member of such an amazing global family that falls into humanities studies.

Dr Marilena Zackheos The Lesbian Space of Contemporary Greek-Cypriot Art

In March 2020, Dr Marilena Zackheos was invited by Parathyro of Politis Newspaper to contribute a poem for their Special Poetry Edition. Zackheos's "Behold Poppy Capsules" is an erotic poem from her upcoming poetic sequence titled "Arizona." That same

month Zackheos was invited to share also a poem for Parathyro's Covid Diary series. The series asked people from the cultural realm of Cyprus to share their perspectives and experiences of the lockdown. Zackheos's poem "COVID-19 Diary" addresses the decree of social distancing and nature's vitality.

Conference presentations

Zackheos, M. (2020, February 7-8)
"The Imaginary Artworks of Colonial Cyprus," International Conference on Colonial Cyprus (1878–1960), University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus, refereed

Artworks about Cyprus have been created by literal but also imaginary travelers to the island. This rich list of artists includes visitors, foreigners who made Cyprus their home and ones who have produced works about the island based on hearsay, literary sources, popular myths, or the power of imagination alone. Works hosted in Nicosia's Center of Visual Arts and Research such as Irish artist Harry Furniss's "A Dream of Cyprus" (1878), British illustrator David Henry Friston's "Scene from the Pantomime Robin Hood at the Standard Island of Cyprus" (1879), and English Gwendolen Frere's "Arrival of Mr. Justice Frere & Suite in Cyprus" (1898) celebrate select aspects of the island's culturally-complex past and represent Cyprus as a colonial space where natives are stereotyped or completely erased from the landscape. Common in all works is that although they include historical figures or historical scenes specifically from Cyprus's Greek, Egyptian, Lusignan, Venetian, Ottoman, and British past, the artworks ultimately reveal more about the artists' power of fantasy—both in terms of phobia and fetish—than about the historical realities of Cyprus. Analyzing a set of "imaginary" artworks about Cyprus from Cyprus's British era, the paper provides comparative historical inquiry as well as addresses Edward Said and Homi Bhabha's theories of colonial power and representation.

Talks and trainings

Zackheos, M. (2021, January 26)
"Equality & Diversity," Medical School, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus, Limassol General Hospital
For the fourth consecutive year, Dr Marilena Zackheos delivered "Equality

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and Diversity” training to Postgraduate Clinical Trainees of the University of Nicosia’s Medical School at the Limassol General Hospital. The training covers the concepts of equality, diversity, culture, cultural difference, and interculturalism. It provides hypothetical case studies of difficult intercultural encounters between health providers and patients taking place in a variety of settings and asks students to consider culturally intelligent ways of dealing with these and similar scenarios in a health care setting.

Zackheos, M. (2020, August 19)
“Cultural Orientation to Cyprus”, *New International Teacher Orientation, American International School of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus*

Geared toward new faculty joining the American International School of Cyprus in Nicosia from abroad but also from the island, Dr Marilena Zackheos’s “Cultural Orientation to Cyprus” training familiarized teachers with Cyprus’s different ethnic and religious groups, provided a brief history of Cyprus and discussed controversial issues and terms related to the Cyprus Problem. The session aimed to promote greater understanding of the differing opinions and perspectives of Cypriots stemming from different ethnic, religious but also political groups to help new teachers become cognizant of and better navigate their diverse social environment.

Event

Public Screening of Mary McGuckian’s Film “A Girl from Mogadishu,” Co-host, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus, February 18, 2020

The Cyprus Center for Intercultural Studies, the Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, Caritas Cyprus, and the Cyprus Refugee Council organized the public screening of the award-winning film “A Girl from Mogadishu,” to mark the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). The film relates the experiences of FGM survivor and activist Ifrah Ahmed.

Community activities

Judging Committee Member, 4th International Poetry Slam Competition, Nicosia, Cyprus, January 24, 2021
Academic and poet Marilena Zackhe-

os served on the judging committee for the 4th International Poetry Slam Competition of Cyprus. The poetry slam competition invites spoken word performances to be judged by an audience and judges. The competition took place on January 24, 2021 online with 14 participating poets from Cyprus and 6 slam poets from abroad. The judges awarded Argyris Loizou as the Cyprus National Poetry Slam Champion to compete in international competitions for Cyprus. The Poetry Slam Cyprus 2021 Champion Award was given to Filip Koryta from the Czech Republic. The Popular Vote Awards were determined by the public.

Performances & exhibitions

Poetry Performance, Aphrodite speaks: “I’m not making you your coffee” online event, No I Am Not Washing Your Dirty Plate Arts Festival, 22 August, 2020

The year-long online “No I Am Not Washing Your Dirty Plate Arts Festival,” curated by Australian-Cypriot author Koraly Dimitriades, seeks to bring together women and non-binary artists in order to showcase their work and challenge suffocating patriarchal structures.

The festival’s first event titled “Aphrodite speaks: ‘I’m not making you your coffee’ featured Cypriot poets and musicians from across the globe and included live poetry performances by Marilena Zackheos “Arizona-After the Raid” Video Installation Participation with Nicos Philippou at Festival of Hope: **a Global Virtual Poetry Initiative, Versopolis Review, Versopolis, Sardam Festival, 23 April, 2020.** <https://www.versopolis.com/festival-of-hope/festival-of-hope/929/from-blue-to-metamorphose-sardam-festival-projects?fbclid=IwAR-3hSdj9q0kcPC401n8H9edzc4HkeBjn-BWvg5xOFSzANKTSAQ-ZenWIFp5c>

Marilena Zackheos and Nicos Philippou’s video installation “Arizona-After the Raid,” addressing intracultural and gendered violence, was featured as one of Sardam Festival’s select projects within the Festival of Hope: a Global Virtual Poetry Initiative. The video installation combines footage by Nicos Philippou of the Cypriot desert landscape of Mesaoria with a voice recording of Marilena Zackheos’s poem titled “After the Raid” that narrates the story of a group of Apaches who raided a

Navajo encampment by the Little Colorado River in Arizona in the year 1878. The stillness of the frame combined with the slow-paced, chilling narration of the poem is designed to unsettle viewers and their relationship with, and sense of, place. This work is part of an ongoing collaboration titled “Arizona” that combines visual and textual material to re-envision popular perceptions of the physical and social island space of Cyprus. Poetry Performance, Poetry and Wine Night: Inclusion and Integrity, the Association of Historical Dialogue and Poetry Performance, Poetry and Wine Night: Inclusion and Integrity, the Association of Historical Dialogue and Research, Ideogramma, Home Café, Home for Cooperation, Nicosia, Cyprus, 15 February, 2020.

The Association of Historical Dialogue and Research in partnership with Ideogramma, Home Café and the Home for Cooperation organized a poetry and wine night with the theme “Inclusion and Integrity” on 15 February, 2020. The event brought together emerging and established poets from both sides of the divide. Marilena Zackheos performed alongside twenty-nine other poets.

Affiliations

Member of the Board, Center for Gender Equality and History, October 2020-present.

In October 2020, Dr Marilena Zackheos joined the Center for Gender Equality and History (KIIF) as Member of the Board. Founded in 2017, KIIF is a non-profit organization that promotes research-based knowledge and action for gender equality. KIIF aspires to make visible gender issues as well as women, men and LGBTQIA+ individuals’ voices, memories, and experiences from Cyprus. Some recent and ongoing projects of KIIF include: historical walks in Nicosia exploring the invisible history of women and the gendered aspects of the urban landscape; the making of an online, open archive on the modern and contemporary history of Cypriot women (www.clioforgender.com); the development of an online educational toolkit on gender education targeting teenage boys; and a structured dialogue youth project for gender equality in the family.

Dr Niki Sioki
International Conference
Paper presentation

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People, Cultures, Ideas and Religion within and across Empires

**Mobility in the Eastern Mediterranean
 in the axis Asia Minor, Cyprus, Egypt,
 19th-20th centuries.**

Current and new Approaches

**9-10
 APRIL
 2021**

Centre of Visual Arts
 and Research (CVAR)
 Ermou street 285
 Nicosia



The International Conference on “People, cultures, ideas and religion within and across Empires: Mobility in the Eastern Mediterranean in the axis Asia Minor, Cyprus, Egypt, 19th-20th centuries” was recently organized by the Department of Turkish and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Cyprus, and The Cyprus Institute (9-10 April 2021).

The Conference attracted the interest of researchers from various countries such as Britain, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, and Turkey. Its main approach was informed by recent scholarship on Mediterranean economic and cultural history which has explored the sea as a medium of ‘connectivity’ over a highly fragmented space, bringing peoples, goods, languages, and ideas into contact with one another. However, such contacts were often unstable and shifting, violent or conflictual, reinforcing distinct identities along national, religious, ethnic, and linguistic lines, and were inflected by local circumstances. Nonetheless they involved an exposure to, engagement with, and/or accommodation of the practices of others, which left their mark in a variety of ways. Based on current and new discussions the conference’s aim was to bring together scholars that would address the topic in terms of history, sociology, sociology

of language and social anthropology, while the importance of the documentation and the digitization of the archives would be also considered.

The paper entitled “Invisible connections in Middle Eastern printing: Cyprus and Egypt” was presented in a special session that focused on printing and the press. The main aim of the paper was to introduce a systematic investigation in regional cultural interactions through the lens of printing as a technology that initiated social and cultural change. The implementation of printing in the Middle East region was not a uniform phenomenon and until now it has been mostly addressed on a local basis. In Cyprus, printing history concentrated on the beginning of printing on the island, the production of Greek texts mainly published in newspapers, and the establishment of private printing houses. In the limited published works, printing was mainly discussed as a transformative technology that enabled the formation of local national identities. However, the integration of printing technology in Cypriot society entailed a variety of commercial, educational, and cultural connections between the island and the wider regional area that left a mark on local printing trade and culture. The exploration of these narratives constitutes a significant facet of both local and regional printing history that waits to be investigated.

Towards this direction, the discussion focused on two countries Cyprus and Egypt. Despite the multiplicity of their differences (in size, population, political and economic history), research of the printing trade interconnections between Cyprus and Egypt can reveal unknown aspects of local printing history. The paper suggested a parallel reading of their early printing history and explored their printing trade relationships in order to draw attention on the cultural and commercial flows and synergies that the expansive agency of print had fostered.

Τμήμα Γλωσσών και Λογοτεχνίας
Σάββατο 12 Ιουνίου 2021

Το Πανεπιστήμιο Λευκωσίας και το Κέντρο Ελληνικής Γλώσσας διοργανώνουν Διαδικτυακή Ημερίδα με

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΛΕΥΚΩΣΙΑΣ &
 ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΓΛΩΣΣΑΣ

ΔΙΑΔΙΚΤΥΑΚΗ ΗΜΕΡΙΔΑ
 12 ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 2021
 9:00-13:00



ΔΙΔΑΣΚΟΝΤΑΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΩΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΗ/ΞΕΝΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ
 ΣΤΟΝ ΚΑΙΡΟ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΝΔΗΜΙΑΣ: ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΕΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ



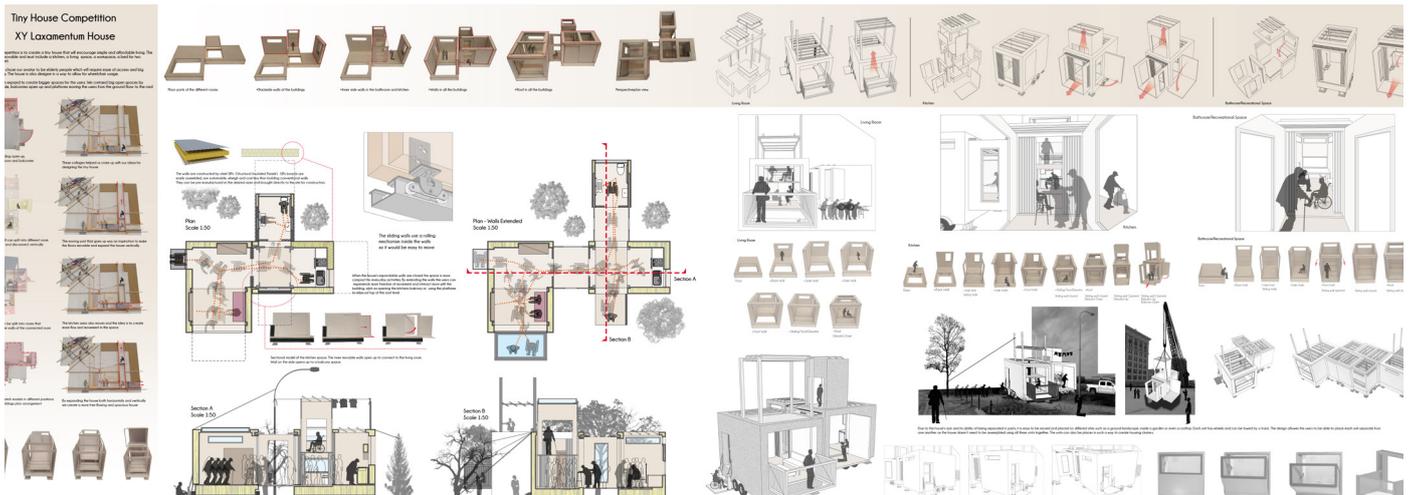
θέμα: Διδάσκοντας την Ελληνική ως Δεύτερη/Ξένη Γλώσσα στον Καιρό της Πανδημίας: Διδακτικές Προτάσεις. Η ημερίδα στοχεύει στην παρουσίαση καινοτόμων διδακτικών πρακτικών με την αξιοποίηση της τεχνολογίας για τη διδασκαλία της Ελληνικής ως δεύτερης/ξένης γλώσσας σε καιρό πανδημίας. Συγκεκριμένα, θα παρουσιαστούν προτάσεις για τη διδασκαλία της Ελληνικής ως γλώσσας πολιτισμικής κληρονομιάς και τη φωνολογία της Ελληνικής μέσω διαδικτύου. Θα γίνει επίσης αναφορά στη χρήση ψηφιακών μέσων και παιχνιδιών, καθώς και σε μια διαδραστική δραστηριότητα για τη διδασκαλία της Ελληνικής ως δεύτερης/ξένης γλώσσας και θα παρουσιαστεί το εξ αποστάσεως Μεταπτυχιακό στη Διδασκαλία της Ελληνικής ως Δεύτερης/Ξένης Γλώσσας.

Professor Marios Constantinou

In February

a) Voted in the Board of Directors for the PanHellenic Neuropsychological Society, Marios Constantinou is a founding member of the association, which is based in Athens, and was recently in February, 2021, voted as a member of the board of directors. The scope of the association is the advancement of neuropsychology and representing Greece at the European Federation of Neuropsychological Societies. b) Invited to become Guest Editor for 2 special issues in the scientific journal *Frontiers*. The first special issue is on Clinical Neuropsychology and the second is on Conspiracy Theories relating to COVID-19 and Vaccinations. Marios Constantinou will lead a team of international experts in both endeavours in order to search the best studies, case studies and review articles to be published in these 2 issues.

STUDENTS



Events & Activities | Architecture

Student Prize **Advanced Architecture Contest** **Architecture Student Competition Awards**

Two international awards were given to 4th and 5th year architecture students working under Architectural Design Unit 2, 2020–2021: 'Living Where the Immaterial Matters_Towards the Commons'.

Tutors: Maria Hadjisoteriou, Yiorgos Hadjichristou | Christos Papastergiou (Spring 2021)

The Unit's core investigation provokes a debate on the issue of immaterial matter, and its creative response in redefining a new hybrid urban environment. Architecture and the city are seen as one unified evolving organism which keeps incessantly defining and being defined by multiple agents. In a need of rethinking and redefining our cities due to the increasing global environmental, social and economic crises, Unit 2 aims to enrich our architectural understanding of Commons and explore their potential role in articulating architectural ideas.

Award 1

Year 5 students, **Vasilis Panayides and Giorgos Kyriakides'** project "**XY LAXAMENTUM HOUSE**" was shortlisted among the top 50 finalists (out of 2500 entries) at the international architecture competition "Tiny House 2020", hosted by volume Zero. (<https://competition.volzero.com/competitions/result/13>)

Project Description: "XY Laxamentum House"

XY Laxamentum house is an exploration of an adaptable tiny house for the elderly. The structure aims to respond to the user by addressing issues of limited mobility, assisted living and problems arising from social isolation of the elderly from their families. The idea of the accordion mechanism was tested in order to provide adaptability in two different scales, in a micro scale in relation to the domestic space and in a macro scale of the relation of the unit as an insert in the urban context. Primary architectural elements such as floors, walls, whole spaces can move, slide, open in order to alter

the small house to meet the physical needs of its users, and at the same time interact and engage with its immediate surroundings or other tiny-house units addressing isolation by creating opportunities of socializing and sustainable living.

Award 2

Year 4 student **Anastasia Milona's** project "**The Place of No Time**" was selected among the 6 honourable mentions of the international competition 'Future Public Space' by Non Architecture Competitions.

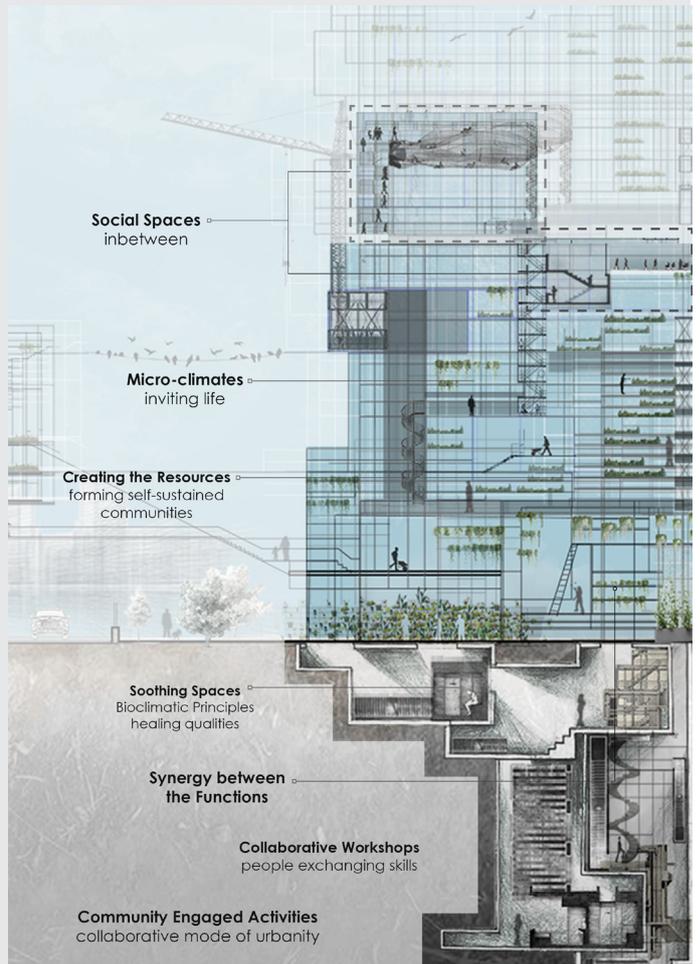
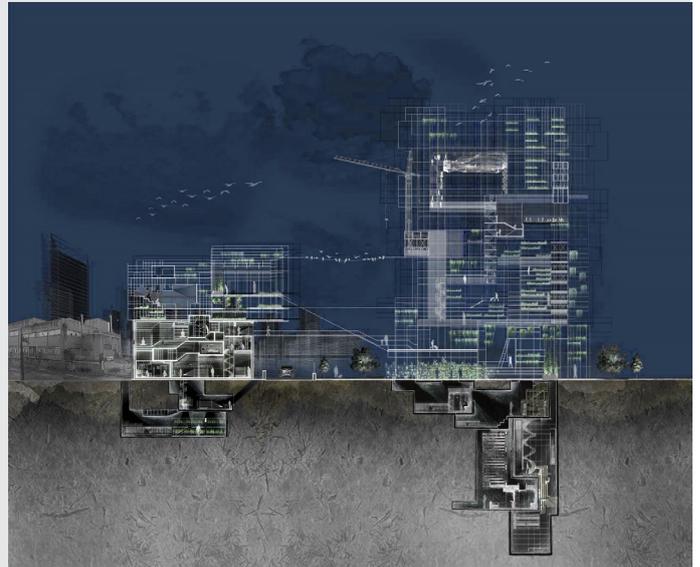
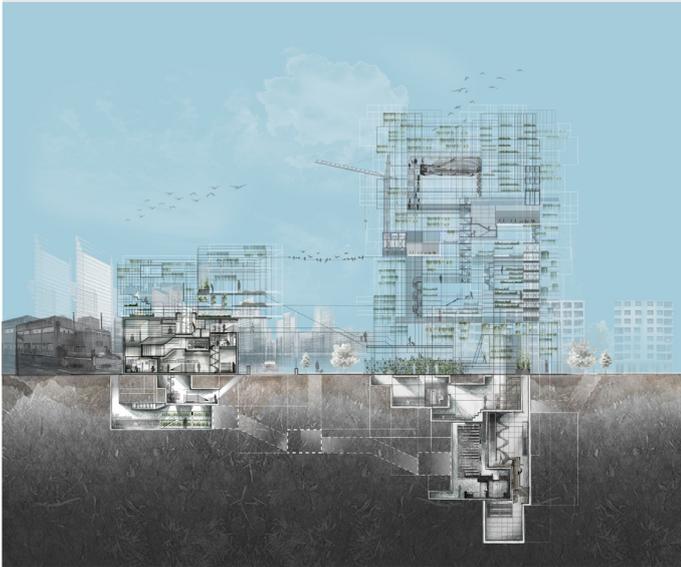
Project Description: "The Place of No Time"

The physical, mental and spiritual distancing that has occurred between humanity and nature, as well as among populations is a separation that explains the many of the problematic issues that plague our modern world., from the deterioration of the environment to the injustice and inequality of the contemporary capitalistic systems that emerge in our communities.

In the place of "No-Time" citizens find relief and connection, reconsidering life values in a state of mindfulness, physically close, but mentally far from the stressful everyday life rhythm of the city, which is entirely dominated by the clock in its present socio-economic system.

The project proposes a series of activities in shared spaces that promote a collaborative mode of urbanity and inclusion of various groups of people. The program includes activities like communal cooking & eating, meditation spaces, exchange of skills workshops and collaborative cultivation, making a self-sustainable community cooperative.

The vertical gardens expand into a light structure, creating vibrant microclimates, which resist climatic fluctuations in the city and nurture social activities which exist between abundant flora and fauna, where opportunities of connection and synergy are constantly sought after. With a re-connection to nature, grounding and healing occurs, attaining social and environmental sustainability.





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