

UNIVERSITY OF IOANNINA
MALIOTIS CULTURAL CENTER
OF HELLENIC COLLEGE HOLY CROSS

11th International Summer University
"GREEK LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND MEDIA"

*Diaspora mass media: Challenges
and prospects for the Greek language and culture*

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School of Education,
Department of Early Childhood Education
Social Issues, Mass Media and Education Laboratory
Lifelong Learning Center
DI.K.E.P.P.E "Stavros Niarchos"
University of Ioannina

Maliotis Cultural Center of Hellenic College Holy Cross

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With the participation by:

- Ecumenical Patriarchate, Greek Education Department,
- Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America, Department of Greek Education,
- Greek Applied Linguistics Association,
- Athens – Macedonian News Agency,
- Study in Greece,
- The University of Chicago, Center for Hellenic Studies,
- Fondazione Vexillum
- Hellenic Association of Political Scientists.



ABSTRACTS OF GREETINGS/OPENING
SPEECHES IN ENGLISH



Anna Batistatou
MD, PhD
Rector of the University of Ioannina
Professor of Medicine

Marginalia as Media: Christopher Columbus in the Library of the University of Ioannina.

Among the old manuscripts housed in the Library of the University of Ioannina is the Psalter «Giustiniani Psalterium, Hebraeum, Graecum, *Arabicum* [et] Chaldaeum, Cum Tribus Latinis Interpretationibus Et Glossis = Ψαλτήριον εβραϊκόν, ελληνικόν, αραβικόν, χαλδαϊκόν, μετά τριών ερμηνειών λατινικών γλωσσημάτων». In this work by the scholar and theologian Agostino Giustiniani (1470-1536), which was published in Genoa in 1516, we find an impressive commentary, one of those that are pushed into the margins of manuscripts and early prints: it is the oldest recorded reference to Christopher Columbus's second voyage to America.

Agostino Giustiniani, “un curioso investigatore delle antichità” (“a curious investigator of antiquities”), represents a model of the intellectual of his time. Before the development of sciences and the hyper-specialization that characterizes our days, his restless spirit gathers in a psalter, in a religious manual that is, an admirable syncretism of knowledge, ancient and contemporary, next to a careful juxtaposition of languages. Here, the naturalness with which literary traditions are synchronized with current world events is impressive. The shocking news of geographical discoveries permeates scholarly circles, and a Psalter becomes a vehicle of History. However, what is even more unexpected for the modern reader is the location of this specific information, on the margin of the text. These marginalia are not of secondary value, on the contrary they are the tangible manifestation of a critical thought that is born in the potential space between the original text and its successive readings, and indeed of thoughts generated by different people at different times. Science as a concept is universal, but not centripetal. And in the margin may be hidden a small, but important detail about the dynamics with which people shape the world.

The presence of the reference to Columbus's voyage in the marginalia of the Psalter, which is included in the Rare Collection of the Library of the University of Ioannina as a donation, builds an imaginary bridge between continents, languages, material and intangible culture, science and communication media.

Antonia Moropoulou
National Technical University of Athens
University of Ioannina
Technical Chamber of Greece

The contribution of the media to the universal dissemination and preservation of values and to the exemplary interdisciplinary restoration of emblematic monuments, in dialogue with society.

The challenges and prospects for the media regarding culture are presented through my experiences within the NTUA in the restoration of emblematic monuments of Christianity, the preservation and dissemination of its values in dialogue with society. An innovative scientific method was developed by the National Technical University of Athens Interdisciplinary Team for the rehabilitation of the Holy Aedicule of the Holy Sepulchre that brought the integrating specific disciplinary expertise knowledge into a complex interdisciplinary project. Methods and perspectives from different disciplines, namely, from the scientific fields of architecture, civil engineering, surveying engineering, materials

science and engineering, information technology, archaeometry and archaeology have been involved. The tools involved in master scientific issues and the main necessary steps taken towards the implementation of the project are explained and described in this presentation that analyses the conceptualizations underpinning the different frameworks. Reference is also made to the cultural policy, highlighting the benefit of the interaction between ideas, institutions, and the common interest for the protection of monuments. The aforementioned, along with the organization programming, the integrated governance of the project, based on management functions designed a prolific interdisciplinary agenda. The core of the rehabilitation was carried out in a context of scientific state-of-the-art and innovative engineering applications. The preservation and highlighting of the monument's values constantly remained at the core of the rehabilitation interventions. Thus, the Holy Aedicule re-emerges as an emblematic center of innovative applications, research and Education. The combined utilization of digital documentation technologies with innovative analytical and non-destructive techniques, numerical, computational and 3D techniques, archaeometric and archaeogene methods, supports the creation of a transdisciplinary multispectral modeling towards the sustainable preservation of cultural heritage. The communication strategy of the project based on the NTUA strategic cooperation with National Geographic society under the blessings of the Three Christian Communities, brought 3 billion people kneeling virtually in front of the Tomb of Christ, which proved catalytic to ensure the successful completion of the project and to open a dialogue which society which is still going on, in which media played and still play an important role.

[Acknowledgements: The study and the rehabilitation project of the Holy Aedicule became possible and were executed under the governance of His Beatitude Patriarch of Jerusalem, Theophilos III. The Common Agreement of the Status Quo Christian Communities provided the statutory framework for the execution of the project; His Paternity the Custos of the Holy Land, Archbishop Pierbattista Pizzaballa (until May 2016 – now the Apostolic Administrator of the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem), Fr. Francesco Patton (from June 2016), and His Beatitude the Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem, Nourhan Manougian, authorized His Beatitude the Patriarch of Jerusalem, Theophilos III, and NTUA to perform this research and the project. Contributions from all over the world secured the project's funding. Worth noting Mica Ertegun's and Jack Shear's donations through WMF, Aegean Airlines et al. The interdisciplinary NTUA team for the Protection of Monuments, Em. Korres, A. Georgopoulos, A. Moropoulou, C. Spyarakos, Ch. Mouzakis, were responsible for the rehabilitation project and A. Moropoulou, as Chief Scientific Supervisor, was responsible for its scientific supervision.]

Katerina Plakitsi
University of Ioannina

Diaspora media as a key element in promoting global sustainability.

Diaspora media, as a crucial central element of transnational interactions among expatriate communities, can play a prominent role in disseminating information related to global sustainability. Given their function as centers of news and information, as well as their role in shaping public opinion, they hold the privilege and ability to highlight both challenges and solutions concerning sustainability and environmental protection. Diaspora media, acting as cohesive links among Greeks worldwide, not only strengthen the ties between expatriates and their homeland but also connect them with environmental issues, whether of local significance or related to the global community. Topics such as the use of renewable energy sources, recycling, and responsible consumption can be promoted through various journalistic content and productions, including documentaries, special reports, and more. By linking local and global perspectives, diaspora media can reinforce the concept of a global community that absorbs and simultaneously integrates the fundamental principles of sustainable development into the daily lives of expatriates. This represents a significant advantage that can be activated with creativity and pioneering

collaborations. Particularly in the case of Greek diaspora media, the prospects are undeniably optimistic, thanks to the dynamism and passion with which they are created, continue to evolve, and thrive.

Chrysoula Kourkounti
Maliotis Cultural Center

The reception of the International Summer University at the Maliotis Cultural Center.

The Maliotis Cultural Center of Hellenic College and Holy Cross Greek Orthodox School of Theology in Boston, and I personally, as Executive Director, eagerly anticipate with joy, a sense of honor, and ethnic pride, the organization of the 11th International Summer University titled “Greek Language, Culture, and Media,” with the theme: “Diaspora Media: Challenges and Prospects for the Greek Language and Culture,” to be held from May 24 to May 29, 2025, on our premises. Last year, we had the honor of hosting the 10th International Summer University.

The implementation of this program constitutes a highly significant event for Greeks worldwide and is organized in collaboration with the University of Ioannina. The founder and driving force of the initiative is Professor Nikoleta Tsitsanoudis Mallidis from the University of Ioannina.

The program is under the auspices and enjoys the support of the Hellenic Parliament and the General Secretariat for Greeks Abroad and Public Diplomacy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The 11th International Summer University includes participation from the Department of Greek Education of the Ecumenical Patriarchate and the corresponding department of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America, the Greek Applied Linguistics Association, the Athens-Macedonian News Agency, the Study in Greece program, the University of Chicago Center for Hellenic Studies, and the Fondazione Vexillum. Also participating are major media organizations, dozens of journalists from media outlets in Greece and the global Greek diaspora, university professors and researchers from Greek and international universities and research centers, as well as distinguished figures from the fields of the Church, culture, politics, and letters.

At the Maliotis Cultural Center, we are enthusiastically preparing to host an innovative and high-level event. Dr. Tsitsanoudis and I have worked closely over a long period to deliver a worthwhile and significant program.

I wish every success to the 11th International Summer University and warmly welcome all participants to Boston and the Maliotis Cultural Center.

John Chrysoulakis

AHEPA International Committee

The role of the Staellinika platform as a means of educational and political communication.

What is the problem? No speaking at home. Children are picky with visual content. Activities / Families are busy. No Curriculum. Greek School is not a priority. What is Staellinika? Greek language course designed specifically for the Greek diaspora in partnership with the Greek Government. Versions for individual learners and for Greek schools. Content covering Beginners’ Greek (A1 level). With the support of Stavros Niarchos Foundation.

Core Ideas: Authentic content developed specifically for the course. Greek cultural elements embedded in the content. Microlearning and gamification features. Learning analytics for monitoring learner performance.

Greek cultural elements embedded in the content, core Ideas: Early Intervention: Exposure to a language in a very young age (before 6-7 years) activates natural language acquisition mechanism. Teacher & School Support: The teacher's guides provide information on the content and structure of the modules, as well as suggested activities that can be used in the classroom or during online sessions which reinforce learning and facilitate the fulfillment of the designated instructional goals.

Christos Michalakelis
Harokopio University of Athens
Study in Greece

*The contribution of the diaspora mass media
to the internationalization of Greek Universities.*

In recent years, Greek Universities have entered the path of internationalization of studies, in a very dynamic and ambitious way. With the help of modern legislation, they are developing international programs, of all levels, in order to attract foreign students. The first results are already visible, offering optimism for the future. In order to support their efforts, the Greek Universities, in cooperation with the Greek State, have established the Study in Greece organization, in accordance with international standards, whose purpose is the coordinated promotion of Greece, in order to make it an international destination for education and research.

The Greek Diaspora is the most important group that Study in Greece focuses on, in order to bring the Greeks abroad in touch with their roots, giving them the opportunity to study in English-language programs of all levels, to participate in summer schools and short-term programs in Greece, as well as to learn, or improve their knowledge of the Greek language.

In this direction, the diaspora mass media can play a crucial role as, in cooperation with Study in Greece, they can convey the message about modern Greek Universities to every corner of the world, even to the most remote Greek diaspora, contributing significantly to Greece's effort to reintroduce itself to the world through science diplomacy.

Nikos Papandreou
European Parliament
European Parliament's CULT Committee

*Potential for partnerships and collaborations within the framework
of a global forum of Greek diaspora media.*

The press, both print and electronic, has long played an irreplaceable role in informing the public while keeping alive our right to free speech and protecting democratic principles – and it must be allowed to continue to do so as it works to mold opinions at home and abroad. Expatriot presses hold a strategic position with regard to this broader project, both recording events as they unfold here and framing them for people abroad in an unofficial but nonetheless critical act of political and cultural diplomacy. While media cannot replace our ambassadors and diplomats, it can support and communicate their efforts to promote our country's causes internationally as just and relevant. With regard to this public service and influential role, a forum of Greek expatriot media should be formed, offering a hub for these journalists as they synthesise and shape global perceptions. These expat press outlets collectively channel information as well as cultural consciousness to citizens abroad, sustaining a coherent hellenism and allowing it to grow.



**ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS,
WORKSHOPS & ACTIVITIES
(in alphabetical order)**

Vassilios Adrahtas
University of New South Wales

*Diaspora media from a language ecology perspective.
Legacy, challenges and prospects in the Australian context.*

The Greek language in Australia – as elsewhere in the Diaspora – constitutes a subsystem within a broader social/cultural/linguistic ecosystem, which involves communications and media infrastructures that preserve, perpetuate and promote identity, memory and values. To be sure, this is not done in a self-contained manner, but through interaction with mainstream and other ethno-diasporic life-worlds. Furthermore, this interface – as far as language is concerned – has been played out basically via newspapers and radio stations in Australia, and has witnessed a long, full of tensions and multifaceted trajectory through socio-political change and cultural shifts.

My paper presents concisely the history of Greek Australian mass media with regards to their role and importance as spaces for the performance and production of Hellenicity through language; it delves into the challenges that confront this mediascape at present; and, finally, it explores the possibilities, limitations and by extension the viability prospects that the future of mass media communication holds for the broader Greek Australia community. Special consideration is given to the complexities that come with social media and the new field of intervention that has emerged with the policies and problematics of language revitalization.

Thomai Alexiou
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
Greek Applied Linguistics Association

Little learners, strong roots: The Greek language at the heart of diaspora.

The presentation focuses on the importance of language learning at an early age, highlighting its numerous benefits for children's linguistic, cognitive, and socio-emotional development. Early introduction to languages during preschool and early primary school years has been shown to foster creativity, critical thinking, and the appreciation of diverse cultures.

The presentation will showcase programs and educational materials designed to preserve and promote the Greek language in diaspora communities, with particular emphasis on early childhood learning. The role of key organizations supporting this mission will also be highlighted. Modern teaching approaches emphasizing communication and active participation through interactive and playful activities will be discussed. Examples of international programs and educational policies will be presented, with a special focus on innovative practices such as the [EAN](#) project (Alexiou, 2023), which introduces the collaborative model of educators and the CLIL method for a holistic approach to learning. Finally, practical suggestions and teaching strategies for the Greek language will be offered, alongside a discussion on the challenges and future actions to preserve linguistic heritage.

Vasileios Athanasiou

National and Kapodestrian University of Athens
*Greek media abroad: international, regional and national systems
for the protection of their expression.*

Greek Homogeneous Press and Media constitute legal entities based in countries other than Greece, therefore their free expression is primarily protected by national constitutions and laws. However, especially during past decades, freedom of expression covering both journalists as natural persons and the Media as legal entities has been expanded and fortified by international covenants and conventions, which are divided and categorized into international and regional ones. This essay focuses on the examination of the international protection system of freedom of expression, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, Art. 19), as well as the following regional and national protection systems (both complaints procedure and substantial provisions): the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR, Art. 10), the US Constitution (1st Amendment), the German Constitution (GG, Art. 5) and the French Constitution (Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen, art. 10-11). Besides presenting the theoretical legal overview of the provisions, various cases issued by the most profound treaty supervision bodies and courts and concerning the Media and Press freedom of expression will be summarized and commented upon.

Dimitrios Athanassopoulos
ERT3

The preservation of dialects and idioms through television/ radio speech.

Can the rich idioms of the Greek language be preserved through television and radio information programs? The answer is “yes”, if the age-old journalistic practice of correspondents is maintained. Local journalists use local phrases in their reports and broadcasts, explaining the peculiarities conveyed by their guests or eyewitnesses to an event.

The over-centralization of the Greek media, with nationwide television stations based in Athens broadcasting local news through the capital's studios, has its own linguistic implications. From the simple endings of the verbs in “-ousa” or “-aga”, or the interpretation of the words “souvlaki” and “kalamaki”, the journalist is invited to broadcast the local language of his region with the required interpretation in common Greek. The Hellenic Radio Television with its wide network of correspondents, it is a last island of preservation of linguistic varieties throughout Greece.

Vasiliki Bafataki
Democritus University of Thrace

*Communication and bioethics issues:
The field of medically assisted reproduction
and contemporary developments.*

Medically assisted reproduction (MAR) represents a rapidly evolving field that encompasses scientific, social, and ethical challenges. Innovative reproductive technologies such as in vitro fertilization (IVF), post-mortem insemination, and artificial wombs open new pathways to family creation while simultaneously raising critical issues concerning autonomy, consent, and the rights of future generations. Effective communication among medical professionals, patients, and society is essential for understanding the ethical and psychological dimensions of these technologies. The absence of transparent information

can lead to misunderstandings, stigmatization, and distraction from the core bioethical challenges involved.

Mass Media play a pivotal role in shaping public opinion, serving as a primary source of information. However, the media often present advancements in MAR through oversimplified or dramatized narratives, fostering unrealistic expectations or fears. Addressing these challenges necessitates an interdisciplinary approach that promotes transparency in decision-making and ensures equitable access to reproductive technologies.

The cultivation of bioethical reasoning and the dissemination of accurate information are foundational for sustainable progress in this field. Through responsible communication and collaboration among experts from diverse disciplines, society can foster trust and facilitate meaningful dialogue on the ethical, social, and psychological dimensions of MAR. These efforts are critical for addressing the complexities of this transformative domain and supporting its development in a manner that upholds human dignity and equity.

Christos Bechlianos
Larissa Net
Union of Journalists of Thessaly and Central Greece
Collaborations of Greek expatriate Mass Media.

As we enter the quarter mark of the 21st century, developments in science and technology have shaped a new landscape filled with challenges for the media in every corner of the globe. In this uncharted territory, media from every region provide news in real-time to the entire world. For example, the railway tragedy in 2022 in Larissa and the floods in 2023 in Thessaly were global news stories.

In this new landscape, with the significant penetration of electronic newspapers, the utilization of social networks, the advent of Artificial Intelligence, the threat to press freedom from SLAPPs and major economic interests, and the rampant spread of fake news, we all must support the media as they serve as guardians of the quality of each local or central authority and democracy itself.

The new major challenge is one: the collaborations of all Greek Diaspora media with professional media in Greece. We, who have served the media for a lifetime, with passion, sacrifices, ethics, and values, have a duty to move towards synergies so that the real news and analysis can serve as a “weapon” in the arsenal of every Greek, in every corner of the earth.

Stella Bompotsiari
The Greek Online School
Gamifying Greek Language & Culture for Young Learners. Little Greeks United:
A Global Competition of Greek Language, Heritage & Knowledge –
Powered by The Greek Online School.

The Greek Online School was envisioned in 2007 by Stella Bompotsiari and Pavlos Xynas with the goal of making the Greek language engaging for learners worldwide. Through interactive online lessons, language competitions, summer programs, teacher training, and cultural events, TGOS promotes Greek language learning beyond traditional methods building cultural bridges between Greeks of the Hellenic diaspora and Greece. Within the framework of the School’s mission, the team of TGOS conceived the idea of Little Greeks United. LGU began in 2024 as a global competition designed to promote Greek language, heritage, and knowledge among little diaspora Greeks. It provides children with an opportunity to engage with Greek culture through educational games. Material and

questions for the competition are directly inspired by the groundbreaking body of work of Dr Theodoros Papakostas. In 2024 the LGU finalists were awarded by the Ambassador of Greece in London, Mr Tsaousis. By bringing together young Greek speakers from around the world, the initiative creates a sense of community, encourages linguistic development, and strengthens connections to Greek heritage. The competition is supported by the Daughters of Penelope, and is held under the auspices of the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Secretariat for Greeks Abroad & Public Diplomacy.

Pantelis Boukalas
“Kathimerini” newspaper

Characteristics of modern Greek journalistic discourse.

The Greek language, and Greek culture in general, in its various phases, never stopped borrowing – letters, words, objects and their construction techniques, myths, even deities. However, they almost always tried to assimilate their borrowings, to integrate them into their own system, whether we are talking about the simple inflectional system or the system of thought and more general assumptions about human affairs. And probably because of this conscious effort to transform borrowings into common property, Plato, in his work *Επινομίς* (*Epinomis*), gave the following assurance: «Ὅτιπερ ἂν Ἕλληνας βαρβάρων παραλάβωσι, κάλλιον τοῦτο εἰς τέλος ἀπεργάζονται» (“Whatever Greeks receive from barbarians, they will eventually process it well”).

And in its current phase, the modern Greek language – and above all the spoken and written language of the Mass Media – introduces terms from other languages, primarily English, the universal common language in a way. It is right, very right to introduce them, as long as it needs them. There is no danger of de-hellenization of our own language or its death, even though the usual melancholy people insist very unscientifically. English remains English even though it has strengthened its core with thousands of Greek or Hellenic-morph words, that is, created with Greek compounds, which, however, were first combined into one word in English.

But can we also claim today what Plato said in his time? Difficult, very difficult. On the contrary, it is very easy for anyone who visits the media frequently to see that, either out of intellectual laziness or out of boredom, we borrow terms that we do not have the slightest need for and which we do not make the slightest effort to subordinate to the rules of our own language. Xenomania even negates the achievements of past decades, since it returns, for example, to the non-declension of foreign words, which, however, until yesterday were still used in accordance with our own linguistic norm.

Again, our language is in no danger. But besides being stupid, it is also revealing of a deeper mentality to say «τα γκολς» (“the goals”) or «τα φάουλς» (“the fouls”), as if the article «τα» (“the”) is not enough to indicate the plural in advance, and at the same time to say and write, indiscriminately and uncritically, «της Σαχάρα» (“of the Sahara”), «της Αλάσκας» (“of Alaska”) and «της Αριζόνας» (“of Arizona”). Are we also heading towards the general «της Βοστώνης» (“of Boston”)?

Eleni Bourou
University of Ioannina

Linguistic representations of gendered identities in the film “Eftychia”.

This presentation examines the dynamics of the Greek language in the construction of gendered identities and stereotypes, analyzing its use in the film *Eftychia* (2019). Specifically, it focuses on the depiction of gendered perceptions through two characteristic scenes of the film, aiming to highlight the connection between language, gender, and

society. The theoretical framework is based on Sociolinguistics, analyzing language as a tool for the construction of identities and the reproduction of social roles. The methodology includes Critical Discourse Analysis, while a textual and visual analysis of the scenes emphasizes the ways in which language reproduces or challenges traditional gendered stereotypes. The connection of language to homogeneity is questioned by the role of the mass media (MME) of the diaspora, utilizing the Greek language to shape and preserve the cultural identities of communities. Conversely, the language in the film *Eftychia* operates as a means of revisiting and overturning cultural norms, offering a dynamic for the reconstruction of gendered roles in Greek society and beyond. In conclusion, the research highlights the challenges and prospects presented by the diaspora's mass media for the Greek language and culture, with the aim of preserving cultural heritage and promoting social change.

Dimitrios Chaidas
Frederick University

The Diaspora media as a growth lever for the development and preservation of Greek education.

The role of mass media that address the Greek diaspora communities, with emphasis on the interpretation of the concept of “educational role” and the ways in which they function as educational media, can operate in various ways. Undoubtedly, the educational dimension of the media is important for Greeks in the diaspora, as contact with the Greek language and culture through formal education is limited. Therefore, the media function as non-formal education providers that connect the Greek language and education with the aim of creating knowledge through visual or audio representations. The media of the Greek diaspora are called upon to contribute to the preservation and development of the Greek language and culture through special programs, such as educational programs, language lessons, cultural tributes, interviews and other types of entertainment events. At the same time, they function as agents of socialization, strengthening the sense of belonging and connection to the homeland. Finally, the ways in which these media encourage the active participation of members of the diaspora are analyzed, thus contributing to the formation of an active and conscious diaspora community. Furthermore, taking into account that technology is inextricably linked to everyday life and modern educational practices, mass media emerge as valuable tools for language development and continuation, while simultaneously enhancing intercultural understanding, communication skills and language proficiency.

Gregory Chaliakopoulos
«Αλεξανδρινός Ταχυδρόμος»
Dimitris Kavouras
«Φάρος της Ομογένειας»

The timelessness of Alexandria through the local press.

Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great, is, of course, the city that is inextricably linked to Hellenism. Subsequently, over the centuries, the conditions, the circumstances due to its "geopolitical" and "geostrategic" position, gave it even more prestige, prestige and brilliance, characteristics that adorn its name to this day. A seat of philosophers, historians, scientists, artists, but also a seat of religious diversity and Great Hierarchs.

The nickname "The Bride of the Mediterranean" was not acquired by chance. Egyptism in the Nile Valley had and continues to have Alexandria as its main point of reference, as the Ancient Patriarchate, the Greek Community of Alexandria, the Sports Clubs, the Cultural Foundations, the Greek Schools and a series of other important legacies left to us by the Great Benefactors of Hellenism still remain and are active there!

However, all of this, and the events that came from their activities, have become known to us over time, through the timeless Paroikia Press. The journalism of the past and the present, which constitute the basis that foreshadows the future of the Egyptian Paroikia. Printed and modern forms of information, such as websites, make information and awareness the primary duty of Egyptian journalists so that the news that promotes, promotes and informs Hellenism everywhere can continue without interruption!

Myrsini Dogani
University of Piraeus

*Intercultural communication and Artificial Intelligence:
A reflective analysis.*

The oscillation of public discourse between technophilia and technophobia is a highly enduring debate in human civilizations. Recent technological advances in the field of artificial intelligence have intensified this debate, which, in the present study, is examined in terms of its impact on Intercultural Communication.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly shaping global communication, influencing how different cultures interact and understand each other. This reflective analysis explores the role of AI in intercultural dialogue, examining both its potential and its risks. On the one hand, AI-powered translation tools, recommendation algorithms, and conversational agents facilitate cross-cultural communication, breaking down language barriers and enhancing access to diverse perspectives. On the other hand, AI systems often reinforce biases, filter cultural narratives through Western-centric frameworks, and homogenize diverse voices.

This study critically reflects on whether AI fosters genuine intercultural understanding or merely amplifies dominant narratives while marginalizing others. Through case studies of AI-driven media platforms, automated translation services, and AI-curated content, the research highlights how AI mediates cultural exchange. The discussion also considers ethical implications, such as cultural misrepresentation, algorithmic bias, and the responsibility of AI developers. [This work has been partly supported by the University of Piraeus Research Center.]

Sotiris Hatzimanolis
NEOS KOSMOS

The evolving role of Greek Australian media.

The Greek Australian media landscape – the first masthead founded 100 years ago in Australia – has undergone profound change. *Neos Kosmos*, established in 1957, remains a central form of communication, bridging generations in both Greek and English. While its print legacy endures, the newspaper's largest audience now engages with its digital masthead, reflecting the shift in how communities connect and consume news.

As the voice to and of the Greek diaspora, media outlets like *Neos Kosmos* lead campaigns on pressing issues that resonate across the global Hellenic world. The preservation of the Greek language and the survival of diasporic Hellenic culture remain at the heart of this mission.

In recent years, we've all witnessed concerning trends – the decline of Greek language programs in immigrant nations' schools, the closure of university Hellenic studies departments, and the suspension of cultural initiatives. These challenges demand action, and Greek diaspora media has played a pivotal role in responding to them.

Beyond informing and advocating, our press serves as both a mirror and a conduit for the global Hellenic diaspora. We are the bridge that connects Greece to its people abroad and, just as importantly, brings the concerns of the diaspora back to Greece.

At *Neos Kosmos*, we don't just report on these issues – we act. Through in-depth reports, feature stories, op-eds, and targeted campaigns, we have actively contributed to safeguarding Greek language education. Our efforts have played a crucial role in preserving Greek studies at tertiary institutions and in promoting Greek learning at high schools.

As the media landscape evolves, so does our commitment – to inform, advocate, and ensure that the Greek language and culture continue to thrive for generations to come.

Anastasios Chatzitheofanous

BCI MEDIA GROUP INC / BCI TELECOMMUNICATION

Diaspora media as a bridge between Greece and the Greek diaspora.

The international presence of diaspora mass media plays a crucial role in preserving and promoting Greek culture worldwide. Through television channels, radio stations, print media, and online platforms, these media connect the Greek diaspora with their homeland. Promoting the language, history, traditions, and contemporary developments in Greece.

Their contribution is particularly significant in maintaining Greek identity among younger generations of expatriates, who often grow up in multicultural environments. At the same time, their cultural activities help project Greek culture internationally by promoting music, cinema, literature, and the arts.

Moreover, diaspora media serves as a communication bridge between Greece and the international community, fostering dialogue and cultural exchange. In the digital age, the growth of online media has made the dissemination of Greek culture easier and more immediate, making it accessible to a global audience. Thus, diaspora mass media are not just informational tools but a fundamental pillar of Modern Greek cultural identity.

George P. Chrousos

Academy of Athens

Greece

Greek medical philosophy and the roots of modern medicine.

Presentation of a comprehensive perspective on the genesis and progression of Greek medical-philosophical concepts and their influence on the development of modern Medicine. It begins with the Pre-Socratic philosophers Pythagoras and Alcmaeon, who used the terms “harmony” and “isonomia” to express, respectively, the dynamic equilibrium or homeostasis of the universe or human life. Later, the Hippocratic physicians likened this harmony to health, which they called “eukrasia”, and disharmony to disease, which they termed “dyskrasia”. These principles, combined with the use of tangible, logical evidence and the scientific method in diagnosing and treating diseases, formed the foundation of Evidence-Based Medicine, encompassing Hippocratic, Hellenistic, Byzantine, and Western Medicine, with the latter being its direct descendant.

Simultaneously, the Hippocratic physicians introduced Preventive Medicine and Lifestyle Medicine (Dietetics), laying the groundwork for Ethical Medicine. Aristotle, who was himself a physician, proposed the unity of body and mind and introduced the concept of “eudaimonia”, a serene emotional state of harmonious mental homeostasis achieved through virtuous living and the pursuit of wisdom. Sceptics, Stoics, and Epicureans, philosophical schools that also operated as psychiatric structures of their time, suggested that “Logos” could influence emotions and focused on the study and management of stress, considering the attainment of “ataraxia” – undisturbed mental functioning in the

face of stressors or what nowadays we call “resilience” – as a central goal of life. Epicurus himself spoke of “eustatheia” or “eustasis”, the balanced state of flesh and soul. The Library and Museum of Alexandria hosted a unique, university-like environment that supported biomedical research and served as a center and beacon of learning for the ancient world. Physicians such as the physiologists Herophilos and Erasistratos conducted fundamental medical research in the Library, while the School trained many prominent physicians of antiquity. Galen himself spent time at the Library and integrated many concepts of the Alexandrian School into his extensive published works. The Library of Alexandria, through Hellenistic Medicine, influenced ancient Indian Medicine, which is still practiced as Unani (Ionian) Medicine. The latter, via the Silk Road, impacted and continues to influence Chinese Medicine.

Maria Denaxa
Correspondent in France for Greek and Cypriot media
Artificial Intelligence and disinformation.

Artificial Intelligence and Disinformation: The Great Nightmare; Artificial intelligence is advertised as a revolution, but it could quickly turn into a tool of mass control and disinformation. Algorithms do not actually serve the truth; they serve those who control them. Multinationals, governments and centers of power shape information and channel it, especially in recent years, as it serves them, constructing a false reality. With artificial intelligence, fake news is produced in seconds, fake images and videos become weapons of manipulation, while public debate on important current issues is buried under algorithmic censorship, such as the crime in Tempi. Citizens in their attempt to be informed are often trapped in online traps, with the truth becoming indistinguishable in an ocean of false or semi-false data. The worst part? Artificial Intelligence is not expected to be limited only to the propaganda of the most powerful, when used unfairly – it will soon decide which news outlets will be promoted the most, which politicians “deserve” to be heard, and which ones should be silenced. The battle is not only technological, but also deeply political and social. If we do not demand control, regulation, and transparency, truth will become the privilege of the few and our societies will be imprisoned in a nightmare of digital deception and absolute control, where, among other things, disinformation will shape thinking, algorithms will determine reality, and freedom will become (it has already begun to become) an illusion.

Stamatia Dova
Hellenic College, Brookline, Massachusetts
Learning Greek as a heritage and a foreign language in the U.S.A.

This paper examines the language acquisition patterns among heritage learners in the context of an intensive program of modern Greek as a foreign language. Recent bibliography has shown that heritage learners and foreign language learners engage differently with language acquisition. The present analysis, based on data from 23 years of instruction at the Kallinikeion Institute, an intensive modern Greek language program offered at Hellenic College (Brookline, Massachusetts, U.S.A.), contributes to the scholarly discussion on modern Greek language pedagogy for heritage and foreign language learners. Taught in person from 2002 to 2019 and through synchronous remote instruction since 2020, the program has developed teaching strategies reflecting the Kallinikeion’s high enrollment of second and third generation Greek-American learners. At the same time, the program’s courses at all levels (Beginning, Intermediate, Advanced) are designed for learners of modern Greek as a foreign language. While following ACTFL (American

Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages) language proficiency standards since its inception, the Kallinikeion Institute has been adapting its curriculum to maximize the strengths and address the needs of both groups, with special emphasis on incorporating the linguistic and cultural experience of heritage speakers in an assessment framework of learning Greek as a foreign language.

Fotis Georgeles
Athens Voice

Diaspora Media: Bridges to Modern Greece.

Diaspora media serve as our gateways to Greece and Greek culture. They are not only for second- and third-generation expatriates scattered across the globe but also for their contemporary global neighbors – citizens of the world who wish to discover modern Greece.

Today, in the age of electronic and instant communication – blogs, live streaming, podcasts, and online communities – diaspora media have the opportunity to become bridges connecting the world to modern Greece. They can tell stories not only about Greece’s glorious past but also about its traditions, not as burdens but as sources of inspiration.

In essence, they can share stories that illuminate today’s Greek identity, presenting the modern Greek journey. They can speak the language heard on today’s Greek streets, spotlight new creators, startappers, scientists, and artists, as well as volunteer groups and TikTokers. In short, they can showcase Greek modernity to the world, promoting the realities of contemporary Greece.

Anastasia Giannakidou
Center for Hellenic Studies
University of Chicago

Greek diaspora in the era of identities.

Today’s world is characterized by an emphasis on identity which runs through the systems of education and information. The Greek diaspora in the English speaking world (US, UK, Canada, Australia) often accepts the characterization of Hellenic identity as part of “ethnic whites” – a term that is used to refer broadly to immigrant groups stemming from Europe. In my talk I will raise some concerns about the appropriateness of this term as it applies to Hellenic identity and the Greek people, who diachronically do not define themselves in terms of color but in terms of cultural heritage, specifically language and Hellenic Orthodoxy. The term also underestimates that Greeks have been subject to discrimination for decades. I will suggest that supporting education in the Greek language and intensifying contact with Greece (though technology which has made it so much easier) can play a crucial role in redefining Hellenic identity in the English speaking world so as to reflect its true characteristics.

Eftychis Gryfakis
Open University of Cyprus
Press Office, Mayor of Athens

*Artificial Intelligence in the strategic communication of public authorities:
The city of Athens and its interaction with diaspora media.*

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is reshaping the way public authorities communicate with citizens. But how can it be leveraged to redefine the relationship between the Greek

diaspora and its language and culture? The City of Athens, as part of its digital transformation strategy, utilizes innovative technologies to enhance communication, promote cultural initiatives, and foster civic participation.

This presentation explores the potential collaboration between municipal authorities and Greek-language diaspora media, using existing digital tools to strengthen linguistic and cultural connections among Greeks abroad. Smart applications, data analysis, and automated communication systems can deliver targeted information and interactive experiences. Tools such as chatbots and virtual assistants facilitate access to initiatives related to Greek heritage, education, and contemporary municipal programs. At the same time, AI can help identify the needs of the diaspora, creating a more personalized communication environment. Through strategic partnerships and the adoption of advanced technological solutions, the City of Athens can serve as a bridge between Greece and its diaspora, preserving and strengthening a shared cultural identity on a global scale.

Georgios - Miltiades Gstrein
Hephaestus Wien

Diaspora media – Current challenges for historical media.

As a Founder and President of Hephaestus Wien, Echo CENTRAL AND SOUTH AFRICA, as well as President of Pyramis News, I will discuss the critical role of Diaspora media, which can sometimes be the only contact members of the diaspora have with the language of their birth.

Operating outside traditional political institutions and with little support from mainstream Greek society, Diaspora media walk in the footsteps of giants and currently find themselves navigating the changing media landscape with entirely new challenges and opportunities.

Examples will be drawn from my experience managing three online newspapers and a Vienna-based Greek language radio over the last 10 years.

Theodore Kalmoukos

«Εθνικός Κήρυξας» / “The National Herald”

The timeless contribution of «The National Herald – Εθνικός Κήρυξας» to the cultivation, dissemination, and protection of the Greek language and the preservation of Hellenism as an element of identity and individuality of the Greek-American community.

By a heartfelt expression of gratitude for your kind invitation to participate in this intellectual gathering – or rather, this communion of persons – to bear witness and pay homage to the Greek Language as an element of identity and individuality of our Greek-American community.

I believe that the somewhat lengthy title I have chosen for this presentation encapsulates the essence of the topic I intend to address. I will attempt a brief, almost telegraphic, reference to the contribution and role of The National Herald Ethnikos Kirikas in cultivating, protecting, teaching, preserving, and disseminating the Greek Language in America, as well as in maintaining Hellenism as an essential component of identity and individuality for the Greek-American Community.

Allow me a brief personal note for the sake of introduction: I have had the distinct honor and joy of walking alongside The National Herald Ethnikos Kirikas, the newspaper of Hellenism in America, since September 14, 1979, when I was still a student at Holy Cross Greek Orthodox School of Theology here. My first article, my early writings, so to speak, was titled “The Message and the Language of the Cross”, and I continued contributing throughout my graduate studies at Boston University.

Let us begin by stating and recalling that since April 2, 1915, National Herald Ethnikos Kirikas has continuously and uninterruptedly recorded the history of the Greek-American Community – this other Greece, this almost invisible Greece, beyond the physical borders of the homeland, Greece. I believe the significance of the title now becomes clearer.

Beyond merely reporting, writing and documenting historical events, thus solidifying the historical presence of the Greek-American Community, the National Herald – Ethnikos Kirikas has played and continues to play a crucial, practical, and decisive role in the protection, teaching, preservation, and dissemination of the Greek Language in America, as well as in fostering the interconnectedness (αλληλοπεριχώρηση) of Hellenism and Orthodoxy.

For many decades, especially in the early years of immigration and later when there were no books or teachers available, The National Herald – Ethnikos Kirikas served as both a book and a teacher in every Greek home. It was, in a sense, the Greek School. This continues to be true today, despite technological advancements, because the written word endures and substantiates history – without wishing to diminish other forms of communication. Many teachers have used and continue to use The National Herald – Ethnikos Kirikas in Greek School classrooms.

I will briefly note that, despite the current digital explosion, the publication and printing of books on paper, at least here in the United States, remains remarkably strong.

One may wonder why the word “protection” was included in the title...

This, brief outline then, is just a small preview of what will be discussed at the upcoming conference in Boston, the Athens of America.

Eleni Karali

University of Ioannina

Department of Greeks Abroad ERT S.A.

The Greek diaspora mass media... in Greece!

The diaspora mass media contribute to the spread and preservation of the Greek language which is under attack. Their contribution to modern Greek culture as well as their teaching role is indisputable. The international presence of the diaspora media is characterized by difficulties, challenges but also significant successes. How can Greece facilitate their survival and their longevity? Practices of other countries. Could they be more attractive to the youth? Proposal for cooperation and partnerships of the Greek diaspora mass media and the Greek mass media.

Dimitrios Karathanasis

University of Cambridge

Allegene Pharmalabs GmbH

The Greek memory of blood.

Today, we gather to explore a profound narrative – a story that flows through generations, etched in biology, carried in language, and symbolized through ancient elements. I speak to you about “The Greek Memory of Blood.” This is not merely a metaphor but a tapestry woven from the threads of epigenetics, biology, water, language, and collective memory, each intertwining to preserve our Hellenic identity that has endured for millennia. Modern science reveals that experiences shape us not only in life but in legacy. Epigenetics show that trauma, triumph, and tradition leave chemical marks on our DNA, influencing genetic expression and future generations. For Greeks, the echoes of wars, migrations, exploration (ἐξωκεανισμός), cultural renaissances, and thrilling historic events may still resonate biologically, shaping not only identity but also resilience and emotion. In this way, our

blood carries more than genes; it carries ancestral memory, linking us to the struggles, triumphs and glories of those who came before.

This memory flows like water, the basic element of life, deeply rooted in Greek mythology. Water is memory's keeper – from the Hades' Rivers Mnemosyne of remembrance to Lethe of amnesia. It represents the continuity of life, the passage of time, and the flow of cultural memory. Just as water nourishes life and sustains biophysical coherence, the memory carried in our blood nourishes identity, binding past and present through an unbroken lineage. Our Sacred Language serves as the bridge that connects these memories across time and space (continuum). Greek, as the oldest language, echoes the wisdom of Homer, Plato, Aristotle and embodies the light of Apollo. Every word carries historical experiences and cultural archetypes, preserving philosophies and ancestral memories that continue to shape thought and identity. Just as epigenetic markers influence biological expression, the hellenic language shapes worldviews (κοσμοθέαση), allowing Greeks to inherit not just words but an intergalactic code of cultural legacies and cosmic truths that transcend generations, and the human race itself. Together, these elements – epigenetics, blood, water, and language – create a living legacy. They weave a narrative of continuity, where biological memory intertwines with cultural identity. This narrative bridges ancient myths with modern realities, echoing the collective unconscious and preserving the spirit of our race (γένος). It is this interconnection that allows Greeks to feel a profound connection to their past, as if the ancient heritage of Olympus, Delphi, and Athens still pulses within them. In Greece, memory is not just history – it is life, culture, and identity. It is the reason why the myths of Olympus still resonate, why ancient philosophy continues to guide thought, and why every Greek feels a bond to a past so deeply rooted that it flows through their very veins. This is the Greek Memory of Blood – a legacy not merely remembered but lived, a testament to the endurance of our people and the future survival of our civilization.

Vassilis Kostopoulos
University of Patras

*Bridging excellence: Greek diaspora media as catalysts
for scientific innovation and knowledge transfer.*

In an era where scientific advancements drive global security, sustainability, and innovation, Greek diaspora media serve as pivotal channels for disseminating research achievements and fostering international collaboration. This presentation explores the strategic role of diaspora media in promoting breakthroughs in critical fields such as energy systems, space technologies, defense, and environmental solutions while preserving and enhancing modern Greek cultural identity.

Drawing on extensive experience in cross-border research initiatives and European scientific networks, this work illustrates how diaspora media can translate complex scientific achievements into accessible narratives that inspire and unite the global Greek community. Through case studies – including applications of composite materials in aerospace, energy-efficient technologies, and space systems – we demonstrate how these platforms may act as conduits for knowledge transfer between Greek scientists domestically and abroad.

The discussion emphasizes strategies for enhancing the delivery of scientific content, promoting Greek research achievements, and building sustainable networks that foster “brain circulation” instead of “brain drain”. Special attention is given to the media's potential to inspire the next generation of Greek scientists and to integrate Greece's scientific contributions into global innovation landscapes. By highlighting these dynamics, this presentation offers a framework for optimizing the diaspora media's role in

strengthening cultural bonds, advancing scientific excellence, and promoting Greece's global presence.

Aphrodite Kotrotsios
Hellenic News of America
Hermes Young Professionals Initiative
Businessy
Delaware County Press Club

The vital role of ethnic media in reserving cultural identity, heritage, and language in America.

Ethnic media plays a crucial role in preserving the cultural identity, heritage, and language of immigrant communities in the United States. As the Greek diaspora continues to grow, ethnic media serves as a powerful tool for fostering a sense of belonging and connection to one's roots. In this speech, I will explore how ethnic media platforms, whether print, digital, or broadcast – serve as a bridge between generations, allowing for the transmission of cultural values, traditions, and language to younger generations. Additionally, I will address the challenges these media face in an increasingly digital world and their critical contribution to maintaining linguistic and cultural diversity. As the voice of the Greek American community, ethnic media plays an essential role in shaping the collective identity and ensuring that Greek heritage thrives in the United States for future generations.

Kostas Laskaratos
Panteion University
ERT Public Radio Television

*Diaspora media as a tool for disseminating Greek culture:
challenges and opportunities in the age of artificial intelligence.*

Can media play a significant role in the dissemination of a place's language and culture? Specifically, can diaspora media serve as useful and effective tools in strengthening the Greek footprint in various parts of the world? This presentation will focus on the potential of diaspora newspapers, radio stations, television channels, and news websites to function as instruments of soft power, as channels for the development of socio-political perspectives, and as mechanisms for enhancing ties between different nations. In particular, through bibliographic references and examples, we will attempt to examine the dynamics of media in the present age of information, knowledge, and the dominance of social media. The challenges, opportunities, and barriers arising from the penetration of Artificial Intelligence into the daily lives of citizens will also be explored. The goal of this intervention is to identify potential new areas of focus for diaspora media that meet and align with contemporary needs and demands. At the end of the article, suggestions will be made for modernizing the operation of diaspora media and adopting contemporary practices to more quickly, effectively, and comprehensively defend Greek positions, traditions, and interests.

Ioanna Lekkakou
Odyssey Charter School District
Hellenic and Classical Education

*Diaspora and press coverage of Hellenic education and everyday life.
US case studies and reflections.*

In a country comprising 50 states and 345 million citizens, how is the Greek diaspora identified, and how does the press cover its activities across various sectors of social life

and community engagement? This question is significant not only for America but also for Greece and for those whose ethnic identity is connected to Greek culture and language. This paper examines two case studies that will facilitate further reflection: the Greek-American public school Odyssey Charter, and newspaper columns focused on Greek-American life. Based on these case studies, we will discuss parameters on how and when the press addresses the activities of the Greek-American diaspora.

Styliani Magnisali

University of Ioannina

*The educational role of modern diaspora media
and the development of critical literacy.*

The educational role of the modern Greek media is crucial for the development of critical literacy in society. The influence of the journalistic discourse of the media on language education and the formation of citizens' thinking is essential. The mass media play a central role in conveying information, messages, ideology, opinions and attitudes and shape public opinion. The development of critical literacy skills in pre-school children is an important part of their general education and the understanding and evaluation of different types of texts through these skills is enhanced by trying to decode complex texts and enabling children to understand the explicit and implicit messages they carry. In addition, the role of the communicative approach to teaching is emerging, the aim of which is to encourage interactive interaction between pupils and teachers, to enhance communication skills, understanding and active participation. Overall, the educational role of the media promotes the cultivation of an informed and critical audience, which can understand and evaluate any information received, while providing opportunities for continuous education in a variety of areas, in the development of critical skills/competences and language and communication skills through well-organized activities.

Chistos Malaspinas

The Panhellenic Post. The online newspaper of Hellenism.

Greek newspapers and printing houses in America.

The Greek language and Greek letters found warm supporters in America and with the initiatives of Greek-American professors and organizations, the Greek language was established as a main subject in many American universities and colleges. At the same time, scientific and literary associations were created and with the contribution of the Archdiocese of America, Greek-language schools, evening and day schools, middle schools and high schools were founded, while private individuals, with the help of the State, created charter schools that, all together, contributed to the salvation of the Greek language.

An important role was also played by the many Greek-language newspapers and magazines published in America, as well as radio programs. Along with the newspapers, Greek printing houses also played their own role as they printed newspapers and books in the Greek language. It is no exaggeration to claim that the History of the Hellenic Diaspora in America is reflected in Greek-language newspapers. Aware of this truth, the publisher and director of the National Herald for thirty years, Babis Marketos (1947-1977), ensured that the volumes of Atlantis (he ceased publication in 1975) and the National Herald until his retirement (1977) were at The Balch Institute, Philadelphia, an institution that collects archives and historical material on national minorities and their contribution to American culture.

Dimitrios Mallidis

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

The use of technology, such as artificial intelligence (AI), in Greek mass media.

The presentation will analyze how modern technology, with an emphasis on artificial intelligence and automation tools, affects the mechanism and ethical principles of the Greek media. We will examine examples of the use of AI in news creation, content management and the spread of misinformation (fake news). Emphasis will be given to: The replacement of journalistic practices by automatic text-writing algorithms. The creation of fake content (deepfakes) that affects citizens' trust in the news/social media. The lack of adequate regulation in the application of these technologies. Additionally, the ethical dilemmas arising from the use of these tools will be discussed, as well as the challenges faced not only by journalistic organisations but also by the average citizen in their attempt to stay properly informed. Finally, strategies and practices of proper use of technology will be proposed, with the aim of supporting objective reporting and protecting ethics in the space of Greek media.

Yannis Sergios Mandalidis ERT Correspondent in Istanbul

The Greek schools in Constantinople and Imbros, the Greek newspapers and the Ecumenical Patriarchate as “arteries” of blood donation of the Greek language in Turkey.

Today the Greek language in Turkey is fighting for survival, as a result of the dramatic demographic changes in the Greek population since the 1950s. The Greek schools in Constantinople and Imbros, the Greek newspapers with their minimal circulation and the Ecumenical Patriarchate are three “arteries” that have been donating blood to the Greek language for the last 100 years. The presence of Greek television, via satellite or the Internet, in recent years has not been able to compensate for the erosion (qualitative and quantitative) of the Greek language in the minimal remaining Greek population. However, an element of optimism in recent years has been the interest of many people in Turkey in learning Greek as a foreign language or as a deeper search for personal national self-knowledge.

Penelope Manousou Imperial College Health Care NHS Trust, London University of Ioannina

The Greek contribution to the defense of public health: From the Cyclades to London.

I will provide an insightful overview of the increasing burden of metabolic liver disease, particularly metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD). MASLD, (simply known as fatty liver) is an escalating global health concern. Closely linked to obesity, insulin resistance, and lifestyle factors, fatty liver affects over a quarter of the world's population. Alarmingly, its prevalence is also associated with increased all-cause and cardiovascular mortality, making early prevention and intervention crucial. This silent disease progresses from liver fat accumulation to fibrosis, cirrhosis, and even hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) if left untreated. Key drivers include obesity, type 2 diabetes, dyslipidemia, and hypertension, all of which significantly accelerate disease progression. Furthermore, fatty liver disease acts as a cardiovascular risk multiplier, underscoring the urgent need for effective public health interventions. Excessive calorie intake, high sugar and fat consumption, and sedentary behaviour contribute to fat accumulation in the liver.

I will highlight the evidence-based preventive measures:

1. Early Screening and Risk Stratification
2. Lifestyle Modification:
Mediterranean diet, rich in polyphenols and omega-3 fatty acids, reduces liver fat.
3. Regular physical activity improves insulin sensitivity and liver enzyme profiles.
Pharmacological Approaches:
4. Emerging therapies targeting metabolic pathways (GLP-1 receptor agonists, PPAR agonists).
5. The Role of the Gut Microbiome: The gut-liver axis plays a crucial role in liver metabolism and inflammation and microbiome-Targeted Interventions.

Conclusion

Prevention of metabolic liver disease requires a multidisciplinary approach, integrating lifestyle interventions, pharmacotherapy, and gut microbiome modulation. Future research should focus on personalized strategies leveraging precision medicine.

Nikos Mathioudakis
Hellenic Open University
Democritus University of Thrace.

Journalism and neologism: Lexical choices in a digital era.

In the digital era, journalism faces both challenges and opportunities regarding lexical choices, as the rapid evolution of technology and communication media influences the way news is constructed and disseminated. Consequently, it employs playful and inventive language use through neology, adapting its lexical repertoire to social and technological developments. Journalists utilize neologisms, borrowings, hybrid words, and creative linguistic formations to capture the audience's attention. Neologisms such as “fake news”, “infodemic/ινφοπλημμύρα” or “troll journalism/τρολ-δημοσιογραφία” are not merely new words but rather tools that reflect and shape reality, encapsulating complex phenomena with ease and ingenuity. Often satirical or ironic, neologisms serve as a means of commenting on contemporary issues, reinforcing the stylistic impact of journalistic texts. Their creation and usage constitute a dynamic process in which language functions both as a medium of expression and as a field for experimentation. However, this playful approach is accompanied by the responsibility of accuracy, as neologisms can influence public perception and shape discourse. In an era of rapid information dissemination, journalists must handle neologisms with caution, striking a balance between innovation and clarity to maintain their credibility and strengthen their relationship of trust with the public.

Georgia - Dimitra Moschoviti
Hellenic Open University

*Linguistic representations of 'Greeknness'
and construction of identities in the expatriate media.*

Language, both spoken and written, as the primary means of communication and interaction, plays a decisive role in the construction of identities for individuals and groups. The field of Sociolinguistics examines the diverse linguistic, expressive, and conceptual choices based on the principle that these reflect, construct, and sometimes challenge social roles, identities, and power relations. Of particular interest is the study of linguistic choices in journalistic texts, which constitute one of the main mechanisms for disseminating ideas and documenting phenomena of social reality. The study will focus on how sociolinguistic identities of authors are constructed in journalistic texts from media outlets of the Greek

diaspora [digital press], specifically the construction of a ‘Greek identity’. These texts, as is evident, due to their explicit and implicit messages, serve as means of education and pedagogical tools, reinforcing specific social norms and attitudes toward the community of the Greek diaspora. Through this research study, the connection between language and identity will be illuminated, contributing to the broader dialogue on the role of language education in achieving Critical Literacy in both school and broader environments.

Spyros Moskovou
Greek Service Deutsche Welle

60 years of Deutsche Welle: A struggle for freedom and language.

Deutsche Welle’s Greek Program celebrated its 60th anniversary last year. It first broadcast on shortwave in 1964, but became politically and journalistically more mature around 1969, when, amidst the dictatorship in Greece, it adopted an unyielding anti-junta stance that was rewarded within a few months with an unexpected audience. According to measurements at the time, three million Greeks tuned in to the shortwave band every night to listen to the uncensored “voice of freedom” from Cologne. It was also the first positive investment by post-war Germany in Greece, which had been devastated by the Occupation.

The colleagues of that time literally had “nothing else in mind but freedom and language”, a tradition that is transmitted from one generation to another and inspires the writing to this day. A leading commentator during the dictatorship was the writer Alexandros Schinas with his unforgettable evocative voice. Immediately after the change of government, he dedicated a series of broadcasts to the language issue, which were published in 1977 under the title: “In Defense of the Greek Brain Shelf” (Kedros Publishing). At a time when the dilemma of demotic or katharevousa had already been overcome by reality but survived like a ghost in public debate, Schinas advocated for a language rich in expressiveness and stylistic levels.

Ioanna Mousikoudis
Aix-Marseille TELEMMe - AMU-CNRS

*Diaspora media in France: the radio station
“Elliniko Komboloi”, the magazine “Acropolis” and the “Greek Diaspora in France”.*

The Greek-language radio program, “Hellenic Komboloi”, began broadcasting in the Marseille region in 1983, at the time of the creation of the independent FM radio stations. It was the first program to transmit news and songs in Greek, and became a reference point for the expatriates of the region. It stopped broadcasting in 2018, following a decision by the radio station that hosted it. The Greek French-language bimonthly magazine “Acropolis” was published without fail and sent to subscribers in Marseille and throughout France from 1991 to 2023. Before the introduction of online media, it was one of the few means of informing the local community both about news in the area and about political, economic and social developments in Greece and Cyprus. Its pages hosted articles by historians and researchers, topics of various subjects, as well as educational and local community news. In 2005, the bilingual website “Greek Diaspora in France” was created, which continues today to contribute to the promotion of the news of the Greek diaspora in France worldwide.

The proposed communication aims to present and research the creation, the actors and the evolution of these three diasporic media and to highlight their contribution to the preservation of the Greek identity of the French diaspora.

Marilina Ntaountaki

Alpha TV

Eleftheria Greek newspaper in London

The language of London's diaspora newspaper as a medium of information for the diaspora.

*Linguistic challenges, assessment of reading ability,
reflection on the role of the diaspora newspaper.*

This presentation focuses on the language used in the diaspora newspaper as a medium of information for the diaspora and its relevance to the needs of its readership, reflecting on the role of the diaspora newspaper in the dissemination and preservation of the Greek language and culture. It examines the linguistic challenges faced by London's diaspora readers, who often exhibit limited receptive skills in formal Greek discourse. In this context, a study is proposed to assess the comprehension of complex texts by first-, second-, third-, and fourth-generation readers from Greece and Cyprus living in London. The aim is to evaluate their linguistic abilities in understanding written language and to develop recommendations to enhance the contribution of diaspora media as vehicles for disseminating and preserving the Greek language and culture.

Evangelia Ntzani

University of Ioannina

Brown University, RI, USA

*The role of Greek language as moderator of the efficacy
of mental health interventions in forced migration populations.*

Forced migration status includes, among other attributes, a cultural change in language environment. Besides academic performance and professional achievement, accumulated evidence indicates that this change that is associated with linguistic barriers and language discordance may also affect mental and physical health. At the intervention level, the protective effect of strategies improving host language acquisition and of creative language activities for immigrant and refugee youth is under investigation. The Healing Roots project, honored with a 2024 Columbia World Projects Impact Award, is developing a Mental Health Evidence Roadmap, an online, open-access, user-friendly, multi-component tool which is designed to organize and synthesize existing research on refugee mental health interventions and will enable stakeholders to identify effective strategies and address evidence gaps to guide the implementation of targeted refugee mental health services. Within the framework of the Healing Roots project, we plan to systematically appraise the characteristics and robustness of the available evidence on language as moderator of the efficacy of mental health interventions in forced migration populations. Implementing a co-creation approach, we also plan to assess whether and how strategies to support Greek language acquisition and creative Greek language activities could be incorporated in mental health resilience interventions for forced migration populations.

Jenny Pange

Laboratory of New Technologies and Distance Learning

University of Ioannina

Science and Ethics: A modern interpretation of a 1926 article from Ethnikos Kyrix.

Issues of science and ethics have undergone radical changes from 1926 to the present. The 20th century, marked by major scientific and technological discoveries, significantly contributed to human progress. However, in its early decades, it did not place much emphasis on major ethical concerns.

A particularly interesting article from 1926, published in *Ethnikos Kyrix*, posed the question of whether nations with advanced scientific knowledge also possessed superior ethics compared to others. The same article argued that science and ethics are two independent concepts, akin to oil and water, which do not easily mix.

Today, science and ethics are more interconnected than ever. Science explores the world around us, improves quality of life, enhances critical thinking, and provides solutions to complex problems through systemic approaches. However, it also creates new ethical dilemmas, such as the misuse of technology, unequal distribution of resources, and the spread of misinformation.

Therefore, while technology and innovation have elevated modern living standards, they have not significantly reduced poverty and social inequalities. Scientific advancements, particularly in Artificial Intelligence, continue to shape the future, making ethical considerations more relevant and necessary than ever. Ensuring the collective good requires a strong focus on inclusivity and sustainable development. [Acknowledgments: This program is co-financed by the European Union (European Social Fund – ESF) and Greece through the Operational Programme “Human Resources and Social Cohesion”, «ΕΣΠΑ 2021-2027», in the context of the project “Support for Internationalization Activities of the University of Ioannina, ‘ICT in Education: Applications in Natural, Social and Health Sciences’ ” – MIS: 6004807.]

Konstantinos Pantos

“GENESIS Athens” Clinic, Assisted Reproduction Units:
“GENESIS Athens”, “GENESIS Crete”, “GENESIS Thessaly-Athens”,
“GENESIS Thrace-Athens”, “Genesis Athens – Bucharest”,
“The 1st Affiliated Hospital of AnHui University – Genesis Athens”
Hellenic Society of Reproductive Medicine, ELITOUR,
Global Doctors’ Hippocratic Institute – GDHI,
AnHui University (China), Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)
Health Diplomacy in today’s challenges: Sub-fertility – Infertility.

Health diplomacy faces a series of today’s challenges, with sub-fertility (low birth rates) and infertility at the forefront of international discussions. These issues are not limited to the internal policies of individual states but also have transnational dimensions that impact demographics, the economy, and the sustainability of social systems. Low birth rates – defined as a decline in births below the population replacement threshold (2.1 children per woman) – constitute a serious issue for many developed countries. Addressing this phenomenon requires a combination of policies that include: financial support for families (benefits, maternity/paternity leave), improving working conditions and work-life balance and promoting measures for migration and social integration of new populations. At the international level, health diplomacy aims to foster collaborations for the exchange of best practices and the development of policies that promote demographic revitalization. Infertility affects approximately 1 in 6 couples worldwide (WHO, 2023) and may result from environmental, genetic, or social factors. Global health diplomacy focuses on providing timely and reliable information to men and women of reproductive age about biological fertility limits and informed reproductive choices, in line with personal decisions and the principles of self-determination and reproductive autonomy and also ensuring access to fertility treatments and assisted reproductive technologies (ART). It focuses on addressing the bioethical and legal issues arising from ART and establishing a unified intercultural and transnational framework for social consensus and conducting research on environmental factors that influence fertility (pollution, lifestyle), as well. Collaboration among governments, international organizations (such as WHO), private sector

stakeholders, and independent initiatives is crucial for developing policies that safeguard reproductive health and ensure demographic balance. Sub-fertility and infertility represent critical challenges for health diplomacy, necessitating global strategies and international cooperation. Investment in family support programs, reproductive health research, and improved access to fertility treatments are key factors in ensuring the sustainable development of societies.

Nikoleta Papadogianni
Grecian Echoes

Radio speech and Greek Language. How does the «Greek American Radio program – Grecian Echoes» contribute to the maintenance of the Greek identity and the promotion of the Greek culture in the United States.

Radio remains a powerful medium in the United States, reaching broader audiences than social media platforms. Research shows that 88% of Americans tune into terrestrial radio weekly, making it an especially effective platform for language preservation and cultural connection. Our Grecian Echoes Radio program has played a vital role in maintaining the Greek language and cultural heritage in the United States for over 78 years. Through clear, simple, and intelligible broadcasting practices, the program serves its diverse audience by incorporating various elements of Greek culture: traditional lyrics, daily greetings like “kalimera” (Good Morning), political discourse including Prime Ministers’ speeches, and Sunday spiritual messages from the Metropolis. As a Greek-American radio station, Grecian Echoes aims to educate, inform, and entertain while serving as a crucial link between its audience, the Greek language, and Greece itself.

George Patoulis
Athens Medical Association
Greek Health Tourism Council – ELITOUR
Global Doctors’ Hippocratic Institute
National Inter-Municipal Network of Healthy Cities

The development of health and wellness tourism through the global promotion of Hippocratic Ethics and Hippocratic Oath.

The development of Health and Wellness Tourism constitutes a dynamically expanding sector with significant prospects for Greece. The global promotion of Hippocratic Ethics and the Hippocratic Oath can serve as a decisive factor in strengthening this field. The principles of Hippocrates, such as ethics in medical practice, a holistic approach to health, and the connection between humans and nature, align with contemporary trends in wellness and medical tourism. Through targeted promotional actions, Greece can establish itself as an international center for health tourism by leveraging its long-standing medical tradition, modern infrastructure, and natural environment. The integration of Hippocratic philosophy into medical centers, thermal spas, and wellness programs can attract visitors from around the world. In this way, the country will enhance its tourism offering, providing a unique experience that combines medicine, ethics, and holistic health care.

Alexandra Pavlaki
“THEMISTOKLIS” Educational Institution
“Language is the first foundation to learn everything else”
Antisthenes, 445-360 BC.

Alexandra Pavlaki, General Director and owner of “THEMISTOKLIS” Educational Institution, accompanied by one of her high school students, Artemi Maravelia, will present innovative activities and the best practices related to teaching, deep knowledge, and the great value and contribution of the Greek language.

They will delve into the essence of words, meanings, and texts through literary texts, sayings of ancient and modern philosophers, Aesop’s fables, folk songs, and linguistic borrowings into other languages. As the Cynic philosopher Antisthenes (445-360 BC) stated: “Language is the first learning through which it is possible to learn all others”. In other words, studying language is the foundational study that enables one to learn anything else. Furthermore, through the Erasmus+ programs in which the Educational Institution “THEMISTOKLIS” participates in, they strive to promote and preserve the Greek culture and its timeless values: Ethics, Democracy, Respect for humanity, Freedom of speech, Virtue, and most importantly, “Know thyself”.

Dimitrios Pefanis
CNN Greece

Digital media and the diaspora – Keeping the link alive.

Over the past 25 years, from the early development of digital media in Greece, to the current, possibly saturated media landscape, the relationship between the expatriate community and Greek digital media has been ongoing and constantly intensifying.

Digital media – whether covering general news or specialized pieces of current affairs – act as a “living bridge” between the expatriate community and Greece. At the same time, they act as a key source of information, information gathering and potential partnerships for the expatriate media themselves.

Furthermore act as a daily global link, both in terms of current affairs and in relation to maintaining contact with the language, while also assuming an educational character, particularly among second and third generation expatriates around the world.

As part of the International Summer University, we aim to highlight the relationship that has developed between the digital media in Greece and the expatriate community over the last 25 years, giving emphasis on the current situation. Utilizing quantitative and qualitative characteristics as well as case studies, we focus on the role that Greek digital media have played over time and are playing today, while at the same time the opportunities and challenges that arise in a constantly changing technological and journalistic landscape are highlighted.

Aimilios Perdikaris
Athenian and Macedonian News Agency

New Media, a new reality, diaspora and Greek communities abroad.

A brief overview of the new reality that is being shaped by the widespread use of the Internet and social media. What are the advantages, the possibilities, as well as the risks from misinformation and fake news. How news agencies – including Athens/Macedonian News Agency – can as news and content providers transform themselves into gatekeepers of truth and objective information. At the same time, how a news agency can become a hub of interactive communication with the diaspora and Greek communities abroad and thus contribute to the educational process in terms of language and culture.

Alexandra Pistofidou
Austrian Committee for the Reunification of the Parthenon Sculptures
Hephaestus Wien Media Group

Diaspora media as guardians of Greek cultural heritage.

As Founder and President of the Austrian Committee for the Reunification of the Parthenon Sculptures, representing Hephæstus Wien Media Group, I will present the pivotal role of Diaspora Media in informing, raising awareness, motivating and engaging audiences, centered on Ancient Greek Culture and Heritage.

Drawing upon my extensive experience through speeches at European and international conferences, published articles, and contributions to various communication platforms, I will also demonstrate the enduring cultural and historical significance of the Parthenon Sculptures and the ongoing efforts for their reunification.

Villy Politi

Greek Community of Cairo

Newspaper and Website «Νέο Φωσ»

Diaspora media and contemporary crises (memorandum, refugee, climate, war, energy).

Linguistic representations in the Egyptian press.

The Greek Community in Cairo, which publishes the newspaper “NEO FOS” and has its own website named: ekkairo.org, and is participating in the 11th International Summer University with a speech topic: Diaspora Media and Contemporary Crises (Memorandum, Refugee, Climate, War and Energy). Linguistic Representations and Symbolisms. The speech begins with a brief historical review of the press of the Greeks from Egypt, in Cairo, starting from the early 1900s and continuing to the present day. It then provides an update on the current media of the Community and their field of activity.

The following is an analysis of the topic of the speech, focusing generally on the role of the Diaspora media in contemporary crises and their comparison to the Greek media. Diaspora media, although often smaller compared to the central media, are playing a decisive role in informing and shaping public opinion among immigrants or refugee communities and expatriates (Hellenes Abroad). Crises, such as the memorandum, refugees, climate, wars, and energy crises, directly affect these communities, as they have either a direct or an indirect impact on their daily lives. The linguistic representations used in crisis coverage are multidimensional and depend on local and political conditions, as well as on national identity and the audience that addressed. Finally, the speech concludes on how our media address those topics and specialist crises.

Sotirios N. Prapas

Henry Dunan Hospital Center

World Society of Cardiovascular & Thoracic Surgeons

The Euro-Asian Bridge Society Cardiovascular & Thoracic Surgeons

Words with Greek roots in modern international medical terminology.

A significant number of English words in the domains of health and medicine trace their origins to Greek, either directly from Ancient Greek or indirectly through Latin and other languages. This presentation explores the etymological roots of medical terminology, highlighting the profound influence of Greek civilization on the development of Western medicine.

From foundational figures like Hippocrates and Galen to the adaptation of Greek prefixes and suffixes for modern medical terms, we uncover how these linguistic contributions have shaped anatomy, pathology, and the lexicon of medical professions. Examples include words like “arthritis,” “symptom,” as well as more complex terms such as “endoscopy” or

“osteoporosis.” We also touch on the cultural and intellectual reasons behind the enduring preference for Greek in medical vocabulary.

This examination not only underscores the linguistic heritage but also connects it to the historical context of Greek advances in medicine, ensuring a deeper appreciation of the language’s enduring role in healthcare.

Nicolas Prevelakis
Harvard University

Myths and realities about Greece outside of Greece: A decadal review.

Over the past decade, the international perception of Greece has been profoundly influenced by its economic crisis, weaving a complex tapestry of myth and reality. Historical and cultural attributes drawn from Greek antiquity, religion, and tourism have been mobilized to interpret the crisis, showing us how these elements shape both contemporary views and international stereotypes of Greece. I argue that one must consider historical precedents that have influenced these perceptions to fully understand the nuances of Greece’s image abroad. The aim of this analysis is to clarify the enduring myths and realities associated with Greece and to examine their implications for Greece’s evolving image on the global stage.

Argyro Sengou
South African homegrown station “New Panhellenic Voice”
“New Panhellenic Voice”, the torchbearer of the Greek flame in South Africa.

This speech will be a brief review of the foundation and the long history of the Greek expatriate radio station in South Africa “New Panhellenic Voice”. Also, the types of broadcasts of the radio station during its entire course and the contribution of the station through them to the preservation, enhancement and continuation first of all of the Greek language, our culture and our history and our religion in the Greek diaspora will be mentioned. A reference will be made to how New Panhellenic Voice defined as an important pillar of the Greek Diaspora the formation of the Greek Diaspora, especially in the years when the internet did not exist, by transmitting the reality and developments of Greece and Cyprus as well as of the Greek Diaspora in other countries. Moreover, we will get to know its educational role both through its existing programs and through its cooperation with the Greek school, the communities, the church and the Greek authorities. Finally, we will conclude this journey into the work of the New Panhellenic Voice with the catalytic crises that have been brought about by technological changes and developments, the population decline of Hellenism and the insecurity that prevails in South Africa.

Symeon Sidiropoulos
University of Thessaly
Hellenic Association of Political Scientists (HAPSc)

*The power of words: Greek language, media
and the construction of health perception in a civil society.*

The Greek language, as a carrier of culture and identity, holds invaluable power in shaping health perceptions, especially when leveraged through mass media. In the information era, health illiteracy – the inability to comprehend basic health-related information – remains a significant barrier to equitable healthcare access and the empowerment of citizens to make informed decisions. The use of the Greek language with clarity, simplicity, and cultural

sensitivity can address this issue. Through mass media, complex health topics can be translated into understandable and accessible messages for all, enhancing trust and fostering civic engagement. The integration of linguistic communication with cultural identity strengthens both the acceptance and the effectiveness of these messages. The role of civil society, organizations, and communities is pivotal in combating health illiteracy, laying the foundation for a more just and informed society. Through coordinated efforts, the Greek language and mass media can serve as powerful tools in promoting equity and advancing public health.

Christina Simopoulou
e-enimerosi.com

e-enimerosi.com: The Greek voice of the diaspora.

In a world where information travels at lightning speed, e-enimerosi.com is not just another news website. It is the bridge that connects Greeks of the diaspora with their homeland – a space where news meets language, culture, and the soul of Hellenism.

Our mission is not only to provide accurate and timely updates on what is happening in Greece and around the world but also to keep the flame of the Greek language and culture alive. Through articles, analyses, interviews, and special features, we highlight the strength of Hellenism in every corner of the globe and give a voice to the Greek diaspora.

e-enimerosi.com is much more than a news platform. It is a shared space for all of us who, no matter where we are, carry Greece within us. It is a platform that respects tradition, showcases the modern Greek spirit, and nurtures the unity of Greeks worldwide.

e-enimerosi.com is the ultimate destination for all Greeks abroad who seek a news source that does not simply deliver information but builds a global Greek community. We invite you to be part of this dynamic journey, keeping Hellenism alive wherever its heart beats!

Panos Sombolos
Athens Daily Newspaper Editors' Association
(ESIEA)

Media of diaspora: their existence, their contribution and their usefulness.

The contribution of the Greek diaspora media to the diaspora, to our homeland Greece, and to society in general is enormous. In the past, newspapers and magazines, then radio and television, and most recently the internet, maintain cohesion, bonding and contact between the diaspora of all ages and social classes, no matter in which country of the world they are and live. It is the connecting link that keeps them reconciled and loved.

The Media are the ones that inform the Greek diaspora on a twenty-four-hour basis about what is happening in the country they live in, about what is happening in Greece, while at the same time highlighting any problems they face and contributing in every way to solving them.

At the same time, they are the ones that promote Greek civilization and our culture, promote and preserve the customs and traditions that exist in every region of our homeland and certainly contribute to the preservation and dissemination of the ancient spirit of our ancestors.

Of course, we should not forget the very important role that the Church plays in our Greek diaspora. Its contribution and help are particularly great.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that the initiative of the University of Ioannina and Dean Nicoletta Tsitsanoudis Mallidis to organize these events this year in Boston is something that is happening for the first time and is particularly useful to our compatriots

and the media in the diaspora. I hope that other universities, institutions and various organizations will imitate the University of Ioannina.

Despoina Stefanou
Université de Paul-Valéry, France,
DIPRALANG Research Laboratory
Mass Media as a tool for language and culture teaching.

Mass media (MME) constitute a highly significant source of information, offering multifaceted opportunities for utilization and application. The production of content such as articles, videos, interviews, and podcasts extends beyond informing the general public to include educational applications, particularly in the field of language teaching and learning (e.g., second language or heritage language).

In an environment where technology goes hand in hand with daily life and educational practices, mass media emerge as essential tools for linguistic development and intercultural understanding. The production of authentic material in natural language use enables the direct connection of language learning to its cultural context, enhancing communicative competence, linguistic proficiency, and familiarity with cultural norms.

Furthermore, mass media facilitate an interdisciplinary approach, integrating the analysis of linguistic and cultural data through the exploration of social issues, traditions, and everyday practices. This process is presented in a modern, interactive, and engaging manner, making the educational process more effective and accessible.

The correlation of mass media with the implementation of innovative learning methods that combine technology with digital humanities plays a pivotal role. A notable example is the learning of foreign languages (e.g., Greek, Occitan and Italian), where hybrid approaches are incorporated to enhance the effectiveness of the educational process and develop interdisciplinary skills.

Stelios Taketzis
COSMOS FM, New York
Non-profit public service radio. A successful experiment that continues.

In the United States, certain radio frequencies have been allocated to public organizations, municipalities, and other entities for community service programs operated by non-profit organizations. In 1987, on one such frequency, a group of visionaries founded a non-profit organization and, through it, leased two hours of airtime per week to broadcast a Greek radio program. It was a groundbreaking initiative, as nothing similar had been attempted before. Not only did the experiment succeed, but it continues to thrive to this day. Thirty-eight years later, the program has expanded to 13 hours per week, broadcasting daily, and has also grown to reach a global audience through online streaming. It operates primarily through volunteer work and is now recognized as one of the most reputable Greek media outlets in the United States.

Panagiotis Tzokas
Ioannina Regional Station of ERT
*ERT as an open channel for the dispersion of the Greek language
and a carrier of both past and contemporary Greek happenings.*

The Hellenic Radio and Television (ERT) stands as a steady bridge of connection and communication for Greeks around the world. As a living and ever-evolving broadcast organization, it follows current affairs and developments that concern society. Its program,

multidimensional and diverse, plays a leading role in showcasing and promoting modern Greek initiatives and actions across all sectors: education, the arts, literature, productivity, and business.

It respects the Greek language as an integral part of the unified Greek cultural background and a fundamental means of expressing thought and exchanging views.

Its rich archive emerges through modern technologies and is delivered to the present as an inseparable part of our history and identity. This identity remains robust through research and the promotion of the traditional customs and way of life of the Greeks, elements that connect expatriates to their roots.

Television, radio, and the internet collaborate to create a modern telecommunications network that connects all points of Greek territory with the most remote parts of the world, where the heartbeat of the diaspora is felt. A network of sensors, disseminating information and the Greek language in all its dialects, erasing borders, with renewed terms of reliability and trust.

Cristina Tsardikos

Greek Cultural Association Nostos – Argentina

The Greek mass media and the role of the Hellenic diaspora entities in Latin America.

In the recent past, before the advent of the Internet, the Greek diaspora in Latin America was isolated and considered something “exotic” and almost “invisible” to the metropolis, which focused its attention on the great migratory centers in North America, Australia or the rest of Europe. The scarce information came from broadband radio receivers that pick up the signal of The Voice of Greece. The lack of interest of the local press in broadcasting the events in Greece reduced the access to information to the testimonies and experiences related by occasional travelers to Greece and from the sailors of Greek ships or even through family letters.

The thirst for knowledge of a significant mass of Greek citizens in the diaspora gave rise to a social phenomenon: members of our communities decided to become journalists, informers, opinion formers and culture transmitters. These improvised journalists were, for years, the only ones who, in community newspapers, magazines or improvised radio broadcasts, disseminated the Greek news and current affairs, offering the possibility of accessing also the modern Greek post-war culture, introducing new poets, writers, musicians and composers. This paper presents and analyzes the media of the Greek communities and institutions of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, among others.

Nikoletta Tsitsanoudis Mallidis

University of Ioannina

*The study of the Greek language
through the media of the Greek diaspora.
A top challenge.*

The educational role of journalistic discourse and the media more broadly, as well as the strong didactic effect on the linguistic feeling of the recipients, is commonly accepted. In the context of an “opening” of the media towards more popular strata, the linguistic code chosen to be used is not necessarily expanded, given that the richness of the Greek language is not systematically exploited, as the goal is for the final journalistic product to be quickly and immediately understandable and not to disrupt the world or the perception that the mass of the recipients have of the world.

These kinds of findings, which concern the media within the Greek territory, are also tested with regard to the media of the Greek diaspora. The study of the Greek language through the media of the diaspora is of great interest, considering that a diaspora newspaper or a radio and television outlet can function as a crucial web of interconnection with the concept of homeland, identity and language.

At the same time, the challenge of spreading the Greek language and the broader pedagogical formation of third or fourth generation expatriates remains relentless, especially when the diaspora is largely reflected in the transnational field of the media, the brain drain phenomenon is still very strong and at the same time the living cells of the diaspora should not feel that their experiences are excluded from the interests of the homeland.

The study of the language in diaspora information centers can contribute to the cultivation of diaspora studies, which cannot be marginalized, especially when Greece is associated with one of the strongest histories of migration on a global level.

George Tsopotos
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
Georgia Skiada
University of Ioannina

*Linguistic representations of the climate crisis
in the print journalism of the Greek diaspora.*

This presentation deals with the identification and presentation of how climate crisis is depicted through words and phrases in the media of the Greek diaspora. It is widely known that climate change is a global phenomenon with significant worldwide impact. This issue has also attracted the attention of journalistic discourse, which, as a credible form of communication, harnesses the power of language to express specific perceptions and construct social reality. The sample for this study consists of online articles from the past four years (2021-2024) and their analysis is performed with the help of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), a method aiming to interpret headlines and textual segments (intertextual descriptions and references) related to the phenomenon of climate change. CDA approaches language from a social perspective, emphasizing the connection between language, society and ideology. Having established the context and working hypothesis surrounding the under study topic, data analysis is carried out, highlighting the techniques used by Greek diaspora journalistic sources. From the discussion of the findings, targeted conclusions emerge, certifying the role of diaspora media in the linguistic description and depiction of a phenomenon of global significance.

Christina Tsoukala
Kalimera Massalia

*“Kalimera Massalia”: A bilingual platform
for the promotion and preservation of the Greek language.*

The promotion and preservation of the Greek language is important for connecting diaspora members with their homeland and strengthening cultural heritage. In April 2024, we created ‘Kalimera Massalia’, a volunteer-based online platform to promote Greek culture and language. In our team, we are all bilingual Greeks and Cypriots born and raised in Marseille.

Marseille is a city with a unique connection to Hellenism. It was founded by Greeks and has always had a dynamic Greek community. We noticed that the search for connection

with Greece comes from second- and third-generation Greeks, from a new wave of Greek immigrants, especially after the economic crisis, but also from philhellenes and students. Our website is bilingual, with content in both Greek and French, with the goal of strengthening ties between Greece, France, and Cyprus. Through our website and social media (Facebook, Instagram), we share articles, portraits of artists, translations of Greek songs, and videos featuring stories from Greek history and mythology, enhancing linguistic and cultural connections.

Dimitris Vardavas
Teacher of Religious Studies (Secondary), UK

*Greeks without Greece:
Identity, nostalgia, forgetting.*

Since the beginning of the 2008 financial crisis, a large number of Greeks has emigrated with the aim to find better working conditions in other countries of the world. More often than not, in contradistinction to earlier Greek migratory movements, said migrants are highly specialised in their respective professional fields and are competent speakers of at least the English language. These factors facilitate the integration of Greek migrants to local populations and weaken their need to participate in communities of compatriots. With this context as a given, the present contribution aspires to explore the question of the constitution of Greekness in a “Greekless” environment, what it means to inhabit the world dressed in a foreign language and away from your own, and what the impact of nostalgia and forgetting is on one’s perceived national identity. Furthermore, the present contribution will try to highlight new potentialities for the Greek diasporic media, not (necessarily and exclusively) as agents of the mainstream, institutional, established Hellenism of Greece, but also, and especially, as written traces of a nomadic hellenism, and as sites of self-reflection for a moving, shifting, properly diasporic hellenism.

Vassilis Vassilopoulos
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
Public Radio Television

Greece’s ANT paradigm – Media edges and nodes.

As media technologies continue to evolve, Greeks and citizens of Greek origin around the world have the opportunity to explore the common elements of their communities, collaborate as a network, and construct a graph containing the circles of the country they live in and the connections between the nodes of national identity.

As new avenues of communication and information circulation, homogeneous media search for a new identity and business model. This deficit of alienation with the center of Hellenism and the minimization of cooperation between them, which was observed during the period of economic crisis but also during the period of covid 19, is intended to be addressed by utilizing technological innovation that allows for lightning-fast milestones, economic and financial, social and institutional distances to be overcome.

By participating in public life and receiving simultaneous information with his fellow citizens of Greek origin, Greek citizens can increase their chances for citizenship and citizenship opportunities. There is a significant role played by information in this project, acting as a natural means of transforming matter and energy, expatriates and their culture, into an active community and a network of participants.

It is possible that Hellenism in a challenging time may benefit from actor-network theory, which makes use of sympatric insects. Several factors, such as economic imbalance, social

inequalities, geopolitical volatility, the harsh rules of expensive energy, and threats to rights and democracy, contribute to a Guernica landscape of fear.

Consequently, the great Greek media networks can't leave the Greeks to misinformation, propaganda, inaccurate information, and self-referentiality at any cost. We must address this issue immediately and in a timely and coherent manner, both in terms of strengthening their Greek identity, as well as in terms of strengthening their communities in countries that claim equal citizenship for them.

Moreover, creating a network of actors with edges and nodes will serve to increase their economic relationship more broadly. In the name of every single citizen from Earth of Fire to Alaska, from the USA to Australia, it is now time for information cooperation, exchange of best practices, and active participation in every public sphere.

Nektaria Zagorianakou
University of Ioannina

Georgios Papanikolaou. The Greek voice of global prevention.

George Papanicolaou (1883-1962) was a pioneer in cytology and diagnostic oncology, developing the Papanicolaou test (Pap test), a non-invasive method for the early detection of precancerous and cancerous lesions of the cervix. The widespread implementation of this method in mass screening programs significantly reduced cervical cancer mortality, establishing cytological diagnosis as a cornerstone of preventive medicine.

He studied medicine in Athens and pursued doctoral studies in biology in Germany. In 1913, he emigrated to the United States and joined Cornell University, where he investigated cytological changes during the hormonal cycle. In 1940, in collaboration with gynecologist Herbert Traut, he demonstrated the diagnostic value of the method, and in 1954, he published the *Atlas of Exfoliative Cytology*, contributing to the global standardization of cytological analysis.

Today, advances in the detection of human papillomavirus (HPV), the primary etiological agent of cervical cancer, focus on novel technologies which promise higher accuracy, faster diagnosis, and lower costs. Modern research efforts align with the World Health Organization's (WHO) goals to eliminate cervical cancer by 2030, promoting primary HPV detection as the main screening strategy while maintaining cytological examination as a complementary tool in public health.

Katerina Zografistou

Paul Valéry University – Montpellier III

International Society of Friends of Nikos Kazantzakis and the Greek Chapter

Texts and interviews of Nikos Kazantzakis in the media.

Kazantzakis, a profound spirit with a momentous literary work, maintained an open connection throughout his life with the press, both Greek and foreign, with the radio, and with the television a new means of communication in the 1950's. In our study, we will focus on significant moments of the author's presence: (a) In the Greek press, from his earliest publications in 1905 onward, and in the foreign press, mainly after his permanent relocation to Antibes, France. (b) On the radio, both through his interviews with Radio France Internationale (RFI) journalists Robert Sadoul in 1954 and Pierre Sipriot in 1957, and through his appeal to intellectuals for world peace in 1946, BBC. (c) On French television, with his appearance on the program "Lectures pour tous" with Pierre Dumayet and Max-Pol Fouchet in 1957. Our research will reveal the way he utilized the reputable media, both print and broadcast, that his era offered him, and it will show his intuitive understanding of their evolution as the 20th century progressed.

