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Department of History and Philosophy of Science

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The **Newsletter** of the **Department of History and Philosophy of Science (HPS)** aims to inform about activities of its members of staff and students. The History and Philosophy of Science is an interdisciplinary academic field, which studies science as a complex historical, social, and cultural phenomenon and highlights the philosophical dimensions of its theories and practice. It examines the philosophical, conceptual, and historical approaches to science in general, as well as to a variety of particular research fields, including the humanities and social sciences, natural sciences, psychology and cognitive sciences, life and medical sciences, mathematics and logic, and new technologies. The [faculty members](#) of the Department include some of the world experts in their respective fields, while several of the members lead or collaborate in [international research projects](#). The Department consists of three Divisions: History of Science and Technology, Philosophy and Theory of Science, and Technology, and Cognitive Science. It offers the sole [undergraduate programme](#) of studies on History and Philosophy of Science in Greece and 9 [postgraduate programmes](#) of studies in both Greek and English, which cover a wide range of philosophical topics, the history of science and technology, studies in society, science and technology, digital humanities and augmented textual studies, and cognitive psychology. HPS is among the highest rated of humanities departments in Greece, in terms of international research citations.

Research News

- The European project **PANGEA4CALVAL – PANGEA Cal/Val Centre for Enhancing Earth Observation R&I in the Mediterranean** has been completed, with the National Observatory of Athens serving as the hosting institution. The Laboratory of Science, Technology and Innovation in Society participated through Prof. **Stathis Arapostathis** and Dr. **Chryssa Karpantzani**. Prof. **Arapostathis** was responsible for Work Package 6, which focused on Research Ethics, Responsible Research and Innovation, and Data Management. The project results will be presented to the European Union officers on 17 December 2025.
- Prof. **Stathis Arapostathis** has been invited to serve as a member of the Habilitation evaluation committee at École des Mines, Paris, on 18 November 2025. Topic: Things falling apart:

Handling Destabilisation and its Patterns. Centre de Sociologie de l'Innovation (CSI) Institution: École des Mines Paris. Field: Science and Technology Studies. Candidate: **Bruno Turnheim**. Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Sciences Innovations Sociétés (LISIS), INRAE-UGE-CNRS, France Manchester Institute of Innovation Research (MioIR), University of Manchester, UK.

- Assoc. Prof. **Bouras-Vallianatos**, together with Professor **Maria Mavroudi** (Berkeley) and Senior Researcher **Gerasimos Merianos** (IHR/NHRF), have been selected to organise one of the most

important annual events in the field of Byzantine Studies worldwide: the Dumbarton Oaks Symposium of 2028. The symposium will take place on **April 28–29** in Washington, DC, USA. Its theme will be “**Byzantine Science Reconsidered: Beyond Old Views, Toward New Horizons**,” and it will be the first Dumbarton Oaks Symposium to be devoted exclusively to Byzantine Science. [Dumbarton Oaks](#) is a research institute of Harvard University that promotes scholarship in Byzantine studies and has organised an [International Symposium](#) with twelve speakers every year since 1941.

Past Events – Talks

- Prof. **Stathis Arapostathis** was an invited speaker at a roundtable discussion at the Thessaly Agribusiness Forum on “**Transformative Innovation Policy**”, held on **1 October 2025** in Larissa. His contribution was based on the research findings of the [Go-JuST project](#).



Roundtable, Thessaly Agribusiness Forum

- Assoc. Prof. **Petros Bouras-Vallianatos** gave the keynote talk in the framework of the International Conference “[The Materiality of Absence: Denied Presences, Silent Trace, Suspended Memories](#)” that took place

between **15-17 October** at the **University of Genoa**. Talk title: “**Lost in the Margins: Unveiling the Hidden Medical Recipes in Greek Manuscripts**”.

- Prof. **Kateria Ierodiakonou** gave a talk on “**Theophrastus and four Stoic arguments against the world’s eternity**” in the framework of the 17th SEAAP Conference, “*Philo of Alexandria: De aeternitate mundi*”, which took place in Vienna, between **23-24 October**.

- **Helios Poros**, an undergraduate student of the Department, gave a talk on “[Vigilantism](#) [Conspirational Narrative at the Borders of Europe: The Case of Evros in 2020](#)” in the framework of the International Conference Radical Right Narratives Conference that took place between **27-28 October** in **Bilbao, Spain**.



Ο κ. Πόρος στο πάνελ του Συνεδρίου

- On **November 20, 2025**, following a joint proposal by the Department of Philosophy (Faculty of Philosophy) and the Department of History and Philosophy of Science (Faculty of Science), the Governing Council of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUA) formally established the official celebration of [World Philosophy Day](#) at NKUA. In this way, the global observance of World Philosophy Day acquired special significance for Greece—the timeless homeland of philosophy—and for Athens, the international capital of philosophy.



World Day oof Philosophy, Central Hall, NKUA

The keynote speaker of the event was Professor of Political Philosophy at Harvard University **Michael Sandel**, one of the most distinguished thinkers of our time. The event was co-organised with the Municipality of Athens, as part of the



Prof. Michael Sandel giving his talk

action series “NKUA in the City,” and was generously supported by Efrata Communications. The event was preceded by addresses delivered by the Rector of NKUA, Professor **Gerasimos Siasos**; the Mayor of Athens, **Haris Doukas**; the member of the Governing Council and coordinator of the “NKUA in the City” initiative, Professor **Achilleas Chaldaiakis**; the Chair of the Department of Philosophy of the Faculty of Philosophy, Professor **Georgios Steiris**; and the Chair of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science of the Faculty of Science, Professor **Anthony Hatzimoysis**.



Photograph taken after the end of the talk

- Prof. **Theodore Arabatzis** was member of the [International Programme Committee](#) of the **4th International Symposium on the Histo-**

ry of Particle Physics, which took place at CERN between **10-13 November 2025**.

- Assoc. Professor **Eleni Gemtou** gave the following talks:

- Workshop “Art History in Greek Universities.” Organised by the Association of Greek Art Historians (EEIT) and the Department of Theory and History of Art, Athens School of Fine Arts (ASFA), at the Athens School of Fine Arts, Library Auditorium, on Saturday, **22 November 2025**. Title of talk: “**Art History in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science, Faculty of Science (NKUA): Teaching, Research, and Perspectives in the Field of STS/ASTS.**” (in Greek).

- Event “The Adventure of Consciousness: Science – Art – Spirituality.” Organised by Unity in Philia (Non-Profit Civil Company), at the Spiritual Center of the Municipality of

Athens, “Antonis Tritsis” Auditorium (50 Akadimias Street), on **Saturday, 29 November 2025**. Title of talk: “**Transformations of Consciousness in Art: From Spiritual Vision to the Networked Mind.**” (in Greek).

- 1st Conference on Greek Environmental History. Organised by the Department of History and Philosophy of Science (NKUA), the Institute of Historical Research (NHRF), and the Hellenic Society for Environmental History, held at the facilities of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science, NKUA, on Saturday, **13 December 2025**. Participation in the panel “Sea, Ecology, and Art: STS Approaches to the Underwater and Coastal World.” Title of talk: “**STS Readings of Art on the Marine World: Mattison, Winderen, Sharrocks.**” (in Greek).

Forthcoming Events – Talks

- The *Athens Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy* is being organised for the third year by [The Athens MA in Ancient Philosophy](#), in cooperation with The Danish Institute at Athens. The talks take place once a month, **on Thursdays at 7 pm**, at The Danish Institute, Chairefontos 14. Each talk lasts between 30 to 40 minutes, followed by an extensive, open, and focused critical discussion, which can last up to 60 minutes. – The next talks:

- Jan. 15: Vasia Vergouli: “**Activity and movement in Aristotle’s account of pleasure**”.

- Feb. 15: **Panagiotis Poulakidas**: “Dogs, Hermits, World Citizens: The many faces of Cynicism and the end of Cynic life”

- Mar. 26: **Klaus Corcilius**: “Practical Principles in Aristotle”

- Apr. 30: **Argiro Lithari**: “Ptolemy through Neoplatonic Eyes”

- May. 28: **Lia Theodoroudi**: “Objects of doxa in Plato through an ancient lens”

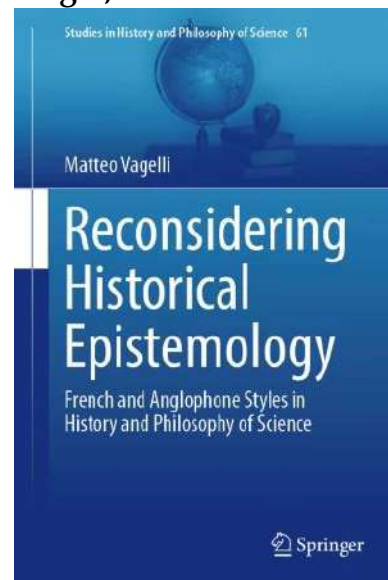
- **Research Seminar of the Division of Philosophy and Theory of Science and Technology**. New Building of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science (ground floor, room NK3), Tuesdays at 19:30. Upcoming talk:

- January 27: Thodoris Dimitrakos (Assistant Professor, University of Patras): «Σχετικά με τον εξηγητικό ρόλο των νορμών στις κοινωνικές επιστήμες: μια φυσιοκρατική προσέγγιση».

- Second year of the **Interdisciplinary Research Seminar “ΔιεπιδημΥα”**. The Interdisciplinary Research Seminar [ΔιεπιδημΥα](#) “State and public health in the shadow of epidemics (19th - 21st century): approaches from history and the research fields of STS and critical medical humanities” continues for its second year. The seminar takes place in the East Hall of the Academy of Athens Building (28 Panepistimiou St.), on one Thursday (18:00–20:00) each month, from October 2025 until May 2026. Participation is open and no prior registration is required. The seminar is conducted in the Greek language. The coordinators of the seminar are **Thanasis Barlagiannis** (Research Fellow, KEINE, Academy of Athens) and **Katerina Vlantoni** (Assistant Professor, HPS Department, NKUA). You may see the full schedule [here](#).

- The Department of History and Philosophy of Science (HPS) and the Greek National Committee of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science / Division of Hist-

ory of Science and Philosophy will co-organise the presentation of the book by Dr. **Matteo Vagelli** (Ca’ Foscari University of Venice), [Reconsidering Historical Epistemology: French and Anglophone Styles in History and Philosophy of Science](#) (Springer, 2024). The event will take place in the New HPS Building (Room NK2) on **Monday, February 2, 2026, at 18:00**. The book will be discussed by Professors **Theodore Arabatzis**, **Kostas Gavroglu**, **Chrysostomos Mantzavinos**, **Hans-Jörg Rheinberger**, and Dr. **Vanessa Seifert**.



Graduation Ceremony, Undergraduate Students

- The graduation ceremony (34 students) of the undergraduate programme on **History and Philosophy of Science** took place at the Central Building of the University on **25 November 2025**.



Graduation Ceremony

Graduation Ceremonies, Postgraduate Students

- The graduation ceremony of two postgraduate English-taught programmes hosted in our department took place on **December 3, 2025**:

- [The Athens M.A. in Ancient Philosophy](#)

- [M.A. in Contemporary Philosophy / Philosophy of Science](#)

From the first programme, 8 students took the oath; from the second another 8. The Ioannis Loizides Award of Excellen-

ce, accompanied by a monetary prize of €1,500, was presented to **Tobias Günther Reinsch**, the graduate of The Athens M.A. in Ancient Philosophy with the highest academic performance.



Graduation Ceremony

Publications of Members of the Department

- **Special Issue:**

Stathis Arapostathis, Leonard Laborie, Yannis Fotopoulos, επιμ., [“Tele-crisis”: Co-production of Crisis and Information and Communication Technologies](#), *Science, Technology and Society* v.30, No. 4, December 2025.



Abstract: The special issue 'Tele-Crisis' examines how crises and information and communication technologies (ICTs) are historically, socially, politically, and economically co-produced. The COVID-19 pandemic made the critical role of digital infrastructures visible in maintaining

social, economic, and political life. Lockdowns intensified reliance on remote work, education, and caregiving, while revealing inequalities, digital divides, and the growing power of private digital platforms. The editors introduce the concept of 'tele-crisis' to describe moments when communication infrastructures become visible as sociotechnical systems under stress—and often destabilization—exposing social fragility, the values of different social groups, and broader societal priorities, along with their economic and political consequences. The special issue focuses on the vulnerability and resilience of sociotechnical systems, highlighting questions of governance, expertise, and justice. Collectively, the special issue shows how crises reshape telecommunications and how telecommunications, in turn, shape the experience, management, and memory of crises. Contents of the Special Issue:

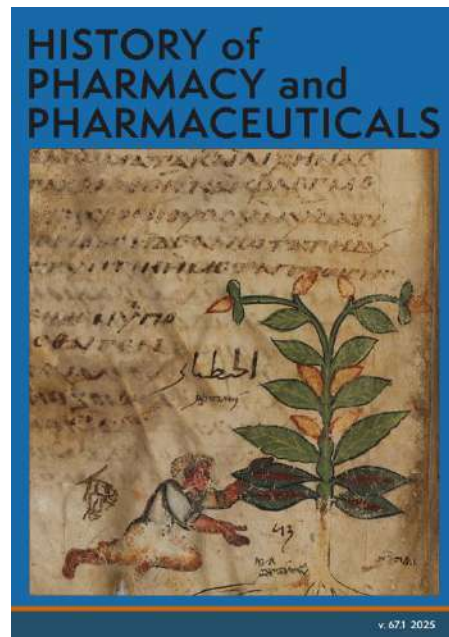
1. “Introduction: ‘Tele-Crisis’: Co-production of Crisis and Information

and Communication Technologies”, Stathis Arapostathis & Leonard Laborie. 2. “COVID-19 Telecommunications Collecting at the Science Museum, London”, Rachel Boon & Elizabeth Bruton. 3. “Configuring the User and the Fiber: The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Broadband Internet in Greece”, Yannis Fotopoulos & Iraklis Vogiatzis. 4. “Pandemic Citizenship by Design: The German Contact Tracing App as a Political Infrastructure”, Kevin Hall, Sven Opitz & Klaus Scheuermann. 5. “Telecommunications in Times of Disasters: Emergency Communication, Public Discontent, and Technological Change in Mexico, 1985–2017”, Christian Berth. 6. “The Co-Construction of Crises and Communication Technology in Emergency Dispatch Rooms in the Netherlands (1986–2006)”, Anique Hommels. 7. “Cables and Computers in the 1980s Post-Bretton Woods Financial Turmoil”, Bassem Snaije. 8. “Digital Monies to Face Crises? Cryptocurrency Regulation and the Rise of CBDCs”, Jongheon Kim & Douglas K. R. Robinson.

• **Special Issue:**

Petros Bouras-Vallianatos, επιμ., [“Premodern Pharmacology Between Theory and Practice”](#), *History of Pharmacy and Pharmaceuticals* v.67.1, November 2025.

The study of pharmacology in premodern Eurasia reveals a rich and intricate tapestry of interwoven knowledge systems, practices, and materials. Far from being static or isolated, pharmacological knowledge—from Greco-Roman Antiquity to Anci-



ent China and India, and from the medieval Islami- cate world to the broader Mediterranean and European contexts—was dynamic, experiential, and profoundly interconnected across both time and space. This special issue explores the complex interplay between theory and practice in pre- modern pharmacology, illuminating how drugs were conceptualised, transmitted, prepared, and applied within diverse healing traditions from Antiquity through the later medieval period. Premodern pharmacology was shaped by both theoretical frameworks and practical experience. The relationship between *materia medica* and the broader intellectual and cultural systems that informed their use was both complementary and at times contested. Physicians and other practitioners often navigated the tensions between inherited theoretical models and the demands of practical application, engaging in experimentation with ingredients, methods of preparation, and therapeutic strategies. At the same time, the circulation of medicinal substances and

texts across Eurasia contributed to the development of hybrid pharmacopoeias and facilitated the transmission of medical knowledge across linguistic, religious, and political boundaries. This issue brings together a series of contributions that critically engage with these themes across diverse cultural and chronological contexts. Central to our inquiry is the recognition that pharmacological practice was not merely a subsidiary component of medicine but a central site of medical innovation, experimentation, intellectual engagement, and cross-cultural exchange. Through close readings of Greek, Latin, Byzantine, Arabic, and Chinese medical texts; analysis of pharmacological recipes; and consideration of the material culture of medicine, the articles in this issue illuminate how premodern pharmacology operated on both theoretical and practical levels.

The Special Issue consists of 6 articles as follows:

1) P. Bouras-Vallianatos (NKUA), "Premodern Pharmacology between Theory and Practice". 2) Maximilian Haars (Philipps-Universität Marburg), "Theory and Praxis: Pharmacobotanical Aspects in Galen's Method of Medicine". 3) Laurence Totelin (Cardiff University), "The 'Second Order': Interactions between Physicians, Painters, and Stone Engravers in the Roman World". 4) Claire BurrIDGE (University of Oslo), "Drugs from Afar: The Introduction and Circulation of 'New' Pharmaceutical Knowledge in the Early Medieval Latin West". 5) Petros Bouras-Vallianatos (NKUA), "Pharmacological Substances from Asia in Late Antique

Medical Works: Myths and Facts". 6) Amanda Respass (Ohio University), "The Meanings of Medical Sugar: Technologies of Rock Candy, Syrup, and Granulated Cures on the Silk Roads".

• Articles:

- Yannis Fotopoulos and Stathis Arapostathis, "Cold War techno-diplomacy and the making of the telecom state in Greece from 1945 to 1974", in *Cultural Diplomacy in Southern Europe Spain, Portugal and Greece in the Twentieth Century*, Edited by Marició Janué i Miret, Eva March, Jose-Miguel Pacheco Castela and Albert Presas i Puig, Routledge, London, (2026), 229-244.

- Karakostas, V. & Zafiris, E. (2025). "[Contemporary Perspectivism as a Framework of Scientific Inquiry in Quantum Mechanics and Beyond](#)", *Foundations of Physics* 55:1-39.

- Papazafeiropoulou, A. S., Tsouchlis, D., & Tympas, A. (2025). "[Marginal mobilities: three-wheeled vehicles in Greece from the 1940s to the present](#)". *History and Technology*, 41(1), 76–92.

- Giannis Perperidis, Iason Spiliotis, Manolis Simos and Aristotle Tympas. "[Integrating Ethics of Technology into a Serious Game: The Case of Tethys](#)", *Open Philosophy*, vol. 8, no. 1, (2025).

- Spiliotis, I., Vartziotis, E. D., & Tympas, A. (2025). "[The 'leapid advancement of industry' and the 'resound of lamentations': A philosophical, historical, and sociological introduction to 'existential threats'](#)". *Neusis*, 31(2): 193-210 (In Greek).

- Thomas Tsakalakis, "[The Philosophical Significance of Douglas Adams's Comic AI Characters](#)". *Science Fiction Studies* November (2025); 52 (3): 503–523.

- Βελεγράκης Γ., & Φάρας Α. (2025). «[Από την καινοτομία στη διατήρηση: Περιβαλλοντικές διαστάσεις της τεχνολογικής συσσώρευσης](#)». *Αυτόματον: Περιοδικό Ψηφιακών Μέσων και Πολιτισμού*, 3(2), 80–101.

• **Book reviews:**

- Bouras-Vallianatos, P. (2025). Review of Isabel Grimm-Stadelmann, [Untersuchungen zur Iatromagie in der byzantinischen Zeit. Zur Tradierung](#)

[gräkoägyptischer und spätantiker iatromagischer Motive](#) (Byzantinisches Archiv – Series Medica 1). Berlin: De Gruyter 2020. *The Byzantine Review*, 7 (2025): 442-446.

- Poros, H. (2025). [Review of Petros Bouras-Vallianatos and Dionysios Stathakopoulos \(2024\), eds., Drugs in the Medieval Mediterranean Transmission and Circulation of Pharmacological Knowledge](#), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. *Deltos*, vol.35, (2025): 102-105.

Completed Doctoral Theses

• **Andrikopolou, Angeliki.**

Title: [Orthographic and phonological representation and processing of lexical stress in the mental lexicon.](#)

Language: English.

Supervisor: Prof. Athanasios Protopappas.

Date of Completion: 2024.

Abstract: Every word constitutes of its segmental and prosodic characteristics (Botinis, 2011). Lexical stress is a prosodic characteristic, referring to the prominence of one syllable of a word relative to the others (Ladd & Arvaniti, 2023). The acoustic correlates of a stressed syllable are increased duration and increased amplitude (Beckman, 1986; Laver, 1994). Lexical stress can enhance word disambiguation, especially in free-stress languages where stress position can vary (Arvaniti, 2020). In this case, shifting stress from one syllable to another in a given word can alter entirely a word meaning, as in the example of “γέρος” (‘jeros/old) και “γερός” (je’ros/strong) in Greek that differ only in stress and their meaning is completely different. The current doctoral thesis aims at

exploring lexical stress and more specifically the effects of stress in spoken word recognition and in silent reading. Furthermore, another goal was to test stress effects in the time course of lexical identification. Does stress affect word processing in the earliest stages of lexical access or does its effects become obvious in the latter stages of that process? The current study was conducted in Greek, a language that lends itself to the investigation of stress for the following reasons: (a) it is a free-stress language (Arvaniti, 2007) with the only phonological restriction of stress falling in one of the last three syllables of a word (Malikouti-Drachman & Drachman, 1989), (b) it is transparent language (Protopapas & Vlahou, 2009) with relatively small effects on vowel quality (Arvaniti, 2007; Fourakis, Botinis, & Katsaiti, 1999), and (c) the Greek language has an orthographic mark of stress placed on the vowel of the stressed syllable in every polysyllabic word (Protopapas, 2016). Regarding the effects of stress in spoken word recognition, several studies so far have demonstrated the effects of stress in word recognition,

especially through the use of priming experiments (in English, Cooper et al., 2002; in Dutch, van Donselaar, Koster, & Cutler, 2005; in Italian, Tagliapietra & Tabossi, 2005; in Spanish, Soto-Faraco et al., 2001). In these experiments participants identified a target word faster when the auditory prime was a disyllabic fragment matching segmentally and prosodically to the following target, than in the condition of a neutral prime. Eye-tracking studies using the visual world paradigm further support the aforementioned findings suggesting that lexical stress affects spoken word recognition from the moment it becomes available in the acoustic signal *αντιληπτός* (in Dutch, Reinisch et al., 2010; in Italian, Sulpizio & McQueen, 2012). As a result, a primary goal of the current thesis was to check the replicability of the observed stress effects in Greek (chapters 1 and 2). In the domain of silent reading findings regarding the effects of stress are more limited and observed mainly in eye-tracking studies in English (Ashby & Clifton, 2005; Breen & Clifton, 2011, 2013). Moreover, in languages that bear an orthographic mark of stress in their orthography, a question rises concerning to what degree (if any) does the orthographic mark of stress affect visual word processing. Findings in this area are controversial since most studies designed to examine the effects of the orthographic mark of stress were conducted in Spanish (Gutierrez-Palma et al., 2021; Labusch et al., 2022; Marcet et al., 2021; Marcet & Perea, 2022; Schwab, 2015), a language where the stress mark is only of use in a limited

number of cases (for a thorough description of the stress assignment in Spanish see Marcet and Perea, 2022). In the present doctoral thesis, it was attempted for the first time to investigate the processing of the orthographic mark of stress through both a possible parafoveal preview benefit before the eyes of the reader fixate on the word for the first time, as well as the silent reading of stress minimal pairs embedded in sentences while recording eye movements (chapter 3). A significant advantage of this study is the fact that changing the placement of the stress mark in a target did not constitute an orthographic error, rather the orthographic image of another lexical representation. Apart from the above, another equally important goal of the current thesis was the examination of the representation of stress in the mental lexicon and its relation to the segmental word characteristics. Levelt et al. (1999) in their model *WEAVER++* proposed (a) the existence of abstract metrical frames and (b) the theory of stress Underspecification. According to stress Underspecification, only less frequent stress patterns in a given language are represented in the lexicon, while the most frequent (default) stress pattern is applied on words by rule. For this reason, it was attempted to observe “pure” stress priming in the absence of segmental overlap between prime and target (chapter 1), but also differences in the priming effects observed depending on whether the stress pattern under investigation was the default or a less frequent stress pattern (chapter 2). Overall, the findings of the present doctoral thesis confirm the effects of

stress in spoken word recognition from the moment stress becomes available in the acoustic signal. In reading the effects of the orthographic mark of stress are lacking in the earliest stages of word recognition as indicated by the exploration of possible stress effects from the parafoveal preview of the initial syllable of the target word. Stress effects become evident though in the case of stress minimal pairs differing only in stress. Here, the stress mark affects significantly the access to a word's meaning, by facilitating the process of reading when the stress mark matches sentence semantics, and by inhibiting the process when its placement on the word contradicts with sentence semantics. On the other hand, the absence of the stress mark demonstrates only minimal effects, possibly due to the lack of a complete coherent orthographic word presentation of the target. Finally, regarding the representation of stress in the lexicon, according to the current findings there is no evidence to support either the presence of abstract metrical frames or the theory of stress Underpecification. On the contrary, it is suggested that lexical stress (either the default or a non-default stress pattern) is fully specified in the lexicon as an integral part of the lexical representation.

• **Barkouta, Dimitra.**

Title: [Technological transformations, infrastructures and environment: the study of environmental impacts at the interface of politics, science, society.](#)

Language: Greek.

Supervisor: Prof. Stathis Arapostathis.

Date of Completion: 2025.

Abstract: The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of projects or activities is a 'systematic and comprehensive analysis', which 'refers to the 'identification, prediction, evaluation and avoidance or mitigation of environmental impacts' (Balas, 2018). The aim of the process is to 'make the appropriate decision on behalf of the administration for the approval of a project or an activity' (Balas, 2018). Part of the process is the Environmental Impact Study (EIS). The study "Technological Transformations, Infrastructures and Environment: the Study of Environmental Impacts at the interface of Politics, Science, Society" investigates the role of the EIS in shaping the technological environment of Greece in the period 1980-2019. EIS is analyzed at supranational, national and local level, to draw conclusions about the characteristics of its institutional appropriation at the national level and its demarcation at the local level, through the case study of a wind farm project proposal of total capacity 333MW within the administrative and territorial region of the island of Skyros. Aspects of the science of the EIS, such as the bearing capacity, the effects on Mavropetritis and the landscape, are disputed by the local community of Skyros, with the aid of the counter-expertise of NGOs such as the Hellenic Ornithological Society and the Hellenic Society for Environment and Culture. The deviations on these demarcations constitute the field in which the function of science in EIS is examined as well as its interaction with the social worlds of society and politics. From the above analysis of EIS, evidence

is deduced not only about its identity in the Greek case but also about the character of the development model of the Greek state. Demonstrating that the dominant paradigm of development implemented in the Greek case does not allow the substantive inclusion of the social factor, it is argued that the opening of the organizational structure of EIS, the transition from the logic of exclusions to the logic of expanded social, cognitive and value inclusions, would lead to a more democratic form of governance. The analysis of the case

study of Skyros highlights the importance of counter-expertise or the construction of alternative knowledge to the established one, around EIS and its disputes. Bringing the issue of anti-expertise to the epicenter, it is demonstrated that the epistemological problem of knowledge is a problem of social ordering (Shapin and Schaffer, 2014). Different knowledge shapes different social orderings, which are ultimately related to the technological environment to be implemented.

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This **Newsletter** was prepared by Assoc. Professor Petros Bouras-Vallianatos

The **Newsletter's website** is maintained by Professor Christos Papatheodorou

To register, please email to pbourasval@phs.uoa.gr

The **next Newsletter** is scheduled to be published in **early April 2026**. Please send your news to pbourasval@phs.uoa.gr by **26 March 2026**.