



THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

# Abstract Book

16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on  
**Politics & International Studies**  
18-21 June 2018, Athens, Greece

Edited by  
Gregory T. Papanikos

2018



Abstracts  
16<sup>th</sup> Annual International  
Conference on  
Politics & International Studies  
18-21 June 2018  
Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

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## Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 16<sup>th</sup> *Annual International Conferences on Politics & International Studies (18-21 June 2018)*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 27 papers were submitted by 32 presenters, coming from 15 different countries (Chile, Germany, Iraq, Israel, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 10 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as migration, cultural byproducts, economics and more. A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. ATINER was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through ATINER's conferences and publications, Athens will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 400 international conferences and has published nearly 200 books. Academically, the institute is organized into seven research divisions and 37 research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

For each of these events, the involvement of multiple parties is crucial. I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together. Specific individuals are listed on the following page.

**Gregory T. Papanikos**  
**President**

## 16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Politics & International Studies, Organizing and Academic Committee

ATINER's conferences are small events which serve the mission of the association under the guidance of its Academic Committee which sets the policies. In addition, each conference has its own academic committee. Members of the committee include all those who have evaluated the abstract submissions and chaired the sessions of the conference. The members of the **academic committee** were the following:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.
3. Yannis Stivachtis, Director, Center for European & Mediterranean Affairs and Director, International Studies Program Virginia Tech - Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, USA.
4. Bettina Koch, Academic Member, ATINER & Associate Professor of Political Science, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA.
5. Joseph Liow, Dean and Professor, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.
6. Assaf Meydani, Academic Member, ATINER & Dean, School of Government and Society, Academic College of Tel Aviv-Yaffo, Israel.
7. Christopher Simon, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, University of Utah, USA.
8. Philip G. Cerny, Professor Emeritus, University of Manchester, UK.
9. Maria Fanis, Associate Professor, Ohio University, USA.
10. Ilay Romain Ors, Academic Member, ATINER & Associate Professor, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey.
11. Evanthia Balla, Assistant Professor, OBSERVARE - Autonomous University of Lisbon, Portugal.
12. Maura A. E. Pilotti, Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia.
13. Makiko Fukuda, Associate Lecturer, Department of Translation and Interpreting & East Asian Studies, Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), Spain.
14. Maria Eugenia Cruset, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, National University of La Plata and Catholic University of La Plata, Argentina.
15. Beatriz Tomé Alonso, Professor of International Relations, Loyola University Andalusia, Spain.
16. Lucía Ferreiro Prado, Associate Professor, IE Business School, and Director & Founder, Cum Laude School, Spain.
17. Jan Reid, Academic Member, ATINER & President, Coast Economic Consulting, USA.
18. Utku Özer, Research Fellow, ATINER.

The **organizing committee** of the conference included the following:

1. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.
2. Hannah Howard, Research Assistant, ATINER.
3. Konstantinos Manolidis, Administrator, ATINER.
4. Kostas Spyropoulos, Administrator, ATINER.



**FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM**  
**16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Politics & International Studies,**  
**18-21 June 2018, Athens, Greece**

**PROGRAM**

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Street, 10678 Athens, Greece

**Monday 18 June 2018**

**08:00-08:45 Registration and Refreshments**

**08:45-09:30 Welcome and Opening Address (Room B - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor)**

**Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.**

**Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.**

**09:30-11:00 Session I (Room B - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Topics in Politics and International Studies I**

**Chair:** Utku Özer, Research Fellow, ATINER.

1. Assaf Meydani, Dean, School of Government and Society, The Academic College of Tel Aviv-Yaffo, Israel. Human Rights between Design and State Practice.
2. Christopher Simon, Professor, University of Utah, USA & Michael Moltz, Assistant Professor, Shippensburg University, USA. U.S. Public Opinion of Environmental, Alternative Energy, and Science Policy Expenditures: The Role of Nativity.
3. Maria Fanis, Associate Professor, Ohio University, USA. Liberalism and U.S. Foreign Policy after the 2017 Elections.
4. Makiko Fukuda, Lecturer, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain. Stuck in between 'National', 'Local', and 'Global': Ideologies in Language Education Policy of a Nihonjingu (Japanese School) in Catalonia.
5. Littlejohn Reid, Economist, Coast Economic Consulting, USA. Why "Insurgent Campaigns" Rarely Win the Democratic Presidential Primary in the United States.

**11:00-12:30 Session II (Room A - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor):  
Economical, Political and Social Issues**

**Chair:** Christopher Simon, Professor, University of Utah, USA.

1. Luca Andriani, Lecturer, Birkbeck University of London, UK. Corruption Aversion, Social Capital and Institutional Trust in a Dysfunctional Institutional Framework: Evidence from a Palestinian Survey.
2. Ravit Rubinstein-Levi, Lecturer, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel & Haim Kedar-Levy, Professor, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel. Pension Funds Pooling: Macro-Economic and Social Implications.

**11:00-12:30 Session III (Room B - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor):  
Cultural Products and Byproducts of  
Tradition and Change**

**Chair:** Assaf Meydani, Dean, School of Government and Society, The Academic College of Tel Aviv-Yaffo, Israel.

1. Khadija El Alaoui, Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia & Halah Abdulaziz Al Kuhayli, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia. The Shifting Grounds of Humour: The Case of *Masameer* in Saudi Arabia.
2. Maura A. E. Pilotti, Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Khadija El Alaoui, Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Ebtesam Ahmad Tallouzi, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia & Siddiqua Aamir, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd

	<p>University, Saudi Arabia. Self-Efficacy in the Presence of “Small Talks”: The Harms and the Needs of the Tongue in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>3. <u>Khadijah Aldabbagh</u>, Student, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Khadija El Alaoui, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Huda AlMulhem, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Maura A. E. Pilotti, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Halah Abdulaziz Al Kuhayli, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia, Muamar Salameh, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia &amp; Sahar Zaghaab, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia. The Curious Case of the Arabic-English Bilingual Speaker with Substantial Rote Rehearsal Practice.</p>
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<p><b>12:30-14:00 Session IV (Room A - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration I</b></p>	<p><b>12:30-14:00 Session V (Room B - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): European Union</b></p>
<p><b>Chair:</b> Maria Fanis, Associate Professor, Ohio University, USA.</p>	<p><b>Chair:</b> Maura A. E. Pilotti, Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia.</p>
<p>1. Anja Van Heelsum, Assistant Professor, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Transit Migration of Refugees Explained: Safety, Livelihood and Aspirations.</p> <p>2. <u>Daniel Larenas Rosa</u>, Researcher, Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile, Sofia Astorga-Pinto, Researcher, Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile &amp; Baltica Cabieses, Senior Lecturer, Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile. Health and Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean: Government Initiatives about the Access and Use of Health Services by the Immigrant Population.</p> <p>3. Mihai Barsan, Assistant Researcher and PhD Candidate, Institute of Political Science and International Relations, University of Bucharest, Romania. Institutional Reactions toward Migration.</p>	<p>1. Philip G. Cerny, Professor Emeritus, University of Manchester, UK. Neomedievalism Revisited: Endemic Crisis or Durable Disorder?</p> <p>2. Evanthia Balla, Assistant Professor, OBSERVARE - Autonomous University of Lisbon, Portugal. The Refugee Crisis under the Scope: A Test for European Security Policy.</p>

**14:00-15:00 Lunch**

**15:00-16:30 Session VI (Room B - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Special Topics**

**Chair:** Philip G. Cerny, Professor Emeritus, University of Manchester, UK.

1. Joseph Liow, Dean and Professor, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Getting the Balance Right: Southeast Asia and the Contours of Sino-US Rivalry.
2. Symeon Giannakos, Professor, Salve Regina University, USA. Albanian Nationalism: The Use and Misuse of History.

**16:30-18:30 Session VII (Room A - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): ATINER's 2018 Series of Academic Dialogues A Symposium Discussion on *The International World Order: Political, Demographic and Anthropological Characteristics***

**Chairs:** Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.

1. Philip G. Cerny, Professor Emeritus, University of Manchester, UK. The New Anarchy: The Dialectic of Globalisation and Fragmentation in World Politics?
2. Ilja A. Luciak, Professor, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA. The Decline of U.S. Hegemony in Latin America.
3. Christopher Simon, Professor, University of Utah, USA. Immigration, Social Capital, and Democracy.
4. Ilay Romain Ors, Associate Professor, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey. The International World Order in Crisis? Political, Demographic, and Anthropological Perspectives from Southern Europe.
5. Chris Adendorff, Adjunct Professor, Nelson Mandela University (NMU) South Africa. Global Drivers for Change: Futuristic Implications.
6. Milena Palczewska, Vice-Dean, War Studies University, Poland. Terrorism and Social Media.
7. Keita Suga, Senior Researcher, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan. Regional Population Dynamics and its Consequence in Japan: 1980-2040.

**21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner**

**Tuesday 19 June 2018**

**07:45-11:00 Session VIII: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens**

**Chair:** Gregory A. Katsas, Vice President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens.

Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)

**11:15-13:00 Session IX (Room B - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration II**

**Chair:** Joseph Liow, Dean and Professor, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

1. Nathasha Shehani Edirippulige Fernando, Visiting Lecturer / PhD Candidate, University of Westminster, UK. 'Immigrati' Communities Perceiving the 'Migration Crisis': A Case Study of Milan.
2. Grant Lewison, Senior Research Fellow, Kings College London, UK. The Value of European Immigration for High-Level UK Research and Clinical Care.
3. Argyro Daliani, Medical Doctor, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (CHUV), Switzerland. The Migration Experience as a Tool in the Intercultural Consultation.
4. Anna Rezyapova, Research Assistant, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia & Fuad Aleskerov, Professor/Laboratory Head, National Research University Higher School of Economics/Institute of Control Sciences, Russia. Econometric Model of International Migration: 1990-2015, Age and Political Rights Impact.

5. Catalin-Ioan Siclovan, PhD Candidate, University of Bucharest, Romania. Immigration as a Human Right. A Critical View of Miller's Liberal Nationalism Theory on Migration.

**13:00-14:00 Lunch**

**14:00-16:30 Session X (Room B - 10<sup>th</sup> Floor): Topics in Politics and International Studies II**

**Chair:** Evanthia Balla, Assistant Professor, OBSERVARE - Autonomous University of Lisbon, Portugal.

1. Milena Palczewska, Vice-Dean for Students Affairs, War Studies University, Poland. Interdisciplinary Approach to Polemological Research.
2. Irina Ovchinnikov, Professor, Haifa University, Israel. Crucial Factors and Consequences of Oil Crisis 2014-2016.
3. Marlena Niemiec, Lecturer, War Studies University, Poland. The Process of Restructuring the Polish Armed Forces as a Determinant of Changes in the Organizational Culture of the Polish Army.
4. Abbas Fadhil Mohammed, Professor, Al Qalam University College, Iraq. The Role of Armed Militias in Disrupting Democracy in Iraq.
5. Sophia Obermeyer, Graduate Student, Freie Universität Berlin / University of Bergen, Germany / Norway. Inclusion of Whom? Towards an Immanent Critique of Populism.

**20:00- 21:30 Dinner**

**Wednesday 20 June 2018  
Mycenae and Island of Poros Visit  
Educational Island Tour**

**Thursday 21 June 2018  
Delphi Visit**

**Friday 22 June 2018  
Ancient Corinth and Cape Sounion**

**Khadijah Aldabbagh**

Student, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

**Khadija El Alaoui**

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

**Huda Al Mulhem**

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

**Maura A. E. Pilotti**

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

**Halah Abdulaziz Al Kuhayli**

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

**Muamar Salameh**

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

&

**Sahar Zagher**

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

**The Curious Case of the Arabic-English Bilingual Speaker with  
Substantial Rote Rehearsal Practice**

The main goal of this paper is to discuss a study whose goal was to determine whether reliance on rote rehearsal, a didactic and religious practice taught to KSA students since early age, can enhance people's ability to reject false memories, thereby increasing memory accuracy. Specifically, we examined whether the probability of correct and false recall of word lists varies with students' frequency of and attitude towards memorization/recitation practice. Participants were Arabic-English bilingual speakers from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) whose frequency of memorization/recitation practice and attitudes towards it differed. They were given several lists of words to recall immediately after presentation. In each list, words were all associated with a theme word, which was never presented. Thus, the words in the list covertly promoted the false recall of the theme word. Following list administration, no effects of bilingual presentation on recall were observed in either Experiment 1 (which relied on lists originally developed in the USA for monolingual English speakers) or Experiment 2 (which used culturally appropriate lists). Participants' false recall declined and correct recall improved as recitation practice and opinion of its effectiveness increased. These findings underscore the value of a didactic and religious practice taught to KSA students since early age, which may benefit not only overall memory accuracy, but also students' ability to reject false memories.

**Luca Andriani**

Lecturer, Birkbeck University of London, UK

**Corruption Aversion, Social Capital and Institutional Trust in a  
Dysfunctional Institutional Framework:  
Evidence from a Palestinian Survey**

In geopolitical contexts affected by dysfunctional public institutions, compliance with legal rules, such as anti-corruption regulations, may require informal mechanisms of governance including trust, social norms and civic spirit contributing to the shared expectation that most people are honest (Ostrom 1998). This paper conducts an empirical investigation on the interplay between social capital and corruption aversion within a dysfunctional public institutional framework like the Palestinian territories. We claim that individuals' corruption aversion can be better understood if linked with social aspects and informal institutions embedded in the social capital regulating human behavior. Hence, we analyze the relationship between social capital and Palestinians' corruption aversion by using a unique Palestinian survey conducted in 2007 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The variables of social capital refer to voluntary activities and civic spirit while corruption aversion is captured by the Palestinians' attitudes towards the use of bribes at work and the importance of fighting corruption. A bivariate probit model reports that corruption aversion increases with civic spirit and is lower among Palestinians involved in voluntary activities. Further analysis also reports that corruption aversions and social capital increase with trust towards institutions and confidence in the rule of law. Beyond the specific Palestinian case, we argue that these findings enrich the debate on legitimacy for legal and institutional conformity.

**Evanthia Balla**

Assistant Professor, OBSERVARE - Autonomous University of Lisbon,  
Portugal

### **The Refugee Crisis under the Scope: A Test for European Security Policy**

Nowadays, Europe faces a plethora of security threats, such as terrorism, the refugee and migrant crisis, the de-stabilising effects of climate change, the rise of xenophobic and nationalistic parties in Europe, the Brexit. Furthermore, the long-lasting financial crisis, and the social turmoil it produced, has led public confidence in the European Union to fall to historically low levels.

The European construction was created in order to bring back peace, security and prosperity to the European citizens after a long period of atrocious wars; and it did so for over sixty years. However, its internal malfunctions have not allowed the block to respond adequately to the multifaceted crisis that it now faces, trailing the trust of its own people. The lack of political will and leadership at the European level hampers the finding of effective solutions towards more democracy, legitimacy and social support among the Member States. EU countries have favoured limited technocratic reforms, closer cooperation among like-minded member states, reliance on NATO or national actions. Still, the security dangers of today are connected as well as too common and complex to be faced by states alone.

In this analysis, the refugee crisis serves as a case study of the impact that a disintegration process can have on a nation state's security and for Europe as a whole. It weights the strengths and weakness of the European Union's power to solve the current tragedy that takes place on European soil, seeking to draw some specific lessons for guaranteeing more security and stability.

If Europe is still on track to develop a new architecture that could gain global support it remains to be seen. In any case we should not treat the symptoms but the cause.

**Mihai Barsan**

Assistant Researcher and PhD Candidate, Institute of Political Science and  
International Relations, University of Bucharest, Romania

**Institutional Reactions toward Migration**

The article will analyze the reactions that European institutional took measures and actions in regards of the migration crisis in the past 5 years. In accordance with explaining the phenomenon and what policies should be adopted by local governments I will take into consideration three neglected factors that have played a major influence in decision making in institutional policies and (due to discussing in a democratic context) public opinion. The first part will tackle the historical factor which has been mistakenly interpreted and referred to during debates, the second part will analyze the "*lost in translation*" terminology when coping with the understanding of migration in the current developed countries of the EU and third, the reactions of the institutions that have tried most of the time to evade the situation of taking in refugees and introducing them in European societies.

The article will correlate these factors with the mainstream explanations that revolved around "migration" and reconstruct the big picture of how this crisis has affected and is still affecting the European countries.



**Philip G. Cerny**

Professor Emeritus, University of Manchester, UK

### **Neomedievalism Revisited: Endemic Crisis or Durable Disorder?**

The concept of neomedievalism was introduced by Hedley Bull and widely debated in the 1990s. However, a number of critiques challenged its significance at the time. It was attacked as anachronistic, looking backwards at a world that had actually been fundamentally transformed by various modernisation trends, especially capitalism. At the same time, it has fallen into the cracks between realism and neorealism, on the one hand, which claim the continued structural hegemony of the state system, and globalisation theory, on the other hand, in which various structural trends—economic, political and social—are superseding the state and leading to a more integrated world. James Rosenau attempted to go beyond these theories with the concept of “framegration”—a dialectic of integration and fragmentation leading to a “turbulent world”—which, however, was not widely taken up in the International Relations community. However, given the multilayered and multi-nodal forms of structuration taking place in the 21st century, I argue that the concept of neomedievalism needs to be reconsidered. The world structured by and through nation-states characterised by structural differentiation, relative autonomy and multifunctionalism is being challenged by new forms of complex interaction—a quasi-Rosenauean dialectic of globalisation and fragmentation—with significant analogies to key organisational aspects of pre-modern systems around the world caught between the reinvention of tribalism, neo-nationalism, and religious fundamentalism, on the one hand, and the transnationalisation of issues such as climate change, financial globalisation, migration, information and communications technology, social media and the like, on the other. These aspects are not simply being replicated in a backward looking sense, but rather intensified—“back to the future”—leading to top down, bottom up and crosscutting trends that interact with each other in complex ways. At one level these interactions generate endemic crises, but at another level they are increasingly structurally embedded, leading to what Alain Minc in *Le nouveau Moyen Âge* (1993) called a “durable disorder” of complex circuits of power and paradoxically stable uncertainties—or what Dardot and Laval (and myself) have called a new *raison du monde* superseding the *raison d’État* of traditional “modernity”.

**Argyro Daliani**

Medical Doctor, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (CHUV),  
Switzerland

## **The Migration Experience as a Tool in the Intercultural Consultation**

Alterity is a common experience of everyday life interactions: all of us face with alterity in every of our encounters, personal, professional and other, as all of us are different. Each individual has their one culture, personal, ethnical, religious, institutional and other, depending on the groups to which they belong to. Every relationship could be considered as an intercultural encounter. Nevertheless, the more the cultural difference becomes deeper, the more the experience of the otherness gets “radical”. In the intercultural consultation, i.e. when the patient and the therapist have different origins, the lack of a common cultural background could be seen as an obstacle to the mutual understanding. We can explore how this potential hindrance could be transformed into a privileged setting, giving access to clinical empathy and how the migration experience of the therapist could enrich the therapeutic process.

To illustrate I will describe a therapy with an Ethiopian woman who arrived in Switzerland as an Asylum seeker in 2014. Her demand for treatment was due to a severe depressive symptomatology and a Post-traumatic stress Disorder, related to violence that she has undergone because of her political anti-governmental action in her origin country. We agreed on a psychiatric and psychotherapeutic treatment, with weekly sessions. This treatment started on November 2014 and it is supposed to finish on December 2017.

By the beginning of this treatment, many things were difficult to understand and to share: the difference of the political and cultural context, of the values and the mentality, and the use, according to the patient, of traditional treatments (like sorcery) in Ethiopia and their influence on the patient’s emotional state. Nevertheless, taking into account this cultural difference and ask to the patient to explain her point of view and give me her own explanation about what arrived to her as if she were the expert of her own culture permitted us to develop a “common sense” and construct a mutual understanding, very important to strengthen our therapeutic alliance.

In that context the patient felt in confidence enough to speak about the dramatic events of her life. The narration of her life story and her traumatism allowed her to reconstruct her feeling of identity; after the successive traumatism and migration she was feeling as if she lost “herself” and her abilities.

From my point of view as a therapist, my personal experience of migration, from Greece to Switzerland, was important not only to understand the adaptation effort which is necessary in order to insert oneself in the host country but also the identity destabilisation due to migration; that could be related to the

loss of points of reference, with the change of the cultural frame and a certain difficulty to decode the nuances of non-verbal communication in the new culture. For the patient it was also a positive point, even if we didn't speak about my own migration experience (she only knew that I come from Greece); for her the person of the therapist functioned as a model of bi-cultural identity integration, and that helped her to open herself to the culture of the host country, without feeling unfaithful to her origin country.

Conclusively, take into account the cultural difference and analyse it in the therapeutic relationship, can be very useful not only to create a good therapeutic alliance, but can also help the patients to better understand their own culture, the differences or the common points with the host country mentality and achieve a better integration to the last one. In a more general way, we could think that reflection on the cultural difference could be important in every therapeutic relationship, independently of the patient's and the therapist's origins, as they are separated individuals who enter the relationship with their cultural baggage. Nonetheless, in the intercultural consultation the cultural difference is much more visible, and especially after a migration experience we can be much more ready to identify it and work on that.

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Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

&

**Halah Abdulaziz Al Kuhayli**

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

### **The Shifting Grounds of Humour: The Case of Masameer in Saudi Arabia**

The present study explores the widespread practice of online humor in the collectivist Arab Middle East, and then zooms in on the popular satirical cartoon *Masameer* (nails in Arabic), a series of over 100 episodes posted on YouTube. Produced by young Saudi writers and artists, *Masameer* addresses, in a manner that is both jocose and analytical, critical issues that shape the lives of residents of Saudi Arabia. *Masameer* exemplifies not only the uses of satire by those who practice and consume it, but also its boundaries within a society both immersed in tradition and forced to respond to calls for change. This paper also seeks to understand through the study of *Masameer* the practice of humor from the viewpoints of both producers and users. Critical analyses of several episodes highlight how humor is a key agent in self-critique as well as in the forging of new possibilities. Examination of the audience's responses, including content and sentiment, indicates that most comments are relevant to the issue(s) raised by each video and exhibit positive sentiment. Although comments open a window into the heated debates about the many crises besetting the Saudi society, responses are equally likely to either involve or be deficient in critical analysis.

**Maria Fanis**

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## **Liberalism and U.S. Foreign Policy after the 2017 Elections**

A lot has been said about a turn towards a Jacksonian foreign policy under the new administration. It is apparent that the salience of liberal democratic values has rescinded lately, as is the American leadership in advancing such priorities. However, most of the analyses center on the President's personal proclivities and the concurrent ascendancy of a diverse group of people in advisory position. This paper takes a different approach and situates the changing nature of American foreign policy to the changing American understanding of its self through a changing national identity. How the U.S. is currently constituted via political, cultural, economic, and societal realignments that morphed into overt populism, anti-elitism, and nativism is, the paper argues, the fundamental reason behind changes in U.S. foreign policy. Starting from the premise that liberalism is the sine qua non of American national identity, this project shows how the recasting of some liberal values have led to the unprecedented political realignment of recent. Contrary to more conventional analyses that focus their analyses on personality traits, this paper argues that it is how ordinary people practice and interpret liberal values through moral codes that has reconfigured America's vision of itself and its role in international politics. By connecting the practice of liberal values to national identity, this project departs from the established disciplinary notions that national identity is either elite driven or nearly functional in nature. Instead, it articulates an explanation of U.S. foreign policy that is delineated by the practices of everyday people and suffused with the moral codes that guide these practices in the current liberal setting. At the center of this exegesis here is, therefore, the contour of the American liberal citizen in the post-2008 era.

**Nathasha Shehani Edirippulige Fernando**

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### **'Immigrati' Communities Perceiving the 'Migration Crisis': A Case Study of Milan**

The purpose of the wider research is to analyse how resident migrant communities in Milan's diverse areas of 'Zona 2' and 'Zona 9' perceive the current 'migration crisis' and to determine whether there is communal solidarity or purposeful disengagement from growing discrimination.

The preliminary findings, through the use of ethnography and interviews, show that although there is no consistent discrimination towards newly arrived 'boat migrants' from the likes of 'established migrants', it can be claimed that there is increasing discrimination towards Islam and its followers, which goes in line with the general perception in the media.

The paper will particularly look at how '*immigrati*'s' identity is formed and enacted within these different areas of Milan, how the participants of the ethnography shape and make sense of their own narrativity within these larger communities. New relations and networks are created, but these however lead to new forms of exclusion and 'othering'. In relation to this, the paper will examine the concept of empathy as well in order to analyse how this aspect is enacted or not by the '*immigrati*' participants, their ability to 'understand' the position of the refugee, the clear transference (or lack) of the shortcomings of the refugee/'boats migrants' experience to their own shared unchanging experience of being 'the other'.

**Makiko Fukuda**

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**Stuck in between 'National', 'Local', and 'Global':  
Ideologies in Language Education Policy of a Nihonjingakkō  
(Japanese School) in Catalonia**

This paper explores the ideologies underlying language education at a Japanese school in Catalonia. Nihonjingakko literally means a school for the Japanese and is a full-time school funded by the Japanese government. It is a national school abroad, whose main mission is to provide Japanese children who are living abroad with the compulsory education of Japan on a temporary basis. Thus, in spite of living overseas, these children can receive the same education as their counterparts in Japan. Nonetheless, what characterizes these schools is that the Ministry of Education of Japan expects them to include 'local' and 'global' perspectives in their education as well as the 'national' perspective since they are located overseas. In response to this expectation, most Japanese schools provide 'education for understanding the host society' in the form of language education. Through semi-structured interviews with the principal, vice-principal and the parents, it was found that ideologies from their home country have a significant influence over the school's and sojourner families' views on language and language education. The fact that Spanish is chosen to be taught as the 'local language' by default because it is the official state language, whilst Catalan is excluded from the school's curricula in spite of being the local language, evidences the monolingual view equating 'state' with 'language', which has long been upheld in Japanese society. However, English is taught to develop 'global human resource' which also clearly reflects the Ministry's view and, in turn, the prevailing ideology in Japanese society which qualifies English skills as a global human resource. Additionally, the acquisition of Catalan by children from intermarried families is seen as a problem, which suggests a need to reconsider what constitutes 'being Japanese' as well as the school's language education.

**Symeon Giannakos**  
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## **Albanian Nationalism: The Use and Misuse of History**

Early works on Albanian history rely extensively on ancient and medieval primary sources to demonstrate a continuous and unbreakable link between the Albanian state and nation and the remote antiquity. As an example of one such work one can cite *Albania: Past and Present* by Constantine Chekrezi, published, with maps of greater Albania, in 1919 by the MacMillan Company. By referencing original works, these early histories sought to legitimize political and territorial objectives maintained by political elites in the process of state formation and subsequent national formation in the pre-World War One and the interwar period. Subsequently, these works were also used themselves as sources for subsequent historiographies with the result that generations of readers have relied upon to form perceptions regarding past, present and future that may not have been, could not have been and could not possibly be. This is because original sources were initially read through the tainted lenses of nationalism, which projected into them meanings invented by the age of nationalism and not possibly intended by the original authors. As a result, the meaning of original references has been altered, distorted and often simply assumed. In turn, such alterations and distortions have been introduced by mass education to the realm of public culture and have become self-evident truths. This paper will try to set the record straight by revisiting the original references and determine the degree and scope of alternation and/or distortion. By doing so, the paper seeks to contribute to the need for the objective use of history.



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## **Health and Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean: Government Initiatives about the Access and Use of Health Services by the Immigrant Population**

**Background:** Due to particular characteristics of Latin America and the Caribbean, international migrants are exposed to severe situations of vulnerability. Government initiatives that protect their rights, especially in health, are essential, since the lower rates of access and use of health services have an impact on the health outcomes of this population. We aim to identify and describe existing Latin American and the Caribbean governmental initiatives regarding the access and use of health services by immigrants.

**Methods:** A gray literature search was conducted between August and November 2017, regarding the initiatives that address the access and use of health services by immigrants, carried out by the central government of eight Central American countries, thirteen of South America and twenty six of Caribbean countries.

**Results:** Preliminary results show more than 70 initiatives in Latin American and Caribbean countries. These were classified according to their presence in the following types of instrument: policy, regulation, national plan, program, specific action and bilateral agreement. This initiatives offer health care at the primary, secondary and tertiary level, as well as at the level of health authority. Within the initiatives, the following concepts were found: human rights, migration process, interculturality in health, life course, intersectorality and health in all policies.

**Conclusions:** There are initiatives that show the importance of this matter in Latin America and the Caribbean. Although some countries have immigration or health laws that mention the issue, no specific health policies or plans for the immigrant population were found. This subject requires greater concern, considering the current changes in the profile of international migration in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Grant Lewison**

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## **The Value of European Immigration for High-Level UK Research and Clinical Care**

The value of European immigration for high-level UK research and clinical care The UK's impending departure "Brexit" from the European Union (EU) may lead to restrictions on the immigration of scientists and medical personnel. We therefore examined how many senior scientists and clinicians, who had been elected as Fellows of the Royal Society (FRS) or of the Academy of Medical Sciences (FMedSci), were from other European countries, in two periods. The percentages of European FRS increased from 0.8% in 1952-1992 (when the UK signed the Maastricht treaty) to 4.3% from 1993-2015. For FMedSci the percentages increased from 2.6% elected in 1992 or earlier to 8.9% elected subsequently. We also examined the national origins of UK medical doctors currently practising from the Medical Register for 2015. In 1973, only 6% of doctors had been trained in countries that are now in the EU; the proportion increased to 40% of foreign-trained doctors recently, with Europeans replacing South Asians as the main immigrant group. Among these, doctors from the Czech Republic, Greece, Poland and Romania made the largest contribution. We conclude that any post-Brexit curb on the ability of the UK to attract European researchers and medical doctors would have serious implications for the UK's science leadership globally and healthcare provision locally.

**Joseph Liow**

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**Getting the Balance Right:  
Southeast Asia and the Contours of Sino-US Rivalry**

That Southeast Asia has become an arena for great power rivalry between the United States and China should hardly be a surprise. Concomitantly, International Relations scholarship on this phenomenon has tended to prioritize the study of the relationship between these two great powers, while regional states are often cast (deliberately or otherwise) as passive recipients of “great power dynamics” where they would eventually be compelled to take sides. This paper suggests that such arguments are flawed as they misread how regional states have reacted to evolving Sino-US rivalry, and the degree of autonomy that regional states are striving to carve out for themselves. Through a critical examination of recent individual and collective policies and positions of Southeast Asian states, the paper argues that Southeast Asian states have in fact positioned themselves adroitly and manoeuvred to take advantage of unfolding great power rivalry. In addition to its empirical contribution, the paper’s argument also sheds conceptual light of the role of small states in international politics.

**Assaf Meydani**

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## **Human Rights between Design and State Practice**

This article calls for a new paradigm in human rights analysis focusing on a new definition of human rights as a collection of practices in the policy areas of the right by analyzing the politics and strategies of defending human rights. To do so, it integrates the tools of social choice theory with a unique institutionalist perspective that looks at both formal and informal, and local and international factors. The analysis is novel in two important aspects. based on institutional theory and social choice we develop a theory that explains the political aspect of human rights policies in general as well as the functions of several players in the political arena, particularly politicians, bureaucrats, interest groups and the public. These political players operate amid three structural variables. The first is non-governability, the inability of the political system to formulate and implement systematic policy plans. Non-governability arises in an environment with a sectarian electoral system that is restricted to a particular group and a traditional public management system that is not oriented towards outcomes and efficiency. The second characteristic is a political culture that serves long term calculation over the short term. In its extreme form, this culture gives rise to alternative politics, a semi-legal pattern of do-it-yourself behavior that favors outcomes over process. The third characteristic is the judicialization of politics, the situation in which the legal system partially replaces the other authorities in a state. Our analysis also explains the processes through which Israel is struggling to promote human rights within a specific institutional environment in general, thus determining the scope of human rights in particular. From this twofold analysis we draw conclusions about the future of Israeli democracy and its attitude towards human rights.

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## **The Role of Armed Militias in Disrupting Democracy in Iraq**

In an earlier issue of democratization, Lawrence Whitehead argued that Iraq was a central issue of democratization on the grounds that democracy had been exposed to the dark side that had long existed in the practice of promoting democracy. In this aspect, which was not fully understood, Iraq became a central issue in embodying inherent contradictions in the project to impose democracy by force. In this context, many of the writings dealt with past experiences in attempts to impose democracy through military intervention and the use of force, especially by the major powers, whether in Africa, the former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, or Iraq. Iraq has represented a modern laboratory for such experiments. This has created a debate and a contradictory impression of what can be done in this area, even in terms of the forces that have adopted the project to promote democracy in this country. While it has been confirmed that democratization is an ongoing process that requires a long period of time to take root, it will then make us able to judge whether the intervention and invasion was successful or unsuccessful. Although some have hastily determined that history had passed judgment on the success of the process under the title "Democratic Dawn in Iraq," citing the peaceful municipal elections in January 2009, US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice expressed her disappointment with the process of democratization when she pointed out that the Iraqis would not benefit Western democracy, but rather prefer democracy in the Iraqi style. In fact, this conviction was belatedly confirmed - particularly in the decision-making circles of the International Alliance - while the focus was on building civil society, education for democracy, writing a basic law for the country, negotiating the structure and timetable of the transitional government in the future, it was also building weapons and recruiting fighters. So that the total number of militia fighters in many provinces far exceeded the combined strength of the new Iraqi armed forces, even the Islamic fundamentalist parties and forces, in some cases their armies were storing heavy weapons, intimidating dissidents and preparing for the next war in Iraq. This war was not essentially a war against American occupation or international hegemony, and although it began early, the way its first features are framed and justified suggests that it is a war for something more primitive - the invasion of power.

**Marlena Niemiec**

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## **The Process of Restructuring the Polish Armed Forces as a Determinant of Changes in the Organizational Culture of the Polish Army**

In the article, the author explains the basic concepts related to the restructuring process in the armed forces, as gleaned from an in-depth review of the definition of this concept. She also explains the concept of organizational culture. The article contains the results of research conducted at the Academy of War Art among soldiers taking courses there. The results of statistical analyzes made it possible to show the relationship between the restructuring carried out in the Polish army and the changes in its organizational culture, and indicate a number of factors that are conducive to this change.

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## **Inclusion of Whom? Towards an Immanent Critique of Populism**

*Donald Trump, "The Alternative for Germany" and Recep Tayyip Erdoğan:* These movements and leaders threaten the positive connotation of populism as a movement which aims at representing the political underdog. At the very same time, the European left pinned their hopes on populist movements such as *Podemos* or *Syriza* to counteract the neoliberal era. The confusion about the conceptualization and normative evaluation of populism is duplicated within the fields of political theory and political philosophy. Concerning the normative conceptualization of populism, these disciplines are marked by a crucial split: While one tradition of theories connected to *Ernesto Laclau* conceives of populism as the democratic movement *per se*, the other, newer school of thought following *Jan Werner-Müller* and *Nadia Urbinati*, envisages populism as a major threat to democracy. In my paper and talk, I want to overcome this dichotomy which manifests itself in the methods those theories use, as well as in substantial premises they take for granted. By pursuing an in-depth analysis of the German populist movement and party within the framework of an imminent critique, both the inner contradictions and tensions as well as the solutions to overcoming them become visible. Besides offering these insights, the theoretical angle of immanent criticism is superior to the methods other strands of theories concerning normative evaluations of populism use, because it can potentially also speak to those involved in right-wing populist politics – and not judging them from the outside. The key findings will point out to the ambivalent dynamic of re-including specific groups of the political unity for the sake of excluding others. This also holds implications for the possibility and desirability of left-wing populism.

My approach can be located as a meta commentary to the competing theories of Ernesto Laclau and Jan Werner-Müller, while incorporating the idea of hegemony from Antonio Gramsci. Its method is inspired by contemporary philosophers of the Critical Theory/Frankfurt School. The paper aims at a normative conclusion, while also investigates empirical studies for its method of an imminent critique.

**Irina Ovchinnikov**  
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## **Crucial Factors and Consequences of the Oil Crisis 2014-2016**

The most recent oil glut has been initiated by the Saudis, who have reacted on successful development of new drill technologies in the USA. The shale energy boom in June 2014 has promised forthcoming termination of the Gulf dictate on the commodity markets. Riyadh has persuaded OPEC to intensify oil production holding down the share of the market. Rigs all over the globe drilled “easy” oil to transform the American shale crude into a very expensive product. However, nobody predicted oil prices to fall more than 60% in sixteen months.

**Crucial factors:** Besides Riyadh, the overvaluation of the asset during the period of low interest rates of the major central banks has affected the decline of the market price for a crude barrel after July 2014. In the 2014 summer, investors have been greedy for oil futures, so the interest in crude oil provided the strengthening of the “sell” trend. Thus, in 2015 three main factors have triggered the oil crises: (a) shale energy boom, (b) the Saudis’ intention to suppress high tech oil production, (c) overestimating of the liquidity of oil futures on the global markets. During 2015 economic slowdown in Asia has defined lower demand for energy and commodities, so millions of barrels have been waiting for a buyer. Thus a new factor appeared instead of (c), owing to the Chinese yuan devaluation and economic problems in the region. The contradiction between the Gulf and non-Gulf oil exporters was accumulated within OPEC and thus the (d) factor came on the scene. The most powerful non-OPEC exporter Russia increased production and struggled with Saudis for East and Central European markets (e). Iran had managed to close the nuclear deal; Tehran had survived sanctions and joined the battle for the oil markets in Europe and Asia (f). The last, but not the least among the crucial factors is ISIS (g) ruining oil production in Syria and Iraq. In 2018 Russians are fighting OPEC and Americans to take control on the Syrian oil industry.

**Consequences:** The Saudis had agreed to cut the production and worked out a new Investment Fund to pull through the hard times of low oil prices. Since January 2017, when OPEC with allies had made the deal for the cutoff the glut, the oil markets are restructuring the shares and demands. (a) The deepwater drilling and shale oil production put the onshore oil under the pressure. Thus, high tech oil companies from Europe and U.S. take advantage to overcome OPEC. (b) The spot prices go higher, so producers are interested to sell oil instead of waiting for its later delivery. Logistics need to adjust the trend. (c) The discussions of mass usage of new energy sources are becoming louder these days; moreover, the hybrid, electric and BEV vehicles gain recognition in the middle class all over the globe.



**Milena Palczewska**

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## **Interdisciplinary Approach to Polemological Research**

The phenomenon of war and peace, since the beginning of time have been the subject of interest of thinkers, philosophers, rulers and politicians. The basis for them, was the essence of their research, production, nature and meaning in the lives of individuals, societies and states. Through many centuries they tried to identify and understand the phenomenon of war, while searching for the means and methods that could eliminate them. Referring to the historical experience, it should be noted that war and armed conflicts constitute a social phenomenon, which requires a multidisciplinary, complex needs of research.

Getting to know the essence of war and armed conflicts the past, present and future can be creatively used in the various aspects of the measures and procedures for the safety and defence of the state. It is also possible to design strategy and improve systems to extend the zone of peace in global, regional and local levels. The above remarks and initial assessment, contributed to undertake research signalized issues and angles results in a formula of a article.

Categories: interdisciplinarity, as well as similar to the category of multidisciplinary, as well as the transdisciplinarity, are relatively young language resources, although in many scientific disciplines is already quite weak (especially in the humanities), in the other, however (in the social sciences), it seems that is only just emerging. This issue will be devoted in article, with particular focus in its analysis of the polemology and troubleshooting related to wars and armed conflicts.

Polemologic knowledge about war and armed conflicts, in addition to theoretical, has also important practical part. It is associated with the belief that reality (social world) is multidimensional and its understanding, should take into account the different contexts and perspectives. Therefore, the development of polemology should be based on mutual, effective cooperation of various sciences, disciplines and scientific disciplines (while maintaining the specificities of individual scientific disciplines). As a result of the implementation of the designed intent of the examination procedure, the aim of the work is to indictate depending on the polemology related sciences. In addition, assessment the degree of interdisciplinarity and indicat action that should be taken for peace.

Generally, interdisciplinarity, as demand reality across scientific disciplines, is, in a sense, added value. This is due to the fact that an overview of the test of reality from the perspective of the various branches of scientific broadens, deepens, modifies and clarifies the research results, what science is certainly beneficial.

Postulate of interdisciplinarity is, in a sense, a response to the challenges arising in the process of the development of science. First, as a response to the internal discourse on the science – the crisis expressing in the progressive

professionalization, specialization and institutionalisation research. Secondly, as a response to the challenges faced in learning, in view of the fact that reality, its nature and structure are becoming more complex and thus more difficult for scientific exploration. Interdisciplinarity is that it means to focus attention on issues that are located at the intersection of the different disciplines. In this way, tried to break free from the narrow, deep within a single discipline approach to complex issues and the fact many restrictions. It was thought that interdisciplinarity is a response to the challenges arising from the complexity of the network and links to the many important social problems. Single discipline does not currently have a chance to tackle these problems.

Postulate of interdisciplinarity in polemology due to the specificities of the ontological approach. Phenomena and processes, which form the subject matter of research of polemology are extremely complex, amorphous and have hybrid character. Complex research is difficult to extract from the sphere of social and technical phenomena. For this reason can be explored by various scientific disciplines. Today the war and armed conflicts are technicality. The problem is, unfortunately, in this, that the use of modern techniques of control, monitoring and protection in order to guarantee peace and security requires public acceptance. In addition, it is commonly expressed opinion, that many of the phenomena and processes undergoes militarization. These include also the phenomena and processes, which are the domain of other sciences, including the natural sciences (e.g., the impact of war on the environment). In this sense we can speak of interdisciplinarity in the sense of the material, which means that the polemological research in one discipline is not promising.

In polemology, study of armed conflicts and wars are carried out on three levels: theoretical study of conflicts, discursive study of war and peace, as well as a detailed examination of conflict situations. With such a specific subject, it follows a consistent methodological. Adopted is that the multiplicity of research methods is a consequence of the diversity of research subjects. And, therefore, filed study polemology instructs to use methods with different teachings, what is to be understood not as interdisciplinarity in sense of methodology. Polemology is part of the social sciences, which lean towards methodological holism. Postulate of interdisciplinarity in polemology, as indicated, is obvious due to the use of different research methods. However, it should be noted that the specifics of the subject speaks for interdisciplinarity not only for the reason that war and armed conflicts in this area are complex and multifaceted nature. They sometimes have a homogeneous nature, for example, but it can be also a mover to run processes with political, social or economic reason. In this situation, the idea of interdisciplinarity seems to be undeniable.

The research results also showed that polemology in its research should be more targeted. Such a belief leads to dialogue in science, creative imagination, which result can be limited to: reinventing the original and important now polemological issues; creating new interdisciplinary research projects; creating

practical alternatives; change makers in science (creation of new fields and disciplines).

The research shows the general approach to science – it should be interdisciplinary. Many of the reasons indicates that the currently having any scientific discipline, requires knowledge of the covariate (ignorance) with a range of other scientific disciplines.

Conclusions of the study can be used in the field of theory and practice, as well as guidelines for further research, for example indicators in the formula of interdisciplinary projects. Presented in the work the applications are evolving in the direction of thinking that polemology is an important scientific branch and specialty, should be developed in the future.

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**Self-Efficacy in the Presence of “Small Talks”:  
The Harms and the Needs of the Tongue in the Kingdom of  
Saudi Arabia**

This paper examines the extent to which attitudes towards gossips by untenured faculty and college students in Saudi Arabia can be predicted by self-efficacy beliefs. For faculty, self-efficacy (either general or teaching-specific), as well as teaching dimensions (i.e., instructor-, student-, and institution-related) served as predictors. General self-efficacy was measured by the GSE of Chen, Gully, and Eden (2001), teaching-specific self-efficacy and teaching dimensions were estimated by the CTSES of Pajares (2006), whereas attitudes towards gossips were assessed through the scale devised by Litman, Huang, & Chang (2009; see also Litman & Pezzo, 2005). Faculty were expatriates, whereas students were Saudi citizens. We found that the higher were faculty's self-efficacy beliefs (either general or teaching-specific), the lower was the social value and the higher was the moral rejection of gossips. Faculty's beliefs that their teaching influences student learning were inversely related to the social value attributed to gossips and positively related to their moral rejection, irrespective of seniority. The higher was students' general self-efficacy, the lower was the social value and the higher was the moral rejection of gossips, irrespective of years spent in college. Thus, although participating faculty and students belonged to different cultures and age groups, they produced a uniform pattern of results. These findings suggest that confidence in one's abilities may be associated with the tendency to curtail the subtle influence of idle talks. The latter may be undertaken by not only minimizing the social value of gossips, but also increasing their rejection on moral grounds.

**Littlejohn Reid**

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## **Why “Insurgent Campaigns” Rarely Win the Democratic Presidential Primary in the United States**

The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines insurgent as “one who acts contrary to the policies and decisions of one’s own political party.” In this paper, an “insurgent presidential campaign” is defined as the campaign of a candidate who did not have the support of the United States’ (U.S.) Democratic Party establishment. A “populist campaign” is a subset of an insurgent campaign, because although all populist campaigns are insurgent campaigns, not all insurgent campaigns are populist campaigns.

This paper defines a “populist campaign” as one that seeks to mobilize an unrepresented segment of the population against an institution or government, usually in the defense of the unrepresented. Whether left-wing or right-wing, populist candidates seek to unite the supposedly uncorrupt and unsophisticated unrepresented against supposedly corrupt dominant elites.

Insurgent campaigns have rarely been successful in capturing the Democratic presidential nomination in the United States. Only three insurgent campaigns have been successful over the past 50 years. These were the campaigns of George McGovern in 1972, Jimmy Carter in 1976, and Barack Obama in 2008, all of which were populist campaigns.

The paper analyzes U.S. presidential campaigns for the period 1968-2016, reviews books and academic literature, and makes qualitative conclusions concerning the success and failure of insurgent campaigns. Finally, the paper recommends ways in which future insurgent campaigns could be more successful.

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&

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### **Econometric Model of International Migration: 1990- 2015, Age and Political Rights Impact**

The paper proposes new econometric models of international migration between countries all over the world and the model of migration from Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region to European Union (EU). The impact of economic characteristics, distance, population on country-to-country migration was extensively studied in contemporary literature. However, joint influence of education level in sending country and the size of diaspora in country of destination, as well as demographic characteristics of destination have not received broad attention. The pull effect of diaspora is supposed to be lower for countries with higher level of education in our model of international migration. Additionally, modest political freedom in the country should stimulate the outflow of its residents. On the other hand, ageing population is a common characteristic for the most of European countries. In our model huge share of elder population and low population density trigger the inflow of foreign nationals promoting the stimulating migration policy in the destination countries.

These effects are tested by panel data approach for the international migration between 170 countries of the world from 1990 to 2015. The impact of demographic characteristics in destination countries is studied on the MENA – EU sample from 2001 to 2015. It is shown, that pull effect of population density and the share of elder population is higher than the effect of diaspora and GDP of destination country. On the contrary, political rights at destination reduce the international migration flows.

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&

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### **Pension Funds Pooling: Macro-Economic and Social Implications**

This paper offers an efficient mechanism to increase savings of un-unionized employees, like new immigrants, through the pooling of pension funds to a governmental entity. The study is conducted based on Israeli data and examines the impact of defined-contribution pension fund pooling at two levels: the social level, by improving income inequality, and the macro-economic level, by reducing governmental expenditure on support payments. We find that the pooling mechanism will raise not only the fraction of savers among retirees, but individual savings as well, by reducing management fees. While Israel experienced large immigration waves, we find that the pooling would particularly help two disadvantaged groups: Arabs and ultra-Orthodox Jews. The pooling is expected to reduce governments' expenditure on support payments to retirees by about 63%. It may act to mitigate social conflicts as the most disadvantaged members in society, un-unionized, often part-time and/or immigrant employees, become pension owners.

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## **Immigration as a Human Right: A Critical View of Miller's Liberal Nationalism Theory on Migration**

The following article will debate the theories of immigration, namely the human right to immigrate defended by libertarian egalitarians with a regard towards David Miller's national liberalism theory. For Miller there are three rejections of immigration as a human right: the right to immigrate cannot become a human right because immigration is a kind of freedom that cannot impose a moral obligation to others, the right to immigrate is a remedial right and the human right of emigration is a conditional right, which does not entail the rights of immigration. I will analyze these three rejections, arguing that there is a moral human right to immigrate - rather than a legal right - based on the equality of autonomy principle and the internal free movement right which, by extension to external free movement, entails the same kind of freedom for all, citizens or immigrants. I assume that people have essential political, economic and personal interests, in being able to access life options available in foreign states and should be entitled to benefit from an equal rights treatment in choosing particular advantages in other countries.

The human right to immigrate is a non-absolute right and the justification of this kind of right is that in its absence, the right to leave his/her country and change nationality - as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - appear to be meaningless.



**Christopher Simon**

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&

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## **U.S. Public Opinion of Environmental, Alternative Energy, and Science Policy Expenditures: The Role of Nativity**

**Objective:** While there is a well-developed literature on public opinion and environmental, alternative energy, and science policy, studies focused on survey *respondent nativity* are limited. Most studies related to public opinion and respondent nativity have focused on domestic social welfare policy priorities, such as education, social security, criminal justice, anti-discrimination, and health policy. Previous research has also explored the relationship between survey respondent nativity and public opinion about U.S. military intervention in the Middle East. This paper seeks to explore the role of respondent nativity in shaping public opinion about U.S. environmental, alternative energy, and science policy expenditures.

**Methods:** The analysis employs General Social Survey data in logistic regression employing pooled time series data from the post-9/11 period.

**Results:** My analysis demonstrates that in the post-911 period under study, native born survey respondents tend to hold different opinions about environment, alternative energy, and science policy expenditures than non-native born survey respondents.

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### **Transit Migrants in Ethiopia: Why would they Move on?**

For many years Ethiopia has been one of the main refugee receiving countries in Africa. While in the past the conflict in DR Congo and Rwanda, Sudan and Somalia caused mayor refugees flows, more recently large influx of Eritreans and South Sudanese are manifest. That many of these forced migrants consider Ethiopia as a transit country has become clear from other scholarly work. There is no perspective for the conflicts to end, and if the political situation in the country of origin improves, its economic chances are not optimistic. Therefore many migrants wait in refugees camps for resettlement by the UNHCR elsewhere, whereas others travel onwards themselves. Their stay in Ethiopia varies from very short to a year of more.

'Hosting in the region', a popular concept among European politicians, is a large-scale practice in Ethiopia, but one can wonder to what extend this is desirable both from the migrants and the Ethiopian perspective. In this paper we investigate how migrants in Ethiopia make the choice between settling in Ethiopia or further travel, and for whom there is a reasonable future if they would like to stay in Ethiopia.