Towards Understanding
Conflicts, Aggression, Violence and Peace

J. Martin Ramírez and Camilla Pagani

Editors

CICA

2013
Towards Understanding
Conflicts, Aggression, Violence and Peace
XXXVI CICA Conference

TOWARDS UNDERSTANDING CONFLICTS, AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE AND PEACE

PROGRAM and ABSTRACTS

Hévíz, Hungary

June 23-26, 2013

Edited by

J. Martin Ramírez, Camilla Pagani
## CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .............................................................................. 5

CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS ......................................................... 6

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ............................... 7

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM COMMITTEE ........................................... 8

LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE ............................................... 8

PROGRAM ................................................................................ 9

ABSTRACTS (in order of presentation) ......................................... 13

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (in alphabetical order) ......................... 34

CICA SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS .............................................. 48
INTRODUCTION

The International Colloquia on the Brain and Aggression offer the occasion for international scientific exchanges between multidisciplinary groups of experts on the phenomenon of violence. This conference in Hévíz, one of the most attractive spots in Europe, is the 36th of their international meetings already held all over the world since more than thirty years ago, and the third in Hungary (see: www.cicainternational.org).

The main goal of the CICA is bridging biologically based approaches and those built on the social sciences, in the understanding that real solutions will only be found through the integration of insights reached from the interaction of many different fields and levels. Fruits of this tireless effort are the about thirty scientific books and monographs already published.

This XXXVI CICA aims to study the phenomena of conflicts, aggression, violence and peace through a new, integrated, comprehensive, and interdisciplinary approach that considers both psycho-socio-cultural and biological factors, as a basis for a continuing fulfillment of our collective responsibility for “inventing peace.”

During the conference, about thirty participants from fifteen countries of four continents (Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Spain, United Kingdom, Ukraine, Mexico, United States of America, China, Hong Kong, Turkey, and South Africa), will also exchange scientific information on their latest research findings on the topic, which will hopefully also help to further elaborate new ideas and develop new collaborative, innovative and interdisciplinary research lines, so that the conference will be the starting point of significant collaborative research projects.

We believe that the study of conflict, aggression and violence is currently one of the most relevant issues, especially if we consider the competitive life pattern in humans’ relationships which is now prevailing all over the world. Indeed, it appears that in this historical period there is no scientific problem that needs to be addressed with greater urgency, accuracy, and correctness than the study of violence in its various forms. The need for scientific data in support of peace, cooperation, and a positive resolution of conflicts has never been stronger.

Hévíz, 23rd June 2013

J. Martin Ramírez
Camilla Pagani
CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

Coloquios Internacionales sobre Cerebro y Agresión (CICA)
http://www.cicainternational.org

&

Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologie della Cognizione (CNR)

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&
Hoover Institution, Stanford University
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Vice Marshall of the Spanish Air Forces
President, Institute of Nuclear Fusion
Politecnic University Madrid

Tali K. Walters (USA)
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Society for Terrorism Research
Boston

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Centre for Peace & Reconciliation Studies (CPRS)
Coventry University, Coventry

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Universidad Complutense de Madrid
 &
Stanford University

LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Borisz A. Szegál
(Chair)
Dunaújváros College, Dunaújváros

Tamás Debreceni
Dunaújváros College, Dunaújváros
PROGRAM

June 23

12 – 18 Arrivals, registration
19 - Welcome Party

June 24

9.30 - 10.30 Opening Ceremony
Borisz A. Szegál Chair, Local Organizing Committee
Katalin Daubner Vice-Rector, Tomori Pál College
J. Martin Ramírez Chair, XXXVI CICA Conference
Camilla Pagani Chair, Scientific Program Committee

10.30 Official Group Picture & Coffee break

11.00 – 13.00 Symposium on “Non-violent resistance as a response to state repression”
Chair: Chas Morrison
Diego Checa Hidalgo: Struggling against the occupation. Non-violent resistance in the Palestinian National Movement
Chas Morrison: Tibetan self-immolation as a protest tool against Chinese repression
Sezai Ozcelik: The Effects of Deportation on Ethnic Groups' National Struggle: The Case of Nonviolent Resistance of Crimean Tatars

General Discussant: Borisz A. Szegál

13.00 – 14.30 Conference Lunch
14.30 – 16.30 Thematic Session 1.

Chair: Guillermo Velarde
Monika Pál: Left (Un) Divided? Hungarian Politics and the Crisis
Asta Maskaliunaite: Using Discourse to Locate the Impact of Terrorism. Implications for Theory and Practice of Strategic Communication
Nuria Martinez: Ethnic conflicts and violence against civilians in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo
16.30 – 17.00  
**Coffee Break**

17.00 – 18.30  
**Thematic Session 2.**

Chair: **Martin J. Ramírez**

**Marzanna Farnicka & Hanna Liberska:** *The Selected Conditionings of Accepting Aggression*

**Hanna Liberska & Marzanna Farnicka:** *Conditionings of Aggression in Youth and Their Changes Over Time - The Comparative Studies*

**Violet Cheung & Jiarun Ju:** *The Unique Cognitive and Attentional Biases in the Anxious Reaction to Cyberattack*

19.00 -  
**Conference Dinner**

June 25

9.00 – 10.00  
**Thematic session 3.**

Chair: **Borisz A. Szegál**

**Evgeny V. Perov & Margarita B. Perova:** *The factor analysis of social conflictogenity of a society*

**Ganna Likhonosova:** *Social conflict as community development indicator*

**Tetyana Calinescu:** *The socio-economic conflicts and the methods of their permission*

**Olena Nedobiega:** *Conflict of interests and balance of interests are integral components of ukrainian tax system*

10.15 – 12.20  
**Thematic session 4.**

Chairs: **Art Kendall & Camilla Pagani**

**Mariya Abramova:** *Formation of a national policy and acculturation strategies of young people*

**Flavia Cangià & Camilla Pagani:** *Youths’ Racism and Levels of Complex Thinking*

Ca. 11.00 – 11.20  
**Coffee Break**

**Laura Payne:** *Faith groups in conflict prevention: developing theory, improving practice*

**Tina Lindhard:** *Peace as an inner experience*
**General Discussion**

12.40 - 14.00  
**Conference Lunch**

14.20 – 18.00  
The Lake Tour

14.20  
Departure to the Lake

14.40 - 17.40  
The Lake

17.40 – 18.00  
Return to Aquamarin

18.15 - 18.45  
**Closing Ceremony**

Camilla Pagani  
J. Martin Ramírez  
Borisz A. Szegál

19.00 -  
**Gala dinner**

**June 26**

Departures
PRESENTATIONS WHOSE AUTHORS ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND

Olgica Boskovic & Vukašin Kuč
University of Belgrade, Serbia
*Responsible persons and legal entities perpetrators of economic violations in the Republic of Serbia, 2012*

Thomas Scheff
University of California at Santa Barbara, USA
*Hidden Emotional Causes of Silence and Violence*

José Vargas-Hernández
Universidad de Guadalajara, México
*A review of theories of conflict*
ABSTRACTS
(in order of presentation)

Symposium on
“Nonviolent resistance as a response to state repression”

This panel seeks to stimulate discussion on themes of resistance to state repression, specifically the rejection of methodologies such as terrorism or armed insurgency, replaced with nonviolent action. Different movements agitating for very similar goals can employ radically dissimilar tools, and may diverge in their implementation of armed resistance or pacifistic methods. International media often overlook nonviolent protest movements, and excessive coverage is given instead to aggressive and armed groups. Terrorist groups in recent years have succeeded in capturing the world’s attention, followed by a body of vigorous academic and political investigation that seeks to understand their ideologies, aims and methods.

The concepts and practices of non-violent resistance have not at all received the same depth of analysis. This incongruity is unfair; as this panel emphasises, nonviolent ideologies are spread over many different regions of the world, are used by diverse groups and for various goals. Within the field of nonviolent resistance, various conceptual terms emerge: nationalism, identity, functionality, sacrifice, asymmetry, diaspora support, and so on. One key conclusion is that nonviolence is not indistinguishable with submissiveness, passivity or defeatism.

This panel examines examples of nonviolent resistance to state repression through three comparative case studies:

Checa Hidalgo, Diego
Struggling against the occupation: Nonviolent resistance in the Palestinian National Movement

Since the creation of Israel, the Palestinian National Movement has struggled to resist the occupation and achieve the formation of its own state. This process has utilised both violent and nonviolent methods throughout the years. This paper aims to understand the current major means and the reasons behind these tactical choices. In order to achieve this goal, I will investigate the nonviolent resistance movement through an analysis of its four main strategies. First, I will present the strategy against land dispossession. I will focus mostly on the struggle against the separation wall, but also consider some of the new tactics for civil resistance implemented to confront other processes for dispossession. Second, I will analyse the movement for a boycott campaign (consumer, academic, and
cultural), divestment, and sanctions against Israel until it complies with international law and Palestinian rights. Third, I will discuss the effects of the different attempts to break the blockade over the Gaza Strip and the changes achieved with nonviolent actions. Fourth, I will introduce the solidarity campaign with the Palestinian political prisoners under Israeli rule. Finally, I will summarize the main difficulties for success facing the Palestinian civil resistance and highlight some positive trends that could give hope to the Palestinian National Movement.

Morrison, Chas

Tibetan self-immolation as a protest tool against Chinese repression

Since 2009, around 118 individual self-immolations among Tibetans have resulted in either death or horrific injuries. These have mostly occurred within China, but outside the Tibet Autonomous Region itself. Their actions leave no other victims or damage to infrastructure. The victims, or culprits, are often young monks but include nuns and lay people, even young parents. Their exact motives remain unclear; sensitive information in China is extremely difficult to access and there appears to be no organising body orchestrating these self-immolations. These ‘human torches’ usually leave little evidence regarding their motivations. The Chinese state has referred to them as ‘terrorists’ and suggested they are mentally ill and susceptible to manipulation by religious leaders and overseas ‘splittists’. Conscious of how this phenomenon reflects on China’s international image, the state and its security forces are uncertain how to manage these incidents, other than a massive increase in security and close surveillance of monasteries. To prevent dissent and protest, the state tightly controls mobilisation and communication mechanisms. It is very risky for individuals to challenge the state in any form. While Tibetan grievances may be understandable (influx of Chinese settlers, repression of Tibetan religion, vilification of the Dalai Lama and so on), this extreme type of suicide protest is less comprehensible. This paper suggests that these self-immolations are examples of extreme defiance against the state, characterised by intense nationalism, religious fervour and sacrifice of the individual on behalf of the wider group. These acts of cumulative resistance against an unyielding enemy represent a symbolic protest, rather than the achievement of a defined or coherent political objective. The individual can engage in a radical and representative self-sacrificial act that at the same time does not wholly contravene Buddhist principles of nonviolence.
The Crimean Tatars are an ethnic group who have lived in Crimea for many centuries. In May 1944, the Soviet Union leader Stalin forced them to migrate from their homeland to Siberia and Central Asia. The main motive for this was their alleged collaboration with the German Army. However, many Crimean Tatars fought to free the Soviet Union from the German invasion. This forced migration, known as ‘Sürgün’ by the Crimean Tatars, played a pivotal role in the creation of their ethnic identity and national struggle. They started a grassroots nonviolent struggle against the Soviet Union in 1956 after the post-Stalin era. Crimea was given as a gift to Ukraine by Khrushchev in order to demonstrate the lasting friendship between Ukrainians and Russians. The Crimean Tatars’ nonviolent struggle has been supported by Soviet dissidents such as Andrey Sakharov and Grigorenko. During Soviet times, this nonviolent movement was linked with Mustafa Jemilev, who employed hunger strikes and other civil disobedience tactics to achieve the purpose of returning the Crimean Tatars to their homeland. He suffered extensively for his nonviolent struggle and was arrested and jailed six times. He also undertook a hunger strike for 303 days in the late 1960s to raise international awareness of the Crimean Tatars’ cause. Due to the success of their nonviolent resistance and with diaspora support, the Crimean Tatars inside the Soviet Union finally returned to their homeland in 1989. Since then, they have continued their cause via nonviolent struggle and civil disobedience. The Crimean Tatars have mostly used a ‘Sharpian’ nonviolent approach to achieve their political objectives and national identity formation. They believe that “bad peace is always better than good war.” Since they are a small nation, the only way to achieve their political objective is the practice of nonviolence. Also, nonviolence is embedded in Crimean Tatar popular culture. The historical and close ties to the Soviet dissident movements made nonviolent resistance the obvious choice for them. In the last part of the paper, the Crimean Tatar nonviolence strategy is compared to the national movement of the Chechens, who also suffered forced migration during WW2 but have since followed violent means to further their political ends.
Thematic Session 1

Pál, Monika
Pál Tomori College, Budapest, Hungary

Left (Un)Divided? Hungarian Politics and the Crisis

Hungary is currently undergoing a transformation, due to the dual processes of the global economic crisis and the Fidesz government’s activities in rewriting economic policy and transforming democratic structures and societal relations. The situation in Hungary is part of a wider European context, but at the same time engenders uniquely Hungarian responses. The question of the present paper is how the threefold and interlinked crisis situation or challenge (economy, society, politics) is handled politically and how it could be interpreted from a historical perspective. The author looks at the relationships and dynamics between these three spheres and argues that the government’s responses to the crisis are historically embedded and politically logical, even though they are harmful to the required social consensus. Politics could either opt for a consensual or a confrontational approach. These are happening in parallel in Hungary. On the surface, domestic politics is driven by consensus building and the solidification of the heterogeneous electorate into a central block and the building of national unity. The national system of cooperation (NSC) is meant to cement the nation into a solid electoral block behind the leading political party and the government. At a deeper level, however, this is achieved by a confrontational approach, through a scapegoating technique that divides society into opposing social strata. The question of the economy has come to attention due to the global economic crisis and most importantly, the European downturn. Hungary could not extricate herself from these processes, and since 2010 the government has come up with an unorthodox economic policy. In Hungary, which is not part of the eurozone, the discussions have focused upon the unique economic policy pursued by the government on a domestic level. One cannot claim, however, that economic issues pushed the political discourse into a more rational or materialistic direction, or that the wider European context or the direction Europe may take were excessively considered. On the one hand, the government’s ‘freedom fight’ has engendered the rebirth of the existential-cultural questions of the nation. On the other hand, debates on the European Union lack vision and are solely limited to political wranglings and issues arising on a daily basis. Various steps taken by the EU in relation to Hungary have come to symbolise battles that almost reach Armageddonian heights. The author claims that Hungary’s unfinished, unclosed historical ‘journey’ is partly responsible for the easy mobilisation and turn towards
Euroscepticism. In addition, Europe and the ailing economy serve as a double context that can be used for legitimising the steps taken by the government.

Carpintero-Santamaria, Natividad
Institute of Nuclear Fusion
Polytechnical University of Madrid, Spain

*Weapons of mass destruction and the non proliferation regime: new challenges in the 21st century*

‘Weapons of Mass Destruction’ (WMD) is the name commonly used as a synonym for chemical, biological and nuclear (CBN) weapons. During the 20th century, CBN warfare was considered by several governments, which devoted part of their military budgets to large investments in full-scale CBN offensive and defensive strategic programs. However, the balance of forces established during the Cold War period was substantially altered with the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. This new situation deeply affected international security and involved a new approach in the non-proliferation regime in which former CBN security patterns met new and critical challenges. These included nuclear proliferation in non-nuclear countries and the emerging of powerful non-state actors. This paper discusses the fact that while a chemical, biological or nuclear war is a remote possibility today, the possibility remains that a terrorist group may use chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) agents to perpetrate a terrorist attack. Counter-terrorism programs of several nations and law enforcement agencies are forced to contemplate this possibility.

Maskaliunaite, Asta
Baltic Defence College, Estonia

*Using discourse to locate the impact of terrorism. Implications for theory and practice of strategic communication*

Some of the recent advances in conflict resolution suggest looking at conflict through the lens of discourse and attempt to resolve it through transforming its language. Simultaneously, some theories of terrorism suggest examining it as an expression of conflict and thus warranting similar intervention techniques to those used for conflict resolution. To add to this, the perception of the increasing role of strategic communication in the counter-terrorism work comprises a set of developments which suggest that the ground is ripe for the assessment of terrorism through applying the techniques of discourse analysis. This paper argues that in order to understand terrorism fully and develop a successful practice of counterterrorism, we have to primarily address the question as to why it
“works.” Authors writing on terrorism have focused on the search for the causes of the phenomenon and ways of fighting it to such extent that they do not devote sufficient attention to one of the very important aspects of terrorism, i.e. its impact in general and its influence on the political system in particular. From the attempts to locate terrorism as a political phenomenon and through that to assessing its importance influencing political systems emerges a general idea that we should analyse the impact by looking at its discursive constructions. This leads to the further idea that the discourse on violence, the threat assessment and the discourse of securitization is not created in a vacuum, but is a part of, and should be assessed in relation to, what I call a historical discourse, or what from Reinhard Koselleck we know as a semantic field. This means that in order to understand the importance of a terrorist organization in the country, it is necessary first of all to look at what political ideals and issues are connected with its presence: why violence is perceived as political. Thus, it would then be possible to create politically sensitive counter-terrorism practices and communicate them successfully to the public. Using Laclau and Mouffe’s discourse theory, the paper will look into the impact of terrorism on a country’s political discourse taking the examples of “national” situations of Spain in the fight against ETA and Northern Ireland’s transition from conflict. It will be argued that the impact of the groups fighting for independence in both these contexts cannot be addressed without a deeper look into the discourses surrounding their presence and that language transformation played a great role in transitions in these conflict situations. The paper will discuss the implications for analysis of terrorism and eventually the policy to combat it. It will be discussed whether the use of discourse facilitates a greater understanding of the phenomenon and how the findings could be used to develop a more robust strategic communication regarding the issue.

Martínez, Nuria
Institute of Nuclear Fusion
Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain
Ethnic conflicts and violence against civilians in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo
During the pre-colonial period in Africa, status rather than ethnic identity was the main factor that determined the privileges to achieve a higher social and political position (e.g. the word “Tutsi” became synonymous with ascent in the social scale). However, colonial interference with the existing social structure helped to create the conditions for instability in many future African political regimes, especially in multi-ethnic states. Thus a
tremendously complex social pyramid evolved into an emerging ethnic division. At the end of the Cold War, steady destabilization in many African States led to consolidation of ethnic division as was never seen before. Numerous armed conflicts have resulted in stronger ethnic rivalries which promote a moral dimension of ethnic identity as “threatened minority”. These ethnic struggles have significantly affected the Great Lakes region, where countries such as Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi have influenced the increasing violence and conflicts in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Armed insurgencies, rebel groups and governments make use of the ethnic divisions to establish support and loyalties (e.g. Union of Congolese Patriots, UPC, an Ituri militia led by Thomas Lubanga, or Congolese government and Mayi-Mayi militias in the Kivus), resulting in repeated attacks on civilians, often because they belong to the “wrong” ethnicity (Patriotic Force of Resistance in Ituri, FRPI, a Lendu rebel group in Ituri, attacked civilians from 2002-2006 and in alliance with other groups). The excessive abuse of the ethnic argument (the argument being ethnic discourse as political discourse) has led to the spread of violence and created the worst kind of emerging conflict. These armed groups and militias often target helpless civilian communities in rural areas. The progressive deterioration and insecurity of civilians in Eastern DRC, due to the fragile stability of the territory, has led to civilians being used as a part of the conflict unilaterally. This is reflected in the estimated exposure of one-sided violence against civilians over the last twenty years or so, by both state and non-state actors. The political and economic interests together with ethnic frame background, repeatedly activate and reactivate armed conflict in this area, which has abundant natural resources. Consequently, armed conflicts have increasingly involved civilians in this area, resulting in one-sided violence rather than the use of armed force between parties. This one-sided violence has been frequent in the Kivu regions and Ituri province. In North-Kivu there is a significant Rwandan-speaking population (both Tutsi and Hutu) and the ethnic tension has been politically manipulated by insurgencies, the Congolese Rally for Democracy-Goma, RCD-Goma, National Congress for the Defense of the People, CNPD, led by Laurent Nkunda, pro-government forces, etc. Additionally, various local militias such as Mayi-Mayi militia and foreign rebel groups, Armed People for the Liberation of Rwanda (PALIR) and Democratic Liberation Forces of Rwanda (FDLR), inhabit the area and are all reportedly responsible for numerous killings of civilians according to the data presented. Similarly, in the Ituri region, one-sided violence against civilians has also been reported. This violence has become mostly ethnic and perpetuated by numerous armed groups and factions formed mainly along different ethnic positions, principally Hema and Lendu
ethnicities (Ugandan People’s Defense Forces, UPDF, and Front for National Integration, FNI). The conflict in Ituri province, which lasted from 1999 until 2007, is rooted in political, military, and economic interests using the ethnic discourse, which resulted in massacres of civilians by opposing ethnic forces.

**Thematic Session 2**

**Farnicka, Marzanna & Liberska, Hanna**  
Zielona Gora University, Poland  
**The Selected Conditionings of Accepting Aggression**  
These studies were designed to verify the thesis concerning the relationship of the perceived conditionings of aggressive behaviors and one’s own experiences within the scope of acting and accepting the role of an aggressor or a victim. The students included in the study majored in teaching and resocialization. They were prepared to help to overcome aggression and design environment that minimizes behaviors violating both physical and psychological boundaries. The used instruments include Frączek Aggression Approval Scale(2009), authorial questionnaire of aggression conditionings and Osterman-Bjorkvist (Mini-DIA, 2008). The results of analysis and studies will be presented at the conference.

**Liberska, Hanna & Farnicka, Marzanna**  
Zielona Gora University, Poland  
**Selected Family Conditionings of Aggression in Youth and Their Changes Over Time— a comparative study**  
Results of some research performed in Poland have evidenced a relation between the aggressive behaviour of adolescents and the parental attitude perceived by them as improper (Plopa, 1987, Liberska, Matuszewska, 2001). The most attention has been paid to the parental attitudes assumed as incorrect, according to the classification of parental attitudes proposed by Plopa [1987, 2005]. According to the results of the authors’ earlier studies, significant differences were observed between the levels of aggression manifested by girls and boys, and in certain dimensions the aggression of adolescent girls was higher than that of boys (Liberska, Matuszewska, 2003). Recently, a study was undertaken to check the stability of differences related to sex and aggressive behaviour of adolescents, earlier established in Poland. The question posed concerned the significance of the relation between the parental attitudes perceived as improper by adolescents of both sexes and their aggressive behaviour at the beginning of the 21st century and at present.
The first set of results was collected in 2002 (stage I) while the second after 11 years, in 2013 (stage II). The data for analysis were collected in the questionnaire of perception of parental attitudes composed by Plopa and the questionnaire on aggressive behaviour prepared by Wójcik. At stage I the subjects were 86 adolescents (56 girls and 30 boys), aged 17-19. The data on the perception of parents' attitudes by adolescents proved that the sex of adolescents has a significant influence on the frequency of perception of improper parental attitudes. Statistically significant differences between the aggression of girls and boys were found in two dimensions: in the intensity of aggressive behaviour and hostility. In both dimensions the results for girls were statistically significantly higher of $a > 0.001$ and $a > 0.01$ respectively. A significant relation between the level of aggression and perception of improper parental attitudes was found only for girls. The conclusion following from the results of stage I study was that the majority of adolescents perceiving the parental attitudes as improper has an elevated level of aggression. In 2013, at stage II, the subjects of the study were 80 adolescents (40 girls and 40 boys) of 17-19 years of age. Statistically significant differences between aggressive behaviour of girls and boys were observed in the dimension of hostility, significantly higher results were obtained for girls. Statistically significant relation between the level of aggression and perception of parental attitudes as improper was found only for the group of adolescent girls, similar to 11 years ago. Comparative analysis of results from 2002 and 2013 has shown a limited stability of relation between the perception of parental attitudes as improper and aggressive behaviour of adolescents as well as sexual differentiation of aggressive behaviour. In general in the group of adolescents studied it was found that (1) adolescent girls are much more critical of the attitudes of their parents than boys, (2) the greatest differences concern the scale of behaviour perceived as improper in mothers and (3) the level of aggression in adolescent girls is in some dimensions higher than that in boys. The results imply the need for further study to explain the differences in relations between the attitudes of mothers and fathers and the aggression manifested by their adolescent daughters and sons.

Cheung-Blunden, Violet & Ju, Jiarun
University of San Francisco, California, USA

The Unique Cognitive and Attentional Biases in the Anxious Reaction to Cyberattack
As post-industrial societies become more dependent on technology, they are also encumbered by greater risk. One common emotional reaction to technology-based hazards is anxiety. Anxiety has been found to adversely
affect information processing (perhaps by undermining the shifting and inhibition of attention) and leave individuals with a poor grasp of the nature of the threats (Cheie & Visu-Petra, 2012; Eysenck & Derakshan, 2011; Mogg, Mathews, & Weinman, 1987). Thus, the emotional state may internally induce a form of information deficit that leaves the public uninformed of the issues and ineffective in democratic participation.

Although the cognitive and attentional biases have been widely studied in anxiety research, it is unclear whether the biases are unique to anxiety or shared by other emotions. The two opposing views were instantiated by Barlow (2000) who emphasized the unique cognitive antecedents, defensive motivational systems, neural underpinnings, and action tendencies of emotions, and by Russell, Lewicka and Niit (1989) who highlighted arousal and valence as the shared features of emotions.

According to cognitive interference theory, anxiety impairs the effectiveness of information processing because worrying introduces task irrelevant thoughts that highjack cognitive resources from proper use (Sarason, 1988). Newer findings on attentional bias sheds light on the information processing deficit and found anxious individuals regulating their arousals by disengaging from threatening information (Cheie & Visu-Petra, 2012; Derryberry & Reed, 1996). The avoidance of information, according to Mogg et al. (2004), happens later in the information-processing stream, while early information is left intact. Hence, a two-stage, vigilant-avoidance model of attentional allocation, has been proposed.

In line with the cognitive interference theory and the vigilant-avoidance model, the present study focuses on investigating whether cognitive interference and attentional bias are unique features of anxiety. We hypothesize that a) a poor grasp of the detail is a unique feature of anxiety, and b) information processing in an anxious state of mind is worse for details that appear late in the storyline than those offered early in the news report.

In two studies, participants (155 undergraduate students in Study 1; 392 adults in Study 2) completed an online survey. They watched a news report on an incident of cyber terrorism and responded to 9 multiple choice items to reveal their grasp of the story. The difference was that Study 1 was cross-sectional where participants reported their anxious, angry and fearful reactions and Study 2 was experimental where participants were randomly assigned to anxiety or relaxation conditions and then responded to emotion items in manipulation checks.

Results from both studies showed that anxious participants had poorer recalls of the news story. Recall was unrelated to any other emotions. In terms of recalling specific parts of the storyline, information towards the
end of the story was ineffectively processed by anxious participants in Study 1. The time course was not as apparent in Study 2 with the two groups of participants differing only in the recall of the middle portion of the story. Overall, anxiety, whether naturally occurring or induced, can produce information deficits when processing cyber threats.

**Thematic session 3**

**Calinescu, Tetyana**  
East Ukrainian National University, Ukraine

*The socio-economic conflicts and the methods of their permission*

Conflict is a social and economic phenomenon, present in every society that has a specific permission of conflict situation. The basic idea, the permission of many socio-economic conflicts is based on the achievement of a self-sufficient society. Likewise, there are possibilities for a full realization for all capabilities in the human interest. Well-known researchers promoted to ground an important position, which takes into account the permission of socio and economic conflicts. First of all, most of the problems, including conflicts, have a tint of the character of man, with his vital functions. Thus, the important role in this orientation of human life, should be regarded through the method of spiritual practical related of man himself, and what influences him. Second, the problems of the conflicts has to be examined, in similar socio-economic relations where it has its own ideology, world and spiritual view. Third, the decision of any questions, including the conflicts, must view the feedback of the adaptation and orientation of man as a whole. This process will take into account the “rational grain,” of man’s world view. Fourth, it is necessary to take in account the psychology of conduct for the all participants of the conflict, to investigate the distinctive estimations, to find mutual understanding, and to translate the permission of conflict, from an emotional level into an intellectual one, in the concerned approaches to solve the problem. Fifth, in any conflicts, it is possible to examine the restrained political, legal and psychological process, which takes place in the society. Therefore, the permission of these problems requires the presence of knowledge, experience, and practice of relations in the inter-personal social interaction, to eliminate the moral, physical, and material loses of the conflicts. In addition, there is the development of depth of the problems, existing at the level of conflicts in the modern society. Likewise, there are at least three main constituents: the members of the society, the State and the relations, which are folded by the State. For this reason, it is necessary to examine relations between citizens and the State, which require different socio-
economic system tints. The coordination of the interests of citizens, together with the association and rapprochement of general efforts of the State and at local level, it is possible to be found the cause of the the conflict situations, to create the basis for the decision for the real tasks. Likewise, the processes of internationalization the modern conflicts shows, how it can be used different national circumstances to diffuse this knowledge into the present possibilities at another country. In this context, it is necessary to use the flexibility into the application of same socio-methods to the permission of conflicts, to the national situation and existing socio-economic circumstances. In this case, it is necessary to have the balance between social interests and economic, technological requirements that can help to move forward by scientific and technical progress of the civilization. In conclusion – it is needed to find the right way (optimal balance) between the long-term aims of the citizens in the society and the specific, national, cultural and international experience for the premises in the conflicts.

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Social conflict as community development indicator
The future of society directly depends on its past and the present. Having estimated what condition society is in now, and preconditions led to this condition, it is possible to predict the near and far future as well. To any sane person today, it’s clear that human civilization is in the deepest crisis, and in the near future we expect large-scale social, economic, political, natural and other shocks. First of all any conflict should be perceived as someone's initiatives manifestation, self-correctness proofs by any means, as catalyst to something new, to changing the present condition. This characteristic of the conflict should be considered as fundamental. Since any development is possible only by means of overcoming barriers and opposition. Only in such conditions can new ideas and solutions to difficult situations appear, while blind submission and execution of instructions lead to stagnated and atrophied public positions. People who support or deny these influences give a new shape to the "ideas of the conflict" without realizing that fact. Conflicts are an integral part of public life. This research covers a range of questions concerning possible social existence without conflicts such as: an incentive role of the conflicts in the course of social development, conflict as manifestation of organizational dysfunctions, conflict as anomaly in public life or a necessary form of social interaction. Conflict is a conscious phenomenon and well-considered action. It confirms the truth that people essentially differ from other living beings. Human intentions and acts are ruled not only by congenital instincts, but also by
programs and purposes which are defined by humans in the course of their life activity. The person is given a specific, only their own distinctive features quality. It’s an intellect and ability to reflect the truly existing world and socio-historical practice. Having an intellect and self-consciousness, a person is free to choose activities and formal or informal rules of behavior. The majority of people view conflicts as an unpleasant thing, part of mankind’s curse. But it is possible to treat conflicts in a different way – we can see potential progress in them. That is, conflicts as an integral moment of social life can perform two functions: positive (constructive) and negative (destructive). Therefore the task consists not in eliminating or preventing conflict, but in finding a way to make it productive. On the one hand conflict destroys social structures, leads to considerable expenses of resources, but on the other hand it is a mechanism which promotes the solution of many problems, rallies groups and finally serves as a ways to achieve social justice. Social conflicts inherent in a certain society (like city, region, country and mankind) form the mechanism of its development. When various social conflicts are at different stages of development, they influence each other and form a complex, poorly identified and poorly predicted conglomerate. Thus, a task of authoritative elites, political parties and scientists is to monitor, predict, model and diagnose social conflicts and their consequences in society for the sake of development, to reduce and eliminate the destructive elements.

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Conflict of interests and balance of interests are integral components of Ukrainian tax system

The tax system plays an important role in ensuring economic security and social security of the state as a whole, because taxes are the main source of budget revenues, and therefore the main source of funding for social services. Taxes provide a redistribution of income in society. The issue of conflict of interests in the tax system is one of the most pressing issues for the state because the lack of efficiency of the tax system in Ukraine has a negative effect on social and economic development. This is due to the existence of the conflict of interests problem between the taxpayer and the regulatory authorities. Unresolved conflict of interests complicates the activities of regulatory authorities and promotes the growth of the shadow economy. Under these conditions, the importance of overcoming a conflicts of interests is increased, to find a balance between the interests of taxpayers and the authorities of the State Tax Service to ensure social stability and the welfare of the population. The current Ukrianian tax system is characterized
by numerous conflicts and contradictions between the fiscal interests of the state and private interests of taxpayers. Ways to prevent conflicts of interests may be offered, such as improving tax legislation, the introduction of ethical codes that contain specific moral standards and rules for tax officials, the creation of conditions for the control of the tax service by public organizations and tax consultations. It is necessary to find compromised solutions that stimulate and contribute to increased profitability of taxpayers. Tax consultations play an important role in this case because tax consultation held qualitatively is the basis of increasing tax payments’ income to the state budget. Resolution of the conflict of interests can have both negative and positive effects. In order for the conflict to have a positive impact on the development of state and society in general, a dialogue should be established between the conflict parties through cooperation and collaboration to promote the "balance of interests" of these parties, and adhere to the principles of harmonization of interests and social responsibility of the taxpayer, the tax service and the State. Taxation system is an integral part of any economy and is quite controversial, because it is a source of conflict between the economic and social spheres. Tax and social policy should be based on the principle of intercoordination. Then, every taxpayer will be interested in its payment, because he would know where his contributions will be directed. A decent standard of living must be the goal of the state’s tax and social policy and the purpose of the functioning of each entity.

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*The factor analysis of social conflictogenity of a society*

The aggravation of social tensions in a society provokes occurrence of destructive conflicts, and a decrease in safety and security of a society. Social conflictogenity is the name for the set of tensions in a society of social, mental and socially-psychological characteristics. This set of tensions can lead to conflicts under certain conditions. The level of conflictogenity is established by the information of social groups’ behaviour and is characterised by a system of indicators. These include quantitative characteristics reflecting the objective sphere (indicators of criminality, drug addiction, corruption in the country and so forth) and the subjective sphere (opinions of the population on: authorities’ activities, the president, an estimation of expectations, respect for human rights and personal security, degree of daily wants satisfaction, state of international relations and so forth). Indicators of conflictogenity are relative numbers which show the
levels of tension in comparison with retrospective dynamics or in comparison with other regions. Social conflictogenity is formed through various interactions and influences. It is possible to allocate general and particular reasons (factors) for the increase of conflictogenity. The general reasons deal with interests of the majority of the population. The particular reasons have local characteristics and can be shown in separate regions, social or ethnic groups. They cannot cover the majority of the population, but are important from a position of influence on a society (for example, events in the North Caucasus). A priori, as a result of the theoretical analysis, 32 indicators are selected. They characterise the population’s living standard, unemployment, migration and so forth. The integrated indicator of social conflictogenity gives the cumulative estimation of the conflictogenity level. It covers objective, objectively-subjective and subjective signs of conflictogenity. Finally, significant factors of conflictogenity are established by correlation analysis. The integrated indicator of social conflictogenity (after the exception of influence of the time factor ) decreases with increase in level of final consumption of household and the average annual income per capita in real terms, GDP PPP per capita, average per capita monetary incomes of the population in comparison with a living wage, monthly average nominal wages, and also with decrease in number and share of the population with monetary incomes below a living wage, level of the general unemployment, number of the compelled immigrants and refugees (the correlation coefficient is in limits $R = 0.97 - 0.84$ ). Increased understanding of the objective reasons for tensions and the revealing and monitoring of the factors which strongly influence conflictogenity of a society, underlie the formation of measures on the decrease of social conflictogenity.

**Thematic session 4**

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**Acculturation Youth Strategies and National Policy Formation**

Recently Russia has been characterized by intensification of cross-cultural contacts which led to the study of individual acculturation strategies becoming quite a topical subject. Our assumption is the following: the choice of acculturation strategy can be determined by ethnic and civic self-identification, and by the socioeconomic status of social and ethnic groups. The latter in turn affect the formation of sociocultural attitudes and choice of behavior patterns by the individual. Theories by J.W. Berry and H. Tajfel on social identity and the concept by Camilleri on identity strategies have
been used to fix the type of acculturation strategies of the individual. The topicality of research on the youth of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is conditioned by the peculiarity of the territory where Slavic, Turk and Arctic (Northern) ethnicities interact. This process becomes more and more complicated due to the growth in the number of migrants from Northern Caucasus, Middle Asia and other areas of Russia as well as migrants from abroad. The ethnic picture of the region changes because of many Slavic people leaving the Republic (those remained: year 1989: 50.3%; year 2010: 37.8%). In the complex sociological and socio-psychological research carried out in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) we studied those opinions and attitudes of the youth that affect their choice of the acculturation strategy. The object of study is young students: senior grade school students, students of specialized secondary schools, university students who reside in the cities of Yakutsk, Mirny and Neryungry as well as students in the rural areas. There were 3,484 respondents interviewed, aged 14 – 29. They include: Sakha: 1690 people, Russians: 1168 people, representatives of indigenous small number peoples of the North: 310 people and members of other ethnic groups: 316 people. The obtained data made it possible to elicit a fact on the prevalence of the mixtures of the acculturation strategy, irrespective of the ethnicity of the respondents. All the ethnic groups are to a rather high extent disposed towards cross-cultural interaction (integration, assimilation). Among those who choose the strategy of separation or integration there is a large part of the respondents with “the settled” ethnic self-consciousness. Among those inclined to assimilation or marginalization the part of individuals who have “partially settled” or “nonsettled” self-consciousness grows. The results of the research show that there is a dependence between the decrease of the level of settledness of the ethnic self-consciousness and the level of the youth adaptedness which was determined in the research by the individual social sense of well being. The revelation of this dependence enabled us to conclude that the strategies of assimilation and marginalization prove to be the least effective adaptation models. In choosing the type of acculturation strategy by the youth an important role belongs to maintaining traditions in the parental home. The strategies of integration and separation are more often chosen by children from families where folk traditions have been maintained. It is worth noting that the adaptedness of youth from such families is higher. This conclusion matches the one by U. Neisser where he says that people can behave themselves adaptively in situations that allow a limited number of behavior patterns Neisser, 1981]. When we have an unlimited number of behavior patterns, the choice of the optimal one becomes impossible and eventually the disadaptedness state arises. Thus, traditions and the practice of following
them become one of the mechanisms of human adaptation. The types of strategies that the youth chooses in the sphere of education and employment depend on the degree of their adaptedness at the given moment: well-adapted youth chooses a strategy based on the principle of success maximization whereas other youths choose the one based on the principle of costs minimization. The higher the degree of adaptedness of individuals and groups, the stronger their inclination towards choosing the strategy of integration. We believe that the choice of the integration strategy by the youth is one of favourable conditions for establishing a multicultural community, especially if this tendency is maintained and propagated by means of political programmes on control of international relations in Russia, by the mass media and by the education system.

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Youths’ Racism and Levels of Complex Thinking
Most people apparently support the idea that we live in a complex society, a point of view that at least in principle inevitably leads to the conviction that complex evaluations and strategies are needed in order to effectively address the various problems presented by society itself. However, little attention is generally paid to the frequent presence of a low level of “complex thinking”, which often characterizes violent people’s beliefs and feelings. Instead, this perspective might be useful for many reasons, one of which is that moral judgements that often accompany educators’ analysis of racist and violent beliefs and feelings could be enhanced by a more sophisticated critique where cognitive and emotional processes are examined per se and in all their structural relationships. In line with these considerations, our research aims to go beyond the study of the relationship between formal education and ethnic prejudice. More specifically, we intend to analyse the relationship between levels of presence of “complex thinking” and levels of acceptance of cultural diversity among youths in Italy. As an example, we use extracts from anonymous open-ended essays on issues related to multiculturalism recently written by some “racist” and some “non-racist” youths (aged 14-18). The essays are analysed through qualitative methods including textual analysis, discourse analysis, and content analysis, and, more specifically, through the use of some distinctive categories. A few of these categories have been elaborated in our previous research works (e.g., “concreteness” and “honesty”), while others (e.g., “unity and multiplicity” and “emotional granularity”) are more strictly related to the specific constituents of “complex thinking”. As a result, on the
one hand we will concretely see how some youths’ low levels of “complex thinking” are often expressed in the construction of stereotyped and prejudiced representations of a multicultural social reality as well as in a frequently generic and simplistic description of their emotions. On the other hand, we will see how some youths’ high levels of “complex thinking” are often expressed in the construction of a differentiated, integrated, and accurate representation of multiculturalism and in a precise and refined description of their emotions, as a result of an autonomous and critical elaboration of their personal experiences and reflections. This analysis necessarily recognizes the role that the socio-cultural context plays in affecting youths’ cognitive and emotional processes that characterise their attitudes toward cultural diversity. Our study should contribute to underlining the importance of fostering the development of high levels of complex thinking to strengthen youths’ capability of building a more personal, autonomous, and complex outlook on their relationship with cultural diversity and with diversity in general.

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Exploring the untapped potential of faith groups in conflict prevention

Faith-based actors are becoming significantly more visible, vocal and engaged in their efforts to resolve violent conflict, with religious communities taking an increasingly systematic, intentional approach. Clergy, religious leaders, faith-based NGOs and other organisations are increasingly playing an role as educators, advocates, intermediaries and observers. Faith groups have the moral capital, grassroots network and functioning institutional framework to provide a local response to local problems, creating peace from within. In Christian traditions, peacebuilding ministries are rooted in a commitment to social justice, human dignity and a preferential option for the poor, dovetailing well with approaches pursued by the secular peacebuilding community which seek to transform conflict in search of a positive and sustainable peace. Compared to forms of religious peacemaking that take place during and after the outbreak of violence, interventions that focus on conflict prevention have yet to gain a real foothold within the peacebuilding ministries of faith groups. The concept of conflict prevention has evolved considerably since it was adopted as official United Nations (UN) policy by Boutros-Ghali in his 1992 Agenda for Peace, with a current focus on the need to move beyond macro-level political early warning towards citizen-based warning and response systems. This drive to localise conflict prevention mechanisms, along with growing
awareness among faith-based actors of the potential contributions they can make, makes now an opportune moment for thinking through the theory, policy and practice of a distinctively ‘faith-based’ type of conflict prevention.

Recognising the need for better integration of faith groups in conflict prevention at the operational level, this paper provides case studies of faith-based actors currently engaged in prevention activity to demonstrate the potential impact of faith group mobilisation. The two case studies provided draw from the author’s own engagement with church-led conflict prevention initiatives in South Sudan and Burundi. The paper seeks to identify preliminary questions around the distinctiveness of faith-based conflict prevention, what the dilemmas of religious involvement in prevention activity might be, and the potential scope for building the capacity of faith groups in this area. These are questions which will need to be rigorously addressed to provide a basis for future scholarship and policy development. Additionally, the author argues for the creation of a community of practice where these issues can be refined, experiences shared and empirical theory built from emerging practice.

Lindhard, Christine
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Transforming the world through transforming ourselves: Experiencing peace as the first step

So many people talk about peace and really want peace in the world and yet do not know how to go about it. Or, ironically, they try to achieve "peace" by violent means and this applies both to the perpetrators and the people who try to stop them. As some spiritual traditions suggest “everything that arises in the mind starts flowing with a sensation on the body” (Goenka, 1998, p. 26), it will be suggested here that body consciousness is the first step to become more aware of what is arising in our minds. Also it will be suggested that when we work at the level of body awareness, we can integrate these sensations in a different way by just listening to them and being with them in a non judgmental open way. In fact we will suggest that we can achieve inner peace by making peace with our different shadow parts inside. These shadow parts are often expressed in the form of unrecognized sensations which we have cut off from our awareness during our development for multiple reasons, including our need for survival. It will also be suggested that our outer world might be a reflection of our collective inner reality that often includes our unrecognized fear and anger. Furthermore for those who want, we will do a short exercise to become more body conscious and get in touch of some of our shadow parts, observe
them and maybe integrate them in our lives in a completely new way.

Abstracts whose authors are unable to attend

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Responsible persons and legal entities – perpetrators of economic violations in the Republic of Serbia, 2012

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia presents basic data on responsible persons and legal entities – perpetrators of economic violations in 2011. These statistics are broken down by economic violations, type of decision and conviction. Data are collected by means of regular statistical surveys based on individual questionnaires to be completed by competent public prosecutor’s offices and competent commercial courts. Major indicators are presented for the period 2007-2011 in order to provide a broader picture of this matter. The data on juvenile and adult perpetrators of criminal offences, responsible and legal persons - perpetrators of economic violations, were derived from the regular statistical surveys. Special protocol on actions of the judicial bodies to protect persons who are victims of human trafficking in The Republic of Serbia was prepared and printed with financial assistance and in cooperation with the Joint United Nations Program High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to combat human trafficking, which was supported by the Government of Belgium and the Swiss government, as well as the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), which is implemented in close cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

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Hidden Emotional Causes of Silence and Violence

This essay proposes that shame may be the hidden key to understanding our civilization, in the sense that shame is often anticipated, yet, at the same time, mostly invisible. Theoretical work by C. H. Cooley and Erving Goffman imply ubiquity. Considerations based on current ideas from labeling theory suggest that the Cooley/Goffman conjecture is somewhat overstated. Empirical studies by Norbert Elias and by Helen Lewis provide support for both ubiquity and invisibility. Like other emotions, such as fear, shame can be recursive, acting back on itself (shame about shame). Both the Elias/Lewis conjecture on invisible shame and Billig’s theory of repression
are supported by my study of historical changes in frequency of shame terms in five languages. Limitless recursion of shame may explain extreme cases of silence, and of shame/anger, violence.

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A review of theories of conflict

This paper aims to review the theories of conflict, beginning with the most common definitions of the causes of conflict and categorizations of typology. From these starting points, this paper reviews the methodologies of the most important theoretical approaches to conflict analysis. Conflict theory attempts to explain societal and individual violence. Social anthropology links macro-level theories and individual-level behavioral theories for a meaningful discussion of violence and conflict. There is a lack of cohesion or consensus among conflict theories. Classical and behavioral theories of conflict converge on analytical levels in a more holistic approach.
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Without Borders where he provides consultation to governmental and non-governmental organizations working on human rights and humanitarian issues. He provided methodological and editorial review for many of the chapters submitted for *Statistical Methods for Human Rights*. Finally he represents the Capital Area Social Psychological Association on the Council of the Science and Human Rights Coalition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (SHR/AAAS). This Coalition started the On Call Scientists system which puts together human rights NGOs and volunteer scientists from many disciplines. He volunteers to help those NGOs plan and evaluate their programs, explore existing data, and document issues regarding human rights.

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