AIS ISA — Research Committee 01: Armed Forces & Conflict Resolution

Newsletter March 2014

PRESIDENT'S LETTER 1 / 2014

Dear members of RC 01,
dear colleagues and friends,

(1) **It is election time. We have to elect our new Board** which will then take office at the ISA World Congress in Yokohama. **This, then, is to invite your proposals for candidates** to the various positions in our Board, i.e. President, Vice-Presidents, Executive Secretary and Members of the Executive Committee. **Please do so by 18 April 2014 the latest.** The Nominations and Elections Committee will then ask the people proposed whether they accept their nomination and provide you afterwards with the list of candidates who accepted nomination. Candidates must be willing to become individual members of the ISA! **Ballots will be sent out by the end of April 2014 and you will have one month, until the end of May 2014, to submit your vote.**
The Nominations and Elections Committee consists of Julius Hess and myself. So please send your proposals to

both
juliushess@bundeswehr.org
and
gerhardkuemmel@bundeswehr.org

(2) In recent months our **Statutes** have been **revised** in close cooperation with the ISA because the Statutes did not yet fully correspond to ISA requirements. In this newsletter you will find the latest draft. **Changes have been marked in red** so that you can easily identify where something was changed or added. **This draft now meets the ISA requirements** and would get the approval of the

RC 01 homepage at http://www.isa-rc01.net

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ISA. This, then, is to ask you about **your opinion** on this draft. **Please send your vote to both Uros and me at**

uros.svete@fdv.uni-lj.si
and
gerhardkuemmel@bundeswehr.org

by the end of April 2014 the latest. Please indicate either

"Accept Draft"
or
"Do Not Accept Draft" (Add your reasons!).

(3) Most of our time is currently devoted to the organization of the upcoming **ISA World Congress in Yokohama in July** where we will also have a **Business Meeting**. In this Newsletter, you will find the **final program of RC 01's sessions** in Yokohama and further organizational information.

In cooperation with our Japanese member Hitoshi Kawano we hope to be able to offer you a **special RC 01 event, a tour to the Battleship Mikasa Museum and the National Defense Academy closed by a reception at the Academy.** The tour is scheduled for Friday 18 July, 2pm – 9pm. The Japanese decision on funding is still pending and should be available by early April. Nevertheless, as you might be organizing your travelling well in advance, you should know about these plans to pay attention to them in your own conference organization.

At this point, on behalf of RC 01 I would already like to express our deep appreciation for what Hitoshi has undertaken and still does undertake to make such a tour possible. Thank you very much, Hitoshi!

Please bear in mind that in Yokohama the Business Meeting will decide on the location of the next Interim Meeting. Proposals are welcome!!

(4) On a personal note: Serving in the Nominations and Elections committee entails not to stand for election oneself. Indeed, for personal and for family reasons I myself will not run again for a position in the Board. I have served RC 01 for quite a few years as Executive Secretary at first, then as Vice-President and, recently, as President. Let me say that it was a real pleasure for me! It was fun with you guys!

I will hand things over in Yokohama and already wish the new President and all the members of the new Board good luck in their work.

All the best to all of you,

Gerhard Kuemmel

DRAFT OF RC 01 REVISED STATUTES

I.   The Research Committee 01: Armed Forces & Conflict Resolution

The RC was initially established by the International Sociological Association (ISA) in 1970 with the title „Armed Forces and Society". In 1980, reflecting a broadening of its orientation, the RC was renamed „Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution"; in French: „Forces Armees et Resolution des Conflits".

A.   In order to encourage research on armed forces and conflict resolution, the RC shall
  1.   develop professional contacts between sociologists of armed forces and conflict resolution throughout the world;
  2.   encourage the international exchange of research findings, theoretical developments, and methodologies in the sociology of armed forces and conflict resolution;
  3.   promote the teaching of course materials dealing with armed forces and conflict resolution at undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate levels; and
  4.   promote international meetings and research collaboration in the field of armed forces and conflict resolution.

B.   In accordance with ISA guidelines, the RC
  1.   shall have at least one Interim Meeting between World Congresses of the ISA, and
  2.   shall issue at least two Newsletters per year to all the members of the RC.

C.   A Business Meeting of the RC shall be held at the World Congress and at the Interim Meeting(s).

II.   Membership

A.   Any social scientist active in research or teaching on armed forces and conflict resolution is eligible for membership.

B.   Individuals seeking membership on the RC will inform the Executive Secretary.

C.   Members shall either be **regular members** or **affiliated members**.
  1.   **Regular members** shall be members of both the RC and the ISA and they shall be individuals in good standing both within the RC and the ISA.
  2.   **Affiliated members** shall be members of the RC only (i.e., they are not members of the ISA also). They shall be in good standing within the RC.

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D.   All **regular and affiliated members** of the RC shall be entitled to vote as individual members in the discussions about thematic and organizational matters at the Business Meetings according to the principle "one member, one vote".

E.   All **regular and affiliated members** of the RC shall be entitled to
   1.   participate in the scientific activities of the RC; and
   2.   receive the newsletter issued by the RC free of charge.

F.   All regular and affiliated members of the RC shall be obliged to
   1.   uphold the present Statutes of the RC and to adhere to the stipulations of the present Statutes;
   2.   conscientiously fulfil the tasks entrusted to them by the Business Meeting or other bodies of the RC; and
   3.   pay their fee for the respective period (i.e. 4 years). Such dues will be used to cover the administrative costs of the RC.

III.   Officers

A.   The officers of the RC shall consist of
   1.   a President,
   2.   three Vice-Presidents,
   3.   an Executive Secretary/Treasurer, and
   4.   six to eight Executive Committee Members.

B.   The officers collectively are hereafter referred to as the Executive Board.
   1.   Eligible for serving in the Executive Board are **regular** members in good standing of both the ISA and the RC.
   2.   The officers shall serve a term of four years.
   3.   The term shall be one from one quadrennial World Congress of Sociology to the next.
   4.   The officers must be **regular** members in good standing of both the ISA and the RC throughout their term of office.
   5.   Officers may serve more than one term. It is recommended that they do not serve more than two terms consecutively.

IV.   Responsibilities

A.   The President
   1.   assumes overall responsibility for the functioning of the RC and assumes major responsibility for the conference programs of the RC at the ISA's World Congresses and at the Interim Meetings of the RC.
   2.   identifies, in consultation with the Executive Board, the theme for at least one Interim Meeting between World Congresses and takes

responsibility for the organization or co-organization of these inter-Congress meetings.

3.   aims for the publication of the conference papers of the RC.
4.   serves as the RC's delegate to the ISA Research Council and other organizations. FOR ALTERNATE SEE SECTION ON VICE-PRESIDENTS

B.   In the case of the death, incapacitation, resignation, or other inability of the incumbent to carry out the responsibilities of the office of the President, one of the members of the Executive Board, identified by the Executive Board, will assume the responsibilities of the President.

C.   The Executive Secretary/Treasurer
1.   prepares the minutes of the Business Meetings for publication in the Newsletter of the RC.
2.   receives the members' dues – if necessary, in cooperation with the ISA Secretariat – and maintains financial records and funds, as well as an up-to-date membership list.
3.   gives financial reports, to the Executive Board annually and to the Business Meeting biennially. The Treasurer must be discharged of his/her financial responsibilities by the Business Meetings.
4.   realizes the financial relations of the RC and the ISA.

D.   Together, the President and the Executive Secretary/Treasurer
1.   shall be responsible for the Newsletter and the website of the RC.
2.   prepare the application for the RC's activity grant from ISA, the report on its use, and the activity reports requested by the ISA.
3.   keep an institutional memory of the history and the procedures of the RC.

E.   The Vice-Presidents assist the President with those matters delegated by the President. This may include:
1.   serving as the RC's alternate delegate to the ISA Research Council.
2.   serving as a liaison officer to the local organizing committee of the Interim Meeting.
3.   assisting with regard to the RC's publications.
4.   promoting membership of the RC.
5.   identifying financial sources and raising funds.

F.   The Members of the Executive Committee assist the President with those matters delegated by the President. This may include:
1.   assisting in the organization of the RC's activities, events and conferences.
2.   promoting membership of the RC.
3.   seeking information to be distributed in the Newsletter and on the website of the RC.

G.   In the event of a vacancy on the Executive Board, the President in consultation with the Executive Board may appoint a replacement until the next election.

V. Electoral Procedures

A. The Executive Board of the RC is elected every four years, just prior to the ISA World Congress, for a four-year term. The term of the newly elected officers shall commence at the following World Congress.

B. The election shall be carried out under the direction of the Nominations and Elections Committee. This Committee consists of two members of the RC who may be either regular or affiliated members.

C. These two members of the Nominations and Elections Committee are **not** members of the current Executive Board and they are **not** standing for election, i.e. they are in fact **not eligible for nomination** to the Executive Board.

D. The Nominations and Elections Committee is responsible for preparing the list of nominations and for conducting the elections.

E. To ensure participation by all regular and affiliated members, the election process (including nominations) shall be done by mail, normally by e-mail. To this end, the Nominations and Elections Committee shall prepare a nominations form, to be sent to all **regular and affiliated members** at least 20 weeks before the election day, together with a list of all **regular members** of the RC.

F. All **regular and affiliated members** of the RC shall be entitled to nominate candidates for the Executive Board.

G. Potential candidates shall confirm their willingness
   1. to accept the respective position on the Executive Board, should they be elected, and
   2. to remain a regular member in good standing for the duration of the mandate.
   3. They shall return the nomination form to the Nominations and Elections Committee, along with a brief curriculum vitae.

H. A member may be a candidate for more than one office, but may only serve in one office at a time.

I. The Nominations and Elections Committee will endeavor to have at least two nominations for each position. Also, a write-in section will be present for each office. The nominations should reflect the international nature of the membership.

J. The Nominations and Elections Committee shall prepare a ballot listing all nominated candidates (and their normal country of residence) for each position on the Executive Board. For each position, the nominated candidates shall be listed in alphabetical order.

K. The ballot shall be sent to all **regular and affiliated members** of the RC by (e-) mail at least ten weeks before the election day. The election day will be no later than two weeks before the beginning of the World Congress.

L.   **Regular and affiliated members** shall send their ballot by mail or e-mail to the designated electoral officers or e-mail account. Ballots received after election day shall not be counted.

M.   Board members are elected on the basis of a simple majority of ballots received by the deadline specified on the ballot. In the case of a tie between candidates, the issue is resolved in a manner that is mindful of regional representation, and for candidates from the same region, by drawing lots.

N.   The newly elected officers will be announced through the ISA Bulletin, the Newsletter of the RC, on the website of the RC and at the meetings of the RC at the World Congress.

VI.   Subcommittees and Regional Groups

A.   The President of the RC may appoint subcommittees as needed.

B.   Regional study groups of the RC may be established with the approval of the President and in consultation with the Executive Board.

VII.   Membership Dues

A.   Membership dues are collected for a period of four years.

B.   Members are advised to follow the guide for membership dues as given in the most recent Newsletter of the RC.

C.   Currently, the dues range from 10 to 50,- USD depending on status and country of residence (as defined by the ISA country Categories A, B and C):

Members of Category A countries	50,- USD
Student members of Category A countries	25,- USD
Members of Categories B and C countries	25,- USD
Student members of Categories B and C countries	10,- USD

D.   Membership dues may be amended at the regular Business Meeting(s).

VIII.   Methods of Payment

A.   Regular members may pay RC dues either directly to the Executive Secretary who runs a bank account on behalf of the RC, or, in conjunction with ISA dues, to the ISA Secretariat in Madrid.

B.   Affiliated members shall pay RC dues directly to the Executive Secretary.

IX.   Amendments

A.   Any proposal for amendments to the Statutes may be made by any member of Executive Board, or by any five members in good standing of the RC.

B.   Such a proposal must be received by the President AND the Executive Secretary at least eight months before the World Congress.

C.   The proposal will be circulated among all members of the RC, together with an explanation of its rationale, at least four months before the next World Congress.

D.   The Executive Board will be entitled to propose amendments, to be circulated at least two months before the World Congress.

E.   The proposed amendments will be put to the Business Meeting, and adopted if approved by a two-thirds majority of those present at the Business Meeting. In exceptional cases, e.g. if the number of members attending the Business Meeting is less than 15, the proposed amendments may be decided upon by an (e-)mail voting.

RC 01 AT THE ISA WORLD CONGRESS IN 2014

XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, 13-19 July 2014, Yokohama

Overall Theme: Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology

Margaret Abraham, ISA Vice-President Research, recently reported "that 8,070 abstracts have been accepted for the ISA World Congress of Sociology in Yoko-hama."

Congress Registration Fees in Japanese Yen

	Before 1 April 2014	After 1 April 2014
Category A Countries		
ISA Member	JPY 35,000	JPY 40,000
Non member	JPY 47,000	JPY 52,000
Student ISA Member	JPY 12,000	JPY 17,000
Student Non member	JPY 15,000	JPY 18,000

RC 01 homepage at http://www.isa-rc01.net

	Before 1 April 2014	After 1 April 2014
Category B Countries		
ISA Member	JPY 17,000	JPY 23,000
Non member	JPY 27,000	JPY 32,000
Student ISA Member	JPY 12,000	JPY 17,000
Student Non member	JPY 15,000	JPY 18,000
Category C Countries		
ISA Member	JPY 13,000	JPY 18,000
Non member	JPY 16,000	JPY 20,000
Student ISA Member	JPY 12,000	JPY 17,000
Student Non member	JPY 15,000	JPY 18,000

The registration fee for participants includes:
- o Access to Congress Sessions and the Exhibition area
- o Congress Name Badge
- o Opening Ceremony and Welcome Reception
- o All Congress materials including Program Book and Book of Abstracts (in pdf format)

Register online at:

http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/congress_registration.htm

Daily registration will also be available for purchase at the Registration Desk in Yokohama. The daily registration fee of **JPY 12,000** includes:
- o Access to Congress Sessions
- o Welcome Reception
- o Congress Programme
- o Congress Name Badge
- o Congress Program Book and Book of Abstracts (in pdf format)

Tickets for the Welcome Reception and other social events will be available for purchase by non-registered persons.

Registration deadline for presenters: 1 April 2014

Should you have any queries about registration, please contact Confex at

isaconf@confex.com.

Cancellation Terms and Conditions

If you cannot attend, your registration is transferable to another partici-pant. Please inform Confex in writing **isaconf@confex.com** as soon as possible to whom your registration should be transferred to.
Cancellation of registration must be made in writing and sent to Confex at **isaconf@confex.com**. Cancellation will be accepted **before or on 21 May 2014** and the total amount will be refunded less a cancellation charge of **JPY 4,000**. The cancellation fee will be assessed regardless of the reason for cancelling. We regret that no refund can be made for any cancellation received after 21 May 2014. If you are entitled to a refund please note that refunds will be made after the conference has been completed.

Accommodation and Tours

There is a multitude of different hotels, guest houses and youth hostels. Hotels can be booked online. For this and for more information please turn to

http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/hotels-tours.htm

Information on study tours, excursions and sightseeing options prepared by the Japanese Local Organizing Committee for the ISA World Congress of Sociology will be announced in March 2014. A variety of classes for Japanese culture, like Kimono dressing, Tea ceremony, Paper holding (Origami) and Writing English Haiku will be held within Pacifico Yokohama. Please consult the below links for information on visiting Yokohama, Tokyo, and other parts of Japan. They include information on Attractions and Tours, Accommodations, Transportations, Art Galleries and Museums, Festivals and Events, and Travel Tips. From traditional ryokan stays, historic sites, art museums, Imperial Palace to Tokyo Disneyland, Tsukiji-Fish Market, Ghibli Anime Museum for Totoros!

http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/hotels-tours.htm

For complete information on the World Congress see

http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/

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Guidelines for Presenters

The ISA will request all presenters to review and conform to the following set of principles: big, simple, clear, and consistent. "Big refers to fonts larger than 24-point that are easy to read from any place in a room. Simple includes limiting text to six lines on a slide with no more than 7 words per line. Clear means choosing sans-serif fonts (such as Arial and Tahoma) in colors and sizes that produce high-contrast visuals. Consistent means creating a presentation with a logical sequence, with transitions that explain how the parts of the presentation are related to each other and the big picture." (Adapted from ASA Footnotes, July-August, 2008)

Final RC 01 Program: Sessions, Papers, Abstracts, Schedule

Session: RC 01 BUSINESS MEETING
Monday, July 14, 2014: 7:30 PM-8:50 PM

Joint Session of RC 01, RC 49 (Mental Health and Illness) and RC 54 (The Body in the Social Sciences
Conceptions of the Body and Health in High-Risk Organizations
Session Chair: Gerhard Kuemmel for RC 01 as Host RC
Tuesday, July 15, 2014: 8:30 AM-10:20 AM

Papers:
(1) Jelica STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK (Serbia): Unfolding Inequalities of High-Risks Unevenness Across Some Foreign Service Organization: Comparing Contrasting Conception Couples of Diplomat's Body and Health
Diplomacies embody risk-taking. Since time immemorial at home and abroad dangers, abrasive conduct, threats, and violent deaths of practitioners, named and ranked differently at different culture sites, have been around. Therefore safety metaphors for diplomatic agency, that of sublime being or of public minister, inviolable in body and protected in person if acting with host prudently and respectfully, and later supplanted by fictions of transmutation or an enminded body were employed to enclose devoted lives of diplomacies' professionals with privileges and immunities. Conceptions of diplomat's body and diplomatic body, ennobled, properly signaled, adorned, scripted and constituted, were immersed in habituated privileges and immunities as trust enhancers. If not eradicating, they are circumscribing the risks of harming and

abusing serving diplomats of unequally resourceful, inclined and powerful sovereigns. During recent decades widening Inequality in governance of stability and change globally and locally, deepening proclivities for exclusionary management of intermestic affairs and rising dissatisfaction, sometimes humiliation of contestational affiliations thereof, slowly eroded risk reducing effects of privileges and immunities at certain sites. Particularly exposed to heightened risk are diplomats of several countries, more in some regions less in others. Out of such concerns, the US Foreign Service, most affected by high-risk unevenness, has venture into reconceptualizing diplomat's body and health. Coupled conceptions of diplomat representational body fortressed in posts, armored and motorcade and transformational body at difficult career wise outposts, with hardship bonus pay, got an addition. Foreign Service, prompted by violence, terrorism, hosts inability or unwillingness to provide security and the missions' physical security platform beyond the State's established standards conceptualized the high risk and the high threat resilient diplomat body. Conceptualizations are legally enacted with relative budget appropriation for the fiscal year 2014.

(2) Kevin MCSORLEY (UK): Visceral Militarism: Embodiment, Intensity and Experience

This paper provides a critical reconstruction of the notion of militarism that is particularly attentive to how militarism is specifically *embodied* in specific corporeal dispositions, structures of feeling, bodily performances, and sensory practices that are located both within militaries and beyond. As such, it attempts to move beyond a cognitivist understanding of militarism in terms of an explicit system of militaristic attitudes, values and beliefs to trace a more embodied and affective genealogy of militarism that emphasizes the often unconscious, corporeal and sensory practices through which war-preparedness and military valorization is *felt* to be normal and desirable, through which militarism becomes assumed, and unexamined, as an 'abstract social norm [that] may inhere within the deepest fibres of our bodily being' (Shilling 2007: 13). Drawing upon empirical analyses of contemporary phenomena ranging from the growth of 'British Military Fitness' as a popular leisure pursuit in the UK, the technologies of affective captivation of immersive military video -gaming, and the intimacies and intensities of helmetcam footage recorded by soldiers in the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, the paper highlights multiple practices of corporeal and sensory militarization that travel beyond traditional sequestered sites of classical military discipline, reshaping the wider sensorium and bodily pedagogics and projects in numerous domains of everyday social life. As such, the analysis emphasizes how desires for neoliberal self-actualization, thrill and bodily transformation increasingly articulate with wider military imperatives and corporeal practices to produce specific contemporary forms of embodied, voluntaristic and individuated militarism. The paper concludes by discussing the importance of locating these particular visceral

militarisms with reference to shifts in the modes of embodiment, somatic apprehension of the world, and deterritorialised flows of affective experience associated with contemporary transformations in warfighting.

(3) Tadeu BAPTISTA, Letícia E SILVA, Sissilia VILARINHO NETO, Carolina ALVES, Ana Paula SILVA and José Pedro ALVARENGA (Brazil): The Body in the Brazilian Congress of Sports Science

This text shows partial data of an exploratory bibliographic research, in which the objective is to identify the principal conceptions of body, aesthetics and health into the scientific production of Thematic Work Groups "Memory, Culture and body" And "Body and Culture" in the CONBRACE, from 1997 to 2009. Quantitative data had been collected from the Annals of the Brazilian Congress of Sports Science (CONBRACE). The focus from the survey was the Thematic Work Groups (TWG) "Memory, Culture and body" And "Body and Culture", and it was considered the production since 1997. Partial results have been shown. Of all the pieces of Work presented in CONBRACE, it had 625 proceedings; 312 in the specific TWG. From the total, 171 were in the TWG Memory, Culture and Body and 141 in "body and Culture". It identifies the increase of proceedings from 1997 to 1999. In the TWG "Memory, Culture and Body, there is a decrease from 1999 to 2003. The proceedings also decrease in the TWG "body and Cultures" in 2009. Of the Selected Works, 97.73% has the keyword body, 17.05% aesthetics, and 9.66% health. The FURN (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte) was the institution that presented most part of Proceedings in the TWG, moving the knowledge production to the center South-Southeast, becoming the most important center of knowledge production in Brazil around this theme. The research is still in its initial phase, but it is possible to understand the ways, clippings and focuses on how the education is expressed in body, health and aesthetics conceptions in the TWG's productions and its implications to physical education teachers' formation.

(4) Sissilia VILARINHO NETO, Letícia E SILVA, Tadeu BAPTISTA, Ana Paula SILVA, Carolina ALVES and José Pedro ALVARENGA (Brazil): The Discussion about the Body Between University Teachers: A Case Study

The debate about the concepts of the body is justified by the fact that the noviciate is a key element for the formation of the body conception of undergraduate students, this is the first step to consolidate how to think and act in different fields. We aim to discuss the conception of body from teachers of a philanthropic University of Goiás. The research is a cross-sectional study of a descriptive nature. Made sure a case study with a questionnaire developed and validated specifically for this study. Was distributed approximately 20 questionnaires and one teacher refused to answer. The study

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was approved by the Ethics Committee of the PUC Goiás under No. 1256/09. Identifies the fact that 26.7% of teachers working with sporting activities, 40% with the humanities, and 33.3% with the area of biology. About the body conceptions that prevail among teachers, nine replied the question, 66.67% consider the body as a machine, or as a organism, comprising separately from other components. Was also questioned whether teachers read authors who discuss the issue, 88.9% of teachers mentioned have already read. Was also asked if teachers talk about the body in their classes and again 88.9% said yes. The completion marks the fact that teachers' conceptions of body can be considered traditional, since there was no overcoming the dualism of body and soul, or the condition of a body "thing" (machine or organism). This conception among university teachers can affect the thinking about the subject among academics, fact that is shown by other researches.

(5) Asif SIDDIQUI (China): The Democratic Peace Debate: Theory and Fact

The concept of a Democratic Peace (DP) is a major theoretical strand within International Relations (IR). Depending on precisely how democracy is defined, the number of wars between such states over the last two centuries varies from zero to a handful. Moreover, democratic states have never fought on opposing sides in a general war involving all, or nearly all, the great powers. Such a record cannot be claimed by any other form of government – monarchies, Communist and authoritarian states have all fought against one another. The only zone of peace that is grounded in a shared political system is that of liberal democracies. In a field in which there are relatively few empirical regularities of even modest strength, scholars were energized to validate or invalidate the findings. Thus, DP provides an almost perfect focal point to grapple with contentious issues involving theory in IR. First, DP will be differentiated from the liberal (or Kantian) peace, a concept with which it is often conflated. Second, the main debates about theory within IR that DP helps to illuminate will be discussed. These debates can be categorized as follows: 1) Rationalist vs. Reflexivist (paradigm debate); 2) Quantitative vs. Qualitative (methodology debate); and, 3) Methodological Unity vs. Methodological Pluralism (philosophy of science debate). Hence, concerns about theory-building in IR (as reflected through DP) are delineated: defining variables, confounding of variable effects, and fleshing out causal mechanisms that connect the variables to each other. The position taken here is that methodological pluralism is a pre-requisite and, furthermore, such a flexible and wide-ranging approach should also prove highly beneficial for delineating real-world connections.

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(6) Rebecca SCHIFF (USA): Nato's Quest for Greater Operational Effectiveness: Concordance Theory and Civilian-Military Personnel Relations

Many defense organizations are comprised of both military and civilian personnel working in partnership towards the realization of defense goals. Civilian personnel in defense organizations often work closely with their military counterparts. The issue of civilian-military personnel collaboration *within* defense organizations is an important issue that affects both operational and organizational effectiveness. Personnel collaboration also has significant impact on civil-military relations theory. Civilian and military institutional separations have been the hallmark of the civil-military relations field since the post- World War II era. Focusing on the need for greater collaboration among civilian and military personnel in defense organizations challenges the traditional focus on separation. Objective civilian control does not exist at all levels of the civil-military relationship spectrum. The reality is that civil-military relations may call for broad institutional separations *as well as* more fluid and collaborative roles within defense establishments. Personnel relationships in defense organizations, often warrant more integrative dynamics and directly affect the development and execution of military strategy as well as operational and organizational effectiveness. Enhancing collaboration between military and civilian personnel points to a theoretical model, such as concordance theory, which embraces broader institutional separations as well as cultural conditions requiring more flexible civilian and military relationships. This presentation is created within the context of a NATO Human Factors and Medicine Research Task Group (HFM RTG-226) and a cross-national survey initiative.

(7) Nadja DOUGLAS (Berlin): Societal Control of the Armed Forces – New Criteria for an Old Framework

Although the primacy of the political has incontestable manifested itself in established democracies, the question of the control or oversight of the military by civilian actors proves to be as relevant as ever before. However, the executive power as point of reference in a mostly self-referential civil-military-debate is of limited explanatory value today. Holding not only national security structures, but also the "guardians of the guardians", accountable is the task of an emancipated civilian side that encompasses a broader than usual understanding of civilian expertise. This submission seeks to deconstruct the limitations of prevailing civil- military relations concepts based on new criteria and a methodology that widens the focus of inquiry by drawing on a cognitive-interpretative approach (exploiting data from problem-centred interviews with grassroots actors). The aim is to show how actors have changed or been integrated into the debate on security and defense in response to altering institutional frameworks.

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(8) Ian LIEBENBERG & Francois DE WET (South Africa): Conflict and Economic Consequences: Comparative Notes on "Going to WAR"

Wars are beneficial some argue. Wars are costly others argue. Some experiences prove that technological development in warring situations (may) have positive spin offs later on. Wars can be simultaneously costly and beneficial others argue. Some suggest that being a victor in one war can create a psychosis or collective social memory that propels the victorious state/nation into long term militarist adventures that eventually leads to its downfall. Against this background we are discussing four case studies. This paper explores in some detail four economies in terms of preparations and consequences during the Second World War, namely that of Nazi Germany, the UK, the USA and South Africa. A look is taken at the economic state of these countries before the war, preparing for war, economic developments during the waging of the war and the socio-economic and political outcomes. It concludes with some lessons learnt and pointers for the future. In our conclusion the reader may find in his / her own deduction that going to war – even if coming out victorious – may be far costlier on the long term than we tend to think.

Session: Methodological Challenges in the Study of the Military, Part I
Session Chairs: Helena Carreiras (Portugal) & Celso Castro (Brazil)
Monday, July 14, 2014: 10:30 AM-12:20 PM

Papers:

(1) Kevin Burgess (UK): Rational for Widening the Research Paradigms in Defence Environment

To date, a large amount of the research conducted within defence organisations has been restricted both in terms of the research paradigms employed and the content areas covered. The paradigms privilege investigations of actions carried out by uniformed military. This paper will argue that the imposition of the neoliberal agenda on most defence organisations has resulted in a civilisation and privatisation of defence. The consequences of this imposition have been so profound as to have altered the very way in which the military can conduct war. As will be demonstrated in the paper these changes in turn also warrant a change in the nature and frequency of the research paradigms used. The present reality is that the pace of reforms has outstripped the ability of researchers to stay abreast of these developments let alone to engage in sound, explanatory, theoretical development. Researchers have been further hampered by the predominant use of research paradigms and methodological approaches ill-suited to investigating the complexity of these developments and in particular the social systems involved. Examples drawn from Iraq and Afghanistan will be used to

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demonstrate the limitations of existing research approaches to meet the current and future challenges associated with the ongoing nature of defence reforms and transformations. Emerging topics which are explored to justify a change in research approaches include the blurring of boundaries between and military and its suppliers; the increased dependence on contractors to generate military capability in the battlespace; and the raft of unresolved moral and ethical dilemmas as well as the jurisdictional nightmare that has followed as a result. The overall aim of the paper is to demonstrate why different topics require different research approaches.

(2) Cristina Rodrigues da SILVA (Brazil): "If You Were a Man, You Would Be a Captain": Observations, Strategies and Experiences of a Woman Anthropologist among the Military in Brazil

This presentation aims to explore the relationship between the researcher and the researched perceptions in ethnographic approaches of the military in Brazil, showing methodological features and general practices in this field, together with observations from my own background and experiences of research in military organizations from southeastern and northern parts of the country. The way the military reality is classified and arranged is, to some extent, revealed in contacts between anthropologists and military personnel which are initially marked by the experience of the anthropologists' perception as "civilians", i.e. "outsiders" of the "military world/environment". There are a lot of positions and relations being built and acquired in the development of research, that refer to the poles "military/civilian", and that, far from being fixed categories, reveal themselves as relational and contextual regarding the role of the researcher. By addressing issues such as women in the Armed Forces and military families in my studies, this paper aims to compare the entry in the fieldwork into units that are military academies in relation to other garrisons, as border platoons in the Brazilian Amazon. I will present the strategies for approaching and contact, positions acquired in the research context (experience as a researcher, woman and "friend of the Army") and extend the reflection to the gender issue that permeates my research trajectory.

(3) Esmeralda KLEINREESINK (The Netherlands): Truth and (Self-) Censorship in Military Memoirs

Sometimes it can be fairly difficult for outsiders to gain access to the military field. However, there is a rich source on the military that is readily available for every researcher: military memoirs. This source does provide some methodological challenges, nevertheless. One might wonder about the reliability ('truth') of these autobiographies and whether their content is affected by the fact that these books are prone to official censorship by the military in order to preserve operational security. This study shows that truth

and (self-)censorship are not only a concern for researchers, but also for military writers themselves and it gives insight into the way soldier-authors deal with these issues. This study provides concrete quantitative data based on all military memoirs published between 2001-2010 dealing with Afghanistan experiences from five different countries (UK, US, Canada, Germany and the Netherlands). The majority of soldier-authors make some kind of truth claim (either in the form of a subjective or objective truth) in their books that they also substantiate. Books published by traditional publishers do so significantly more often than self-published books. At the same time, military authors also frequently admit to some form of self-censuring, especially anonymising names is an often mentioned method. So truth claims and self-censorship do go hand in hand. From each of the countries studied, at least one author mentions being actively censored by the military, but most don't even mention it, making censorship a common military feature, that is almost normal for military writers. Making truth claims, mentioning being censored, or self-censoring do not influence the kind of plots these authors write either in a negative, or positive way.

(4) Olga NOWACZYK (Poland): Emotional Work during Biographical Research: A Researcher's Personal Reflection of the Researcher's Experience
Social researches are entangled in experience of researchers, who are emotionally affected by the work that they do. Particularly, in qualitative research researchers' engagement could influence the results. During the biographical interview the researcher faces many difficult situations. So it is in my case. In my biographical research with veterans I am often in a difficult emotional situation. I am going to refer how I manage with this problem and provoke methodological discussion in that field. Biographical interviews require hard emotional work of researchers. Therefore in my paper I take a distinct approach to provide a personal account of my experiences of doing emotional work while conducting my postdoctoral fieldwork. To add context, my research focuses on biographical interviews with Polish former soldier of the military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. In my research I define this social category as veterans because respondents identify themselves as such, too. Thus, through collecting stories, the research seeks to explore experiences and understandings of former soldiers wounded and injured on mission abroad, both in terms of these constructions, and the ways in which people manage and negotiate them. My paper focusses on two ways of biographical research reflections. Firstly, on the considerable emotional challenges encountered during the research process and the ways in which these were managed through both successful and unsuccessful coping strategies. Secondly, I detail the ways in which my identity and biography impacted upon this emotional work and my relationships with participants. In order to embody such discussions I use excerpts from my own research diary and quotes from

participants. The conclusions in my paper concern the ways in which we, as the community of researchers, can do more to share our research experiences with each other for the benefit of ourselves and our work.

(5) Claude WEBER (France): Lessons Learned about Different Experimented Researcher Positions within the Military Organization

This paper will focus on ethnographic methods used to analyze military organisations and groups and, more precisely about immersion which has been – and still his – a privileged tool use during my research within military universe during the last twenty years. Four positions will be questioned. A first one, as member of the Army when I was drafted and when I realised my very first research in order to complete my master's degree (study about incorporation and instruction of a draftee). A second one, one year later when I was a researcher completely outside the institution. A third one, as a PhD student financially supported by the French MOD but also in a technical way to realise my immersions in the Army, in the Navy, in the Air Force and in The French Gendarmerie. At least, my current position as a researcher and a teacher on secondment from the French University within the French Military Academy of Saint-Cyr where I conducted a research on the socialisation processes of the French Army officers through a class of cadets. Each one of those positions presents its own advantages or disadvantages, inevitably associate to the intelligible dimension of each study produced. The presentation will consequently stick to consider aspects which appear to me as most important: those relating to the posture of the researcher and his statute; those of the delicate question of distance and the differences between the «participating observation» and the «observing participation»; those correlated with the challenge of restitution and the significant stage of the writing with a possible self-censorship; those still of the tricky question of the researcher's identity in a male dominant universe; etc.

(6) Celso CASTRO (Brazil): Doing Research on the Brazilian Military: The Experience of Social Scientists

During the 1970s and 1980s, a group of Brazilian social scientists dedicated themselves to studying the role of the military in Brazilian politics. The political importance of this theme was obvious: starting with the military coup in 1964 until the transition to a civilian president in 1985, the military remained in the center of political power in the country. This group of researchers wrote scholarly works that would become fundamental references for the establishment of a field of military studies in Brazil. Furthermore, in the following decades, they also played important institutional roles, creating research groups and serving as interlocutors with the Armed Forces and, beginning in 1999, with the Ministry of Defense. This paper, based on oral histories' interviews, discusses the political and academic socialization of these

social scientists and addresses questions such as: How did they become interested in military studies? What conditions did they face regarding access to research sources? What was their interaction with the military? What was the impact of their work and what reception did it receive?

(7) Dana KACHTAN (Israel): From Bottom-up – A Micro-Methodological Examination of the Military

The aim of this paper is to deepen the discussion of the micro-methodological examination of the military. Research on the military focuses largely on a macro perspective, examining mechanisms, structure and policies. In this paper I wish to emphasize the importance and contribution of micro research, which focuses on the individuals rather than the institution; examining their experiences, understanding and interpretations. Based on a qualitative research study, utilizing a semiotic-interpretive approach which is well-suited to examining the subjective point of view, I argue that the interpretations and experiences of the soldiers are a central means for understanding the structure, the mechanisms and processes in the military. By focusing on interviews with 60 combat soldiers who served in two infantry brigades in the IDF (Israel Defense Force), I wish to illustrate the role of individuals in creating and perpetuating the structure, culture and mechanisms of the military as well as in challenging them. Focus on the role of the individuals, rather than the institution, enables us to examine not only how structure and culture are maintained and reproduced through formal policy, but also how they are created and formed by the soldiers, through their practices, without the external supervision of the army. The contribution of a micro perspective is, first, to stress that mechanisms operate not just top -down but also bottom-up. Furthermore, the study illustrates how social categories, such as ethnicity and gender, are preserved and perpetuated not only by institutional mechanisms, policy and structure, but also by individuals through the ways they perform. Finally, by emphasizing a micro perspective I do not ignore the important role of the organization, but rather emphasize an additional point of view in military methodology.

Session: Methodological Challenges in the Study of the Military, Part II
Session Chairs: Helena Carreiras (Portugal) & Celso Castro (Brazil)
Monday, July 14, 2014: 3:30 PM-5:20 PM

Papers:

(1) Nina RONES (Norway): Figurational Sociology and Multi-Sited Ethnography

According to Norbert Elias (1978), human beings can only be understood in figurations. Figurations refer to groupings and networks of interdependent

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individuals with shifting and asymmetrical power balances. What happens within one group of individuals may be dependent on actions or phenomenon in connected groups of individuals. This perspective challenges the traditional single-sited ethnography. In an attempt to take into account some of the methodological consequences following from Elias' figurational sociology, I designed my study of male and female's military identities as a multi-sited ethnography. For 13 months I yo-yoed back and forth between different sites linked to the Norwegian Army's Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) education. The purpose of this paper is to discuss whether the multi-sited ethnography helped me to uncover the dynamics behind observed gender trouble and conflicts amongst male and female Cadet NCO's in the Medical Battalion. The Medical Battalion was hallmarked with a high number of women. It will be argued that the method abled me to reveal how discourses on the "feminine" Medical Battalion in other military fields caused a struggle for respectable male and female identities in the Medical Battalion, which again caused internal conflicts and bullying amongst the male and female medical NCO's.

(2) Artur BOGNER (Germany): Analysing Real Conflict Scenarios Empirically – Experiences from Ghana and Uganda

Armed conflicts are phases or processes of armed escalation within much longer (and often large-scale) social processes, parts of much wider synchronic and diachronic contexts that may be conceived of as "dynamic systems", "figurations" or "self-organizing" processes – including long-term as well as shorter-term processes. Their analysis is essentially identical to the investigation of socio-cultural structures under specific perspectives, especially regarding the chances of armed collective violence and fluid and multipolar balances of power (between diverse centres of social power and various makers and executors of conflict management or *violence management* respectively). This paper by a figurational sociologist will discuss the methodology of investigating and forecasting real conflict scenarios empirically with a focus on practical research practice and with regard to the relations and combination between qualitative and quantitative instruments, thick and 'wide' description, different models of causation (and the historical-social world) and between disparate concepts of so-called micro- and macrosociology. The research settings of northern Ghana and northern Uganda, and comparisons *between and inside* these regions may serve well to illustrate the difficulties and challenges of analysis and forecasting that are interrelated to the complexity and highly dynamic nature of conflict figurations – with regard to quantitatively and qualitatively problematic data bases and contested concepts and methodologies. They may also serve to show the opportunities for sociology and comparative research that are connected with empirical conflict analysis and the study of real conflict scenarios. The paper will argue that in order to exploit these opportunities numerous preconceptions and dichotomies in the social and cultural sciences need to be overcome – e.g. the divide

between macro - und micro-sociological concepts, and between sociological, historical, political-science and ethnographic methods of data collection and analysis.

(3) Peter TAMÁS (The Netherlands): When Are Interviews Good Enough? A Reflection on Threats to Retrospective Methods Posed By Automaticity and Performativity

Research on respondent performance in the research setting and on automaticity in human cognition directly challenges the validity of interviews. Interviews, however, efficiently produce what looks like rich, relevant data and they are particularly appealing when studying complex work in difficult to research environments. This paper looks for evidence of the practical relevance of performativity and automaticity in transcripts of interviews with civilian and military staff just returned from their rotations in a reconstruction mission in a (post?)conflict environment. Re-analysis of these interviews suggests that that the validity of retrospective methods may degrade rapidly as complexity increases.

(4) Stefan BECK (Germany): Studying Military Missions Abroad - An Analysis of Debates in the German Bundestag

The participation of an army in an international military operation abroad cannot always be explained just by causal relations. There are many studies regarding operations like these that rely their analysis on economic interests or humanitarian aid. However, an objective causality of social interactions cannot be assumed. It can be supposed that a response B is not the consequence of a uniform response to a trigger A. B is rather constructed through different interpretations and different solutions to a dominant discourse about trigger A. That's why it is particularly important to analyze the creation of this discourse on the part of the decision makers. Thus, I assume that there is more than „realist argumentation" to explain the reasons why an army participates in an international military operation. The aim of my paper is to present you an analysis which combines a discourse theoretical approach with a qualitative method originating in social research. My research materials are video recordings of plenary sessions of the German Bundestag with relation to my chosen case. My focus is on piracy and especially the contribution of the Bundeswehr to Operation Atalanta. On the one hand, my work aims on linking security policy with a strictly qualitative method and on the other hand on generating new knowledge about debates at the German Bundestag. By analyzing these debates I am able to that there are more strategies to legitimize foreign missions of the Bundeswehr than economic interests, security threats, humanitarian aid or loyalty to an alliance.

(5) Marcin SINCZUCH (Poland): The Focus Group Interview as a Research Method inside the Military

In the proposed paper I would like to focus on the several dimensions, as shape, establishing and duration of relationship between different groups in the military institution perceived in the context of chosen research methods. The starting point of the paper is the reflection on the use of Focus Group Interview as a tool for qualitative research in the Polish Armed Forces. The history of use of FGI starts in military studies in Poland begins in the mid-1990s. FGI as a method was used in the research mainly focused on the issues of women in the service, conscripts and lowest rank professional soldiers. The social process, that is activated as a result of use of FGI includes the re-creation of social relations and identity construction in the group of respondents of given kind. In the case of marginalized target groups, the situation of research creates an friendly environment, where the process of building a positive group-definitions appears. The reality of the research and its consequences may form the forum for the subordinated and/or marginalized group in the institution. In this context it influences the social actions and processes inside the institution, finally affecting the organizational culture of the military.

(6) Alicia PAYA Y PASTOR (France): Doing Social Sciences on the Military Field: A Special Operation?

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the production process of scientific knowledge on the military and to reveal the complex and diverse relations – and their effects – between

- the researcher and the military staff he or she is studying (depending on the social background, the age, the gender, the academic level and the military socialization of the former)
- the researcher and the military institution (understanding of the functioning of the hierarchical organization and its values)
- the researcher's academic environment (university or think- tanks affiliations) and the armed forces

The present paper aims at giving a thorough understanding of the complexity of the researcher's social position during his/her social sciences investigations in the army. It is based on a personal experience as a Ph.D Student working on the French Land Forces. Being at the same time a female Ph.D Student in political sciences working on the French Army, a junior academic and a reservist who enrolled as a private and evolves now in a high level headquarters; generates a very particular inquiry context and can be used as an asset if and if only the researcher is fully aware of the consequences of its presence on the military field. This paper will also debate the importance of a personal and physical commitment from a methodological viewpoint and will discuss the opportunity of developing a comprehensive approach based on the simultaneous

use of qualitative (sociological interviews, ethnographic observation), quantitative (questionnaire inquiry) and comparative methodologies. The usual case-selection problematic will be treated by focusing on a specific population: the French reservists. Lastly, the "specificity" of the army as a special social field that requires specific scientific tools (to gain access, to evolve *in* the institution) will be pondered.

Session: Recruitment and Retention of Minorities in the Armed Forces
Session Chair: Tibor SZVIRCSEV TRESCH (Switzerland)
Monday, July 14, 2014: 5:30 PM-7:20 PM

Papers:
(1) Tibor SZVIRCSEV TRESCH (Switzerland): The Integration of Cultural Minorities in the Swiss Armed Forces
Due to a high migration rate, Swiss society became more multicultural. This can be also observed by the composition of the Swiss Armed Forces. Besides other governmental institutions the armed forces contribute to the integration for persons with migration background. In an ongoing research project we analyze the impact of the armed forces on the integration of soldiers with a migration background in the Swiss Armed Forces and also in the civil society. Furthermore, we examine if there are differences between soldiers with migration background and those without migration background concerning their motivation to serve in the armed forces. For this purpose we conducted at three different times a quantitative survey in 17 recruitment schools of Switzerland with a representative sample size of about 6000 conscripts each time.

(2) Johan ÖSTERBERG & Eva JOHANSSON (Sweden): New Ways of Recruiting – An Evaluation of the SAF Efforts of Recruiting Ethnic Minorities
The transition to an all-volunteer force in Sweden has meant that the Swedish armed forces (SAF) need to try different ways to recruit personnel. For countries that abandoned conscription, there have almost always arisen recruitment problems. The new direction for the SAF, going from an invasion based defense to a more operational defense force with international focus, puts demands on cultural awareness and language skills among soldiers and officers to another extent than before. In November 2012 the SAF, together with the Swedish Public Employment (SPES) Service, started a joint project called preparatory military training. The aim of this project was to attract 500 individuals with a cultural background from outside the European Union, and language skills in other languages than Swedish and English, to start a 10 weeks long preparatory military training. Preparatory military training aims at

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giving participants an insight into how a career in the armed forces would look like, as well as get the opportunity to develop academically. Out of these 500 individuals, the SAF aims at recruiting 300 individuals to start the basic military training in the SAF. All participants live at the military barracks and receive free meals and they are allowed paid travel home four times during the course and are paid activity support from the Swedish Public Employment Agency. Men and women live separately with separate facilities. The SAF and the SPES share 50 % of the education and training at the barracks. Phase two of the project starts in the autumn of 2013 and aims at attracting 300 individuals to start the preparatory military training. The paper assesses the effectiveness of this new and original project.

(3) Derek MCAVOY & Kevin Burgess (UK): Career Advancement for Women in the UK Military – Opportunities, Risks and Responses to Gain Acceptance

The number of females holding senior posts in the United Kingdom's military is around 1% compared to an average of around 30% in the rest of government. This paper reports on a study which sought to examine why the rate was so low using an entrepreneurial lens. As there is a paucity of research on female entrepreneurship in the public sectors and none in the UK military, this study helps to provide some fresh insights into an issue which to date appears to have been intractable. Using entrepreneurial literature, a model was developed to research the potential barriers faced by female officers in the UK military when seeking promotion to the most senior ranks. The model was designed to examine the relationships between institutional and individual determinants in relation to promotional outcomes. These determinants included structure and agency, social capital, homophily, support and how women deploy a series of other strategies to accommodate institutional and network orientated logics and norms to gain promotion acceptability. Semi- structured interviews were used to gather data from 48 female officers and a sample of 5 male officers over a four month period in 2013. Candidates were drawn from a stratified sample at the senior ranks. The overall research paradigm was critical realist. All interviews were recorded and transcribed and then analysed using Miles and Huberman qualitative methodology for coding and analysis of data. The findings from these interviews demonstrated that the interplay between structure and agency played a major role in determining promotion. Factors such as emotional support, conflict resolution, reputation and legitimacy also determined the contextual social capital perceived to be necessary for promotion by deeply embedded bespoke male networks. The originality of this research is in the use of an entrepreneurial framework to examine promotion within a government agency.

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(4) Tibor SZVIRCSEV TRESCH (Switzerland): Satisfaction of Former Employees of the Swiss Armed Forces with their New Work Situation

Two years after the latest reform of 2004 in the Swiss Armed Forces (SAF) a higher number of resignations by the professional members was registered. A qualitative and a quantitative study were conducted to analyze the current turnover situation. The present contribution focuses on the quantitative data of 77 former employees and describes the present work situation of them. The majority of former employees of the armed forces works in the federal or cantonal administration, one third is employed in the private sector. Most of them are successful in their jobs, have managerial positions with more than two subordinates and they did not need further education for their present jobs. The former employees are significantly more satisfied in their new positions, have lower levels of resignation, have more autonomy, are more satisfied with their compensation and perceive more job alternatives available to them than the currently employed military professionals of the SAF. Their attitude towards work is more oriented towards work-life-balance as most of them believe that every employee should have an opportunity to work part-time. In all, the data suggests that a military education is attractive on the civil labor market, but that it could be difficult for the SAF to win back former employees.

(5) Phil LANGER & Claudius Wagemann (Germany): "Because You're a Migrant, They Treat You Really Tough." Findings of a Qualitative Study on Young Migrant's Perception of the Armed Forces in Germany

In 2011 compulsory military service was suspended in Germany. In view of profound demographic changes and ethnic pluralisation of the German society, migrants now pose an important target group for recruitment. The question whether recruitment of personnel with migration background is successful not least depends upon migrants' perceptions of the armed forces, which have a long institutional history of ethnic homogeneity and exclusion of "others". In order to identify psychosocial factors and dynamics that influence these perceptions we conducted an exploratory qualitative study, using four semi-structured group discussions with young people with different migrations backgrounds in three different German cities. The composition of the group of interviewers allowed for evaluating effects of gender, migration background and military status in addressing recruitment issues to migrants. Our analysis calls attention to three findings: 1. The participants resisted fixed national and ethnic identity ascriptions. Multiple accounts of situational identifications demonstrated their ability to strategically play with identity constructions in different social contexts. 2. The perception of the German armed forces was essentially framed by personal or family experiences with the military or police in the country of origin. Problematic experiences with armed forces in authoritarian countries e.g. negatively influenced the image of the German

armed forces as well. 3. The interviewers played a subtle role in producing an environment of interest/disinterest for the armed forces in the group discussions. In unintentionally activating his role as a migrant military member, one of the interviewers was repeatedly addressed as a peer expert for a military career. Hence, with regard to recruitment strategies the study hints at the importance of 1. developing an institutional sensitivity for post-national identities of a younger generation of migrants, 2. considering different migration contexts in addressing military issues, and 3. integrating migrant servicemen as positive role models for their respective communities.

(6) Emma JONSSON (Sweden): Recruitment of Women and Persons Born Abroad to the Swedish All-Volunteer Force

This presentation examines the recruitment base to the Swedish all-volunteer force; the applicants for basic military training. So far the recruitment to the all-volunteer force has been satisfactory in respect of qualitative terms; both regarding psychological and physiological capabilities. The capabilities of those selected for basic military training have been as good as or better in comparison to previous years with conscription. Despite good quality among the recruitment base there have been vacancies, and the future need of personnel will increase. To increase the recruitment base and the diversity among the personnel, the Swedish Armed Forces are working to promote and increase the proportion of women and employees with different ethnic background. Although the all-volunteer force provides a more heterogenic recruitment base in some aspects than the conscript based force, the all-volunteer force in Sweden mainly attracts young men that are born in Sweden. The proportion of women has significantly increased from conscription. However there are no well-known changes in the amount of persons born abroad. Studies have revealed that the proportion of applicants for the basic military training born in another country than Sweden decline in each step of the selection process. This presentation will focus on the recruitment of women and persons born abroad in the selection process to the Swedish Armed Forces.

(7) Victoria TAIT (Canada): Negotiating Identity Performance in the Canadian Forces; Soldiers and Stereotypes

A new security paradigm has driven an expansion in the roles of women in warfare; female soldiers are becoming an increasingly valuable asset in counter insurgency tactics. Female soldiers are uniquely suited to penetrating the private spheres of traditional authoritarian societies, and remain the only means by which females-of-interest can be apprehended while still respecting the cultural mores of the host state. However, this line of reasoning begs the question: If the military is relying on a social construction, in what ways is military subculture influencing it? I explore this question using theories of

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gender politics advanced by Judith Butler to frame interviews I conducted in 2011 with Canadian combat arms soldiers recently deployed to Afghanistan. The excerpts from these interviews focus on the soldiers' recollections of female soldiers in active duty from the perspectives of their male and female colleagues. The interviews illustrate that the space permitted for female soldiers to express their identity remains artificially bound by stereotypes concerning their physiological and psychological aptitude. More broadly, this adaptation of Butler's classic framework suggests that an ideal female gender performance is discursively incompatible with the ideal soldier identity performance.

Session: Dealing with the Challenges: Facing the Demands of Military Life on Families in the 21st Century
Session Chair: Donabelle C. Hess, USA
Tuesday, July 15, 2014: 10:30 AM-12:20 PM

Papers:
(1) Gerhard KUEMMEL & Heiko BIEHL (Germany): Servants of Two Masters: Work and Family in the German Armed Forces
Since the end of the Cold War the German Armed Forces have undergone a significant shift from a defense-oriented military to a mission-oriented military. This profoundly impacts on military families and on military family policies. The paper traces this shift and outlines the consequences it has on the work-life balance of German soldiers. It also tries to contextualize the work-life-balance in the military with the work-life-balance in the civilian sphere.

(2) Manon ANDRES & Rene MOELKER (The Netherlands): The Work–Family Interface Among Dutch Navy Personnel and Their Spouses
Perhaps even more than other military personnel, Navy personnel and their families face the challenges of managing frequent and often prolonged family separations. The increase in operational tempo over the past several decades in combination with trends of downsizing and reconstructuring (i.e., fewer human resources performing an increased number of tours) imply even more frequent separations, sometimes with little time in between. During sailing tours, communication with the home front is difficult and sometimes even impossible. Research on the impact of these military demands on the family and of family factors on the readiness and retention of Navy personnel is scarce and nonexistent among Netherlands military personnel. We collected data among sailing Navy personnel and their spouses at home regarding various work and family experiences. This paper presentation presents the first results of this study.

(3) Ana ROMÃO & Saudade BALTAZAR (Portugal): Military Careers, Family and Private Dilemmas

Work and family are the two most important areas of life for most people. Although the two are traditional areas of sociological study, and have occupied different fields of research. Today, the characteristics of these social institutions in contemporary society reinforce the need to discuss the relationship between work and family in the context of the social sciences, and very particularly in sociology. Interest of study that is even more evident in the field of the military profession, given the specificities associated with her, and also by the changes in society and the military. A significant number of studies have enlighten the impact of military life on families, considering that the circumstances of risk, frequent mobility, long absences, uncertainty etc. products remarkable effects not only in military service personnel, but also in those who are close to them. Family and the military organization have in common the fact of being extraordinarily demanding in ties, energy and total dedication. Using the terms of Segal (1988), the "greediness" of both institutions may lead to conflicts between the family and the military realm, which may present several configurations and degrees, as well as several means of coping and dealing with the constraints. The aim of this paper is to compare the trajectories of man and women military personnel coming from the same promotion of officers formed at the Portuguese Military Academy. Specially, we will be seeking to map their expectations regarding couplehood and parenthood besides the adopted strategies to cope and conciliate the family and the professional projects. In methodological terms, the main data will be supported on depth interviews in the form of life stories applied to the first promotions of officers that included women.

(4) Harriet GRAY (UK): Domestic Abuse in the British Military Community: Structure, Discourse, and Help-Seeking

This paper employs a feminist analysis to explore civilian military wives' experiences of domestic abuse in the British military context. Although military families do not live their lives in complete isolation from the civilian sphere, their lives and communities are shaped to a significant extent by the gendered structures and discourses which construct military culture. Following Stark (2007), I conceptualise domestic abuse not primarily as a crime of assault, but as a gendered pattern of power and control in which a perpetrator attempts to entrap his/her partner in a state of "unfreedom" through the micro-regulation of his/her everyday life. I suggest that the particularities of life in the British military community reshape the tools and opportunities for, as well as the barriers to, both the perpetration of and the resistance to such a pattern of control. This has implications for help-seeking and the provision of support services. This paper draws on interviews carried out with civilian women who have experienced abuse in marriages to British servicemen, servicemen who

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have perpetrated domestic abuse, and military and civilian support workers with experience of supporting either/both of these client groups. I tease out the ways in which a range of factors including the material structures of military life, militarised constructions of the public and private spheres, wives' disempowered position on the borders of the military community, and discourses around heroism, duty, protection, and precarity produce particular vulnerabilities to abuse and particular help- seeking needs. In concluding, I explore the contributions of this work for the provision of services to this particular group of women as well as its wider implications for understanding the challenges faced by military families in the 21st century.

(5) Eleni NINA PAZARZI & Michalis PAZARZIS (Greece): The Network of Support Centers for Gender Equality in Greek Armed Forces

The paper presents the analysis of data from a research project for gender equality in Greek armed forces. The legal framework of gender equality in armed forces as well as the operation of the network of support centers under the funding of the European project "Artemis – Equal" will be presented. The specific goals of these support centers were: the recording of inequality problems which take place in the armed forces, the provision of the information of interested parties about legislation and the official procedures in order to face the problems, the information about similar cases and good practices and finally the most important goal is Psychological, legal and Social support.

(6) Donabelle C. HESS (USA): Military Children: The Effects of Deployment during Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom on Children's Psychosocial Well-Being

More than half of military personnel have children and nearly 2 million children are affected by the war in Afghanistan and recently terminated war in Iraq. Not only are members faced with the demanding obligations of the military, children are also challenged by the disruptions and stress of military life. Family disruptions are never an easy transition for any child. For those children whose parents served in Iraq and/or currently serving in Afghanistan, family disruptions may have a significant impact in their lives. This study is investigating the psychosocial well-being of children with a parent deployed in Iraq/Afghanistan, location categorized as hostile zones, with the psychosocial well-being of children with a parent deployed elsewhere.

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Session: Harnessing 21st Century Skills for National Defence and Security
Session Chair: Christian Leuprecht, Canada
Tuesday, July 15, 2014: 3:30 PM-5:20 PM

Papers:

(1) Miro HACEK & Simona KUKOVIC (Slovenia): Attitudes Towards Patriotic Education and Armed Forces among Slovenian Youth

Contemporary democratic societies are encountering many demanding challenges such as decreasing political participation in the democratic societal sphere. In most European countries one can detect an almost annual drop in citizens' political participation. Due to the dramatic changes in political, security and societal conditions in Europe in the last decade, today's youth is being brought up in a fundamentally different spirit. In the pursuit of 'creating' more participative citizens for the future, there is debate in Slovenia regarding civic and patriotic education, as well as active citizenship among the youth. Differing opinions may be found on how to realise this education, and what forms and methods should be involved. In general, two different concepts are at odds: a) discipline of patriotic education, introduced in rather limited way into the Slovenian elementary schools in 2009; b) second concept attempts to cultivate a sense of taking responsibility and of the acceptance of democratic culture while simultaneously maintaining a critical stance on the very political system; this concept is traditionally not synced with military tradition, but was introduced into school curricula in 1990s. The proposed paper will analyse attitudes of youth towards patriotic education, and try to ascertain, wheatear the concept of patriotic education is has been able to deliver its goals. When analysing trust of youth towards different institutions of democratic state in the last decade, one finding is relatively high trust of youth in the armed forces and school as an institution on the one side and relatively firm distrust into various political institutions of democratic state. Research question will ask how patriotic education has been accepted by the pupils and teachers and how patriotic education is affecting pupils trust in the armed forced and school as an institution on the one side and distrust various political institutions on the other.

(2) Christian Leuprecht (Canada): Implications of Generational Change for the Armed Forces

This paper investigates how the armed forces might optimize the skillset of the incoming generation of soldiers. Generational cohorts have widely been associated with distinct attitudinal structures and behavioural patterns: Baby Boomers, Gen X, Gen Y, Millennials, and post-Millennials. Each of these generations are said to encompass generalizable proclivities and attributes. This paper surveys the vast body of literature on generational theories which it contextualizes in wider social trends on diversity and technological innovation.

With respect to the armed forces, the paper identifies controversies of particular relevance and knowledge gaps that stand to benefit from further research.

(3) Uros Svete (Slovenia): Interconnected 21st Century and the Decline of Traditional National Security System

Traditional national security system has been definitely one of the crucial pillars for Western statecraft paradigm since Westphalia Peace agreement in 1648. Especially in last two centuries the main task of sovereign state was how to protect own citizens and territory from foreign (military) threats with strategic concepts like deterrence and retaliation are. It was very clear the national power was based on physical and natural resources, industrial production as well military capabilities. The national state was practically the only reputable actor in international relations. Although for many scholars like Fukuyama this historic development was ended with the end of Cold War, I think the crucial revolution began with modern information and communication technology already mid of former century. Consequently till the end of millennium we got interconnected society with borderless, lightly regulated and largely anonymous online environment which has been rising to new strategic domain. At the same time security as a concept was changed by possible interconnection and new non-state actors like individuals, corporations, (cyber) terrorists, organized crime and autonomous actors appeared as important international players. That makes traditional national-based security system incapable to prevent all security incidents occurring in cyber as well physical space. In spite of the merits of measures to protect society against new kinds of security threats, national security policy makers therefore have to accept a certain level of vulnerability and redirect their focus to recovery and resilience, the ability to restore a state of normalcy after disruption. The primary security objective is effectively mitigating the impact and quickly restoring the original situation. For that purpose traditional very rigid national security should be redesigned into more flexible crisis management and knowledge integrating system with capability to collect all societal skills and potential convenient for ensuring security in interconnected semi-transparent world.

(4) Victoria TAIT (Canada): The Dubious Benefits of Technology in the Military: Applications and Abuses

Perhaps the most undetermined influence on the latest generation of Canadians is the impact of technology on Millennials' intellect and interaction. While some scholars advocate for increased integration of technology into personnel training and communication, others warn against the potential for the dissemination of privileged CF information. This tension is not easily allayed by statistical evidence on Millennials' use of technology either; studies

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reveal that Millennials are nearly as likely to abuse technology as they are to use it effectively. Like other epochal transformations, the advance of technology is ineluctable. The Canadian Forces must prepare for the integration of a generation who has fully integrated modern technology into their day-to-day operations. Not only has technology reshaped the methods that Millennials use to execute tasks and communicate, but it has profoundly reshaped their cognitive abilities, their expectations of expedience and their access to information. The trouble arises when the ambitions of the programs exceed the awareness of the users; prompting crises in privacy and security. This review examines available literature on Millennials to disaggregate the implications of integrating the so-called digital natives into the Canadian Forces. It looks to highlight promising areas where technology can alleviate challenges in organization and communication, and suggests areas where technology poses a threat to privacy and security.

(5) Mihail ANTON (Romania): Sociological Evaluation of a Serious Game Designed for Building of Epistemic Competency of Military Students

Serious game applied in education and training is relatively new. Some skills needed for military action could be acquired through traditional (real) training methods, but, at the same time, as the computer games has been evolved, some skills can be obtained through the serious game as attractive and efficient method – virtual method. In terms of costs and risks, using a training solution based on a games scenario is also advantageous. This study evaluates a serious game (SG) that is being applied in a Romanian Defence University context. It was designed in order to enhance the epistemic competency of the future military commanders at all levels of decision making process. Evaluation is conducted summative, after development of it; the study examines whether the serious game is efficient, appropriate for training goals and well accepted by the learners. The findings provide evidence that serious game is genuinely beneficial for anticipated learning and training results and it could be used in future training process to assure required skills for new defence missions. Introducing games in the military training is based on all these advantages revealed through the evaluation. The epistemic competency obtained using serious games can provide necessary knowledge to action in a real experience.

Session: Conflict Resolution in the 21st Century
Session Chair: Vladimir Rukavishnikov, Russia
Tuesday, July 15, 2014: 5:30 PM-7:20 PM

Papers:

(1) Gennady KOZYREV (Russia): Creating an Image of 'Victim' as a Way of Creating a Controlled Conflict Situation

For creating controlled conflict situation and for finding (appointing) an "enemy" often an image of "victim" is being created, meeting goals and tasks of its creators. An image of "victim" may be classified on the follow types: *"victim-hero", "victim-loss", "victim as belonging", "victim-tragedy", "victim-country", "victim-nation", "multifunctioning victim"* and other. Constructed "victim" has to meet such characteristics of real victim as innocence and defenselessness. Therefore innocent children, old people, and women are appointed to the role of "victim". Violence towards them provokes the tension of passions and promotes desired public opinion. Process of construction an image of "victim" includes the following steps: *actualization, "privatization", heroisation, humanization, institutionalization, historicization (mythologisation), objectivisation, legitimization, sacralization, realization* of "victim's" image in the social and political practices. Generated image of "victim" presuppose execution following functions in the real and potential conflicts: (1) identification of people on the base of their attitude to the "victim"; (2) creation of enemy image who is guilty attacking "victim"; (3) consolidation of people to fight identified "enemy"; (4) upbringing of "new heroes"; (5) determination of people behavior in critical situation; (6) image of "victim" is becoming the elements of culture. Deliberately thrusting of "victim" problem generates disadvantageous situation for alleged "enemy". Direct of potential oppressor's image constructed, with necessity to oppose or annihilate it. The most important "enemy" characteristic is its mortal threat for person, group and society. Next distinguisher of «enemy» is dehumanization. Special role in the process of both "victim" and "enemy" image construction belongs to mass media and first of all a television. Generated image of "victim" may be used as motive for intervention of "third party", for deliver a "retribution blow" on a real or an appointed enemy.

(2) Benedict CONNORS (Australia): Practical Issues in Dealing with Maritime Piracy

This paper examines previous problems faced in enforcing international piracy law. It evaluates the positive outcomes that have been achieved over recent years which have succeeded in reducing incidents of piracy. It assesses the challenges faced in the future in combating piracy. The paper will examine local and international military and civil action in dealing with piracy, practical and political issues with piracy jurisdiction, and steps the international

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community can take to assist with local capacity-building and cooperation. As piracy affects nations, their citizens and the global economy, international action and cooperation between nations and organisations is an essential requirement for its reduction.

(3) Riaz SHAIKH (Pakistan): Changing Nature of Conflict in Post 2014 Situation and Its Implication in South Asia

Pakistan emerged as the frontline state during the Cold War era and especially Afghan conflict (1979–1988). Pakistan remained the focus of attention during this time. After the 9/11 and later in war against terror, Pakistan again became part of this new war. But the nature of country's involvement in both wars was totally different. In the mean time during 1989 to 2001, Pakistan developed its own parallel agenda to play at different fronts simultaneously. But that policy miserably proved faulty, resulting killing of more than 45,000 civilian and 3000 soldiers and police officials in the last decade. This paper analyses Pakistan's future policy in the post 2014 scenario and how it plans to move forward. Will this policy be helpful in resolving conflict or it would further sharpen the existing conflicts. Paper also focuses how regional and international forces may play their constructive role to help Pakistan to get out of the crisis and how much Pakistan itself tries to pursue the agenda of global and especially regional peace.

(4) Vogly Nahum PONGNON (Brazil): Immage Des Latino-Americains Dans La Direction De La Composante Militaire De La Minustha (Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haiti)

The United Nations Security Council, through Resolution 1540, adopted in 2004, decided to send a multinational force in an effort to reestablish civil stability in Haiti after the political crisis of the Jean Bertrand Aristide government, which erupted on February 29, 2004. More than eight years since the implementation of the United peacekeeping force, the opinions presented here are of two national sectors of Haitian civil society, namely, educators and farmers, and are investigated in relation to the perceptions each group holds about the presence of military force in Haiti through the United Nations Mission for the Stabilization of Haiti (MINUSTAH). The opinions of the two organized civil society sectors researched, the perception that MINUSTAH could be interpreted as a military occupation characterized by neo- colonialism, a humanitarian mission or a mission to support and reinforce institutions in the country. In confronting these different thought currents with the historical trajectory of the Haitian people, represented in the time after the foundation of the Nation-State, in 1804, by the antagonism and divergence of viewpoints between the elites and the masses, it is possible to note that the image that the two researched groups have of MINUSTAH result, in the first place, in the way in which each group constructs the idea of the Haitian nation or of the "imagined

Haitian nation."

(5) Javed HUSSAIN, Hafsa TARIQ & Jawad HUSSAIN (Pakistan): Social Engineering of Talibanization and Manipulation of Religious Preference with Reference to Violence

Simulations of social behaviors perfectly orchestrated on scientific grounds with exceptional precession employ religious violence. Based on the 80, Talibans samples the study probe schematic chain of Talibanization with associative direction in logical order. The study further explains the behavior modification and fabrication of religious preference. We find militants doctrine of propagation and develop religious violence propagation model.

(6) Gunasekharan D. RAJA (South Africa): ANTI Imperialism X (MAOIST+NATIONAL MOVEMENTS+AL QAEDA) ? Freedom ?

The defeat of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam has proved that the never defeated guerrilla war could be defeated. The protracted people's war, the cake walk mean of class and national movements seriously deserves a re-reading and reanalysis as the declining forest cover might make protracted people's war a daydream. On the other hand the Al Qaeda's urban warfare can inflict damages on the empires of imperialism, but can it capitalize the victories into base areas is the so far unanswered question. History proves that the Gandhian principles are outdated as the Occupy Wall Street is stagnant and could not move an inch forward. The imperialist forces and their low intensity warfare techniques have improved far better than the anti-imperialist forces. The toiling masses are in a confused state on the means of moving their struggle forward. The only ray hope among the masses is to find unity among the class movements, national movements and Al Qaeda. The unified attack against the imperialist forces alone can offer light of scope. But ideological understanding apart, if such collaboration between armed movements extends into the military sphere it holds immeasurable dangers for the entire world as the question on building up the base areas that is of equality would be a life or death doubt . My research study seeks to address and analyse these issues.

(7) Vogly Nahum PONGNON (Brazil): Immage Des Latino-Americains Dans La Direction De La Composante Militaire De La Minustha (MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LA STABILISATION EN HAITI)

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(8) Nidhi SINGH (India): Conflict Resolution in South Asia

South Asia as the successor term to the Indian sub-continent was brought into usage by the United States and Britain presumably to de-emphasise India's natural predominance in the sub-continent and to soothe their protégé Pakistan's sensitivities in not being viewed as part of anything termed Indian. South Asia, otherwise, normally should encompass a much wider geographical construct. Be that as it may, what is striking about the South Asia region is that it has stood engulfed in conflicts, ever since the British partitioned India into the two successor states of India and Pakistan. South Asia has witnessed five major armed conflicts in the last 50 years or so. Four of these armed conflicts were unleashed by Pakistan i.e. 1947-48; 1965; 1971; and 1999 (Kargil). The fifth was the Chinese attack launched in 1962. India's responses to such a hostile security environment in South Asia has been to build up a sizeable conventional military force as part of its defensive doctrines and lately a nuclear deterrent. Conflict resolution in South Asia, therefore stands greatly impeded by these external inputs of conflict generation from the United States and China. Even if the above-analyzed impediments to conflict resolution stood diluted somehow and one was to look around for some "honest brokers" to mediate in the conflict, the short answer would be: "NO HONEST BROKERS EXIST". Of the five members of the UN Security Council, two i.e. United States and China stand disqualified for their role in conflict generation in South Asia. They are unacceptable to Indians for their partisan role. The third, Britain, has vested interests right from the inception of the partition plan. The other two i.e. Russia and France, do not carry much strategic weight today.

Session: Cross-Border (De)Securitarization
Session Chair: Christian Leuprecht, Canada
Wednesday, July 16, 2014: 8:30 AM-10:20 AM

Papers:
(1) James SCOTT & Jussi LAINE (Finland): Border Regimes in the European Neighbourhood: Is their Multilevel Negotiation Possible?
Tensions between securitisation and cross -border interaction have been a major focus of European border studies – particularly as a result of human suffering and deaths of immigrants "sans papiers" attempting to enter the EU from the South and East. Perceptions of a Fortress Europe and a unilateral imposition of border security regimes in many ways challenge the European project of crossborder and regional partnership with its neighbours. As part of the negotation of such regional partnerships (e.g. within the scope of the European Neighbourhood Policy - ENP) security and border management have been defined as policy areas conducive to "co-development" and, to an extent, "co-ownership". Yet it is unclear to what extent a true multilateral and multilevel process along these lines has materialised or is indeed possible under present circumstances. The paper will explore the evolution of new border regimes between the European Union and its eastern neighbours. It investigates the negotiation of border regimes between the EU and Russia, Ukraine and Moldova, we will identify to what extent the co-ownership and/or co-development of border policy has been possible. Do the EU and its neighbours indeed share common interests in terms of border-related issues, including security? We will also investigate the extent to which local development concerns have been considered as part of negotiating such border regimes and the possibilities for greater local participation in future.

(2) Christian LEUPRECHT & Todd HATALEY (Canada): Determinants of Effective Cross-Border Cooperation
The world over local communities broach international boundaries. The borders of the Westphalian system of states have a differentiating effect on policy regimes. This article hypothesizes that the degrees of collaboration, coordination and cooperation are a function of these communities' capacity to reduce the transaction costs that differing policy regimes on either side of the border impose. Scrutiny of this hypothesis, however, requires us to control for variation in a local community's interaction. Two phenomena over the past 20 years provide for such variation: the end of the Cold War resulted in new borders that now divided communities that had hitherto functioned as one; the security measures in the aftermath of 9/11 had a similarly deleterious effect on the way cross-border communities functioned. Narva/Ivangorad across the Estonian-Russian border is an example of the former; Stanstead/Derby Line across the Canada- United States border an example of the latter. To explain

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variation across each case study's outcomes, the paper uses collective-efficacy theory to measure each community's response as a function of existing networks, supportive institutions, spatial dynamics, leadership, rate of change, economic cost, and organizational capacity. The findings not only disentangle determinants of collective efficacy among cross–border communities but also provide the beginnings of a model to facilitate effective cross-border engagement when local communities are confronted with events beyond their control that give rise to national policies with adverse effects on cross-border communities.

(3) Carlos VELEZ-IBANEZ (USA): The Extension of the Mexico-U.S. Border into the United States: Issues of Deconstitutionalization of the Rights of Mexican Origin Populations

"Border Checkpoints" are extensions of the U.S. Mexico border into the United States. As part of a continuing militarization and pseudo militarization of the region, resident Mexican-origin populations are subjected to questionable search and seizure policies based on physical profiling in violation of the 4th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. This extension is of recent origin but this power has been extended to local authorities who have been granted "border" powers hundreds if not thousands of miles from the physical reality of the actual border. This "deconstitutionalization" process affects citizens, legal residents, and undocumented workers and their families whose function is to create anxiety, fear, and eventual self-deportation. Responses have included massive marches, daily demonstrations, development of youth movement such as "Dreamer" movements, and coalitions between non Mexican origin populations and business, public institutions, and prominent voices.

(4) Paul RICHARDSON (UK): Security and Insecurity on the Kazakh-Chinese Border

This paper examines how the emergence of the Eurasian Union (to be constituted of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus) is reconfiguring borders in post-Soviet space and beyond. As in the case of the European Union, we are seeing within this new administrative, economic, and geopolitical space, the erosion of internal political and economic borders, at the same time as external ones are becoming more salient. This paper focuses on how the Eurasian Union is profoundly altering the social, cultural, economic, and political dynamics across the Kazakh-Chinese border. It attempts to demonstrate, on the one hand, how borders are conceived and constituted in distant places, and the role of international actors, and more powerful states, in securitising these borders. However, on the other hand, it will explore the unintended and unexpected results of this reordering of space, and how people on these borders employ innovative strategies in order to negotiate, mediate, resist, and even profit from the securitisation and 'hardening' of the border. While the

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state elite in Russia seeks to enforce rigorous controls of people and goods across the external borders of the Eurasian Union, the limits to its power and the tensions within this geopolitical project are at the same time exposed on the Kazakh- Chinese border. This paper seeks to connect the various scales and how those living on the border can find themselves embedded in wider political discourses at the national level. These 'borderlanders' find themselves simultaneously empowered but also vulnerable to manipulation by ideologues, politicians, and media elites.

(5) Joshua LABOVE (Canada): New Legal Tools to Extend the Post-9/11 Border
The fact that borders have become sites of (in)security is perhaps not surprising, and actively considered within political geographic literature. New mechanisms and approaches have been devised to conceive of border work more broadly—to engage in a series of practices that can be understood as 'bordering', moving the physical border to a wider constellation of points beyond the edges of the territory. In this research, I consider the way law is deployed to both create and unravel borders, and to move the border further into everyday immigrant life. Working from Supreme Court of Canada decisions and ethnographies at the border, I consider how certain legal positions are framed and b/ordered: aboriginal & indigenous sovereignty, the migrant, and the traveller. How is the border and the work of the Canada Border Services Agency structured differently around each individual and how do the courts attempt to ameliorate the perceived legal ambiguities that exist in the liminal space between 'here' and 'there'? And in other instances, how does such legal ambiguity serve as a security-making tool? All told, law is behind much of the reformulations of the border in Canada, and law becomes a powerful tool through which the border can remain intensely militarized and securitized while growing increasingly expansive and diffuse.

Session: Towards a Sociology of Information Sharing in Multinational Military Operations, Part I
Session Chairs: Joseph Soeters (The Netherlands) & Leenar Parmar (India)
Wednesday, July 16, 2014: 10:30 AM-12:20 PM

Papers:
(1) Joseph SOETERS (The Netherlands): Military Culture and Information Sharing
In this introductory paper the focus will be on the relation between military culture and information sharing in military operations and organizations, horizontally and vertically. Based on the diversity concept, including its

manifestations in separation, variety and disparity, the relation between both phenomena will be explored, looking at both sending and receiving sides of the organization. A typology will be developed using the following concepts from sociology and administrative science: absorptive capacity, resistance, diffusion (including weak and strong ties) and secrecy. The paper will be mainly theoretical, but illustrations from recent operations and experiences will be included.

(2) Saïd HADDAD (France): A War without Images? Secrecy, Information and Communication during the War in Mali

As the international operation is still under way in Mali since 11 January 2013, the French armed forces played a huge role in the defeat of the jihad's fighters. From the first days of the French commitment (*i.e* Operation Serval) to the Mali presidential polls (11 August 2013), this paper will deal first with the information and communication policy conducted by the French forces during this new "war on terror" both on the political and organizational sides (political discourses and structures). Is the war in Mali a "war without images and without facts" as French and foreign reporters described it? How the French authorities dealt with this traditional dilemma: the (French) people's right to be informed and the need of secrecy, especially on the front line? Based on the analysis of the political an institutional discourses and on interviews, this paper will explore all these questions.

(3) Barbara JANKOWSKI (France): Sharing Information at the Operative Level

The information is vital in the conduct of war and the whole field of information warfare focuses on how one can achieve superiority over the enemy. Thus we finally know more about how we protect vital information, or how they are obtained than on how information is shared within a specific force. Human and interactional dimensions of war have less been studied whereas "friction" and "fog" act as much between the belligerents as within the armed forces. My presentation will focus on information sharing, on cooperation around information. Officers are trained in staffs where hey learn to plan and conduct operations. How do they train on information sharing? If the control of information is considered a factor of operational superiority, how do they learn to get it? How are they prepared to work in a multinational environment? This is even more important because in the future the national armed forces will have to cooperate in various environments: NATO, EU, ad hoc, multi and bilateral, military or not. The paper will focus on the decision-making process: assessment of the situation, decision, order transmission, reporting. This presentation will be based on a field work that will take place in the first half of 2014, inside French joint staffs training forces.

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(4) Dion PHILLIPS (Virgin Islands): Regional Security Cooperation in the Caribbean

This paper seeks to present an overview of regional, multinational cooperation in the Caribbean with particular reference to the Regional Security System (RSS). It looks at the evolution of security cooperation since 1959 as well as the origin, structure and roles of the RSS, including the sharing of information in multinational military operations.

(5) Delphine RESTEIGNE & Steven VAN DEN BOGAERT (Belgium): Information Sharing in Contemporary Operations: Lessons from Special Operation Forces

Due to the complexity of contemporary operations, efficient information sharing has been identified as one of the main challenges of multinational coalitions. Today's operations are conducted by military personnel from a diverse background often operating in a foreign environment alongside host nation military and police forces. Drawing on the experiences of the special operations community in "counter-network operations" in Iraq and Afghanistan, some western military organizations are capturing the lessons of these units. By flattening their command structures, levering state-of-the-art technology and adopting a mindset of "need to share" instead of "need to know", these organizations strive for a shorter "sensor to decision time". Military organizations, while experimenting with the new possibilities of information technology such as Secure Video Tele Conference (SVTC) and collaborative chat rooms, at the same time are re-learning the importance of the human dimension. The age-old lessons of mission command still apply. The commander giving broad guidance and trusting the judgment of his subordinates seems to be the only alternative. This paper examines these trends in information management in modern military command centers and puts them in a broader societal and cultural context.

**Session: Towards a Sociology of Information Sharing in Multinational Military Operations, Part II
Session Chairs: Joseph Soeters (The Netherlands) & Leenar Parmar (India)**
Wednesday, July 16, 2014: 3:30 PM-5:20 PM

Papers:

(1) Hermann JUNG (Austria): Information Management, Collective Intelligence within the Context of Crisis Resolution – Going Global

Crisis Resolution from an international perspective is to be embedded into the problem of escalation and de-escalation of irregular war. Experts during many

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decades of Cold War had been focusing in research on interstate wars. But Civil war today is the most common form of armed conflict and these "theater of wars" are concurrently going global. Therefore it is more than normal to implement those procedures of collective intelligence and knowledge processing into the broader domain of security management and crisis resolution. The international community and the international alliances are affected by their enforced austerity programs, this gave birth to the idea of "Pooling and Sharing" as a new paradigm to overcome looming calamities. It is useful to look at the cultural and psycho-sociological foundations of collective intelligence and knowledge management for to find incentives but also barriers for pooling and sharing in the military- civil security domain. Collective intelligence and knowledge Management is based on accepted values: (1) sharing; (2) responsibility; and (3) respect. So Pooling and sharing of logistic resources may be successful in this respect, but what about the vast field of pooling and sharing of information, scientific ideas? The processing agencies very often are competitors in this field

(2) Unsal SIGRI, A. Kadir VAROGLU and Barbaros DAGLI (Turkey): Building a Hybrid Culture in Multinational Military Operations: The Perceptions of EUFOR Peacekeepers on Collaboration and Negotiation for a Better Information Sharing

Information sharing describes •the exchange of data between various organizations and people. A hybrid culture based on collaboration and negotiation may pave the way• for better information sharing within an organization. In the meantime, the nature of the organizational work is changing with the help of globalization, technological developments, complexity and today's sophisticated social and political problems. To remain competitive and to gain an advantage of these developments by solving conflicts effectively, some new "multinational collaborative work arrangements" are being established both in civilian and military multicultural working environments. These working environments are also in place for military multinational military operations. In fact, if the cultural diversities are being managed well, organization can use advantages of this situation. In this case, the concepts "collaboration" and "negotiation" have become much more vital to manage the intercultural process effectively, to prevent some misunderstandings and create a better information sharing between the partners. The research questions of this study are: (1) How diverse military groups in a multinational military operation are united under one umbrella to achieve a better information sharing? (2) What are the similarities and differences in definitions of "negotiation and collaboration" across different cultures? How to create a "third-hybrid culture" in multinational military operations? And (3) The methodology of the study is based on qualitative research methodology. An interview to explore these research questions – designed by the writer while he was the Chief of Capacity Building Department

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at EUFOR in 2012- was applied face-to-face to 55 peacekeepers of 13 different countries within EUFOR Peace Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina between April -October 2012. The gathered data will be analyzed by "content analysis" method to find out the answers to research questions and to propose strategies on a better information sharing within the light of the findings.

(3) Irina GOLDENBERG & Jumana AL-TAWIL (Canada): Oh, Didn't Anyone Tell You? The Importance of Intra –Organizational Information Sharing in Defence Organizations

Organizational justice, or the extent to which people perceive organizational procedures as being fair and equitable, is a fundamental organizational value and is widely regarded as being comprised of four dimensions: procedural, distributive, interpersonal, and informational. *Informational justice* is paramount to the quality of information sharing within an organization, and is fostered by the truthful, timely, and comprehensive sharing of information regarding organizational decisions that affect employees. This type of organizational fairness has been shown to impact on personnel outcomes, such as job satisfaction and commitment, and ultimately to impact organizational outcomes such as performance and retention. In the study to be reported here, based on survey data from 6,503 Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) personnel, analyses were conducted to determine members' perceptions of informational justice within the CAF, and the role of informational justice on key outcomes of interest. Results indicated that informational justice was indeed highly related to a range of important factors, including overall perceptions of organizational justice, organizational and unit leadership, career management in the CAF, trust in the CAF, and employee psychological withdrawal. Moreover, meditational analyses indicated that military personnel's perceptions of informational justice were related to outcomes such as commitment and leave intentions even after controlling for other key variables such as perceptions of overall justice and satisfaction with leadership, further emphasizing the importance of informational justice. Implications for information sharing within military organizations are discussed.

(4) Jan-Bert MAAS & Paul C. VAN FENEMA (The Netherlands): Why Should I Know? The Reluctance of Absorbing and Sharing ERP Knowledge

In an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system, all necessary business functions, such as financial, manufacturing, human resources, and distribution, are tightly integrated into a single information system with a shared database. Such a system potentially allows firms to manage their integrated business processes and associated knowledge, and to have more control of information and data in the organization. However, ERP systems are very knowledge intensive and require high levels of knowledge absorption and knowledge

sharing between organizational members in order to be used successfully. In the military organization we study, ERP systems are aimed at improving supportive, secondary processes. This means that many military employees prioritize efforts related to the primary process of the military over actions connected to the ERP system. Still, top management mandates employees to use the ERP system and perform these secondary tasks, leading to tensions/user resistance including the reluctance to incorporate or share ERP knowledge. In turn, this lack of knowledge exchange can become dysfunctional since it prevents the use of IT that could benefit the organization. We applied qualitative methods including 40 semi-structured interviews with ERP users and their managers in three separate business-units, who have been using the ERP for two years. In the study we assess why and how users of the ERP system become averse to the exchange of knowledge and how military organizations are able to overcome tensions between primary processes and ERP implementation/knowledge sharing as a secondary process. By combining theories about user resistance and informal/formal knowledge structures we grasp the underlying reasons of the reluctance. Moreover we contribute to the literature by studying IT as a supportive technology leading to user resistance, instead of focusing on how organizations incorporate core technologies effectively.

(5) Gijs VAN DEN HEUVEL (The Netherlands): Information Sharing in Network Centric Organizations: Toward a Sociomaterial Perspective
Information sharing is recognized as an essential activity in network centric organizations. Over the past few decades, a variety of organizational, social, and social psychological theories have been used to investigate and explain the phenomenon. These theories have generated important and valuable insights into the various determinants of information sharing. Originating from the social domain, these theories have traditionally concentrated on the social determinants of information sharing but neglected the material determinants of the phenomenon. Network centric organizations, however, evidently consist of a variety of nonhuman components. Strategic and operational environments, information technologies as well as intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance technologies, and also legal and procedural documents exist alongside humans and all of these entities collectively determine information sharing in network centric organizations. In the past decade, the concept of sociomateriality has gained attention in the social domain. This concept recognizes that human as much as nonhuman components are productive of organizational phenomena and that all of these entities are mutually constituted in any organizational activity. Using the concept of sociomateriality, this presentation explores the activity through which network centric organizations share information. The presentation begins by providing a brief overview of traditional theories that have been used to investigate the phenomenon and demonstrates that the social determinants of information

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sharing can be categorized into three distinct dimensions. The presentation then identifies the entities that collectively determine information sharing in network centric organizations and posits that these three dimensions can be used also to investigate the material determinants of the phenomenon. Drawing on empirical data from the military domain, the applicability of this sociomaterial perspective is then demonstrated. The presentation ends by emphasizing that the concept of sociomateriality enables a more effective and comprehensive investigation of important contemporary organizational phenomena such as information sharing.

**Session: The Armed Forces and Civil Society in East Asia
Session Chair: Doo-Seung Hong**
Wednesday, July 16, 2014: 5:30 PM-7:20 PM

Papers:
(1) Rajkishor SINGH (India): War and Conflicts in South Asia: Problems and Prospects
This paper discusses war and conflict in South Asia from the perspective of Indian security. In South Asia, all the states, including India, see themselves threatened and vulnerable. South Asia has seen four inter-state wars, continuing proxy war and now runs the risk of a nuclear confrontation between two coliguos non-weaponised nuclear power. The new challenges of sub-conventional conflicts and armed violend are the result of systematic changes in the structure of the global economy, communications, military technology, and other purely civilian issues such as mass migration, religious radicalism and the role of religious terrorist groups. Terrorism appears to be a powerful emerging entity. Proxy wars are also appearing on the horizon as a low-cost option of waging war against another nation. We war also investing in the role of the United Nations in reducing human suffering resulting from warfare and conflict in this region of developing countries. The paper will also discuss the resolution of conflicts and its impact on world society's peace and security. But this conflict development scenario would have to be different from what it is today.

(2) Afrizal AFRIZAL (Indonesia): Empowering Indigenous Communities Against the State and the Business to Tackle Group Conflict: The Roles of NGOs in Balancing Power in Democratized Indonesia
After independence in 1945 the state power was strengthened in Indonesia, while the power of civil society was weakened. Before that, the society was strong, marked by its elements struggled against colonizers in any islands. After independence and during New Order their power was deteriorated by the state, while the state grew much stronger in power. That socio-political

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condition created deep political power inequality in the country between the society and the state and the business. This is responsible for the happening of political crises and communal violence during 1998- early 2000s. 1998 was the watershed of democratization in Indonesia leading to decreasing political power inequality. Based on research in the field of agrarian conflict this article is to show how the deep political power inequality between the society and the state as well as the business created wide spread social unrests and the increasing balance of power among them contributes to the creation of peaceful relationship among them. This article would also scrutinize the role of NGOS in empowering society against the state and the business to create just and peaceful Indonesia. The argument of this article is that the creation of equal political power between the society and the state as well as the business is prerequisite of justice in the utilization of agrarian resources and NGO contribution is vital to that.

(3) Riaz SHAIKH (Pakistan): War, Conflict and Human Rights Violation: New Debates and Discourses in Pakistan

Eventual aim of human beings is to have a peaceful society where human dignity and human rights are well respected. But during the war and conflict times situation totally rejects the concept of the such values and norms and especially in situation where conflicts persists for decades on asymmetric pattern. Situation becomes more complex in those cases where states provide covert support to the non-state actors to further toe their agenda. Pakistan's military developed nexus with the jihadist with the financial backing of other countries, but eventually the jihadists are now haunting the patron itself. Now conflict between militants and state has turned to situation that where the level of violence has reached to new zenith. In this situation, abuse of human rights from both sides becomes a very common issue. But due to protest of civil society bodies and judicial activism at least debate on human rights violation is being taking place in Pakistan. Human rights organizations and judiciary are pursuing the agenda of missing persons and other sensitive situation vigorously. The paper discusses how with the strengthening of democratic traditions and emergence of free media debate on human rights violation is getting strong voice in Pakistan.

(4) Farah QAYOOM (India): Women and Armed Conflict: A Study of Widows of Conflict in Kashmir

The armed conflict in the state of J&K has touched the lives of all people living in the valley in some way or the other. Women have become both direct and indirect victims of this conflict. They have faced violence either indirectly in the form of loss/death of near and dear ones or become the direct victims of torture, assault etc. The paper is a sociological analysis of the women who have lost their husbands to this Conflict going on in the valley from the last

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two decades. It focuses on the personal narratives of these women highlighting the experiences of deprivation and loss faced by them. The social stigma faced by these widows is also analyzed but at the same the paper highlights an important fact that in the struggle for survival these women have emerged strong and 99% of them are heading the households they live in. The researcher utilizes the research tools of in-depth interview to understand and highlight the loss, deprivation and social stigma faced by these women which has more or less become a 'Social Reality' of their lives.

(5) John Patrick ALLANEGUI (The Philippines): Soldiers of the Minority: Navigation of Female Identity and Practices within the Philippine Navy
Gender has always been a complex and at times a contentious topic in the military. Like in most societies, the military is a masculine institution with its ranks and services largely dominated by men. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) likewise shares this reality of male dominance, both in quantity and quality of the service. The present literature on gender in the military, specifically the policies and their implementation, speak about how the dominant masculine culture of the military caters to the small faction of women in the organization through institutional means. As women exist as a minority in the armed service, this research attempts to look at and understand how women in the AFP use gender as a social and cultural capital in interacting and locating their ways within the AFP. Furthermore, this explores how the collective female identities and the concomitant individual practices are actually inserted to influence and shape the structure of the very same organization of the AFP. This paper showcases the experience of the researcher in using conversational methods in studying the daily practices of women of the AFP. As gender in the military remains a sensitive issue, the design of this study banks on conversation analysis to note emerging themes on recurrent points, marked hesitations and pauses that may indicate feelings of ambivalence on gender relations that both female and male participants unconsciously shared in the course of their conversations with the researcher. Conversations shared by the respondents with the researcher focused on how women members of the Philippine Navy identify and mobilize themselves within a clearly male-dominated structure. Emphasis is also given to explore the creative practices utilized by these women to go around the perceived structural constraints posed by the male-dominated organization.

(6) Takako HIKOTANI & Hitoshi KAWANO (Japan): The Civil-Military Gap in Japan: Comparing the 2004 and 2013 Surveys
This paper compares two surveys conducted by the authors in 2004 and 2013 which looks at the possible "civil-military gap" in Japan. These surveys, modeled after the TISS survey, were the first academic attempt to examine the attitudes of Japan Self Defense Force (SDF) officers as well as civilian

elites in Japan. In the 2004 survey, we found that (1) SDF officers were more conservative than the civilian elite, (2) on US -Japan alliance issues, there were no evident gap between the officers and civilian elite, while there were signs of gap with the general public, (3) SDF officers long for a greater role in the policy making process. Events that took place between 2004 and 2013, including the SDF dispatch to Iraq, the end of the conservative party rule in Japan, and the 2011 earthquake and the disaster relief efforts by the SDF, suggest that there may be a change of attitudes among both the SDF officers and the civilian elite. A second survey is to be conducted in October 2013, and this paper will compare the 2004 and 2013 survey results to examine whether and why there may be changes in the "civil-military gap."

(7) Leslie ADVINCULA-LOPEZ (The Philippines): Shifting Identities: The Emerging Roles of the Armed Forces of the Philippines
Since the 1950s, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) have been utilizing civil-military operations (CMO) as one of the main strategies in combating local insurgency. The diversity of insurgency movements with its complex cultural, religious and historical origins necessitates the evolution of CMO strategies implemented through the years. In the latest Internal Peace and Security Plan of the AFP (January 2011) called "*Bayanihan,"* the role of the non-combat civil-military operations and development oriented activities of the AFP was once again reiterated. Broadly, this paper examines how the emerging CMO technology being adopted by the AFP impinges on the construction of the self-identity of the members of the Philippine Marines. The study finds the shifting of identities from that of a "warrior" primarily concerned with the management and application of violence to that of a "protector" defining themselves as primary agents of peacekeeping and humanitarian work. At the same time, these reformulations of identities also provide the avenue for the members of the AFP to redefine the character and nature of their relationships with the other agents and institutions of the Philippine state.

**Session: How Do the Cultural Integrating Mechanisms Cultivate Effectiveness of Collaboration and Negotiation in Peace Operations?
Session Chairs: Unsal Sigri & A. Kadir Varoglu (Turkey)**
Thursday, July 17, 2014: 8:30 AM-10:20 AM

Papers:
(1) Marina NUCIARI (Italy): Third Culture in Multinational Military Units. Some Experiences Referring to Italian Soldiers
Intercultural experiences are part of multinational military operations since early Nineties, when PSO, CRO or PO became routine instead of exceptions for various military organisations. The case of Italian Armed Forces is somewhat

exemplar of such a revolution in military roles and behaviors, because of their developing of a peculiar ability in cultural diversity acknowledgement and consideration in their performance. Officers'preparation in sociology and cultural anthropology is provided in first level formal education, and negotiation and intercultural relationships are subjects taught in subsequent learning. Research data on miitary personnel's attitudes toward cultural diversity and intercultural encounters ability show that some "third culture" creation process is at work, which permits to improve cooperation and negotiation activities with many different social actors on theatre. This paper aims at presenting experiences of intercultural encounters and third culture creation processes by means of in -depth interviews of officers in different ranks about their activities in POs, exploring paths of trustful environment creation in different crise and cultural diversities contexts. The main goal is to understand reasons of success and failure of trustful cooperation, in order to ascertain what qualities and abilities must be improved in officers' education and training to give rise to a culturally flexible soldier.

(2) Michelle SCHUT, Desiree VERWEIJ & Rudy RICHARDSON (The Netherlands): Culture and Morality: Intercultural Interactions during Military Deployments

In peacekeeping and training missions foreign soldiers come in close contact with the local population. How do they experience this intercultural contact? To what extend do they experience a conflict between their moral principles and the moral principles of the local population? To what extend are (some of) these principles culture specific or are universal moral principles violated? And what does this imply for military missions in different cultural contexts, such as the Kunduz Police Trainings Missions? We focus on the close relation between morality and culture in military deployments. The main issue in this paper is twofold, namely theoretical and practical. The first one considers the relation between morality and culture according to leading theories on these concepts. The second one is about the extent to which military personnel experience the relationship between morality and culture (whether or not conflicting) during their deployments as described in literature. We study these issues on the basis of research data collected during and after military deployments.

(3) Irina GOLDENBERG (Canada) & Rebecca SCHIFF (USA): Different Cultures – One Mandate: Integration of Military and Civilian Personnel within Defence Organizations

Most defence organisations are comprised of both military and civilian personnel working in partnership with each other towards the realization of defence goals. Civilian personnel (i.e., civil servants) in defence organizations often work closely with their military counterparts (e.g., in headquarters, on

bases, on missions, in academic settings). Although the issue of civilian - military personnel collaboration within defence organizations has not historically been explicitly considered in the context of 'collaborative work arrangements,' it is indeed an important issue that affects both operational and organizational effectiveness. This presentation will introduce several related international initiatives to examine collaboration between military and civilian personnel across defence organizations, including a NATO Human Factors and Medicine Research Task Group (HFM RTG-226) and a cross - national survey initiative. Further, results from the Canadian Defence Team Survey will be presented. Civilian personnel in the Department of National Defence (DND) and military personnel in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), referred to as the Defence Team, work in partnership to meet the mandate of the CAF/DND. Together, personnel in this integrated represent a unique group dynamic allowing the DND/CAF to draw upon the expertise of military personnel who have specialized skills and knowledge related to military and operational functioning, as well as upon civilian personnel trained in a variety of occupations and possessing a range of knowledge and expertise. The Defence Team Survey, presenting the results of 644 Regular Force military members and 1,149 DND personnel, was designed to examine unique issues central to the partnership between civilian and military personnel. Recommendations will be provided for developing strategies and practices for enhancing the quality of collaboration between military and civilian personnel working within defence organizations.

(4) Mohammed MASOODI & A. Walter DORN (Canada): Cultural Imperatives: Peacebuilding in Afghanistan through Local Culture and Customs

As the 2014 deadline for withdrawal of coalition forces approaches, Afghanistan's fate remains uncertain. Officials have long concluded that the war in Afghanistan could only be won through a negotiated settlement and not militarily. After years of shunning negotiations, in 2011 coalition forces pursued talks with the Taliban, however these ambitious plans have now been deemed as being too unrealistic to achieve by 2014. To promote reconciliation and unity the socio-cultural factors that enable communication among conflicting parties is important. Communication is also a decisive factor in social integration as well as the strengthening of social solidarity in society. In the case of Afghans, communication in conflict resolution is central to the concept of *jirga* and is deeply embedded in Afghan history, practice and people. *Jirga* refers to the gathering of people for the purpose of consultation. Its integration into national politics is a reflection of its prevalence and success as a mechanism of conflict resolution among most Afghan ethnic/tribal groups; "it has national currency." Although the Karzai administration made use of this "national currency" in 2002, the *Emergency Loya Jirga*, it is evident that it failed in its attempts at national reconciliation due to a multitude of factors.

This paper will investigate those factors while examining peacemaking/peacebuilding initiatives in Afghanistan, through the use of Afghan indigenism and methods of local dispute-resolution for reconciliatory purposes. While there is a continuing need for *jirga* in resolving local, tribal and national conflict, the socio-cultural significance and political potential of *jirga* is ignored as it has only minimally been adapted to the current efforts in Afghanistan. This paper will investigate the feasibility of a national *jirga* process and how it can be more inclusive and widely used, representing both men and women, initially from a grass- roots level and ultimately to a national level.

(5) Marién DURÁN (Spain): Armies Cooperation in International Military Peace Operations

The current paper presents the results of an empirical research conducted for the Spanish Army in the context of an international project. We will discuss from a descriptive, analytical and theoretical framework the Spanish Army relations with other armies (Turkey, Philippines, Italy, Denmark, Bulgaria, South Korea, South Africa, Slovenia) in different Peace Operations and International missions (Lebanon, Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq…). The results will mainly highlight the following key issues: (i) the different positive and negative experiences maintained in the missions (ii) the cultural barriers found during the interaction between armies (iii) proposals for working in multicultural environments (iv) main theoretical implications that help us to propose lessons learned for other scenarios of international missions.

Session: Death in the Military: Towards a New Paradigm?
Session Chair: Irène Eulriet (France)
Thursday, July 17, 2014: 10:30 AM-12:20 PM

Papers:
(1) Emily GILBERT (Canada): How Much Is a Dead Soldier Worth?

How much is a dead soldier worth? This paper will interrogate the monetary value ascribed to the death of solders in the 21st century, and the narratives of sacrifice and heroism that infuse military fatalities. Rather than focus on public funerals and burial, I explore the more intimate (yet no less social) acts of valuation and compensation that are navigated by surviving relatives. Questions regarding the price of death are particularly interesting to consider as civilian compensation has become a regularized component of counterinsurgency strategy. Monetary payments have been made in the event of the 'inadvertent' death, injury or property damage of civilians in Iraq and Afghanistan, as a way to win the 'hearts and minds' of the population, and demonstrate the compassion of the international forces. How are the lives

(and deaths) of civilians and soldiers of different countries valued differently, and for how much? What logics of compensation are articulated? And does compensation in contemporary warfare reconfigure the distinctions between soldier and civilian? These questions will be considered alongside the increasing pressure to reduce deaths, of both soldiers and civilians, as a result of the targeted and remote- controlled strikes of the revolution in military affairs. As tensions regarding death in war increase, how does this impact on how lives are valued, and on our understanding of military service in contemporary warfare?

(2) Yagil LEVY (Israel): Conceptualizing the Bereavement Hierarchy

Scholars of the syndrome of casualty sensitivity exclusively analyze public opinion and its impact on policies. A few studies argued that the mode of recruitment largely determines the ability of collective actors to leverage political factors (such as the extent to which the war is portrayed as successfully attaining its original goals) to challenge the dominant discourse and influence the war's policy. However, missing is an analysis of the bereavement discourse by which various social groups interpret the loss of their children's lives or the potential risk posed by their military service. The tone of this discourse affects the likelihood of antiwar protest. While manpower policies create a hierarchy of risk by exposing different groups to different levels of risk, this hierarchy is also reflected within the bereavement hierarchy. It is argued that the extent to which a group will develop a subversive discourse of bereavement that can be translated into antiwar protest is highly correlated with several variables: (1) the group's social status and its reliance on the military as a mobility track; (2) the group's ideological stance; (3) the legitimacy to protest as derived from the character of manpower policies- market-regulated vs. state-sanctioned death. In general, the lower the position of the group in the social hierarchy, the greater its tolerance for military death, and vice versa. Different levels of discourse can be hierarchically clustered, from subversive to submissive discourse. Thus, mapping the bereavement hierarchy may improve our understanding of how the social composition of the armed forces affects the likelihood of antiwar protest.

(3) Gerhard KUEMMEL & Julius HESS (Germany): The Sociology of Death: The Case of the Armed Forces

The paper addresses death in the military and looks at the various ways in which death is addressed in the military. The analysis of the politics of death requires the identification of the functions such death politics should serve and focusses, inter alia, on rituals that are used to implement such death politics.

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(4) Mathias DELORI (France): Killing without Hatred? The Social Construction of the Consent to Kill in Modern Warfare

Killing other people is not something trivial. Therefore, the military organizations spend a great deal of energy in order to prepare the soldiers to this prospect. As J. Butler recently put it, they do so by constructing "frames of war", i. e. meaning structures that regulate the military "economy of compassion". This paper aims at identifying the frames of war at work in the new Western way of war. The literature on this issue suggests that the Western modern frames of war are subject to two contradictory dynamic. On the one hand, modern warfare seems to be deeply engaged in the path of rationalization of violence and reification of the enemy. On the other hand, a discourse is (re)emerging which frames the Western wars as "humanitarian". The paper tries to understand whether and how the latter affects the former. It does so by focusing on a particular case study: the frames of the French soldiers who participated to the war in Libya in 2011. The research relies on forty semi-structured interviews with military leaders and fighter plane pilots. The analysis reveals a dominant frame which shows great sympathy for some and total indifference for others. The paper argues, in other words, that the discourse on the humanitarian war displaces rather than enlarges the economy of compassion.

(5) Emmanuel GOFFI (France) Dying or Living: A Moral Dilemma for Ethical Warriors

Western countries have developed a romantic vision of soldier's relation to death. In France, the so-called "acceptance of supreme sacrifice" is deeply rooted in both warfare ancient history and the over promotion of physical courage. Dying for France's higher interest is considered as the core of military identity. This has been reinforced by the professionalization of French forces in 1994 which initiated a professional/client relationship between service members and citizens. With the development of modern remotely controlled weaponry, relation to lethal risks is changing raising concerns among the military about soldiers' identities. If supreme sacrifice remains a holy concept hardly disputable, concerns are growing due to the gap between the idealized holistic way of thinking sacrifice within the military and the common reluctance to warfare casualties of individualistic western societies. The French military is experiencing a clash between the promotion of altruistic death and the promotion of egoistic life, both within and outside the forces. Debates about the future of the French forces always focus on how to adapt the current format of the military to the new expectations and constraints it faces. I would suggest that this is the wrong way to deal with these issues. I would suggest instead that we should re-think the way we consider the military in regard to our current objectives and constraints, and not according to outdated concepts. The proposed presentation thus aims at re-thinking the French *pro patria mori* to the light of the current framework in which the French military

is used, getting rid of the weight of history and re- assessing our relation to death in warfare. My reflections will be supported by philosophical and sociological considerations about physical courage and the need to get rid of the idea that courage is intrinsically linked to combat.

(6) Ken KAWAMURA (Japan): From Clinton's Anti-"New Terrorism" Policy to Bush's "War on Terror": Presidential Transition in the Anti-Terrorism Policy of the United States

This paper aims to tackle the question of why the United States came to launch the war against Afghanistan and Iraq under the name of "Global War on Terror." To clarify this problem, I examine the historical usage of the concept of "terrorism" by the two U. S. administrations surrounding the 9/11 attacks in 2001. It is notable that some terrorism scholars were able to "predict" the emerging threat of the religiously motivated terrorism as "New Terrorism" shortly before the 9/11th attack on the World Trade Center. Scholars such as Daniel Benjamin and Steve Simon argued in the paper published in *Survival* that more lethal and dangerous threat of the religious terrorism was increasing. This poses a serious puzzle; because even those scholars themselves admitted that there were no dramatic statistics or powerful evidence before the 9/11 attacks. To answer this question, I focus on the concept of the "religious motivation" in those scholar's arguments, and perform a conceptual analysis. By doing so, I argue that the advocates of the "new terrorism" did not insist the newness of the "new terrorism" based on the empirical data of the lethality of terrorist attacks at the time, but in fact they redefine the conceptual dichotomy of "religious / secular" based on the standard of negotiability, by which the "new terrorists" were characterized as non-negotiable and irrational jihadists. This new concept of "religious motivated terrorists" made possible the policy prescription of "war on terror" of the Bush Doctrine, which justifies the preemptive attack to those new terrorists and the "rogue states" which were supposed to harbor those terrorists.

Session: International Humanitarian Intervention and State Building
Session Chair: Abu Bah, USA
Thursday, July 17, 2014: 3:30 PM-5:20 PM

Papers:
(1) Kawser AHMED (Canada): Twenty Years of Western Military Intervention: An Emerging Trend for International Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding

Military intervention—a war of choice—is not a new phenomenon. Historically, powerful nations have intervened militarily for three main reasons: to secure

national interests, to respond to humanitarian crises, and to support their allies. However, in the aftermath of the Cold War, Western military interventions have been frequently used as a tool to resolve international conflicts. Although some of these were pure humanitarian interventions and supported by large aid programs; these are often dubbed as "dubious" and a "double standard," since their end results are often questionable. It is also seen that militaries increasingly get involved in state-building and planning and implementing development works in the pre- and post-intervention phase. This paper first argues that military (humanitarian) interventions have become the standard norm of international conflict resolution in the post-cold war era, however, the task of state-building by maintaining local ownership is an intricate multi-faceted business where militaries traditionally lacks expertise. A plethora of civilian led NGOs also take part in state-building but a lack of synergy between security and development actors often results in failure in achieving strategic goals of intervention. Next it analyzes the recent Libyan and Afghanistan interventions and Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) model tested therein to propose that, concurrent with military operations, peacebuilding work led by civilian experts also needs to be undertaken in order to make interventions successful and their intended results sustainable. In this regard, this paper outlines three specific peacebuilding works within the ambit of civil-military cooperation that need to be planned and implemented to facilitate state-building.

(2) Marién DURÁN (Spain): Armies and NGOs Roles in Postconflict Reconstruction. The Kosovo Case
The wide cooperation kept between the Armed Forces and NGOs in reconstruction and development post-conflict scenarios has brought up many questions on the nature of the relationships and the impact of those actors in such scenarios. The current research gives accounts on how collaboration, coordination and cooperation between militaries and NGOs could have a positive impact for local populations. Taking into account the Kosovo case, in which we developed an empirical research with fieldwork, we highlight the following key issues: (i) Formal and informal networks of collaboration, coordination and cooperation were developed between actors (ii) trust between those actor increased due to changes in interests, identities and norms; (iii) this in turn implied a benefit for local populations and those actors due to the many different projects developed to increase life conditions of local actors (iv) it will be extract theoretical issues in the area of social constructivism and implications for others scenarios will be extracted.

(3) Jeremy SIMPSON (Australia): Remote Management as Risk Management: Enclavisation in Afghanistan
The paper presents an analysis of 'state -building' intervention and civil-military practice in the context of global terrorist -related and conflict-related

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risk. The paper is based on qualitative field research conducted in Afghanistan, and in particular focuses on the international intervention as 'risk management', at two levels. The paper first considers 'state -building' intervention as management of the global risk of terrorism, or of conflict-related regional instability as continuous with global terrorism. At the level of everyday practice, the paper considers the intervention operations of both civil and military organisations as in part driven by management of the risks of operating in a high-risk environment. In this the paper brings together Shaw's concept of risk warfare (2005) on the military side with Duffield's concept of the fortification of development aid (2010) on the civil side. Practice in both cases converges on a risk-averse model of intervention emphasising 'enclavisation' and remote management, with extensive and expensive devolution of implementation to local and private contractors on the civil side, continuous with use of private contractors and local proxies on the military side. Evidence for egalitarian distribution of risk, a condition central to sociological models of risk such as 'risk society', is limited. Risk-averse 'enclavised' intervention operates as a transfer of risk to local and civil populations, whether as inadvertent civilian casualties of military operations, or as populations excluded from, or marginalised in, urban spaces that have become enclaves for international organisations. This model of intervention is potentially counter-productive, as it increases local conditions of insecurity and instability, and questionably cost-effective, owing to the significant expense of the apparatus of 'enclavisation' and remote management, notably for infrastructure and private security provision. The paper concludes by considering possibilities for a less risk-averse and more locally owned model of intervention in conflict-prone spaces such as Afghanistan.

(4) A. Kadir VAROGLU & Unsal SIGRI (Turkey): Assessment of Managerial Skills in a PSO: The EUFOR Case and Its Capacity Building Role

The European Union (EU) launched a military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in 2004 named "EUFOR - Operation Althea" to assist Bosnia by ensuring safe and secure environment and conducting capacity building and training tasks in support of the Armed Forces Bosnia and Herzegovina to facilitate their progress towards EU and Euro-Atlantic integration. In the meantime, militaries directly and indirectly are suffering from spending cuts and efficiency and effectiveness have been core issues of defense forces. Eventually this emphasizes a better assessment of training of military personnel in peace operations. The current attention is focused on how to train prospective military personnel for asymmetric warfare. Developing management skills may help to better PO practices. The aim of this paper is to assess the managerial skills of EUFOR peacekeepers from participant perspective and to emphasize the individual capacity building role of PSO experiences in removing the training deficiencies of peacekeepers. The

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research will also try to discuss wide-ranging impacts of asymmetric warfare on the officer profession, military training and education. Ten different managerial skills (leading, decision making, stress management, problem solving, team working, motivation, and conflict management etc.) under personal, interpersonal and group level are studied in this research. The data (perspectives of participants of EUFOR) were collected from the interviews with five high level military managers of EUFOR and also with the "Assessment of Managerial Skills Questionnaire" filled by 32 peacekeepers from nine different countries including; Austria, BiH, Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, The Netherlands, Romania, Spain and Turkey. The collected data was analyzed by the content analysis method and it was found that there are training gaps in some areas, there is no "one‑size‑fits-all" model for training in PSO's and the operational experience itself helps to fill these gaps.

(5) Komlan AGBEDAHIN (South Africa): From Agents of Destruction to Patriots: An Experiential Account of Liberian Female Ex-Combatants
The paper examines the experiential patriotism of female ex- combatants in Liberia in order to contribute to the theoretical debate on post-conflict reconstruction in Africa. The Liberian civil war which took place between 1989 and 2003 saw the participation of a considerable number of female soldiers who played various roles within the warring factions involved in the conflict. After the war many of these former fighters diversely contributed and continue to contribute to the reconstruction process of the country. It is unclear whether this involvement in rebuilding the country is informed to some extent by a sense of patriotism; by way of interviews and life histories, this paper set out to explore the contributions of these ex-combatants and their motivation.

**Session: Conflicts, Routinized Violence, Human Rights, Peace
Session Chair: Bandana Purkayastha (USA**
Thursday, July 17, 2014: 5:30 PM-7:20 PM

Papers:
(1) Sami SIDDIQ (New Zealand): Is There an Emerging Transnational Advocacy Network in Opposition to Weaponized Drones?
The use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones by the United States for carrying out targeted killings in territories throughout the Middle East, South Asia, and Africa has by now become a routine, but controversial, American counter-terrorism practice. In recent years, these drone strikes have been regularly denounced by human rights organizations and have also drawn the critical attention of United Nations special rapporteurs on account of the civilian casualties such attacks frequently cause in apparent violation of international norms governing the use of military force. Perhaps just as

significant, however, in continuing to resist the normalization of drone warfare, has been the increasing activism of a variety of like-minded norm entrepreneurs involved in the production and dissemination of knowledge about its legal aspects and realities created on the ground. Volunteer lawyers representing victims/survivors of drone attacks have been pursuing litigation in different national jurisdictions, most notably in the United Kingdom and in Pakistan, to identify liable parties and publicize their alleged complicity. Concurrently, the epistemic community of international law scholars and practitioners has been engaged in public intellectual debates concerning the legality and morality of drone warfare, while investigative journalists have (often at their own peril) continued to document attack incidents and play a significant role in bringing these facts to public attention. This paper explores whether, and to what extent, these separate, yet complementary, initiatives may be indicative of an emerging transnational advocacy network opposed to the use and proliferation of weaponized drones.

(2) URI BEN-ELIEZER (Israel): Are 'New Wars' Rational? Symbolic Violence in Israel's Recent Wars

The burgeoning academic literature on new wars is still grounded in the rationalist assumption that wars are a means of achieving material or ideal goals. However, this presentation argues that the new wars of the post-Cold War era of reflexive modernization and globalization are not rational purposively in their episteme but substantively (following Weber's separation between the two). Accordingly, unlike previous conventional or civil wars, the goal of new wars is not solving problems. Instead, they are symbolic expression of the idea that ethnic, ethno-national, or religious differences should be preserved, and conflicts along these lines are unsolvable. The presentation demonstrates this hypothesis through the case of Israel's most recent wars.

(3) Tal DOR (France): Radical-Encounters: Israelis and Palestinians Resisting Routinized

Within a frame work of a doctoral research, accounts of Israeli and Palestinian political activists expose the importance of radical forms of encountering the other within their consciousness transformation process. In this paper I propose to explore Radical- Encounters as a turning point within processes of consciousness transformation or in other words processes of liberation from colonial consciousness both for Israeli and Palestinian peace and political activists. Performing radical consciousness, for the oppressor and oppressed, thus means recreating knowledge while resisting common sense of violence and conflict. It is thus a critical dialogue thriving for equality, a critical reading of power dynamics of oppression and last understanding of ones own gendered, ethnic/racial and/or national positioning. I propose the term Radical-

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Encounters to describe acts through which power dynamics of domination are challenged. Could these encounters be a tool for one to take responsibility of the present through reading and acknowledging the past within a critical and complex framework. Could they allow activists to enter processes of recognition and promote acts of responsibility which lead to genuine peace building and common life? What are the conditions for Radical-Encounters? Therefore referring to Radical-Encounters, as opposed to Hegemonic-Meetings, as a consciousness turning point within consciousness transformative processes of activists both coming from hegemonic groups - such as Jewish-Israelis - and vulnerable minorities - such as Palestinians - within Israeli state. Hegemonic Meetings, are actions which reproduce social common sense. They thus maintain status quo of violence, conflict and inequality often elements frequently present within state of temporality. Israel state in its constant state of emergency and conflict creates common sense of temporality. Temporality in this sense, is designed to segregate and separate rather than promote alliances and thus genuine peace building. I suggest to look at Radical-Encounters as actions which challenge state temporality and violence.

(4) Juan MASULLO (Italy): Building Local Peace in the Middle of a National War. Community-Based Noncooperation Strategies in Colombia's Civil War

Despite of the high risks involved and the high levels of uncertainty, unarmed civilians organize themselves to collectively defy armed groups in order to avoid displacement, seek protection from violence, reclaim autonomy over daily affairs, and/or build local zones of peace in the middle of war. This paper presents findings from a theory-driven empirical analysis of two communities that, in the midst of Colombia's civil war, chose noncooperation as a strategy to cope with war and live a life free from armed groups' violence and rule: the Peace Community of San Jose de Apartadó (PCSJA) and the Peasant Worker Association of the Cararé River (ATCC). Although both are instances of community-based noncooperation strategies, they differ in the form this strategy took: while the PCSJA unilaterally declared itself neutral without any bargaining with armed groups, the ATCC negotiated its noncooperation strategy with armed groups. The aim of the paper is, therefore, twofold: explain what drove these communities to chose noncooperation over other possible responses (e.g. flee, obey, actively collaborate) and explain the determinants of variation in the form of noncooperation. The paper explores rational, moral and emotional considerations behind the choice; attention is paid to both the capacity and the desire to defy armed groups, and both pre-war conditions and processes that are endogenous to war are analyzed. The study draws on both quantitative and qualitative data. A dataset on violent events at the village level and two rounds of fieldwork, including individual and group interviews and memory workshops, inform the analysis of both the emergence of noncooperation and its variation. These findings are the basis of

a larger research project that aims to theorize the emergence and sustenance of community-based forms on non-cooperation in irregular civil war as grassroots efforts to build and sustain peace in the middle of war.

(5) Diana CHAVARRO, Monica Juliana CHAVARRO & German Andres HERRERA (Colombia): Del Campo a La Ciudad, De La Ciudad Al Campo: En Busca De Condiciones Para El Retorno

El conflicto armado colombiano ha forzado un desplazamiento masivo hacia las ciudades, generando una crisis en las costumbres y las prácticas de quienes vivían de la tierra y en general, en el sector agrícola del país. Siendo imposible para esta población seguir viviendo de la agricultura, surge la necesidad de estrategias de adaptación a la vida urbana. Deben contemplarse, además de actividades económicas de sustento diario, la apropiación de conocimientos socioculturales que faciliten su interacción con la comunidad a la cual se vinculan. Aunque el Estado colombiano ha avanzado en la restitución de tierras a quienes las perdieron por cuenta de dicho desplazamiento -política que se materializó con la Ley de víctimas y restitución de tierras cuyo propósito es "establecer medidas en beneficio de las víctimas que posibiliten hacer efectivo el goce de sus derechos a la verdad, la justicia y la reparación con garantía de no repetición" de los crímenes perpetrados, la relativa facilidad de acceso a bienes y servicios (salud, educación, empleo) y la imagen estereotipada del campesino han motivado a muchos jóvenes desplazados a decidir que no regresarán a sus lugares de origen. El conflicto generacional que esta problemática conlleva y las causas que lo siguen reproduciendo, dibujan una ruta en la que el sustento del sector agrícola colombiano parece insostenible. Nuestra ponencia presenta esta problemática como resultado de una investigación basada en entrevistas con población desplazada y la revisión del marco jurídico que cobija los temas mencionados; para contrastar lo normativo y la experiencia a partir de las siguientes preguntas rectoras: ¿qué condiciones de permanencia ofrece o podría ofrecer el campo colombiano a sus habitantes?; y, cuando esas condiciones no se dan, ¿qué garantías e incentivos son necesarios para que la población desplazada regrese al territorio y permanezca allí?

(6) Joanna KURCZEWSKA & Jacek KURCZEWSKI (Poland): Emotional Infrastructure of Reconciliation

Analysis of several institutionalized reconciliatory actions in relation between Central and Eastern European nations - German, Polish, Ukrainian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Czech and Russian - is made aiming at excavating the basic emotional components underlying the successful reconciliation. This involves the discussion of emotions like guilt, hatred, forgiveness, penitence and love. The tolerance is usually assumed as minimal precondition for reconciliation but the ideal reconciliation is linked with the proactive approach, that involves the

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love of the neighbor. The failed attempts at reconciliation provide the cues for the answer as what is the role and dynamics of the tolerance/love/hatred complex. This is then linked with the analysis of the rituals of reconciliation where the emotions are publicly communicated and displayed in the public spectacles. The basic contradiction is pointed as the ritualized reconciliation demands display of love emotion, the working infrastructure of tolerance is not emotional neither ritualized.

(7) Ilan LEW (France): Conversing with the Executioners: Denial and Expressed Moral Values in Interviews with Perpetrators from Nazi Germany and Operation Condor

In this presentation, we will expose a research on testimonies of former perpetrators of mass violence coming from two contexts (Nazi Germany, Last Dictatorship of Argentina), when the latter are in an extrajudicial interview situation with journalists or co- detainees. The aim of this paper is to show the heuristical dimension of such sources for the understanding of subjectivity within committed State violence and for the study of the question of "moral-concerns" of mass murderers. Firstly, we will bring to light the power relationships characteristic of these interactions, as well as strategies carried out by the interlocutors to lead these "veterans" beyond their face-work and, through the framework of the encounter, make them speak more consistently about their violent acts. Secondly, we will deal with how documents of this type can give us a privileged access to questions of morality in situations of mass violence. To this end, we will look closely at places in the discussions where the mass -murderer reacts strongly and feels offended, while on the other hand he often asserts the legitimacy of the violence he committed. We will focus here on the thematics of indignation in both contexts and more specifically on the relationships to money and the management of resources that emerge for the perpetrators in the course of their duties.

(8) Helena FLAM (Germany): The Blinders of the Movement for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation

What can be seen as a movement for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation is part of a larger movement for Human Rights and, along with the War against Impunity, a response to the atrocities caused by the perpetrators of dictatorships, civil wars and wars. In my presentation I would like to briefly sketch out the history of this movement before critically discussing some of its key discourses, and before turning to its forms of institutionalization, such as the Truth Commissions, International Criminal Tribunals and the International Criminal Court in the Hague. I will close by asking what these discourses and institutions leave out. In a Bourdieuian fashion I will propose that we deal with an emerging social field whose construction presupposes a specific, myopic vision of the world.

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(9) Hakan SANDAL (Turkey): The State of Clashed Emotions
The case of Roboskî, where 34 Kurdish villagers were killed by Turkish F-16 warplanes' bombs on 28th of December 2011, revealed different layers of Kurdish issue of Turkey and made the clash of emotions among the citizens visible towards the deaths of Kurdish citizens. This clash of emotions and its reproduction phases' multi-layered interrelations can only be comprehended through an inter-disciplinary approach. By being aware of the importance of the socio-historical roots (in terms of nation-state policies, the denial of the Kurdish ethnicity/existence, suppression of the Kurdish language and culture), memory, space and Kurdish movement, I analyse this case using the insights of different literatures. My project discusses the role of media (specifically newspapers) in representing the deaths through a hierarchical lens in news coverage. What could have been the reason of the clash of emotions towards the killing of 34 civilians? What is the role of the press in this variable state of feelings and the creation of banality towards the killing of Kurdish citizens? How does the case affect the ongoing peace building process in Turkey? The research method includes critical discourse analysis and individual communications prefaced with a literature review on sociology, philosophy, social psychology and political science. I specifically look at how the space is constructed through media right before the incident and how the case is represented on the first pages of the newspapers immediately after the massacre.

Session: The Roots of Contemporary African Violent Conflicts
Session Chair: (Czech Republic)
Friday, July 18, 2014: 8:30 AM-10:20 AM

Papers:
(1) Rialize FERREIRA (South Africa): Different Viewpoints of Contemporary African Intrastate Small Wars
Africa has always been affected by external influences such as Western colonial rule and processes of independence of most states since the 1960s. The changing nature of African post- colonial politics led to increasing conflicts in most states because of power devolution and violent regime changes by military coups. Historical causes of intrastate small wars are mostly due to belligerents and non-state actors having greed and grievance issues, power struggles, resource wars, ethnic and religious differences, a lack of western norms and values which are not part of cultural ideas of development and also a lack of democratic principles, as these are not yet instituted in most countries. The default action is always to fall back on violence when belligerents are dissatisfied with current governments and breaking of peace accords by either of them. Changing sides in Africa is a normal occurrence,

because alliances can change overnight. Enduring conflicts such as those in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan lead to economic hardships and social problems through the internal displacement of thousands of people in their home countries, as well as those of political refugees. Consequently, two-thirds of global conflict is currently in Africa and the majority of United Nations (UN) peace missions are hosted in these conflict-ridden African states. Reference to South African peacekeeping contributions in these states will be made briefly.

(2) Alemayehu KUMSA (Czech Republic): The Roots of Horn of African Conflicts

The majority of societies passed through various conflicts in their history. Horn of African societies entered new types of violent conflicts starting at the end of 19th century, which is continuing until today under different forms. Exceptionality of Horn of Africa is that Abyssinia (Ethiopia) was the only African Empire state, which participated in the colonization of Africa with Western European states at the end of 19th century. Compared to all participants of colonial powers of this part of Africa, Abyssinian conquest war was the longest and the bloodiest violent conflict according to historical empirical data. The territories of many nations were divided and became part of different colonial territories and different nations were forced to be part of the same colonial territory. The paper will discuss conflicts at different levels in the Horn of Africa: the conflict between state and ethno-national identity in the Sudan and Ethiopia. The Ethiopian empire colonial character from the view of non-Abyssinia peoples, the problem of interference of the state in religion affairs of some groups in Ethiopia (e.g., Islam and Waaqefana (Oromo indigenous religion), geopolitical interests of foreign powers in the region will be the main points of the discussion. The role of Ethiopian state interest in Somali conflict will be one of the points of discussion of the paper

(3) Chukwuka UGWU (Nigeria): Facing an Unequal World: The 1967-70 Civil War in Nigeria, Its Causes, Consequences and Implications on the Biafran Side of the War in Contemporary Nigeria

Violent conflicts of inter and intra state wars of myraid conceptualization have become synonymous with post-colonial states in Africa. The Nigerian-Biafra war of 1967-70 tooka genocidal dimension in which the killing of people on the Biafran side of the war became a state industry. These decimations took the features of a pogrom against the "Biafrans" which resulted in millions of people of that side of the country examinated in the war. This paper, therefore, analyses the causative factors of the war, the consequences of the war in terms of the massive human deaths, the refugees' problems and the excruciating economic and social aftermath of the war on the then citizens of Biafra and Nigerians in general. The paper argues that even in the

contemporary globalization world of today, the people from the major tribe that constituted victims of the secessionist war still suffers from unequal treatment in the present Nigerian socio-political context, being a hangover of the Nigerian-Biafra civil war of post-independence Nigeria.

(4) Edache ODIBA (Nigeria): The Boko Haram Violence and the State of Conflict Resolution in Nigeria

The raise of the Boko Haram insurgence in Nigeria has had a menacing effect on the efficacy of law and order and social justice. The destiny of the Nigerian state as one country with one ethos regardless of the diversities in ethnic and religious affiliations of its citizens is being threatened by this movement. This paper examines the issue of religious fundamentalism and attempts to understand the origin of this trend in Northern Nigeria, arising from the culture shock brought about by colonialism. Consequently, political violence is conceptualized and theorized highlighting the contradictions between these two ideological world views in contemporary society, bringing to the fore the dynamics of the Boko Haram insurgence in Nigeria to understand how this issue emanated. The challenge of conflict resolution takes centre stage in an attempt to understand the nature of the resolution being sought to end the ensuing violence from this conflict. The choice over the most suitable approach to employ in the resolution of the conflict is of great significance to this paper because of the challenges of resolving past conflicts in Nigeria. In this regard, the resolution of the Boko Haram conflict is discussed in terms of finding a political settlement to the crises through a cease fire and an amnesty programme. On the other hand solving the crises through a military solution may be more plausible when the alternative of a negotiated settlement becomes farfetched in a highly volatile situation. Finally, the paper discusses the prospect of the resolution of this conflict.

(5) Joseph SOETERS, Tom BIJLSMA, & Erik DE WAARD (The Netherlands): Professionalizing Armed Forces in Africa: No Easy Game. Why Not?

In this paper we focus on recent attempts of the international community to help African nations to professionalize their armed forces towards proper and effective capacities in dealing with new security threats all over the continent. One of these programs is the US -led African Partnership Station. In the framework of this program, the Netherlands Navy has launched a project called African Winds 2013, in which seven West-African countries were visited to train themselves and host-national militaries, particularly marine and navy forces, in: diving, hydrographic research, amphibious landing operations, illegal fishery policies, boarding procedures aimed at anti-piracy measures, economic development, etc. In this paper an assessment will be given of those activities, based on field work at sea and evaluations by the participants

themselves. There will be a connection with previous research on training and educating young African cadet-officers in Western military academies. Both endeavours will be analyzed on the basis of mixed-methods military sociological research.

(6) Seth FEINBERG (USA): Pathways for Prevention: Disentangling Causal Relationships of Preventable Mortality and Forced Migration in Post-Colonial Africa

If humanity consensually agrees that innocent children should be spared the ravages of violence, political murder is not a reasonable means of debate, and that no person should be led to starvation at gunpoint, then we must also agree that humanity has failed modern Africa. This research summary points to a volume of historical evidence linking a host of independent factors that consistently predict higher rates of preventable mortality from violence, starvation, and disease across sub-Saharan nations. A wide-angle view of dictatorship and resource exploitation in the independence era (1957-1980) set in motion the foundation for modern conflicts that continue to brutalize millions of Africans. Sadly, violence, starvation, disease and other preventable mortality causes are easily predictable, yet continuously occur across many parts of Africa. A second function of this research summary is to highlight causal pathways between extant social, geographical, economic, and agricultural indicators and the increased likelihood of forced migrations and preventable fatalities. If scholars can disentangle the cause and effect relationships that have resulted in millions of lost African lives decade after decade, local and global society will be best prepared to prevent similar catastrophes in the future.

Session: The 3.11 East-Japan Great Earthquake and Fukushima: Lessons Learned from International Disaster Relief Operations
Session Chair: Hitoshi Kawano (Japan)
Friday, July 18, 2014: 10:30 AM-12:20 PM

Papers:
(1) Michael KRENTZ & Gretchen THOMPSON (USA): Operation Tomodachi: Consequence Management in "New Normal"

We examine the social processes of the TOMODACHI international disaster relief operations by the U.S. Navy, and offer lessons learned for operating within a "new normal" state of known radiological exposure and efforts to mitigate the risks following nuclear plant disasters. As soon as the earthquake/tsunami disaster hit Japan, the U.S. mobilized a massive humanitarian assistance/disaster relief effort from all three U.S. military services. The USS RONALD REAGAN aircraft carrier battle group and the U.S.

Navy 7th Fleet flagship, USS BLUE RIDGE, diverted from their scheduled missions to support immediate disaster relief. U.S. forces collaborated with Japan's Self Defense Force to air lift supplies, food, and water using available aviation assets and personnel. Within days, radiological sensor alarms sounded aboard USS RONALD REAGAN operating over 100 miles from Fukushima, and later similar alarms activated on USS GEORGE WASHINGTON, in port Yokosuka, Japan, 180 miles from Fukushima. Environmental samples taken on land confirmed radiological exposure to the military units providing disaster relief, as well as U.S. families and other U.S. citizens located at the U.S. military bases in the Greater Tokyo area. The level and progression of contamination was unknown, nor was the extent of health risk to U.S. forces and civilians. Upholding the U.S. commitment to a strong geo-political alliance with Japan, relief efforts continued in spite of the radiological threat. The U.S. Navy defined a "new normal" environment in order to conduct humanitarian assistance in the face of known radiological contamination, while at the same time mitigating risk to its forces and families. Measures included: environmental sampling, internal and external dosimetry, assisted voluntary departure of non- essential personnel, planning for mandatory departure, and risk communications. Lessons learned include the need for clear command and control and host nation coordination; timely and accurate risk communications; and rapid deployment of expert liaisons.

(2) Keishi ONO (Japan), Nozomu YOSHITOMI (Japan), Daisaku SAKAGUCHI (Japan), Grant NEWSHAM (Japan) & Robert ELDRIDGE (USA): International Military-Public-Private Cooperation in Disaster Relief: Lessons Learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011

The Great East Japan Earthquake which occurred on March 11, 2011 was a complex disaster including the massive earthquake, enormous tsunami and large-scale radiation leaks from the Fukushima nuclear power plant. It was the one of the most serious natural or man-made disasters in the history of Japan. On the occasion of this tragic disaster, various military, public and private actors from inside and outside of Japan were engaged in disaster relief. These international/military-public-private actors conducted various activities and made remarkable accomplishments. However, we noted that numerous survivors endured immense suffering, chaos and deprivation in the affected areas. We wondered whether international/military-public-private actors responded to the urgent needs of the survivors as quickly and effectively as possible. This question was the basic motivation for our research. Our research summarized several issues concerning the state of affairs and lessons learned regarding trilateral cooperation from the view point the MOD and JSDF. First, it was discovered that there was considerable room for improvement in Japan-U.S. bilateral and joint operations in the event of a large natural disaster, even though they have a half-century record of collaboration under the Japan-U.S.

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alliance. Concerning other foreign military forces, construction of framework for cooperation is also desirable. Collaboration with local governments produced a lot of lessons. Although local government should assume a leading role in disaster response, in some cases damage caused by the disaster kept them from exercising their normal disaster relief functions. This led to a dramatic increase in the volume of aid needed and demands on local organizations following the Great East Japan Earthquake. A framework for collaboration between JSDF and the private/public aid sectors is also necessary in order to properly prepare for the next large earthquake.

(3) Hitoshi KAWANO (Japan): Family Support and Mental Health Care for the Japan Self-Defense Force Personnel

Since 1992, Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) has engaged in various types of new missions overseas, stretching globally from Haiti to Golan Heights, Iraq, Sudan and Gulf of Aden. The 3.11 East Japan Great Earthquake in 2011, subsequent tsunami, and nuclear power plant disaster in Fukushima, resulted in the largest - ever domestic disaster relief operation in the JSDF history, mobilizing more than 100,000 personnel at its peak. Given the increased operational tempo, JSDF have tried to improve institutional family support and mental health care programs. This paper describes how the social-psychological support programs have developed, focusing on the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF). In particular, I examine the institutional programs of the Family Support Center, Mental Support Center, and a "Mobile Counseling", or outreach program, to provide mental health care to JGSDF personnel and their families in the Hokkaido area. Also, the effectiveness of the institutional programs from the soldiers and their families' perspective will be examined, based on both quantitative and qualitative data, including interviews of military families. In conclusion, relevance of "community capacity" model will be discussed in terms of enhancement of social support networks for the JSDF families.

(4) Jun YOSHIDA (Japan): Changing Military Culture in Contemporary Japan after 3.11

The social impact of the East -Japan Great Earthquake in March 11, 2011, subsequent waves of tsunami, and the nuclear power plant disaster in Fukushima, on contemporary Japan is too enormous to describe. In terms of military culture, and its popular perception has changed profoundly after the all -out mobilization of Japan Self-Defense Forces(SDF) for the largest -ever domestic disaster relief operation. Due to extensive media coverage of the SDF operations and their personnel, the public image of the SDF has greatly improved since 2011. According to a public opinion poll conducted by the Japanese government in January 2012, a record-high percentage of the general public (91.7%; 11% increase since 2009) have "positive image" of the

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SDF, whereas those who have "negative image" of the SDF dropped to only 5.3%. This improved public image of the SDF is reflected in emerging social trend of popular military culture among the younger generations. Most notably, flourishing comics (Manga), animation films, movies, and popular novels are flourishing after the 3.11 in contemporary Japan. Although depicting the military and soldiers as heroes in popular culture was still phenomenal in the 1950's and 1960's, the rapid economic growth and prevalence of anti- military sentiment among the war-experienced generations dominated the pacifist Japan, and popularity of military culture faded away in the 1970's and 1980's. Nonetheless, once the Cold War was over, the security threats posed by North Korean nuclear tests and missile incidents, rising military power of China, escalating geopolitical disputes with China and Korea, heightened risks of the terrorist attacks after 9.11 ushered in the revival of popular military culture in Japan. This paper examines how popular military culture in contemporary Japan has changed in the last few years focusing on media representation of the military organizations.

(5) Marjan MALESIC, Jelena JUVAN, Iztok PREZELJ, Samo UHAN, Marko POLIC & Bostjan BAJEC (Slovenia): The Impact of Fukushima on Evacuation Preparedness in Case of Nuclear Disaster in Slovenia
The Krško Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) located in Slovenia has met expectations about safety and stability of operation so far. Stress tests conducted by the EU a few months after Fukushima disaster in 132 NPPs in 14 EU member states proved that KNPP was one of the safest installations. However modern technology brings inherent risks therefore failures and accidents are in some way inevitable or even "normal". The nuclear disaster in Fukushima proved that this can happen in one of the most developed countries in the world. There is no reason to assume that such disaster could not occur elsewhere including KNPP. Drawing on results of the survey among inhabitants and interviews with the highest representatives of institutions and companies conducted in a 3-kilometre radius around KNPP, the paper seeks to establish the level of preparedness of population, institutions and companies for the evacuation in case of disaster in KNPP. The analysis reveals that despite communication efforts made by the authorities almost three quarters of the population in the potentially most threatened area are not familiar with the locations of reception centres assigned to them in case of disaster, whereas two thirds of them do not know the evacuation routes. The level of preparedness of institutions and companies is also rather low due to fatalistic attitude, and poor nuclear disaster planning, training and coordination. These facts suggest that crisis management actors, including Slovenian military, would face extremely demanding situation in case of nuclear disaster similar to one in Fukushima. The role of the military will be especially scrutinized in this context taking into account previous experiences of military's involvement in disaster management.

Tour to the Battleship Mikasa Museum and the National Defense Academy
Friday, July 18, 2014: 2:00 PM-9:00 PM

TO BE CONFIRMED ...

PUBLICATIONS

Giuseppe Caforio (Ed.) (2013): Soldiers without Frontiers: The View from the Ground. Experiences of Asymmetric Warfare. Rome: Bonanno Editore.
The book presents and analyzes the data of a cross-national comparative research conducted among military personnel from nine different countries who had taken part in operations in asymmetric warfare environments. The countries included are Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy, the Philippines, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain and Turkey. The sample examined by moeans of semi-structured interviews is made up of 542 soldiers of all categories and all the services. The data analysis was carried out in a comparative manner, both among the different countries and the different services, for the following aspects: th first impression upon arriving in the theater of operations, the views on the rules of engagement, operational experiences, assessment of received training, interaction with other actors, reasons for participation and satisfaction with the choice, psychological stress endured during and after mission. This was an analysis centered on the human aspects of involvement in the missions, giving voice to the impressions, sensations and experiences of individual soldiers in their vivacity, simplicity and, at times, dramatic force, so as to put the reader in the position of participating observer and immerse him in a realistic, docu-mentted picture of the particular environment of asymmetric conflict. The data are available on the project's website for further study.

Claude Weber (2012): A genou les hommes... Debout les Officiers – La socialisation des Saint-Cyriens. Rennes: Presses Universitaires de Rennes.

MISCALLENEOUS INFORMATION

1.   *Global Dialogue*

Global Dialogue is the electronic newsletter and magazine of the ISA. It appears 5 times a year and in 15 languages. It attempts to keep readers up to-date with events in the ISA with reports from Research Committees and National Associations, reports on conferences and on meetings of the Executive Committee, and by announcing changes in journals, in the organization, and so forth. It is a lively forum for conducting debates within our discipline with views from different corners of the world. But it also offers a sociological lens on current global events, underlining our relevance to public debates. Global Dialogue is made possible by the extraordinary energies and dedication of editorial teams around the world.

Global Dialogue is currently available in 15 languages: Arabic, Chinese (Simplified), Chinese (Traditional), English, Farsi, French, Hindi, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish and Ukrainian.

Access *Global Dialogue* at:

http://www.isa-sociology.org/global-dialogue/

Send any queries, submission, suggestions to Michael Burawoy at

Burawoy@berkeley.edu

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL ISSUES

1.   General

Has your institutional affiliation, your address, your phone or fax number, or you email address changed in the recent past? If so, please send this information to the Executive Secretary in order to update the list of RC 01 members. Or send Uros an email (uros.svete@fdv.uni-lj.si).

RC 01 homepage at http://www.isa-rc01.net

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Please check whether your RC 01 membership will be running out soon and re-new your membership in time. In case you are not sure about your membership status, please contact the Executive Secretary.

2.   How to Become a Member

(A)   If you want to become a member of our Research Committee only, please contact our Executive Secretary (uros.svete@fdv.uni-lj.si).

(B)   If you want to become a member of both RC 01 and its mother orga-nization, the International Sociological Association (ISA), please contact the ISA (online at: https://secured.com/~f3641/formisa.htm; or by email: isa@isa-sociology.org; or by fax: +34-91352-4945) or our Executive Sec-retary (uros.svete@fdv.uni-lj.si).

3.   Dues

The dues for a four year period are at least 10,- US $ and at the most 50,- US $. The amount will be left to each colleague's own estimation. As a guide the following is recommended:

Students	25,- US $
Students of third world countries	10,- US $
Established academics	50,- US $
Established academics of third world countries	25,- US $

4.   Methods of Payment

(A) Pay RC 01 dues to ISA Secretariat in Madrid when ISA dues are paid.

(B) Transfer RC 01 dues to the Executive Secretary to the following bank account:

<div align="center">

Svete, Uros (RC 01)
IBAN: SI56 0232 0162 7192 659
SWIFT(BIC): LJBASI2X

</div>

5. ISA Membership

ISA membership fees cover a four-year period and include a subscription to either *International Sociology* or *Current Sociology*. Membership fees are divided into three categories, A, B and C, according to the GNP of countries.

Category A:
Regular membership: 255,- US $
Student rate: 120,- US $

Category B:
Regular membership: 105,- US $
Student rate: 50,- US $

Category C:
Regular membership: 25,- US $
Student rate: 15,- US $

You may also become a Supporting Member of the ISA (400,- US $). In addition, there is the category of a Life Member of the ISA if you are aged 60 plus (300 US $). For further information, including a table of countries by categories, see the ISA web page: **http://www.ucm.es/info/isa**

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Gerhard Kuemmel, Germany

Executive Secretary
Uros Svete, Slovenia

Vice-Presidents
Doo-Seung Hong, Republic of Korea
Bandana Purkayastha, USA
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RC 01 homepage at http://www.isa-rc01.net

**AIS
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**Research Committee 01:
Armed Forces & Conflict Resolution**

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**We hope that you enjoyed reading
this issue of RC 01's newsletter.**

Hope to see you all in Yokohama!!

Gerhard Kuemmel & Uros Svete