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DRAFT

Message from Editors

It was the great honor for us to edit this issue of ESR Procedia – Baku Forum 2015 for papers that are submitted in the form of extended abstract and presented in the Baku Forum 2015 – Voice of Young Researchers in Conflict Areas in Europe held on October 7th 2015 at Baku, Azerbaijan.

As editors of this issue we are glad to see variety of articles focusing on past conflicts and better understanding of root of the conflict problems. Baku Forum 2015 is a 3rd conference forum organized by Azerbaijan Young Scientists, Postgraduate and Masters Union – AYSPMU which every year gather young researchers from all over the Europe. Diversity of participants and their different cultural backgrounds making this forum one of the most interesting in Europe and giving unique experience to young researchers especially in topics of conflicts.

We would like to thank all who contributed Baku Forum conference and making this issue of ESR Procedia. A total of 18 papers of international participants were submitted for the conference of which you can find XY papers in ESR Procedia Baku Forum 2015. Submitted are not peer reviewed and they are published as is submitted.

We hope that you will enjoy reading the papers.

Editors

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About the Baku Forum 2015

Baku Forum 2015 is a 3rd conference forum that is organized by Azerbaijan Young Scientists, Postgraduate and Masters Union - AYSPMU and supported by the Azerbaijan Youth Foundation under President of Azerbaijan Republic. Baku Forum series of conference is initiated by AYSPMU in 2013 with the support of EURODOC and Ministry of Youth and Sports of Azerbaijan Republic.

The purpose of the Forum is to promote the cooperation between young scientists and researchers from different European countries and disciplines. Furthermore, it aims to establish new relationships and exchange of scientific information and create suitable conditions for the performance of interdisciplinary research in the future. The Forum aims to strengthen the existing young scientist networks within the European Research Area and facilitate the establishment of new international cooperation. Last but not least, it will serve as a platform for discussion on the means for and principles of achieving this mission.

This year the name of scientific forum is "Voice of Young Researchers in conflict areas in Europe", since Caucasus region, where Azerbaijan is situated is unfortunately have rich history of the conflict. Science and young scientist can and must work for the benefit of all humanity and with joint efforts, must contribute to conflict prevention and faster recovery after conflict.

Conference website: <http://bakuforum2015.eurocollab.net/>

Historiographic Positionality and the Role of the Social Scientist in Explaining National Historical Tropes

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During my training for the Canadian Foreign Service, my colleagues and I took part in a two-day course on negotiation. The facilitator of the course was an experienced and well-respected negotiator for the Government of Canada. He had taken part in numerous bilateral and multilateral discussions on a variety of issues: free trade agreements; labour disputes; accession to international organizations. After his introductory lecture, we asked him which engagement had been the most difficult for him. He thought for a moment and then provided us with an answer: treaty negotiations on land rights between the federal government and indigenous peoples. His response was a surprise for many of us, as we had assumed that his most challenging task would have related to trade negotiations or high-stakes talks on accession to a major international organization. He explained, however, that the true blockage to a successful outcome was not the potential gains and losses that each party faced, but rather the world view of participants; their understandings of legitimacy and right; and their acceptance of the system in which they operated. Indigenous peoples and Canadians had radically different interpretations of history and historically-contingent systems of property, rights and representation. An agreement, therefore, depended not on reconciling the needs and desires of the two parties, but in bridging the gaping chasm between the two visions of the past and its impact on the present.

While the above example might appear to be a peculiarity of colonial and semi-colonial countries, Europeans are no strangers to competing historical narratives. Since the 18th century, European philosophers and historians have accepted the practical impossibility of discovering absolute historical truth (Lukács 1971, 48–49). This has left practitioners of the historical sciences with only the ability to rely on subjective interpretation of documentary and material evidence to uncover the mysteries of the past (Rakitov 1993, 119). Even Soviet Marxist historians, who fetishized objective and mechanical explanations of historical change, effectively relied on the highly subjective act of interpreting independent human actions as historically irrelevant components of the superstructure (Fleischer 1973, 38–44). Today, when the post-modern turn has allowed for an explicit recognition of the subjectivity of the historian, interpretation as an epistemological tool is understood to be an intensely personal one. Historical writing is the product of source analysis, anthropological and archaeological evidence and accumulated documentary support, but it also reflects the experiences and emotions of the historian as a person (Kidd 2006).

Personal histories, however, are not quite as personal as they might seem. Twenty-five years after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of a divided Europe, national boundaries have not disappeared, and national historical narratives continue to exert

powerful influences on the writing of histories across the continent (Breuilly 2007, 9). The collapse of socialist régimes in the eastern half of Europe allowed for national characteristics – previously backgrounded in the interests of establishing a Marxist historical science – to come to the fore (Berger 2009, 31). Every nation has its own myths – about foundation, about character, about inclusion, about ethic – and these myths are necessarily part of national histories (Breuilly 2007, 7). National curricula and generally accepted paradigms of interpretation and writing result in most histories either written according to the national framework, or in reaction to it (Breuilly 2009, 14). Few histories are written in a manner completely neutral to the concept of the nation, because of the manner in which national symbols and tropes fill our everyday lives: nationalism has become a banality, to paraphrase Michael Billig (Billig 1995).

National myths permeate historical narratives, affecting both the content of the narratives and their construction. History contains both an ontology (a knowledge of being) and an epistemology (a knowledge of knowing). The manner in which individuals or groups are perceived of as belonging to or excluded from a larger collective; the relationship between land, people and the state; the location and source of historical continuity: these and other aspects of the writing of history are all shaped and developed through the lens of the national ideal. Moreover, they operate covertly, influencing historians' explanation and interpretation of past events without being made explicit (Sherlock 2007, 1–7). What, then, is the role of the social scientist in understanding these frameworks, particularly in the context of intra- and international conflict? Broadly speaking, his role is that of deconstructing them and making them explicit to both domestic and foreign audiences. In a narrower vein, two particularly important aspects of this task are the spatial and temporal dissection of the locational specificities of national historical epistemologies.

This argument stems from the work of the French philosopher Maurice Merleau-Ponty. His writings in the field of phenomenology, most famously *La Phénoménologie de la perception* (*The Phenomenology of Perception*), published in 1945, took up the work of Husserl, infusing it with Saussure's discoveries in the disciplines of semiotics and linguistics (O'Neill 1970, 49). Merleau-Ponty was concerned with intersubjectivity and the interplay of the individual and his environment in the synthesis of consciousness (Merleau-Ponty 2009, II-III). In his *Résumés de cours, Collège de France 1952-1960* (*Themes from the Lectures at the Collège de France, 1952-1960*), he specifically refutes the idea that history is a search for ultimate truth. Instead, he identifies it as the task of extracting meaning from "sediments" of past culture; "the call of one thought to another" in a dynamic and organic process connecting individuals in time and across it (O'Neill 1970, 55–57). Individuals construct a bond between one another through an exchange of ideas and connect themselves to tradition by continually reinterpreting and reinvigorating the collected intellectual production of previous generations. Nevertheless, their place within the world cannot be argued away, as existence in time and space are the true characteristics of reality, from which theory and science are to distilled, and not vice versa (Merleau-Ponty 2009, IV-V).

Historical events, similar to works of art, are subject to parallax: their appearances change depending on the position of the spectator. This position can be a physical one (the country, region, city or neighbourhood of residence of an individual), or it can be a social

one (class, race, power, gender). During the last half of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century, a new social and political order based on nation-states emerged in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. National movements sought to build their world views and tokens of self-identification through the selection of particular positionalities and the elevation of these locations to pan-social, national identities. As cities were often multi-confessional, multi-ethnic centres of power, nationalist leaders of Christian groupings in the Ottoman Empire, for example, tied their national characteristics to those of the Slavic-, Greek- or Romanian-speaking, Christian peasantry. When the nationalist movements acceded to power and began to form states, the view of the peasantry was made into the view of the nation-state, capturing its historical narrative and its understanding of the events to which it was party (Iordachi 2004, 22; Mazower 2002, 39–40; Turda 2011, 351–352). As the nationalists sought to cleanse their territories of Muslim minorities, the views of Muslim urbanites were transferred to what would become the Republic of Turkey in 1923, influencing its view of its neighbours and its Imperial past (Gökalp 1959, 21; Heyd 1950, 34).

Here, then, the historiographer of the Balkan states and Turkey is tasked with the arduous feat of untangling national historical narratives and reconstituting shared memories of formerly multiethnic territories. He is forced to confront the various means by which the state's writers of history have interpreted source materials, including official reports, court documents, church records, and oral histories and folktales. In this way, he may begin to elucidate how two different stories of the past – one of colonial oppression and willful impoverishment; another of stability, social mobility and economic development – could both be justifiable yet partial reflections of Balkan history. In this way, the social scientist reconciles the contradiction represented by the concurrent celebration of the Ottoman Empire in Turkish soap operas and Bulgarian demands for reparations (Batuman 2014). The scholar's work bridges the divide between a narrative from the political, economic and social periphery to one at the core, and aids in the repurposing of historical enquiry from a tool of enmity to one of cooperation and mutual comprehension.

Location can also be determined on the temporal spectrum, an idea with which historiography has traditionally been implicated. Both the interpretation of history and the means by which historical truth is sought have changed over time, influenced by other social sciences, the physical sciences and philosophy. Advances in the dating of archaeological findings has provided greater precision in assigning dates and eras to material remains. Genetics have permitted scientists to distinguish between biological and cultural influences. Finally, a better understanding of anthropological, ethnographic and linguistic processes have made the social scientist's approach to complex and often ill-documented historical events more sophisticated. In addition to these, diachronic shifts in government and state ideology have influenced both the content and the method of historical investigation over the course of the 20th century.

The values and goals of régimes permeate the writing and presentation of history, and indeed narratives change with the change of régimes. In the Ottoman Empire, the shift from Ottomanism in the late 19th century to Turkism in 1913 sparked a migration away from dynastic histories to national ones (Iggers 2008, 198–199). In the Soviet Union, heir to Tsarist Russian historiography, the century from 1850 to 1950 saw a remarkable oscillation in

worldviews encapsulated in historical narratives, particularly regarding relations between Russians and non-Russian Imperial subjects. The enlightened civilizers of the Empire became, after the October Revolution in 1917, brutal prison wardens and butchers (Kuznetsova and Kulagina 1970, 88; Bustanov 2015, 3). This changed once again in the late 1930s, as Stalinism's insistence on the Friendship of Peoples reintroduced a positive interpretation of Russian influence on the non-Russian peoples as a means of stifling nationalist pressures (Tillett 1969, 11; Bohn, Thomas M. 2003, 198–199). In Greece between 1821 and the 1930s, the concept of the *fili* metamorphosed from an ethno-religious grouping, inheritor of the Byzantine tradition, to one of racial and ethnic purity under the influence of Nazi racial theory (Troumpeta 2013, 147–150). Museums and galleries were not immune: in Italy, expositions of the Roman past changed from showcases of modern Italian scientific achievement in the 1910s, to glorifications of the continuity of Roman civilization under Mussolini, to muted examples of post-War apolitical culture in the 1950s (Arthurs 2007).

Merleau-Ponty theorizes this process in his writings on temporality in *La Phénoménologie de la Perception*. In doing so, he provides the historiographer with a key to transcending the biases of his era. Each change that occurs and each action that we take are indelibly marked upon our person. These states, even when erroneous, cannot be expunged from personal histories: they form the bedrock of our identity and remain as artefacts of our subjectivity. Far from imprisoning the individual in the mistakes of the past, this fact creates a rich tapestry, as each step towards truth and understanding, however wayward, is still aimed at uncovering the universal (Merleau-Ponty 2009, 449–450). For the historian, then, the result is that his own production and the tradition to which he belongs is inextricably linked to the history writing of previous eras and régimes. Far from being useful, willful ignorance of historiography in a society's past manifestations is a denial of the essence of the present, and a specious attempt at expunging the nefarious effects of past régimes from the fabric of the future.

Historiographical work is an important aspect of exposing this nexus between power and history, to use the title of the study conducted by the Turkish historian Büşra Behar Eranlı (Behar 1992). It explains to citizens how the state has shaped their views of themselves through historical narratives. To foreigners, it charts the path that identity and belonging have taken over the course of the state's existence. It helps to combat the vilification and essentialization of groups of people by both demonstrating the fluidity and malleability of the historical self over time, and highlighting the dialogue that exists between writers and readers of history. At times, the state has been exceptionally active in applying its ideological narratives through history, such as Nazi encouragement of ordinary Germans to seek out archaeological remains of past German greatness across the country (Arnold 2008, 128) or Israeli uses of *moledet* studies to establish a connection between Biblical history and the geography of the State of Israel in the minds of students (Ram 2011, 22). Even in these moments, however, public perception has altered the course of the state's application of its historical narratives. Through highlighting grassroots changes brought to bear on state apparati, social scientists replace the concept of a primordial enemy, genetically programmed for aggression and opposition, to a more human picture of an individual simultaneously shaped by and shaping his environment, capable and ready to learn about and engage with the Other.

In times of conflict, the role of the historian and the historiographer is truly an important one. Through an investigation of differing historical epistemologies, they introduce humanity into the discussion and debate about the legacy of the past. Their examination and explanation of positionality in both space and time shift history from a battle of truth and falsehood to an understanding of experience and perception. History and the historian cannot right the wrongs of the past, but they can help to reinfuse zones of conflict and suffering with empathy and compassion.

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Migration Crisis in Europe: dynamics of identity

(Extended abstract)

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Abstract

The unequal conditions around the world such as poor social responsibility, welfare, economy, instable political situations, security issues and many others make human trafficking, people smuggling and migration to concern the world community year by year. As for today, trafficking in persons is well set business around the globe. The reasons as stated above influence the problem inside by driving it with significant degree. In Europe, unfortunately, the issue of illegal migration gives birth to a wide range of trafficking. The European Union is tide in decision-making process, as the refugee/migrant crisis slows this process down due to a high current flow. The central point is the identity of refugee.

Key words: *human rights, illegal migration, refugee, trafficking in persons, public administration.*

Introduction

Growing migrants' flow in Europe becomes increasingly common and driven by social and political instability, as illegal migration and human trafficking are the major human rights violation. Obviously one issue gives birth to another, and it is predicted that this trend will continue to grow, which has spurred the international community to take action and seek out preventative measures. Previously, the global impression of human trafficking was one of illegal migration and human smuggling. The definition of trafficking and illegal migration, however, is quite broad. As such, there is difficulty determining how best to measure these issues. As for the illegal migration term, United Nations Convention Against Transnational Crime determines it as: "the "Illegal entry" shall mean crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State" (Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Crime). Scholars as O'Connell, Davidson, and Donelan (cited in Laczko & Gramegna, 2003) further explain trafficking in persons as: "an umbrella term to cover a range of actions and outcomes. Viewed as a process, trafficking can be said to entail several phases—recruitment, transportation (which could be across several countries), and control in the place of destination. Different groups, agents or individuals may be involved in different phases of the process, and can organize recruitment, transportation and control in different ways. There is thus immense diversity between and within trafficking systems." The aim of this paper is to outline the role of government and international organizations in determination of the identity of the illegal migrant.

The problem of illegal migration

According to BBC (2015), 350,000 migrants were found at the border of European Union since January to August 2015, while the entire 2014 detects 280,000 people. The amount of 350,000 is an average figure referring to the International Organization of Migration (2015) whereas non-official data can increase the number dramatically. IOM also reports the death of 2,600 migrants who were lost in the Mediterranean waters aiming to arrive to Greece and Italy. Illegal migrants try to cross the dangerous Western Balkans planning to find their way to Germany or other northern European countries. IOM states: *“They run the gauntlet of brutal people traffickers and robbers.”* These migrants are people motivated by labor issues, people seeking asylum, and people who are refugees. Migrants are subject to a litany of human rights abuses, including not being able to access education or good health services, acceptable working conditions, and discrimination. The fact that migrants are also isolated from their home communities, typically exploited, and forced to deal with corrupt law enforcement all contributes to the migrant population’s vulnerability and marginalization due to instability of their states.

Main drivers to migrate

The main issues that have led to the current situation:

- 1) **Governance Issues:** Limited democratic experience, corruption, and a lack of accountability or transparency are all governance issues in the Northern African and Sub-Saharan states.
- 2) **Military issues:** The security issues in the form of civil war in Syria and Afghanistan drive the people to migrate from their countries in seeking protection as the refugees.
- 3) **Migrant Rights Issues:** More than half of illegal migrants have irregular legal status due to migrating without proper documentation. This puts them at greater risk of human rights violations. This is exceptionally true with children and women.
- 4) **Civil Society Development and Gender Issues:** The civil society is not yet fully developed in mentioned regions, as the human rights abuse, freedom of speech and assembly are the major problem. As outlined above, women are one of the most vulnerable migrant populations. They have reduced access to educational, professional, health, and legal services; and are unlikely to receive informal network protection.
- 5) **Health Issues:** Migrants in general, and particularly those from Sub-Saharan region, have difficulty accessing the good health care. The rising numbers of HIV/AIDS and other diseases case will compound this problem for EU member states, as it is the urging point for destination countries.

These issues could be best described as a part of *stochastic process* whereby scholar Schmidt (2004) declares: “Stochastic social science theory is similar to systems theory in that events are interactions of systems, although with a marked emphasis on unconscious processes. The event creates its own conditions of possibility, rendering it unpredictable if simply for the number of variables involved. Stochastic social science theory can be seen as an elaboration of a kind of 'third axis' in which to situate human behavior alongside the traditional 'nature vs. nurture' opposition”. Thus, it was expectable the conditions or issues

discussed above would create the possibility of current illegal migration crisis in Europe which makes this problem unpredictable for the most of European states, stressing out three main variables: 1. Migrant; 2. Transit/Destination state; 3. Rule of Law.

Assessment of the situation: the identity of illegal migrants

Analyzing the numbers given by Eurostat (2015), 626,715 migrants appealed for asylum status where only 160,000 people got positive result as granted protection status, whereas 23,000 obtained through appeal the protection status. The priority was given to Syrians (68,300 or 37%), Eritreans (14,600 or 8%) and Afghanis (14,100 or 8%). The estimation of 800,000 asylum seekers is expected by the end of the 2015 year according to the German Government (2015), where before July 2015, the 44,417 appeals made by Syrian refugees. The author is aware of those who will be and are rejected in seeking the refugee status. Probably, the negative consequences will arise with **identity** of the illegal migrants, as there is no any clear determined status for them. So as, the migrants will take an opportunity to seek other options by being trafficked by own consent in order to survive. In the result of this situation, the irregular migrant could be certainly described as the victim of trafficking and will be counted as the violator of migration rules and procedures. On one hand, the author recognizes victims' right for protection and on other recognizes the "forced guilt" of the victim. All these and more will affect on and rise another aftermaths such as crime, smuggling, debt bondage, prostitution, slavery, narcotics etc. Thereby, stochastic process will prove its own significance once again, but the measuring the process would be a complicated challenge for all involved key actors. For instance, as for today, Hungarian politician Viktor Orban, denounced Croatia for "Violating Hungary's sovereignty" by defending "Christian Europe" against Muslim migrants (euronews.com, 2015). Thus, the issues of discrimination, racism may come up which will violate the rights of the migrants.

Conclusion and recommendations

The migration crisis in Europe shows us the real picture of current situation in the whole world. The echoes of these problems will remain for a very long time. Mainly, the major question is the recognition of the migrant, his identity whether his rights will be protected during whole, dramatic process and where all international treaties regarding human rights are complied with local policies in Europe in the benefit of irregular migrants. Several recommendations are outlined as next:

- Countries that send and receive migrants need to coordinate and synchronize their procedures.
- States should be permitted to safeguard their borders, but migrants must also be permitted their appropriate rights.
- Streaming consequences such as discrimination, racism, trafficking etc. must be strictly regulated and monitored at all levels by NGOs for prevention, protection and prosecution purposes exclusively
- EU member states in coordination with International Organizations should concretize their aims and goals and balance their policies set to aid the irregular migrants and the process of the identification in accordance with the rule of law acts.

- It is necessary to approach the issues of human trafficking and exploitation using a human-rights framework as trafficking prevention method in the question of identity.

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The role of young scientists in post-conflict societies

Mr. sc. Ajla Skrbic

A Norwegian sociologist and the principal founder of the discipline of peace and conflict studies Johan Galtung developed several influential theories. The theory that has left the strongest impression on me is the one about the distinction between positive and negative peace. According to Galtung, ending direct violence in the conflict is not enough – as indirect structural violence will remain. Negative peace means absence of physical violence but not the absence of injustice, discrimination and inequality.

I think that a major role in the establishment of positive peace is played by scientists. Science should serve as an emancipatory force in any given society. The active involvement of the academic community in the process of transitional justice is a necessary step forward and, to my opinion, they should be asked for all the important questions in the community. Without the scientists fulfilling their educational functions, the process of gaining positive peace is doomed to fail. For things to get better certain conditions must be met:

1. the person who asks questions;
2. persons willing to communicate.

If you don't have these conditions fulfilled, you can't have a free and thriving academic community nor transitional justice or positive peace.

Case study: Yugoslavia

The war in the former Yugoslavia has come to an end. However, although the guns have fallen silent we still don't have positive peace. There is no agreement on what happened during the war and why the war started. We can witness the existence of competing versions of truth and the prevalence of denial and the minimization of war crimes.

The academic community can play a hugely important role in achieving positive peace. Scientists, especially young ones, must work on mutual acceptance, recognition and reconciliation. It is they who will shape the future of the Balkans. However, the younger generation seems to harbour the most resentment and dissatisfaction. Therefore it is very important to work on a 're-education' throughout this region. The only thing that can lead to positive peace after the war is respect for each community and nation. We must all work together. This is important to ensure long-standing peace.

Why science plays a major role?

The nationalism that arose among ethnic groups of the former Yugoslavia during 1990s started due to the spreading of hatred and fear by leading politicians, media and the

academic community in particular that their ethnic group was being victimised by the others. One of the most known example of this was the Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. This document has had a far reaching impact on the development and reconstruction of the nationalist movement in Serbia. It also had a direct impact on Slobodan Milosevic who tried to put ideas in the Memorandum into action. Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts has shown how big the impact science can have and does have.

In the former Yugoslavia, especially in Serbia and Republic of Srpska, one part of the academic community still denies even the very involvement of their citizen in the war. Genocide in Srebrenica is practically a taboo for Serbian society, and continues to be a stumbling block for reconciliation. One party wants to forget this part of history, while others can not offer the hand of reconciliation until it's recognized what was done to them. I think it is very important that not only politicians in the Balkans but academics too distance themselves from the policies that led us into disaster in the '90. Unfortunately, to this day war crimes represent merely material for political manipulation.

Education and Reconciliation

If we forget our past, it will rule our future. This is the main reason why people in the former Yugoslavia need to work on dealing with the past. It is necessary to identify and recognize the truth about what happened during the '90. It is necessary to establish accountability for committed crimes and to help victims overcome suffering – as much as we are humanly able to. In the end, it is vitally necessary to make an environment that will ensure these crimes will and can never happen again.

First step in achieving this is acknowledging victims as victims. Compensation for suffering must be made - not only material compensation, but even more importantly symbolic compensation too. Trials are an important part of this, though not the only way. Most importantly for the prevention of such future crimes – we must teach young generations the truth of what really happened. Political means must be used to achieve this, but, even more importantly, academic lustration is key. Transitional justice must be a compulsory subject in primary schools and then subsequently on all levels of education and in all fields. It is necessary to make young people interested in transitional justice and related topics. It is vital to make them talk about these things in a civilized way. Their role in the democratization of society is crucial. They are the ones who can and should prevent the history from repeating itself.

Up to now, we faced our past only by means of cooperating with the ICTY, and even then only because cooperation was an obligation. This aspect is important, but not crucial. ICTY must not allow the past to be forgotten. It must open the facts about committed crimes to the public and actively work on disseminating these facts. The truth must not be the sole domain of researchers, academics, experts and archivists. It must live in the social consciousness. To do this, all verdicts of the ICTY should be a part of the educational

curriculum in the ex-Yugoslavia countries. Other material should be made available in easy to use form.

However, ICTY is not and should not be the only mechanism for dealing with the past. It is necessary to change narratives in the countries of the former Yugoslavia and stop the mass amnesty for national war perpetrators. We must stop making them national heroes and expose them for brutish criminals that they really are. The notion that the verdict in the case B&H v. SCG is to be interpreted as confirmation that Serbia was not a participant in the war against Bosnia and Herzegovina, and was not guilty of perpetrating crimes must be squashed once and for all and in as plain a manner as possible. We must start the revision of the verdict in the case B&H v. SCG too.

Moving forward: conclusions and recommendations

In reconciling nations the education system plays a crucial role. It is my full belief that it is our only way to prevent war from happening again in the future. Therefore, academic elites should be more involved in achieving positive peace in society, as well as encouraging transitional justice and reconciliation between the ethnic groups. They need to start playing a progressive role in societies burdened by war past. Otherwise, the Milosevic's propaganda will continue to live on and rule our public sphere.

More needs to be done to promote peace and prevent reoccurrence. Today, unfortunately, education systems in the region are a continuation of war by other means. A united campaign of education could help to minimise tensions and dispel conflict, particularly amongst the young people of the region. They need to avoid repetition of the nationalist narrative and make peaceful future in this region certain. All of this are the reason why the responsibility of young scientists in the region is greater than ever – among us, there must not to be warmonger rhetoric. We are the ones who need to work on preventing the recurrence of crisis and future violations of human rights, to ensure social cohesion and to promote reconciliation. Young people need to be relieved of the burden of the past. They must know that they are not responsible for what their parents have committed, but certainly are responsible for what are they doing today.

1915 Events and Terrorism

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In this study, Turkey's struggle against global pressure on recognition of 1915 events will be assessed considering the centennial.

People of the Ottoman Empire had been living in peace. Armenians were living in harmony with the Muslim majority more than any other Christian Minority. Armenians were part of this harmony under the name of *millet-i sadıka* in other words, loyal people. Except for the religious institutions, they took part in every administrative degrees. There had been; 29 pashas, 33 members of parliament, 7 ambassadors and 11 consuls amongst Armenians. Furthermore, Armenians also held three of the most important positions: in the Ottoman administration, Agop Kazakyan, Noraduncıyan Efendi and Ohannes Sakız Pasha were Minister of Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Imperial Treasury respectively.

Armenians were also part of the community and Ottoman architecture; art and music was enhanced by the existence of Armenians. Turkish music was enriched with Armenian composers and one of them was Hamparsum Limonciyan. Turkish music was shaped by the help of the musical notation of Limonciyan.

The insufficiency on reform movements by Ottoman administrators damaged the general harmony in the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman sovereignty in East Anatolia was ineffective and Russia benefitted by the existence of Armenians in the region to be effective in the territory in the late 1800s. Therefore, the harmony and peace has started to be damaged.

1915 events should be enlightened by the historical facts and historians' researches. Can 1915 events be accepted as genocide? What are the facts? What were the regional dynamics in that period? Were there only Armenians who lost their lives? What about the Muslims in Anatolia? History should be evaluated dimensionally, not one-sidedly.

The term genocide should be explained explicitly. It is obvious that this "legal term" is interpreted in different ways by the Western countries in order to force Turkey to recognize the genocide allegations regarding 1915 events. Which cases can be assessed as genocide? Which case can be classified as genocide? For instance, Armenians massacred 518.000 Muslims in Anatolia, which is documented in official records.¹ How should we name this massacre?

Namibia, Srebrenica, Ruanda, 1915 events and Khojaly are considered within the context of the term "genocide". Whether it is genocide or not, these incidents are *sui generis* and

¹ Ömer Engin Lütem. "Armenian Terror", Center for Eurasian Startegic Studies (ASAM), Ankara, p. 12.

innocent people have always been hurt. Therefore, each of these events should be interpreted by itself.

In 1948, “Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide” was adopted. Considering the fact that the Armenian allegations against Turkey is based on events which occurred in 1915, it is obvious that these allegations are illogical due to the adoption date of the Convention. It is impossible to blame Turkey for events that happened in 1915. According to “Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (9 December 1948)”;

Article 1

The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

Article 2

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such :

- (a) Killing members of the group;*
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;*
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;*
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;*
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.*

Article 3

The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) Genocide;*
- (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide ;*
- (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;*
- (d) Attempt to commit genocide ;*
- (e) Complicity in genocide.*

One of the most important point is the “intention”. Ottoman Empire never intended to kill or destroy any national, ethnical, racial or religious group. On the contrary, there are exact genocidal intentions in the cases of the Holocaust, Katyn, Nama and Herero incidents.

If there is one side which insists on the recognition of genocide, what about the terrorist organizations which martyred Turkish diplomats in every corner of the world? Between 1973 and 1984, Turkey struggled against the invisible hand of Armenian terrorism in Turkey's embassies and consulates. ASALA, JAG and their terrorist branches showed their bloody acts during these eleven years. ASALA officially started to kill Turkish diplomats in 1975. The West was not worried about the Armenian terrorist attacks against Turkish diplomats and their families until the Orly attack in 1983. Between now and then West paid no attention to the assassinations of Turkish diplomats. The Armenian terrorism was ceased with Orly Airport attack. Four Frenchmen, two Turks, one American, one Swede were killed at the bombing.²

Armenia's demands from Turkey and the closed borders are overlapping incidents. Azerbaijan is Turkey's ally and friend as President Heydar Aliyev expressed that "two states, one people". It is impossible to underestimate and forget Khojaly massacre in the beginning of the 1990s.

What were the activities against Turkey in 2015 regarding the 1915 events?

How should Turkey act? Is there any strategy? What should be the new strategy for Turkey?

Turkey should determine a new strategy for defending herself against Armenian allegations.³ As it is known, Armenia has a strong diaspora which criticizes Turkey for not recognizing 1915 events as genocide. On the other hand, there are countless facts that Turkey may bring up. First of all, the ways the Armenians narrate the history with exaggerations do not comply with the truth.

Today, racist approach of most of the Armenians against Turks is not acceptable.

The normalization and reconciliation process between Turkey and Armenia is working inefficiently due to Armenia's rejection of Turkey's proposal to form historical commission.

Today, another important point that Armenians should be criticized is the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Armenia currently occupies 20 percent of Azerbaijan's territory, including Nagorno-Karabakh and seven adjacent regions. As a result of this occupation, there were a million people who had to leave their homes.⁴ Furthermore, there had been massacres like Khojaly. Despite UN Security Council resolutions, the Armenian occupation in Nagorno-Karabakh still continues

As a foremost pillar of this new strategy, Turkey should cooperate with her friend Azerbaijan regarding the Karabakh issue.

² Maxime Gauin's article on Orly Attack – "Remembering the Orly Attack"
http://usak.org.tr/images_upload/files/uhp%2027_5.pdf

³ Ömer Engin Lütem, *The Necessity for a New Strategy*. <http://www.avim.org.tr/analiz/en/THE-NECESSITY-FOR-A-NEW-STRATEGY/4083> [Access date: 01.09.2015]

⁴ Havva Memmedova, *Ermenistan Saldırganlığı Karşısında Birleşmiş Milletlerin Tutumu. (The Attitude of United Nations Toward Armenian Aggression)* Akademik Bakış. Vol. 2 No.4 Summer 2009, Gazi University. p.1. <http://ataum.gazi.edu.tr/posts/download?id=4665> [Access date: 20.09.2015]

It is normal for Turkey to bring Muslim massacres in Anatolia as a criticism in the larger extend. This is necessary for Turkey to discuss. Both sides were hurt. Not only Turkey should not be expected to recognize 1915 as "genocide", but also Armenia should not ignore the historical facts.

DRAFT

Young Scientists in Conflict Zones

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Close past and war experiences in the former Yugoslavia, of which Serbia was an integral part, helped me understand the depth of the problem of conflicts on personal, regional and national level.

The question of identity is of great importance, because (especially in multicultural and multinational environments) it insists on expanding their horizons, i.e. understanding of themselves not as members of a single group, but as part of a wider community, the whole society, the state, regions and even continents (for example Europeans or Americans). Young scientists break through the barriers created by borders and ethnicity. Young scientists are hungry for knowledge and do not want to spend their precious time on creating a subjective perception of historical facts, but are committed to objective indicators that promote certain segments of science.

Conflicts are motivated by the lack of knowledge, tolerance, or from prejudice. Thus, the main goal of these educational meetings is to provide an opportunity for young people from conflict zones to meet and unite with peers who share similar experiences from the recent or distant past, and thus develop skills in solving social problems of these regions.

Young people who are already involved in effective security, social and humanitarian structures are crucial in building a just peace as they are only force and power to change the intolerant or wrong political views, and for a better future in general. Such an approach makes young people do not take the traditional value system, but it reinforces their capability of rational thinking according to their own, but also other cultures and traditions.

We are a European country and its cultural policy and social trends are closest to ours, although we are not a EU member state. In Europe there are two mutually confronted trends: the insistence on human rights as the ultimate value and the trend in which the holders of traditional cultural patterns feel threatened and seek to defend those values.

Our environments are multicultural, which can be a source and a place of conflict, but it can also become a meeting point for young scientists from around the world, meeting point of cultural patterns of equal value that will, perhaps, through interaction lead to the creation of "new value" to the establishment of dialogue and genuine and not declarative respect. This is shown by European practice. Europe has faced with global migration due to the wars, the collapse of communism, the fall of the Berlin wall, the not always peaceful expansions and many other reasons. Unencumbered young scientists can offer tools that, on one hand, help with accepting people from other cultures with different patterns of behavior, and on the other, help those who find themselves in a new environment to actively engage in social and scientific life and enrich it with their experience.

Conflict issues, it's connection with landscape and influence on the inhabitant's psychology – on the example of Georgia

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In the following abstract I would like to write about conflict issues in conflict areas of Georgia and it's influence on different aspects. My independent research is based on the projects, which were realized in the region of South Osethia, as well as in other rural areas of the country.

Introduction:

I will shortly describe the research area, which is situated at the border of conflict region, in IDP settlements surrounded by old villages. Those villages are almost empty after the war in 2008, most of the population is elder generation, who are taking care of their partly destroyed houses and domestic animals. New settlement appeared there after several months of the war. Families were brought there to live from different, randomly chosen background. They started their lives from the beginning once again.

There was no time to think about environment and the future development of young generation then, but as time passed, those problems started to appear.

Analysis:

First communication with the local environment was derive.

Once you walk through the streets of these villages, you will have the sense of abandon. On every step you'll meet the pieces of remained stuff from the past. It somehow reminds the population their past and don't let them forget about it. They're connected to it without willingness. Instead of going ahead, life is based on basic living conditions.

Landscape is partly mountainous, rarely covered by greenery. You will seldom meet trees around. Place itself is very windy, as it's situated in the open area. All mentioned above, creates 'comfort zones' for hanging out. Although, there are social spaces, people don't go out to talk, to share or just spend time together.

In that case, environment, greenery, landscape and ecology play the biggest role in the

formation of human's mindset. I will write further about it in the paragraph of globalization.

Education role and level in conflict areas:

Despite of the fact that it's obligatory to get the education in the public/private schools, the average level of education is very poor in conflict regions. Although, they have good practical knowledge in field work and gardening from their daily-life activities. It is really useful for them, but 'refuse' to widen knowledge in artistic and scientific fields.

Regarding the interactions among the inhabitants of those villages and IDP settlements, they are simply adjusted to their life-style and don't intend to change their way. To my mind, this is caused by lack of up-to-date information about new achievements and ongoing processes in the world. Simply saying, conflict areas are informational vacuums, with invisible borders.

Problems:

Regarding to previous paragraphs, I would emphasize several points of existing problems in conflict areas, based on my research area.

- Lack of information/communication
- Inappropriate environmental conditions for settlements
- Lack of work places, which causes lack of interest in different fields

These are just basic topic, which is visible with the open eyes.

Prospective ways of solution:

First of all, to my mind, activating fields of science, researches, technologies in conflict areas, will somehow uplift the overall mood of the inhabitants. It can be achieved by young researchers and activities of scientists. With various kind of approaches, they can share and widen their knowledge about specific topics, which can also help them in the future in their daily life.

Another aspect is creating suitable environment for living, such as: public spaces, green spots, open kindergarten, theatre, labs and etc. It will help to transform conflict issues influence on the population's psychology, especially young generation's, and destroy the borders of the vacuum they're living in.

Contemporary tendencies in landscape, environment, ecology, renewable energy and other scientific fields:

The importance of urban and rural ecology and greenery is increasing day by day. Architects, engineers, designers and scientists cannot avoid nowadays tendencies and requirements. New green spaces appear in all areas, such as: green roofs, parks, gardens and etc. Green building and vertical gardening can also be considered as the part of the urban and rural ecology.

Unfortunately, less attention is towards the suburbs in big cities and rural areas. At the expense of multi-stored building, which are standing close to each other, they lack greenery. This situation directly affects the ecology. It's crucially important to follow the rules of relief

urban planning and geographical typology, as it directly influences the living conditions and population.

Signs of globalization:

Globalization requires increasing the attitude and attention to greenery, aeration, ecology, energy-efficient elements and technologies in the urban environment. That's why, urban and rural planning must follow the process: there must appear more green/social places in central and suburb areas, implement the culture of vertical gardening, green roofs and container greenery. Architecture must build the harmony between natural landscape and buildings, and afterwards must have its contribution in creation of healthy living environment.

Being aware about ongoing processes in the world, young generation will have necessity and willingness of getting education and increasing knowledge in the fields such as: science, technologies, renewable energy and etc.

Role of young researchers and scientists in conflict areas:

In all the cases, which I mentioned above, scientists and especially young researchers can have really big contribution. Activating those fields in conflict areas, will transform and weaken the strength of stress, and help them uplift overall mood.

As well as, conflict areas are good platforms for the development of young researchers. It's full of resources and opportunities to grab and share.

It's their responsibility to help and create the environment, which can answer the requirements of nowadays tendencies.

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Some considerations about the influences of conflicts and science on each other

By Stefan Mühlenhoff

If one takes a look at the news these days one gets the impression that the world we live in is a rather violent place. Conflicts and wars happen in many parts of the world. What makes the current situation so peculiar from a European perspective is that the continent is directly affected by a number of these conflicts. One of the world's major clashes is happening on this continent, in Ukraine. Europe has been the battlefield of some of the most brutal conflicts that ever happened. However, the end of the war in former Yugoslavia in the 1990s seemed to be the starting point of a peaceful era in European history. As the Ukraine conflict demonstrates, this has not been the case (Deutsche Welle, 2015).

Europe is also much stronger affected by wars that happen elsewhere, be it in Syria or Africa. The huge numbers of refugees that arrive every day are a constant reminder that Europe is not a land of milk and honey, separated from the world's issues. Germany alone expects more than 1 million applications for asylum only for this year (The Guardian, 2015).

To handle those problems Europe will need to find strong and durable solutions. An important stakeholder in this process will be scientists from different scientific areas. Crises can only be solved on a political level, but it is also science that needs to come up with new ideas about how to deal with these problems. The numbers of refugees that are currently arriving in Europe are unprecedented and will change European societies forever (Krumme, 2015). They present a challenge for the social sciences to find answers on how to integrate these people into European societies. Economists will need to find answers for how to integrate them into the labor market. In this way and many others the current crises present a challenge for European sciences.

One can look at the current European refugee crisis from another perspective as well. It is estimated that around one fifth of the refugees that are currently coming to Europe hold a university degree (Der Spiegel, 2015). Conflicts in their home regions have made it impossible for them to further pursue their scientific research. In that way conflicts can also be a threat for science. However, they all have different views, backgrounds and experiences in many different scientific areas. Integrating them into the European scientific landscape and listening to their concepts and ideas can bring new impulses to European science. Great ideas are never created in one instant. It needs the confrontation of many different views and a long process of discussion before they appear in their final shape. In that way the current refugee crisis can have positive impacts on science. It does not only present new questions and new challenges, it may also bring with it new answers and ideas.

To express the relationship between conflicts and science more generally: Conflicts influence science and science, in return, influences conflicts. In that way science is both, pro-active and re-active to conflicts alike. This is of course not a recent phenomenon.

Scientific advancements on the field of physics and chemistry have always been used to develop new weapons that changed the way of how conflicts were carried out. The discovery of dynamite in the 19th century or the invention of fighting drones that changed warfare in the beginning 21st century (Phillips, 2013) are just two examples of many.

In the other direction conflicts had and still have a strong impact on science. Sometimes their influence is even so great that they create a whole new field of studies. The

first faculty of international relations was established at Aberystwyth University in Wales in 1919 as a reaction to the devastations of the First World War. The aim of this faculty was to explore how conflicts can be solved on a pacific basis. Continuing from there faculties of international relations also opened at other universities all over the world. Nowadays studies of international relations are a well established field of scientific research within the family of political science. Another example is the creation of international law, which created a new field of studies within the field of legal studies.

Acknowledging the fact that wars and conflicts still happen all over the world it seems that even though the relationship between science and conflict is rather strong, the power of science to avoid conflict is limited. As it seems science has the power to massively influence conflicts, but not to avoid them. Nevertheless the question of war and peace is too important to not look at it from a scientific perspective. However, a discussion of this question would always remain hypothetical. It is not possible to say how our world would look like without the contributions of international relations studies and related sciences.

The different ideas gathered in this essay show that there is a strong connection between science and conflict today and also throughout human history. Science is usually not what comes to one's mind if one thinks about conflict. Nevertheless the two influence each other in manifold ways. The influence is multidirectional. For scientists in regions affected by conflict a conflict can create major obstacles in their research. In that way conflict can be a serious threat to sciences. Nevertheless, that very situation can also create new scientific opportunities as has been exemplified by the possible impacts of the current European refugee crisis on science in Europe.

Science is not an end in itself. It is only relevant if it answers relevant questions for humanity. Since conflicts are and will always be one of the most relevant questions humans are faced with, conflicts will always remain to be a challenge, a threat and an opportunity for science at the same time.

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Voice of young researchers in conflict areas in Europe

By Bianca Ciui

As a scientist and as human being I have a strong believe in the idea that '**Persons are treated in an ethical manner not only by respecting their decisions and protecting them from harm, but also by making efforts to secure their well-being**' [1]. Therefore, I consider that in their attempt to contribute to the understanding of political, social, economic and general development processes and their consequences on society, scientists must have the morale contribution in advising policy makers and planners on how to solve some social or social-related problems and the potential conflicts which may arise from them [2].

The United States spends around \$60 billion a year on homeland security [3]. This includes physical barriers, guards, closed-circuit TV, explosives detection, body scanners, security software and other technology and services intended to keep the nation safe from terrorists and other non-military adversaries. Does it work? And how do we measure the results? [4] In a recent article on aggression, the psychologists have identified four types of violence: **1.** instrumental violence, such as plunder, conquest and the elimination of rivals; **2.** revenge, such as vendettas against adversaries; **3.** dominance and recognition, such as competition for status and women, particularly among young males; **4.** and ideology, such as religious beliefs [5].

On the other hand, many commentators had assumed that conflict is a product of poverty and a lack of economic opportunity. That it is a problem with material roots. But research into the **backgrounds of terrorists** established that, according to one database, 75% of the terrorists come from middle-class homes and 63% had attended some college [6]. Therefore, probably, the problem is not material but social. The terrorists take up violent, as Olivier Roy (United Nations Office for Coordinating Relief in Afghanistan consultant) argues, it attaches them to something and that gives their lives a meaning. They are generally not politically active before they join terror groups, but are looking for some larger creed to give their existence shape and purpose [6]. And what I personally believe is that choice can only be prevented if there are other causes to give them a different route to fulfillment. Regarding to the areas affected by conflict, it is expected that the political organizations besides securing a state, have to hold it so that people could feel safe. They have to build schools, medical facilities, courts, balancing civil rights with public safety and guarantee variety of other important public affairs topics. They have to reconvene town councils and give power to people, without discrimination. Because, as David Brooks affirmed, victory in this kind of war is not about piling up dead bodies, it is about building peace and communities between people [6].

Racial stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination reflect the human tendencies to conceptualize and value certain configurations of phenotypic features differently, and act on these thoughts and feelings in our interactions with members of racial categories [7]. Respecting the discrimination issues, it is determined that countries featuring **minority group discrimination** are significantly more likely to experience domestic terrorist attacks, whereas countries lacking minority groups or whose minorities do not face discrimination

are significantly less likely to experience terrorism. Also, it is expected that economic/racial minority discrimination to be a strong predictor of domestic terrorism and significant source of social strife in Europe society and abroad [8]. Therefore, it is concluded that the states have to play a meaningful role in conflict resolution, the ultimate goal of such a role being to **take sides with the underprivileged**.

Sadly, there are still wars, discrimination, conflicts, crimes against humanity, injustice between nations and between different individuals. Often I think I am deluding myself thinking, that as PhD Student, as a biomedical researcher, as a pharmacist, I can do something to stop them. I can not. I can not stop a war. I'm not a United Nation conflict resolution person. All I am is a guardian of some concrete societal interests and a believer who assumes that a smart way to solve these problems depends on the soft social skills—listening, understanding and building trust between communities.

Therefore, I see the relationship between researchers and the state organizations as something of immense relevance, since science has played a meaningful role in understanding and solving some of state's conflicts. Thus, scientists have the power to influence policy makers by offering workable and relevant solutions to the problems [2]. Also the relationship between researchers and the state is important since in the disposition of **knowledge and education**, science has often responded to societal demands with solutions that sometimes contradict state policies, but resolved the issue [2]. Hence, sciences have played an important role in attenuation of contradiction between the state and the civil society, and this has occurred in all domains starting from political life to the environment [2].

On the other hand, the scientists have also the role of putting the knowledge they have accumulated into state interests. For this reason, knowledge and education should be means of empowering children and adults alike to become active participants in the transformation of their societies [9]. **Learning** should also focus on the values, attitudes and behaviors which enable individuals to learn to live together in a world characterized by diversity and pluralism, ensuring in this way the equality of opportunity for members of all racial, national or ethnic groups [10]. Knowledge can therefore be described as a tool which maintains power and contributes to the fight against racism and discrimination through research and science [10].

Science is by nature international in its scope and its activities. Further, international cooperation can maintain a transnational dialogue among scientists, exchanging information and ideas and reaching for consensus on various topics [2]. It is crucial for the ideas shared between scientists to include concepts about the peacemaking process and reconstruction between communities, focusing on the fact that **reconstruction is more difficult than destruction**. The scientists have to be able to influence policy makers by offering workable and relevant solutions to the problems which confront Europe today. These shared attributes, combined with a rational approach to problem solving help scientists to play an important role in mitigating international conflict [2].

I, as a **scientists**, I can utilize my networks to communicate quite readily with other scientists across national borders. Also, having experience into the bio-chemical field, I can

provide new ideas and conceptual frameworks, especially in areas requiring technical expertise and real-time biomedical monitoring procedures. Beside my knowledge into biomedical field I can exemplify cooperation to policymakers in situations where the latter have been unsuccessful in their own attempts. I absolutely consider that I and other scientists are responsible in building trust and improving international relations, one way in doing that being publishing research openly. Making **science free of charge** not only allows scientific communities in different countries to share all the information but it prevents any secrecy and competition. Also, this would help overcome various social problems affecting the world today. For example, it could be used to find more innovative solutions for social problems like conflict between nations, discrimination or educate children in third world countries more easily. Finally, I believe that scientists who are invited to participate in the decision-making process must share scientific information in order **to help, not to intimidate** the population. If these conditions are met, a reunion between scientists themselves and policymakers can provide an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of both sides.

In conclusion, science can be used as a tool of facilitation and inspiration. Just as science is used as a tool of advancing intellectual, the implementation of the scientific basis for peacemaking decisions may represent a way to maintain dialogue and develop a constructive understanding of the multiple perspectives of a given social conflict. I also expect scientists to provide the kind of knowledge that changes lives, viewpoints, and morality in order to solve basic and applied problems in a region which needs peacemaking and peace building.

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