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Terrorism and Aggression: Towards Increased Freedom and Security

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**Terrorism and Aggression:
Towards Increased Freedom and Security**

6th Annual CICA-STR International Conference

Program and Abstracts

Burgas, Bulgaria
8 September through 11 September 2012

Edited by

Tali K. Walters, J. Martín Ramírez, Tatyana Dronzina, & Lyndsey Harris

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GREETINGS

Dear friends,

As conference organizers, we are pleased to welcome you to Bulgaria for the 6th Annual CICA-STR International Conference on Terrorism and Aggression: Towards Increased Freedom and Security.

An impressive group of scholars, researchers and analysts have gathered here to discuss one of the most challenging issues facing contemporary societies in Bulgaria and around the world. More specifically, about 80 active participants are attending this CICA-STR Conference, either physically or sending their scientific contributions. They come from a total of 23 countries from all the continents: twelve from the European Union (Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Spain, United Kingdom and, obviously, our host Bulgaria) and other Eastern European countries (Macedonia, Moldova, Russia, Turkey); six from Asia: Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan), Indostan (India, Pakistan), Hong Kong - China and Iran; two Africans (Nigeria, South Africa), and one from Oceania (New Zealand), as well as delegates from the two American countries that hosted our last two international conferences (USA and Colombia).

This conference, taking place in Burgas, has even an unexpected greater prominence as this city suffered a terrible act of international terrorism just a month and a half ago.

We came together to generate ideas, to offer solutions, and to meet challenges. Therefore, we wish you all productive work and fruitful discussions and hope the conference will produce important findings and results.

Once again we would like to extend to all of you our warm welcome. Let the spirit of Burgas – a spirit of tolerance, cosmopolitanism and respect - be with us in our endeavours as researchers and citizens.

Tatyana Dronzina, J. Martín Ramírez, Lyndsey Harris, and Tali K. Walters

Burgas, Bulgaria
8 September 2012

8 September 2012

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Welcome to Burgas, one of the most beautiful Bulgarian cities! I am glad I could be with you at the opening of this authoritative academic forum, which brings together researchers from Europe, Asia, Africa, U.S. and Latin America. Issues that will be discussed for the next four days apply to all who believe that freedom and security are not mutually exclusive concepts and that they are fully achievable and realistic.

Less than two months ago our city experienced an attack that took six lives. Citizens of Burgas saw first hand the bloody face of suicide terrorism, which assaults the most basic human right - the right to life. And they answered in the only right way: with rejection of the perpetrators and solidarity with the victims, with even greater interethnic and religious tolerance, with even greater effort to integrate and protect the rights of people regardless of their religion and ethnicity.

Such is and such will continue to be Burgas - open and tolerant, the gate of Bulgaria to Europe and the world, to our closest neighbors, with which we have excellent relations, a meeting place for good friends, poets, artists and researchers.

Once again, let me welcome you all and wish successful work of the conference!

Ivan Valkov

*Member of the Parliament of the 42 National Assembly, 2nd Burgas Constituency
Chair of the Parliamentarian Committee of Transport, Communications and Technologies*

CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

J. Martín Ramírez

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Vice Marshall of the Spanish Air Force
President, Institute of Nuclear Fusion
Polytechnic University of Madrid

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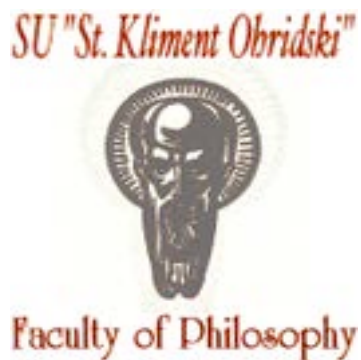
Coloquios Internacionales sobre Cerebro y
Agresion (CICA)



Society for Terrorism Research (STR)



Faculty of Philosophy, St. Kliment Ohridski
University of Sofia



Municipality of Burgas



Parliament of Republic of Bulgaria



University of Library Studies and
Information



6th CICA-STR International Conference
Terrorism and Aggression:
Towards Increased Freedom and Security
8-11 September 2012, Burgas, Bulgaria

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

SATURDAY 8TH SEPTEMBER 2012

14.00	Participant Registration
16.00	<p>Plenary Session S (Presentations in Spanish)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION</p> <p>Chair: Antonio Lozano Martín</p> <p>Rappourter: Manuel-Jorge Bolaños Carmona</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p><i>Global socio-spatial organization of production process as a seed of violence</i> Cecilia Hita Alonso University of Granada, Spain</p> <p><i>Benefits of interdisciplinarity in mediation teams aiming towards a common goal</i> Francisco José Ureña Palma Granada Association Mediation and Growth, Spain</p> <p>José Antonio Zaldívar Álvarez Granada Association Mediation and Growth, Spain</p> <p>Miriam Aguilera Manzano Social Services of Granada Municipality, Spain</p> <p><i>Violence in sports</i> Pilar Martos Fernandez University of Granada, Spain</p>

	<p><i>The “Co-existence Classroom” as a tool for management of conflicts at school</i> Antonio Lozano Martin University of Granada, Spain</p> <p><i>Inter-generational mediation: Parents & Children”</i> Alicia Martin Justice Delegation of Granada, Spain</p> <p><i>Domestic violence in Europe</i> Diego Becerril Ruiz University of Granada, Spain</p> <p><i>Light and shadow of the women in the Spanish prisons</i> Fanny T. Añaños Bedriñana University of Granada, Spain</p> <p><i>Migration and security: The case of women in Spanish prisons</i> Francisco Jiménez Bautista University of Granada, Spain</p> <p><i>Religious pluralism, conflicts and transformation</i> Carmen Castilla Vazquez University of Granada, Spain</p> <p><i>Rationality, identities and intercultural mediation in the prevention of violence</i> Manuel-Jorge Bolaños Carmona University of Granada, Spain</p>
20.30	Informal Reception

SUNDAY 9 TH SEPTEMBER 2012	
8.30	Participant Registration
9.00	Opening Ceremony Tatyana Dronzina , Local organizer J. Martin Ramirez , CICA Yanko Zdravkov , Bulgarian Parliament Representatives of Burgas regional and local authority Lyndsey Harris , STR
10.00	Group Photograph of Participants

10.15	<p>Keynote Speaker</p> <p>Zhelyu Zhelev President of the Republic of Bulgaria 1990-1997</p> <p><i>Violence and peace in East European transitions</i></p> <p>Introduction: Momchil Doychev</p>
11.00	<p>Coffee Break</p>
11.30	<p>Plenary Session A</p> <p>DYNAMICS OF TERRORISM</p> <p>Chair: Arthur Kendall</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p><i>9/11 - Then and now: Reflections and implications</i> Tolya Stoitsova New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria</p> <p>Howard, R. Pollio University of Tennessee, USA</p> <p><i>To split is not to end: The development of a process model of splits in terrorist organisations</i> John F. Morrison University of East London, United Kingdom</p> <p><i>Bullet or the bomb: Evaluating the effectiveness of the terrorists weapons of choice</i> Peter Eachus University of Salford, United Kingdom</p> <p><i>Conceptual and empirical evidence of aggression involving groups with implications for terrorist cells</i> Verlin B. Hinsz North Dakota State University, USA</p> <p><i>Testing the 'Democratic Confidence' model of Islamic terrorism: An experimental approach</i> Mark Littler University of Manchester, United Kingdom</p>

	<p><i>Strategic aspects of prevention of terrorism</i> Todor A. Tanev Sofia University, Bulgaria</p> <p><i>Agitation against OWN? Let us revisit terrorism</i> Prabhat K. Chaturvedi Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), India</p>
13.30	Lunch
15.15	<p>Keynote Speaker</p> <p>General Guillermo Velarde Vice Marshall of the Spanish Air Force, and Chair of Nuclear Physics, Polytechnic University Madrid</p> <p><i>Nuclear proliferation: A challenge for international security</i></p> <p>Introduction: Natividad Carpintero-Santamaría</p>
16.00	<p>Plenary Session B</p> <p>NEW SECURITY CHALLENGES</p> <p>Chair: Lyndsey Harris</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p><i>Illicit trafficking of radioactive materials: Incidence and prevention</i> Natividad Carpintero-Santamaría Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain</p> <p><i>Cyberwar: Hyperbole and reality</i> Violet Cheung-Blunden University of San Francisco, USA</p> <p><i>Freedom's threat: A critique of Meisels' solution to the liberty-security problem</i> Liam Harte Westfield State University, USA</p> <p><i>The new international disorder</i> Zora Popova Independent Researcher, Bulgaria</p> <p><i>Kashmir unrest and its impact on the livelihoods of the Bakarwal tribe and its</i></p>

	<p><i>future in the valley of Kashmir</i> Tufail Jarul Jawaharlal Nehru University, India</p>
18.00	Coffee Break
18.30	<p>Plenary Session C</p> <p>PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE, AND TERRORISM</p> <p>Chair: Todor Tanev</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p><i>Inequality, aggression and war</i> Anna Cornelia Beyer University of Hull, United Kingdom</p> <p><i>Vicious circle or congestion: What can Google’s insight for search tell us about the public perception of terrorism?</i> Christoph Pfeiffer University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg, Germany</p> <p><i>“Language of Terror”: Essence and peculiarities of expression in the post-Soviet media space</i> Tetyana Kuznyetsova Sumy State University, Ukraine</p> <p><i>The victim, the tyrant and fear: A transpersonal approach</i> Tina Lindhard Institute of Transpersonal Psychology, USA USA/Spain/South Africa</p>

MONDAY 10TH SEPTEMBER 2012

9.00	<p>Keynote Speakers</p> <p>Cengiz Dereli Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Security of Turkey (1999-2000) <i>From Balkan wars to Balkan peace: A Turkish approach</i></p> <p>and</p> <p>Ivan Valkov Member of the Bulgarian Parliament <i>From Balkan wars to Balkan peace: A Bulgarian approach</i></p> <p>Introduction: Tatyana Dronzina</p>
10.00	<p>Coffee Break</p>
10.30	<p>Plenary Session D</p> <p>BEYOND LOCAL CONFLICTS</p> <p>Chair: Camilla Pagani</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p><i>The studies about the paramilitarism in Colombia 2002-2009</i> Humberto Librado Castillo National University of Colombia, Colombia</p> <p><i>Violence beyond armed conflicts: The proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) in Sub-Saharan Africa</i> Nuria Martínez Institute of Nuclear Fusion, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain</p> <p><i>Grievance and mobilisation among India's Naxalite 'Terrorists'</i> Chas Morrison Coventry University, United Kingdom</p> <p><i>Settlers' violence and its implications on the Middle East peace process</i> Yordanka Evgenieva SU "St. Kliment Ohridski", Sofia, Bulgaria</p>

	<p><i>Suicide acts in The Republic of Kazakhstan: A new security challenge</i> Botagoz Rakisheva Institute for Comparative Social Research CESSI, Kazakhstan</p> <p><i>Role of narratives in Osh ethnic conflict</i> Saikal Ibraimova Osh State University, Kyrgyzstan</p>
12.30	Lunch
16.00	<p>Plenary Session E</p> <p>SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPLICATIONS OF VIOLENCE</p> <p>Chair: Kinga Williams</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p><i>Treatment of victims of trafficking</i> Tose Panov Southwest University, Bulgaria</p> <p><i>Fear, hate, resentment and envy in youths' racist attitudes toward immigrants</i> Camilla Pagani National Research Council, Italy</p> <p><i>Conflictogenity of modern Russia</i> Margarita B. Perova Vologda State Technical University, The Russian Federation</p> <p><i>Communication peculiarities of models of terrorist behavior</i> Stoyan Dentchev State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, Bulgaria</p> <p>Nikolay Palashev State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, Bulgaria</p> <p><i>An alternative sense of reality: The case of Andres Breivik and the threat of right wing terrorism</i> Lyndsey Harris Birmingham City University, England</p> <p>Rachel Monaghan University of Ulster, Northern Ireland</p>

	<p><i>Reactive and proactive aggression and instrumental and emotional aggression's justification in inmates</i></p> <p>Luis Millana Complutense University of Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Jesús Alvarado Complutense University of Madrid, Spain</p> <p>J. Martin Ramírez Complutense University of Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Luis González-Cieza Agencia de Reeducción y Reinserción del Menor Infractor (ARRMI), Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain</p>
18.00	Coffee Break
20.00	Official Dinner

TUESDAY 11TH SEPTEMBER 2012

9.30	<p>Plenary Session F</p> <p>PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO PREVENTION AND/OR INTERVENTION IN VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM</p> <p>Chair: Piero Giorgi</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p><i>Towards an updated Seville Statement on Violence</i></p> <p>J. Martín Ramírez Complutense University of Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Camilla Pagani National Research Council, Italy</p> <p>Piero Giorgi National Center for Peace and Conflict Studies, New Zealand</p> <p><i>Technological management of international relations: From conflict to harmony</i></p> <p>Gali Galiev Rector of the Institute of Trade Unions, The Russian Federation</p> <p><i>Evolution of CSDP's role in counter-terrorism and the limits of EU security cooperation</i></p> <p>Boris Kostov SU "St. Kliment Ohridski", Sofia, Bulgaria</p> <p><i>Peace negotiations in Chechnya: Some personal experience</i></p> <p>Ahmed Muradov Member of the Parliament, Kazakhstan</p> <p><i>Federalism as a means for ethnic conflict resolution</i></p> <p>Ralitsa Zhekova Varna Free University, Chernorizets Hrabar, Bulgaria</p> <p><i>Fighting global war on terror but respecting human rights: Case study of Romania</i> (Online Presentation)</p> <p>Cristian Barna Bucharest University, Romania</p>
12.00	Coffee Break

12.30	<p>Business Meeting</p> <p>Closing Ceremony Tali K. Walters, STR J. Martín Ramírez, CICA Tatyana Dronzina, Local organizer</p>

PRESENTATIONS WHOSE AUTHORS ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND

Participants:

Boko Haram insurgency: Rethinking the capacity of the Nigerian state to combat terrorism

Adeoye O. Akinola

University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa

Oluwaseun E. Tella

University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa

Olumuyiwa Amao

University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa

Video monitoring software in security applications

Piotr Brudlo

Gdansk University of Technology, Poland

The Transnistrian conflict in the Republic of Moldova - A threat for the European security

Aurelian Lavric

Moldova State University, Chisinau, Moldova

Threat of terrorism in Central Asia

Erlan Karin

National Democratic Party, Nur Otan, Kazakhstan

Controlling techniques of aggression with emphasis on the Islamic approach

Zohreh Musazadeh

Imam Sadiq University, Iran

Orooj Ghalibaf

Imam Sadiq University, Iran

An assessment of preparedness and response to terrorism in Northern Nigeria

Ernest Nnamdi Ogbozor

Brandeis University, USA

Pakistan's role in the War on Terror: Costs-benefits analysis

Fazal Rabbi

National University of Modern Languages, Pakistan

Hostile intent, freedom & security: Human factors in counter-terrorism

Alex Stedmon

University of Nottingham, England

Challenges in combating terrorism in West Africa: Is it good governance?

Osuagwu Ugochukwu

Victory and Rose Associates, Nigeria

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ABSTRACTS

SATURDAY 8TH SEPTEMBER 2012

Plenary Session S (Presentations in Spanish): **ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

<p>Cecilia Hita Alonso University of Granada, Spain</p>	<p>Global socio-spatial organization of production process as a seed of violence</p> <p>From the sixties of the twentieth century, capitalism initiates a new phase of growth characterized by a clear trend of neoliberalism and the massive use of new technology. The combination of these two pillars of capitalism today launches a model socio-spatial organization strongly polarized and unbalanced, both in territory and population, depending on income levels and qualifications. Given that capitalism can only be extended by producing and transforming space, and given that today's capitalism is undergoing a process of globalization, we see increasing homogenization processes in terms of a socio-spatial organization model. The resulting global asymmetric segregation poses a serious threat to social cohesion and the prevention of conflict and violence.</p>
<p>Francisco José Ureña Palma Granada Association of Mediation and Growth, Spain</p> <p>José Antonio Zaldívar Álvarez Granada Association of Mediation and Growth, Spain</p> <p>Miriam Aguilera Manzano Social Services of Granada Municipality, Spain</p>	<p>Benefits of interdisciplinarity in mediation teams aiming towards a common goal</p> <p>Most conflict originates from different causes, affecting several areas (familiar, social, emotional and legal) of the parties involved. In this sense, an idea arises; interdisciplinarity of teams of people who mediate facilitates a global response to that conflict. Ideally, teams must be constituted by professionals from diverse disciplines who will then create enrichment among the members.</p>
<p>Pilar Martos Fernandez University of Granada, Spain</p>	<p>Violence in sports</p> <p>Abstract missing</p>
<p>Antonio Lozano Martin University of Granada, Spain</p>	<p>The “Co-existence Classroom” as a tool for management of conflicts at school</p> <p>Social changes in recent decades have their correlation in school, as this is nothing but a reflection of society itself; according to this,</p>

	<p>there exist a perception about an increase in school violence, fueled by the news that frequently appear in the media and the dissatisfaction expressed by the actors who are part of the educational community (teachers, parents and students) relative to the education system. In this regard the creation of "coexistence classrooms" in schools, including mediation processes for resolving conflicts, is a vital tool to facilitate a climate of nonviolence for advances in the progress of the academic goals and on the assumption of values for effective socialization of individuals.</p>
<p>Alicia Martin Justice Delegation of Granada, Spain</p>	<p>Inter-generational mediation: Parents & Children"</p> <p>Intergenerational conflicts between parents and adolescents demand a specific approach for resolution, due to three main reasons. First, adolescents are seeking their own adult identity in confrontation with adults. Second, adolescents are trying to build their own life model as independent beings. And third, adolescents do not accept commands, as they used to as children, and dialog is needed. A win-win Mediation is needed to deal with this kind of conflict.</p>
<p>Diego Becerril Ruiz University of Granada, Spain</p>	<p>Domestic violence in Europe</p> <p>This paper summarizes the approaches to understanding violent behavior in the home. The question is difficult because each country has a different social perception of violence, considering one level or another of violence in terms of socioculturally acquired sensitivity. We present the results of surveys that collect this perception, although comparisons must always be made with extreme caution when derived from different social and political realities. Domestic violence encompasses much more than violence against women, but data on violence against women is more available on an international European level. The specific aspects of the surveys that are developed include awareness of violence, perception of violence, and reasons for violence.</p>
<p>Fanny Añaños Bedriñana University of Granada, Spain</p>	<p>Light and shadow of the women in the Spanish prisons</p> <p>The present paper presents the results of a national research project in the Spanish prisons (project I+D+I Ref., EDU2009-13408). It presents theoretical and practical bases from socio-educational perspectives, including from gender, penetrating into the different and complex realities of the women who are in the penitentiary system. The paper also analyzes the different types of inequality, exclusions, and types of violence experienced by women prisoners.</p>

	<p>The risk factors that intervene simultaneously and from different levels (individual, family environment, social and structural), as well as relational archetypes such as the sentimental relationship, turn out to be influential in the committing of an offence. In against the maternity, employment training, empowerment, and the desire to change ones life, among others, are found to be strengths or protection factors, directed at the preparation for the female inmates' return to society.</p>
<p>Francisco Jiménez Bautista University of Granada, Spain</p>	<p>Migration and security: the case of women in Spanish prisons</p> <p>In this paper we will analyze the condition of women in Spanish prisons. With more than 7,500 female inmates, many of them foreign, the emerging conflicts and violence becomes a source of insecurity within Spanish society. The conflicts' origins are different international realities that lead to the world of drugs, prostitution, theft and illegal immigration.</p>
<p>Carmen Castilla Vazquez University of Granada, Spain</p>	<p>Religious pluralism, conflicts and transformation</p> <p>Abstract missing</p>
<p>Manuel-Jorge Bolaños Carmona University of Granada, Spain</p>	<p>Rationality, identities and intercultural mediation in the prevention of violence</p> <p>The culture of violence is reinforced by the success of violence in reaching a goal. It is also reinforced by the individual and collective belief that no other way exists to manage conflicts. Building closed cultural words, violent societies and organizations facilitate the individual recruitment and collective support for terrorist acts. Rationalizing violence can be found, on the one hand, in groups or sects that accept mythic dogmas about violence, and, on the other hand, in personal circumstances and the environment. Sectarian identity of individuals is pathologically increased despite the presence of other identities. In this way, both group and individual intercultural mediation is a useful tool to manage violence risks.</p>

SUNDAY 9TH SEPTEMBER 2012

Keynote Speaker

Zhelyu Zhelev

President of the Republic of Bulgaria (1990-1997)

Violence and peace in East European transitions

Violence and peace in East European transitions remains a question open to discussion, relevant to both past and future change. Why were transitions in some countries violent while others were not? What was and is the relationship between security and freedom in new democracies? Mr. Zhelev will share his research findings and personal experience as the first democratically elected president of Bulgaria.

Plenary Session A: DYNAMICS OF TERRORISM

Tolya Stoitsova

New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria

Howard R. Pollio

University of Tennessee, USA

9/11 - Then and now: Reflections and implications

The feelings of anxiety and emptiness left by the events of 9/11 are mostly gone now; what remains is a set of memories that can still call up powerful images of that day. These images produce a break in the flow of personal and historic time, are photographic in detail and provide unmistakable mnemonic markers leading back to 9/11. The initial meanings helped president Bush to promote the capture and imprisonment of "suspected terrorists" as a national priority. During the same period as the Bush administration was operating on this understanding, newspapers in the U.S. and Europe continued to develop their own meanings for 9/11. One of the first of these considered the United States as the victim of an unexpected and largely unprovoked attack. Following this, other meanings appeared which, by year's end, came to define the events of 9/11 as a kind of "Test" of American actions under fire. Considering these meanings in terms of their major metaphors, it is possible to think of them as connecting to a more extensive network of meanings. Electronic media for the first time provided listeners with the experience of "being there". There is always the issue of self censorship in broadcast journalism.

John F. Morrison

University of East London, England

To split is not to end: The development of a process model of splits in terrorist organisations

	<p>Terrorist groups are 'not monolithic entities that remain constant over time' (Crelinstein, 1987). Similar to all social organisations, they adapt to their changing environment, an adaptation which may at times result in the splintering of the group. Few terrorist organisations have successfully evaded the effect of organisational split in some shape or form. In much of the terrorism literature the understanding of splits has been coupled with the end of terrorism literature. An organisational schism need not constitute the end of the parent organisation, as by definition it is only a section of the membership that is leaving, and therefore the parent organisation can still remain in existence. It can prove more accurate to describe an organisational split as a way for a new terrorist organisation to form, or the end of an organisation as a unified political movement. This paper outlines the development of a three process model of even splits, uneven splits and split avoidance in terrorist organisations. These have been developed through the combination of theoretical and empirical research. It is believed that the development of these models will aid in widening our understanding of the organisational behaviour and decision making of terrorist groups and their various members.</p>
<p>Peter Eachus University of Salford, England</p>	<p>Bullet or the bomb: Evaluating the effectiveness of the terrorists weapons of choice</p> <p>Terrorists use many different types of weapons in an attempt to achieve their aims. From the simple technology of the incendiary device to the complexity of an aircraft, an infinite variety of weapons is available to the modern terrorist. Nevertheless the two most popular weapons in the terrorist arsenal remain the bullet and the bomb and these have been used repeatedly to deadly effect. Using data from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), the relative efficacy of these weapons is compared, firstly on a global scale and then on a smaller scale using different terrorist groups as case studies. The findings reveal that there are significant differences in the use and the effectiveness of these weapons both globally and as revealed in the case studies. However one common finding that is shared by all terrorist groups is that the effectiveness of their chosen weapons appears to diminish over time. This may be explained in terms of tactics, aspirations or motivations on the part of the terrorist groups or it may be some combination of these in conjunction with increased effectiveness of counterterrorist organisations. The implications of these findings for counter terrorism policy and practice are discussed.</p>
<p>Verlin Hinsz North Dakota State University, USA</p>	<p>Conceptual and empirical evidence of aggression involving groups with implications for terrorist cells</p>

	<p>It appears that substantially higher levels of aggression and violence arise from interacting groups. Gangs, cliques, and terrorist cells are some examples of these groups that are associated with high levels of aggression. This presentation summarizes recent research investigating the group, social, and psychological processes associated with aggression involving groups. One experiment demonstrates that interacting groups responded nearly twice as aggressively as similarly treated individuals. Importantly, this result occurred not as a function of the physical aggressiveness traits of the members. Rather, this experiment implicates hostile thoughts and negative feelings as potential bases for the tendency for groups to act aggressively. A subsequent experiment also found higher aggressiveness among groups than individuals in a context of interactions involving the distribution of resources. Moreover, group members had more hostile thoughts and feelings than individuals; however, these reactions were not the causal factors leading groups to have greater aggressive responses than individuals. These findings suggest that higher levels of hostile thoughts, feelings, and actions are likely to arise for offended groups relative to individuals. Consequently, we should not be surprised that some of the most extreme aggression and violence results from interacting groups such as terrorist cells and their members.</p>
<p>Mark Littler University of Manchester, England</p>	<p>Testing the “democratic confidence” model of Islamic terrorism: An experimental approach</p> <p>Researchers and policy makers have advanced a number of theories explaining the emergence of Islamic terrorism since the late 20th century, with many citing its supposed legitimization of political violence as a key cause. Critics frequently argue that the faith is, at its heart, intrinsically deviant, ideologically hostile to secular society and willing to use violence in pursuit of its political and social goals, yet despite a broad body of criticism questioning such a simplistic formulation, few accounts have been given which can explain both the emergence of this wave of terrorism and its peculiarly religious character. Drawing on the economic work of Berman and Iannaccone, some have sought to argue that religion's influence on support for terrorism lies in its effects on adherent perceptions of democratic institutions, with extreme adherence depleting 'democratic confidence', increasing the 'cost' of political engagement and therefore reducing the relative cost of terrorism as a strategy. This paper will test this theory, using experimental data collected from a UK wide sample of Muslims. Employing stimuli designed to deplete 'democratic confidence', it will test whether causal changes can be induced in support for terrorism by</p>

	using both descriptive statistics and simple hypothesis tests.
<p>Todor A. Tanev Sofia University, Bulgaria</p>	<p>Strategic aspects of prevention of terrorism</p> <p>Global terrorism needs global countermeasures. Strategic approach to its prevention is the single most efficient and effective opportunity of the international community. However, global strategy in the classical sense is unrealistic at this point given a number of factors examined in the paper. Still, a strategic approach is not hindered from development if newer concepts are examined. A new approach defined as strategic game is apparently applicable. Its core philosophy and potential regarding terrorism's specificity is scrutinized. General inferences following this analysis lead to the formulation of few practical aspects of the strategy as games approach to terrorism.</p>
<p>Prabhat K. Chaturvedi Employees Provident Fund Organization, India</p>	<p>Agitation against OWN? Let us revisit terrorism</p> <p>The hazards of disaster are causing significant disruption in the socio-economic lives of communities leading to loss of life and property. India is one of the most disaster prone countries of the world. It has had some of the world's most severe droughts, famines, cyclones, earthquakes, chemical disasters, mid-air head-on air collisions, rail accidents, and road accidents. India is also one of the most terrorist prone countries. India faces intended and unintended terrorist attacks which have been increasing recently. Examples include the terrorist attack on the Indian parliament and on the Taj Hotel and other places in Mumbai in November 2008. There are 174 terrorist, insurgent, and extremist groups in India; many of the unknown groups are operating across the country, according to the South Asia Terrorism portal. Scientific experts explore the reasons for natural disasters. Man-made disasters are increasingly more serious. There is a need to focus attention on the types of individuals and groups that are prone to terrorism. This focus can help improve counterterrorist methods and policies. The urgency to increase our understanding of the psychological and sociological dynamics of terrorist groups and individuals needs no emphasis. This paper is a small catalyst in revisiting the basics of terrorism.</p>

Keynote Speaker

Guillermo Velarde

Polytechnic University of Madrid,
Spain

Nuclear proliferation: A challenge for international security

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was adopted in 1968 to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to foment the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. 189 countries have joined the NPT. Israel, Pakistan and India never signed on to the Treaty. Although North Korea entered the NPT in 1985, it announced its withdrawal in 2003; there is not a definitive legal consensus on whether North Korea is still an NPT member. After the Gulf War (1991), international inspectors discovered that Iraq, an NPT Party, had developed a nuclear weapons program with facilities at Furat (ultracentrifuge plant), Al-Sharqat, Tarmiya, Tuwaitha and Al-Amir (ultracentrifuges at different assembly levels). In 1997, an Additional Protocol was adopted to strengthen International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) capabilities to detect undeclared activities that could be carried out by parties of the NPT. Complexity on the non-proliferation regime derives from the enriching of uranium at nuclear power plants, which could potentially be used to obtain weapon-grade uranium (WGU) for nuclear weapons. Nuclear proliferation could be produced by means of this practice, making it difficult to distinguish nuclear programs for military applications from those intended for civil purposes.

Plenary Session B: NEW SECURITY CHALLENGES

Natividad Carpintero-Santamaría

Polytechnic University of Madrid,
Spain

Illicit trafficking of radioactive materials: Incidence and prevention

Although some significant incidents on illicit nuclear material trafficking occurred during the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, a substantial number of incidents happened during the 1990s in Eastern and Central Europe. The materials had been subtracted from Soviet facilities that presented large vulnerabilities after the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. However, this issue cannot be attributed only to former territories of the Soviet Union. Incidents in South and Southeast Asia, with sporadic incidents in Africa, make this practice a problem that affects the security of countries worldwide. According to the United Nations, the number of incidents on illicit radioactive material trafficking that are annually

	<p>reported remains “a persistent problem,” and several initiatives are being implemented to prevent these materials from falling into the hands of terrorist organizations which could use them to make a radioactive dispersion device or dirty bomb. This paper presents an analysis of the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials and will examine how this risk can be significantly reduced by means of securing fissile and radioactive materials, implementing radiation detection systems, reinforcing international cooperation and providing assistance to those countries that need to improve their technical capabilities.</p>
<p>Violet Cheung-Blunden University of San Francisco, USA</p>	<p>Cyberwar: Hyperbole and reality</p> <p>This paper presents highlights from the soon to be published book “Cyberwar: Hyperbole and Reality.” As post-industrial societies become more dependent on technology, they are also exposed to greater risk. But what’s the nature of this risk? There would be those who assert that the United States is engaged in a cyberwar and yet a survey of recent cyber incidents demonstrates that the United States faces an epidemic of cybercrime and espionage. By analyzing how cyber threats are framed and grouping actual incidents into established categories, the authors reveal constructive paths towards policy implementation as well as identifying dead-ends. For example, the freedom and security tradeoff takes on a new perspective in the cyber domain where attribution is more difficult to establish than in the traditional domain. Effective policy requires a deeper understanding of the fundamental causes of cyber-insecurity. There are several factors, working on multiple levels. The primary factor at play is the proliferation of buggy software/hardware, which vendors release to the public because the market favors new features over security functions. Several policy suggestions are offered to compel vendors to attend to the security issues of their products.</p>
<p>Liam Harte Westfield State University, USA</p>	<p>Freedom's threat: A critique of Meisels's solution to the liberty-security problem.</p> <p>Tamar Meisels argues that liberal democracies should be Hobbesian on the relationship of liberty to security in dire emergencies. From her key premise—which she attributes to Hobbes—that security is a necessary condition for liberty, she infers that security should take priority over liberty whenever the two values conflict. I refute this by arguing that Hobbes does not posit Meisels’s key premise and that, if he did, his position—and, therefore, Meisels’s own—would be seriously confused. Indeed, Leviathan shows that Hobbes cannot accept Meisels’s claim,</p>

	<p>because he holds that natural man is free despite being totally insecure—indeed, Hobbes thinks that civil society should protect us from natural liberty’s depredations. One line of defense for Meisels is Hobbes’s distinction between natural and civil liberty, which seems to make security prior to civil liberty only. But, since Hobbesean civil liberty is nothing but natural liberty that does not threaten security, the sovereign could consistently reduce its scope to nothing for security’s sake—an obvious problem for liberal democracies. Meisels’s response that natural liberty guards against “over-security,” besides being arbitrary, either contradicts her key premise or builds into civil society a danger from which Hobbes intends it to deliver us.</p>
<p>Zora Popova Administration of the President of Republic of Bulgaria / Independent Researcher, Bulgaria</p>	<p>The new international disorder</p> <p>The rapid technological development in the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century combined with the fundamental shifts in the socio-political and the economic settings of the globalised world posed new security challenges to states, societies, and economies. Only 2 decades after the end of the Cold War, terrorism has become only an ‘entry’ in the long list of major potential threats to global security such as cyber attacks, risk of poverty, climate change, spread of diseases, food shortage. In the last couple years, some ‘local’ crises pointed out that settings of the traditional international order cannot provide prompt and effective solutions to emerging threats. The failure of international systems to react adequately to rapid changes, the new dynamics in the relationship between individual players and collective bodies, and the need for constitution of new principles underlying the international actions are among the characteristics of the new world disorder. This emerging instability is a new security challenge per se. The paper will attempt to identify some of the major problems in this context and to open the discussion about the need to address these challenges as a security issue of highest priority.</p>
<p>Tufail Jarul Jawaharlal Nehru University, India</p>	<p>Kashmir conflict and its impact on the seasonal movement of the Bakarwal tribe and its future in the valley of Kashmir</p> <p>Bakarwal, the transhumant tribe on the Indian side of Kashmir, is struggling for its survival in the ongoing crisis that shrouded the region since the early 1990s. Their economy is totally based on the livestock and its seasonal movement which is completely shattered by the conflict in the region. The aim of this study is to find out the impact of the disturbed conditions on seasonal movement of the Bakarwals with their livestock and their displacement from it. Displacement of the Bakarwals may be considered as the absolute</p>

	<p>reality of the unrest in Kashmir because it affected their centuries old seasonal movement which is a part of their economy and culture. At its core, this paper seeks to find out the interrelationships between Instability and seasonal movement of Bakarwals and aftermath. Almost seventy percent of the tribe has already left the seasonal movement practice, according to one field survey. Long-term displacement also causes loss of traditional occupation as well as changes in socio-cultural life patterns of the whole tribe. The study leads to the conclusion that there is a need to listen to the voices of the displaced Bakarwal community and make policies keeping in view their grievances and aspirations.</p>
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Plenary Session C: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE, AND TERRORISM

<p>Anna Cornelia Beyer University of Hull, England</p>	<p>Inequality, aggression and war</p> <p>This paper looks at inequality as a factor for causing aggression. The paper starts with a literature review on inequality on the individual level and aggression. It reviews theories about deprivation and aggression. It then argues that, in opposition to the mainstream view on terrorism, inequality belongs to the causes of many terrorist organizations. It is also at the root of many civil wars. After establishing the importance of inequality to violence, war and aggression, the paper then goes on to argue that at the international level, inequality is a factor for war causation, even if an often forgotten one.</p>
<p>Christoph Pfeiffer Helmut Schmidt Universität, Germany</p>	<p>Vicious circle or congestion: What can Google’s Insight for Search tell us about the public perception of terrorism?</p> <p>Empirical research on terrorism and the media faces the fundamental problem of measuring and quantifying media attention to terrorism. In the literature, the media attention variable is constructed by using some measure of frequency of newspaper articles on terrorism. However, while public attention is a function of media attention, a newspaper article’s length does not imply proportional public attention. Google’s Insights for Search provides rich data on internet search patterns, which are used in the present paper to estimate public attention to terrorism in the United States from 2004 until 2010. Together with the Global Terrorism Database, empirical analyses are performed to estimate whether (a) there is a (bilateral) Granger causality from terrorism to public attention and (b) terrorist attacks lead to a media congestion effect. It is found that there is a bilateral Granger-</p>

	<p>causality from US fatalities and Google searches for “terrorism” in the United States. No such relationship could be established for Google-searches for “terrorism” and fatalities in general or the number of incidents. The existence of an attention crowding-out effect between terrorist attacks could be confirmed.</p>
<p>Tetyana Kuznyetsova Sumy State University, Ukraine</p>	<p>“Language of terror”: Essence and peculiarities of expression in the post-Soviet media space</p> <p>The recent past years have vividly revealed great interest and attention of scholars to the aggressiveness of modern information space. This information space aggression is mostly formed through the “language of terror” or, as it is called by scientists, word extreme, discourse of hatred. This language has penetrated into the information space, in different communicative situations, independent of the rules of communication. Aggression shows itself not only through direct verbal abuse, but also through slang that is often met in the language and cultural space of various countries (France, Czech, Poland, Russia, Ukraine etc.). The aggression also manifests itself through nonverbal elements like photos, images, music, all of which tend to cause bad emotions and feelings when seen or heard. This aggression is especially active in new media that has no strict limits between what is allowed and what is prohibited, what is good and what is evil. The appearance of aggression in the information space of the former Soviet Union was caused by social and cultural factors: change of history epochs (Soviet into post-Soviet era) followed by democratization. This shift led to a permissiveness in themes discussed in the press, themes previously forbidden such as sex and politicians private lives. The author’s use of offensive words can represent her rejection of reality, his own aggression, or come from motivations not known to the receiver of the information. Consequently, the text that contains a positive fact in it can cause aggression and rage. In this paper I will define the essence and peculiarities of expression, as well as main ways of negotiating verbal terror.</p>
<p>Tina Lindhard Sofia University, Palo Alto USA/Spain/South Africa</p>	<p>The victim, the tyrant and fear: A transpersonal approach</p> <p>Most of us feel that our work is to transform and change things, including people, in the outside world so as to make the world a “better place.” However, once one changes ones focus to the transpersonal, we realize, like all the great spiritual traditions have always said, that the world outside is really a reflection of our collective inner worlds. If this is so, the only way to change the world is to change ourselves, each and every one of us! The universe expresses itself through duality - we have day and night,</p>

	<p>hard and soft, black and white, male and female – the “yin” and the “yang” that is the basis of Oriental philosophy. Here I will talk of one of the dualities that I feel we individually and collectively need to overcome and transcend so we can enter into a new phase of being in the world. Also I will talk of the role of fear and its corollary, courage, in overcoming this duality.</p>
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MONDAY 10TH SEPTEMBER 2012

Keynote Speakers

<p>Cengiz Dereli Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Security (1999-2000), Turkey</p> <p>Ivan Valkov Member of the Bulgarian Parliament, Bulgaria</p>	<p>From Balkan wars to Balkan peace: A Turkish approach From Balkan wars to Balkan peace: A Bulgarian approach</p> <p>The Balkans has always been a turbulent zone. There are many reasons for this; one of them is the great ethnic and religious diversity in the region. Great migration flows through the Balkans happened mainly because ethnic and religious minorities didn't feel secure in relevant countries. Traumatic past experiences still impact not only relations between groups, but also between states and governments. The views of the presenters are that if Baltic countries want peace, they should read their history in an unbiased way and concentrate on the future.</p>
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Plenary Session D: BEYOND LOCAL CONFLICTS

<p>Humberto Librado Castillo Pontificia Universidad Javeriana & Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia</p>	<p>The studies about the paramilitarism in Colombia 2002-2009</p> <p>The demobilization process of the AUC (United-Self Defense Forces of Colombia) led to an exponential growth of research on the paramilitarism phenomenon in Colombia. This paper shows the characteristics of the academic papers published during this period in order to exhibit the behavior of the scholars and editors in relation to this topic. The purpose of this text is to expose: 1) The quantitative impact of this growth in the publishing industry; 2) The way in which networks are configured for the flow of ideas on security and conflict in the whole of this work; and 3) To introduce the main national and foreign influences in constructing explanations about the paramilitarism in Colombia. In this way the principal objective is to present the main contributions to a general</p>
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	<p>discussion about conflicts from the academic experience in the analysis of Colombian demobilization processes.</p>
<p>Nuria Martínez Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain</p>	<p>Violence beyond armed conflicts: The proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) in Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p>At the end of the Cold War open conflicts in many African countries began to sow a climate of permanent violence among the civilian population that has been perpetuated over the past 20 years. Ongoing violence has been increasing in proportion to a growing uncontrolled and illegal arms trafficking. In recent years, the SALW proliferation has been favored by the technological advantages and the movement of people and goods in an increasingly globalized world. Agents involved in such trafficking are becoming more numerous, helping to blur the consequent responsibilities of a difficult market to control. This paper analyzes the uncertain security and social situation in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan or the Central African Republic (CAR), where the lack of individual freedoms has been one of the main consequences of this armed violence. These countries have implemented a mechanism for survival that, in turn, has led to the transformation of the societies which suffer not only the armed conflicts but also the derived criminality from SALWs proliferation within prevailing insecurity.</p>
<p>Chas Morrison Coventry University Technology Park, England</p>	<p>Grievance and mobilisation among India’s Naxalite ‘terrorists’</p> <p>In India, rebel groups under the Maoist banner, also known as “Naxalites,” have been fighting the state since 1967. The conflict is ostensibly for the rights of disadvantaged populations in marginalised rural areas, where the Naxalites have the bulk of their popular support. These left-wing extremists have been labelled ‘terrorists’ by the government, which oscillates between response scenarios: treating Naxalite terrorism as a violent response to India’s development deficit, or viewing the rebels as self-serving criminals operating in insecure hinterlands. This paper explores the mobilisation means by which sectors of India’s marginalised rural poor have internalised the complex Maoist ideology and Naxalite rationale for terrorist violence. Mobilisation theory posits that persuasion to engage in a cause involves raising awareness of specific objectives in the expectation of social improvements, and so individuals engage in rebellion if they believe dissent will achieve a common good. The conclusion here is that Naxalite groups have had success in manipulating and utilising local grievances to mobilise popular support for their campaigns. Such grievances have become more acute as India develops economically. By claiming to</p>

	<p>offer a superior development model based on revolutionary conflict rather than state-led economic growth, the Naxalites have channelled rural populations' desire for equity into a violent insurgency.</p>
<p>Yordanka Evgenieva Sofia University, Bulgaria</p>	<p>Settlers' violence and its implications on the Middle East Peace Process</p> <p>The commitment of violent acts by some of the Israeli settlers in the West Bank against Palestinians and, sometimes, against Israeli defense forces, has risen considerably over the past 3-4 years. This particular type of violence is not a novelty to the overly complicated Israeli-Palestinian relations and its intensification during the last years requires a more in-depth look into its origin, the consequences to the state-building effort of the Palestinians, and ultimately to the Peace Process and its continuous stalemate. The paper deals with the phenomenon of the settlers' violence from a historic perspective, defining the different types of aggression. Although many of the violent acts are isolated incidents when committed, collectively they form worrying practices, which polarizes further the relationship of the ordinary Israeli and Palestinian on the ground. It is also used as yet another political tool in the negotiation process and is often quoted as a major obstacle to the Peace Process, along side the settlement activities themselves.</p>
<p>Botagoz Rakisheva Institute for Comparative Social Research (CESSI), Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Suicide acts in the Republic of Kazakhstan: A new security challenge</p> <p>The article is about the four suicide acts which took place in Kazakhstan in 2011. Suicide terrorism is a new phenomenon for the country. It appeared as a result of several internal and external factors such as high unemployment rate, socio-economic challenges, unresolved problems of young people and the growing impact of radical ideologies such as Salafism.</p>
<p>Saikal Ibraimova Osh State University, Kyrgyzstan</p>	<p>Role of Narratives in Osh Ethnic Conflict</p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan, after the second "revolution," when the former president Bakiev was ousted from power in southern cities Osh and Jalalabat, interethnic conflict occurred between Kyrgyzs and Uzbeks. The violence during the clash was so large in scale that neither the military of the interim government nor the local Kyrgyz and Uzbek community leaders had control of the situation. Without this control, the ability of any entity to halt the violence was low.</p>

	<p>The narratives and rumors that existed during and post conflict played an important role in the escalation of the conflict, increasing mass violence and disrupting people’s behavior. This paper is considering the role of narratives and rumors and how do individuals and groups explain a conflict to themselves and to outsiders. Listening to and analyzing the narratives heard by activists and their communities can reveal a great deal about the deep fears and threats to identity that drive ethnic conflict. Narratives are valuable for showing how participants think about and characterize a conflict.</p>
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Plenary Session E: SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPLICATIONS OF VIOLENCE

<p>Tose Panov Southwest University, Bulgaria</p>	<p>Treatment of victims of trafficking</p> <p>According to the official definition of the United Nations, human trafficking means recruitment, transportation, transfer, concealment of people, the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, abuse of power by giving and receiving of benefits to get consent of the person having control over another person in order to abuse. Minimum exploitation involves the abuse of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or slavery-like working and taking the service authorities. Victims of trafficking are forced to work. Macedonia, where human trafficking is present, has been identified as a country of transit and destination. Strategies for the prevention and suppression of trafficking in the implementation of laws and international treaties necessarily requires the application of special investigative measures, protection of witnesses, collaborators of justice and the victims that the Republic of Macedonia has inserted in the Law on Criminal Procedure. According the Article 122 in the Law on Criminal Procedure, victim means any person who suffered damage, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, pecuniary loss or other injury or threat of its fundamental freedoms and rights, as a result of a criminal act. A child victim of a crime is an individual under the age of 18. Standard operating procedures for dealing with victims of trafficking are established to provide assistance and protection to all victims of trafficking through a comprehensive program based on human rights and aimed at the victim in the form of institutionalised framework of cooperation. Macedonia has developed standard operating procedures to provide treatment and care of victims of trafficking.</p>
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<p>Camilla Pagani National Research Council, Italy</p>	<p>Fear, hate, resentment, and envy in youths' racist attitudes toward immigrants</p> <p>In our research studies on Italian youths' attitudes toward multiculturalism we have identified fear, hate, resentment, and envy among the most significant emotions underlying youths' racism toward immigrants. The specific constituents of these emotions are analyzed within the context of cross-cultural relations and, more precisely, of youths' attitudes toward cultural diversity. The role of the (social, political, economic) macro-context in, according to cases, raising, fuelling, or reducing these emotions is also considered. In particular, perception of social cohesion and of social justice appears to play a major role. What is more, it can be clearly seen that in various ways these emotions and these perceptions are related to knowledge, another element of the theoretical model I am proposing. Here, knowledge embraces such conceptualizations as general information regarding immigration, the various types of social patterns provided by school and the family relating to attitudes toward multiculturalism, and the different experiences of direct contact with specific immigrants. Furthermore, also the contradictions in some youths' racist attitudes are mentioned and briefly analyzed. Finally, educational suggestions are provided aiming to develop youths' deeper awareness as to the various constituents of their racist attitudes and, consequently, to foster more positive attitudes toward diversity.</p>
<p>Margarita Perova Vologda State Technical University, The Russian Federation</p>	<p>Conflictogenity of modern Russia</p> <p>During the transformation period Russia underwent radical changes characterized by alterations in political system, economic relations, the state of culture, and the status of the Russian State. Formation of private property, economic crisis, structural economic adjustment that led to growth of the unemployment rate, decline in living standards, non-payment crisis, deferred salaries and other problems resulted in the aggravation of antagonisms in the society. New relations are formed through a great number of conflicts arising at various levels of social organization. There appear subjective contradictions between microeconomic adaptation of population to new living conditions and realities of macroeconomic processes. All of this contributes to reinforcement of conflictogenity in the country. Conflictogenity is understood as the presence of antagonisms of various types that contribute to outbreaks of conflict in the country. All signs of conflictogenity can be divided into three basic groups: 1) objective signs of conflictogenity: phenomena and processes that actually take place in the country,</p>

	<p>affect the formation of conflict moods of the broad masses of population and are reflected in statistics; 2) objective-subjective signs of conflictogenity: people's assessment of objectively existing processes that form conflict moods of the people; and 3) subjective signs of conflictogenity: depressed moods, anxieties and negative emotions of the population, tension, aggression, fear, etc. in total. Signs of conflictogenity are measured in different units; therefore, they are expressed in a comparable form. That allows determining a complex relative index of conflictogenity for each group of signs, and then integral index of conflictogenity based on the set of all signs. Complex index of objective signs of conflictogenity shows that conflictogenity had increased by the year 2003, i.e. when it took the largest value. It is explained by a burst of terrorist activities and a great number of crimes related to illicit arms trafficking. Complex index reflecting objective-subjective signs had the largest value during 1993–1999 period, i.e. in the midst of Perestroika (“restructuring”) and decline in living standards. 1999 was a crucial year, following which the economic situation in the country had been gradually stabilizing, and the population’s attitude towards implemented reforms began to change for the better, the attitude towards government structures was also improving. Economic crisis at the end of the period under review resulted in the increase of objective-subjective signs of conflictogenity in 2009-2010 again; however, the level of complex index during these years was still lower than 1993–1999 level. Complex index of subjective signs of conflictogenity also exceeded the average value in 1993–1999. The average level fell at the year 2000. Subsequently, the given complex index was, in general, decreasing; except for the years 2003 and 2010, when its level slightly increased, but still was below the average level. Integral index based on the set of signs shows that growth of conflictogenity in Russia was observed in 1993–1999, 2003 and 2009, while there is a general tendency to conflictogenity level decrease from the year 2000.</p>
<p>Stoyan Dentchev State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, Bulgaria</p> <p>Nikolay Palashev State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, Bulgaria</p>	<p>Communication peculiarities of models of terrorist behavior</p> <p>Forming models of terrorist behavior has always been under the sign of information decoding. Formatting the image-symbolic system is of particular significance, on which depends the regaining of will, conviction and desire to carry out a terrorist act. In this sense, the communication peculiarities of models of terrorist behavior are oriented to the specifics of the communication alpha-code of the terrorists themselves, as well as to the acceptance of a thesis or its rejection as a justification for terrorism. That is why, as basic elements of behavioral models in this case can be pointed out the following: the rate of its value hierarchy, the institutionalization</p>

	<p>of faith into an idea and the shaped attitudes against the established social order.</p>
<p>Lyndsey Harris Birmingham City University, England</p> <p>Rachel Monaghan University of Ulster, Northern Ireland</p>	<p>An alternative sense of reality: The case of Andres Breivik and the threat of right wing terrorism</p> <p>In 2002 Martha Crenshaw produced a thought provoking proposal that outlined the gaps that continued to exist in the academic enquiry of terrorism and terrorist activity. Crenshaw identified that historically the analysis of right wing terrorism ‘exemplifies the tendency of terrorism studies to be event driven’ (2002: p. 410). Nearly ten years on, one evident gap remains in the form of a comprehensive discussion and analysis of right wing terrorism. This chapter aims to place the actions of ‘lone-wolf’ Norwegian terrorist, Andres Breivik, into wider discussion of the nature of global right wing terrorism, right wing movements and ideologies. The authors are seeking to challenge the populist belief that terrorist actors with right wing ideological values are more likely to be lone actors or incapable of rational thought: Our discussion will begin with an overview of motivations and tactics used by Breivik, which culminated in the 22 July 2011 Oslo bombing and Utoeya Island massacre. In our further discussion of the response to Breivik’s actions we will highlight the common assumptions found within right wing terrorism and we will then seek to challenge these and examine the contemporary threat posed by right wing terrorism. Crenshaw, M. (2002) ‘The Psychology of Terrorism: An Agenda for the 21st Century’ in <i>Political Psychology</i>, 21 (2). Pp. 405-420.</p>
<p>Luis Millana Universidad Complutense of Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Jesús Alvarado Universidad Complutense of Madrid, Spain</p> <p>J. Martín Ramírez Universidad Complutense of Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Luis González-Cieza Agencia de Reeducción y Reinserción del Menor Infractor (ARRMI), Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain</p>	<p>Reactive and proactive aggression and instrumental and emotional aggression’s justification in inmates</p> <p>Aggression is often linked to problems of social adaptation, such as delinquency. Within this frame, inmates show an important increase of antisocial behaviour and violent crimes. Consequently, a higher aggressiveness and justification of interpersonal aggression are expected within this population. To assess this hypothesis, two self-report questionnaires were applied to 632 participants - 371 inmates (336 males and 35 females, with a mean age of 26.59 years; SD = 11.03) and 261 university students (141 males and 120 females, with a mean of age of 24.05 years; SD = 8.76), as a control group. The questionnaires included the CAMA (Cuestionario de Actitudes Morales sobre Agresión), which assesses the moral attitude towards different kinds of interpersonal aggression in different social situations, and the RPQ (Reactive Proactive Aggression Questionnaire), which measures proactive</p>

	<p>and reactive aggression. Overall, a global positive Pearson correlation of 0.49 was found between both instruments (CAMA and RPQ), but with a higher correlation for the reactive scale than for the proactive one. As expected, inmates showed a higher level of both aggression and of its justification than the control population. More specifically, however, whereas the level of proactive and reactive aggression, as well as the justification of emotional aggression, was higher in inmates of both sexes than in their control counterparts, no significant difference was found in the justification of instrumental aggression between the males of both populations. Possible explanations are suggested.</p>
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TUESDAY 11TH SEPTEMBER 2012

Plenary Session F: PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO PREVENTION AND/OR INTERVENTION IN VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM	
<p>J. Martín Ramírez Complutense University of Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Camilla Pagani National Research Council, Italy</p> <p>Piero Giorgi National Center for Peace and Conflict Studies, New Zealand</p>	<p>Towards an updated <i>Seville Statement on Violence</i></p> <p>In 1986 a group of scientists issued the Seville Statement on Violence. On occasion of its silver anniversary, scholars from around the world and many different disciplines gathered in Rome to add new scientific evidence obtained in the last quarter of a century to the discussion, evidence concerning the human brain and social behaviour, and more specifically about violence. Here we present the main lines of evidence supporting the statement's conclusion that human beings are not violent by nature, and that "the same species that invented war is capable of inventing peace."</p>
<p>Gali Galiev Institute of Trade Unions, The Russian Federation</p>	<p>Technological management of international relations: From conflict to harmony</p> <p>Technological management is not a panacea that will help us to solve all problems in the international policy of Russia. However, the use of technological management can be a means to harmonize international relations. In the execution of international politics, a large quantity of resources is needed for the implementation of technological management in the political, economic, social, moral, and legal realms. These resources should be considered in the use of technological management in international relations.</p>
<p>Boris Kostov</p>	<p>Evolution of CSDP's role in counter-terrorism and the limits of EU</p>

<p>SU "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bulgaria</p>	<p>security cooperation</p> <p>This paper will examine the recent developments in the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) of the European Union regarding collaborative responses to asymmetrical threats and more specifically counter-terrorism. The emphasis will be on institutional and normative arrangements, including the new provisions in the Lisbon Treaty. The paper will include comparative analysis of different national institutional models for crisis management and the problems of cooperation on an interstate and EU level.</p>
<p>Ahmed Muradov Member of the Parliament, Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Peace negotiations in Chechnya: Some personal experience</p> <p>The presenter was a participant in the peace negotiations during the First and Second Chechen Wars. As such, he had the opportunity to meet several Chechen leaders and to participate in the elaboration of important documents, which became a basis for the peace dialogue. In his presentation, he will share personal experiences, unknown facts and points of view, and details that shed light on the political process in Chechnya.</p>
<p>Ralitsa Zhekova Varna Free University, Chernorizets Hrabar, Bulgaria</p>	<p>Federalism as a means for ethnic conflict resolution</p> <p>The paper reviews main characteristics of different theoretical approaches to federalism: constitutional and legal, sociological and political-ideological. The importance of federal asymmetry as an aspect of the study of the federalism is stressed. Advantages and disadvantages of federalism as a means for ethnic conflict resolution are outlined and some contextual factors that should be considered when ethnic federalism is applied are explored.</p>
<p>Cristian Barna Bucharest University, Romania</p>	<p>Fighting global war on terror but respecting human rights - Case Study: Romania</p> <p>The idea of displaying "zero tolerance" in the attempt to prevent terrorist acts, condemn and punish them has become a truism, but the fight against terrorism must take into consideration the need to respect human rights, as sacrificing such rights on the altar of the global world on terrorism represents a self-defeat. Terrorist groups are fully aware of the prohibitive logic implied by the respect of democratic values in the elaboration and implementation of anti-terrorist strategies, acting in such a way as to undermine the legitimacy of institutional actors in the eyes of the public opinion, accusing them of violating human rights and the democratic values. Therefore, a counterterrorist strategy which does not take into</p>

	<p>account the need to respect human rights represents a limited and unsustainable tact in the long run. More so if we take into account that it is in such situations when human rights and democratic values are not respected, when the risk appears for individuals, who would not normally embrace a terrorist cause, to choose the path of violence. After the 9/11 terrorist attacks, some states introduced some repressive measures for the purpose of combating terrorism, such as detaining terrorist suspects and harshening the laws on immigration. The legitimacy of war against terrorism has paled in the face of scandals surrounding the “ill-treatment” received by terrorism suspects detained at Guantanamo Bay, Bagram, Abu Ghraib and the controversial US “secret prisons.” Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Ukraine, Poland, Macedonia, Romania, Georgia, Albania, Bulgaria and Moldavia were accused of allowing the CIA to use their air space and airports to move terrorism suspects or to host on their national territory the “secret prisons.” This paper tries to shed some light on the manner in which Romania was involved in these media scandals by conducting an in-depth analysis on the way these events have been reflected in international news and the declarations of some European officials, at the same time taking into account available evidence.</p>
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Abstracts Received – Presenters Unable to Attend Conference	
<p>Adeoye O. Akinola University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa</p> <p>Oluwaseun E. Tella University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa</p> <p>Olumuyiwa Amao University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa</p>	<p>Boko Haram insurgency: Rethinking the capacity of the Nigerian state to combat terrorism</p> <p>Terrorism, particularly after the 9/11 attack in the US, has been a constant feature of world media headlines. Terrorism in Nigeria, perpetuated by the dreaded Boko Haram sect, has become an intellectual discourse among scholars, and public debate within the polity and among the citizenry. The infamous activities of the armed group threaten the security, political stability and economic well-being of Nigerians, and the Nigerian state. Boko Haram thrives due to the perceived weakness of the Nigerian government. The study explores the possibility of the Northern elites’ conspiracy against Goodluck Jonathan’s administration. The elites were aggrieved by a Southerner’s emergence as the President. Poverty, unemployment, inadequacy of basic needs and bad governance are factors that can trigger agitation. However, the Nigerian state appears to lack the capacity to guarantee peace and security within the state’s border. The study argues that intelligence gathering is the key weapon to tackle terrorism. In this light, the study</p>

	<p>examines Nigeria’s capability in terms of intelligence gathering and other measures to combat Boko Haram violence against state’s institutions and Nigerian population. The study further recommends a strategy the Nigerian government could adopt to mitigate the excesses of the Islamic group.</p>
<p>Piotr Brudlo Gdansk University of Technology, Poland</p>	<p>Video monitoring software in security applications</p> <p>Several image processing algorithms and techniques have been analysed with respect to their applicability in video monitoring software. Potential security applications have been highlighted, described and presented in practice. In general, the objectives concentrate on proposition and elaboration of automated solutions which could support analysis of video recordings performed by a human, or replacement, to a certain extent, the human factor by specialised surveillance software. Typically, video on-line streams or off-line video recordings are being watched by a human and analysed in order to find potentially dangerous behaviours, objects, persons, phenomena, etc. Characteristics of automated analysis of video stream or recording cannot be compared to the ones performed by a human, but in specific cases automated software analysis can be faster and more efficient in searching for selected well-defined patterns, like suspicious parcels, packages, guns, knives, etc. In wider aspect, the approach can be applied for searching and tracing of specified cars, vans, or trucks on streets or highways. The paper proposes and presents a software system for searching, identification and localisation of selected objects from pattern database in video on-line stream or in video off-line recording. Results of experiments have been presented with respect to reliability and accuracy of object-to-pattern matching.</p>
<p>Aurelian Lavric Moldova State University, Moldova</p>	<p>The Transnistrian conflict in the Republic of Moldova - A threat for the European security</p> <p>The Transnistrian conflict in the Republic of Moldova is an obstacle for the European integration of the country. Also, it is a threat for the European security, because of the presence of the Russian army and a big stock of armament and munitions on that part of the Moldovan territory. In the paper we will try to present the causes, the essence and the perspectives of the conflict. As the Transnistrian territory is not controlled by an internationally recognized state entity, it can be use by international terrorist networks or by groups of organized crime for money laundering. In the Transnistrian area, many factories producing armaments exist. Even though an European Union Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) has been operational since 2005 at the Moldovan-</p>

	<p>Ukrainian border, on the left bank of the Dniester river, an area uncontrolled by Chisinau government, this mission cannot close all the avenues of gun traffic and it can not be deployed forever. The EU should become more actively involved in the resolution of the Transnistrian conflict.</p>
<p>Erlan Karin National Democratic Party, Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Threat of terrorism in Central Asia</p> <p>This article is about the terrorism as one of the greatest challenges to the national and regional security in Central Asia. Since the beginning of the 90s, the region has been a stage for the activity of many radical and terrorist organizations. The withdrawal of USA troops from Afghanistan, the illegal trafficking and ethnic conflicts in the zone, especially of Fergana Valley, are only some of the factors to be mentioned that create an environment in which radical ideas and terrorist activities can proliferate.</p>
<p>Zohreh Musazadeh Sadiq University, Iran</p> <p>Orooj Ghalibaf Alzahra University, Iran</p>	<p>Controlling techniques of aggression with emphasis on the Islamic approach</p> <p>From the Islamic perspective, on the one hand aggression and violence are considered as a moral corruption factor and the spiritual fall of people, groups and societies. War, rape, terror, destruction, assault and murder are also obvious evidence of violence and aggression. On the other hand a different explanation states that the issue and the way of using it are the survival factors of many human beings, societies, cultures and civilizations. In this regard, some issues such as defense of water and soil and homeland, honor and dignity, fervor and zeal, religion and culture, punishment and execution of retribution are often considered symbols of aggression. According to status and importance of the subject, the current research attempts to describe and to explain concept, nature, samples and types of aggression from different perspectives especially from an Islamic approach, in the hope that it may help in the study of different prevention and control methods. The statistical community consisted of 48 hadith and historical books, which were selected as samples. Qualitative methods and content analysis tools were applied. The results of the research emphasized seven methods to solve and to manage aggression: tolerance, negotiation, affinity among members, exercising of power, relation control, mediation, arbitration and consultation. A high usage of aggression control and prevention methods in conflicts was found in 70 hadith and historical documents. This implies a higher use of tolerance and meditation to prevent and to control aggression (17.14% and 14.28%), whereas arbitration was used with lesser frequency (10%).</p>

<p>Ernest Nnamdi Ogbozor Brandeis University, USA</p>	<p>An assessment of preparedness and response to terrorism in Northern Nigeria</p> <p>Since 2010, the northern geopolitical zones in Nigeria witnessed increasing bomb attacks from Boko Haram - the suicide bomb attacks on the Nigeria police force headquarters, the United Nations House in Abuja, and the St. Theresa Catholic Church, Madalla are examples. The frequency of attacks and the scale of violence were a challenge to the Nigerian government, prompting the need for a review of the nation's capacity to respond to threats from terrorist groups. This study is a preliminary assessment of national readiness and response capacity to threats of terrorism in Northern Nigeria. The purpose is to answer two overarching questions: To understand terrorism threats in Northern Nigeria, and to assess the current preparedness and response capacity to similar future events. The study is limited to bomb attacks with the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), vehicle borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED) and suicide bomb attacks. The major findings from the assessments showed that the three geopolitical zones that constitute Northern Nigeria were equally affected by violent attacks, with civilians and police as the major victims. The trend and methods of attacks correlate with the build-up of groups, from using arms to explosives and suicide bombings. In response to the events, the assessment shows that measures adopted to check the attacks such as counterterrorism legislation (The Antiterrorism Prevention Act), training and simulation exercises, resources of funds and personnel, early warning mechanisms, and coordination systems were inadequate to mitigate threats. Suggestions proposed for improving preparedness and responses to terrorism in Northern Nigeria include: Continuous hazard and vulnerability analysis, independent monitoring of the implementation of national anti-terrorism act, increased funding of necessary equipments, specialized terrorism training and simulation exercises, and improvement in early warning mechanisms and coordination system.</p>
<p>Fazal Rabbi National University of Modern Languages, Pakistan</p>	<p>Pakistan's role in the War on Terror: Costs-benefits analysis</p> <p>The events of September 11 and the subsequent attack on Afghanistan brought a new dimension to the security environment of the world and had sudden, direct and indirect impacts on Pakistan. Pakistan has been rewarded with numerous advantages as well as disadvantages. The alliances helped Pakistan to overcome sanctions, to get economic as well as military assistance and end its international isolation. Initiation of composite dialogue</p>

	<p>process with India under US pressure is also a political gain for Pakistan from the alliance. It also got the award of Non-NATO ally, front line state and proved itself as the most allied ally from that of a rogue regime, and failed state. It also succeeded to restore its membership in the commonwealth, which was suspended after the military coup of October 1999. On the other hand, after joining the coalition, Pakistan remained the worst affected by the international and regional fallout of the events, paying a heavy price in politico-socio-economic and military fields. In fact, no other country has suffered more than Pakistan in the GWOT, with the government facing serious problems in effective governance. It faced gravest foreign policy predicaments and had to revise its Afghan policy and found difficulties in its diplomacy while supporting the freedom struggle of Kashmiris. The US and major powers are also concerned about the rise of fundamentalism and religious extremism in Pakistan. The counterterrorism offensive against radical Islamic/terrorist groups and the growing hostility towards militant Islam in the United States and the West, added to that the political instability and the economic and social problems that continue to beset Pakistan and it has to be regarded as one of the strategic and economic losers in the international system that has evolved since September 11.</p>
<p>Alex Stedmon University of Nottingham, England</p>	<p>Hostile intent, freedom & security: Human factors in counter-terrorism</p> <p>Recent terrorist campaigns have shown that the modus operandi has shifted towards indiscriminate, mass impact activities, often with coordinated and targeted secondary attacks aimed at inflicting maximum casualties. As a result, a major UK security consortium (Shades of Grey: EP/H02302X/1) has been established which aims to develop a suite of interventions for identifying terrorist activities. There are many human factor challenges to detecting terrorist activities and a major concern is how to monitor crowded public spaces whilst also protecting people going about their daily lives, free from fear. From a research perspective, this translates into a need to detect suspicious behaviours and identify hostile intent. More specifically, practitioners have identified a need for novel surveillance interventions that elicit robust, reliable and understood indicators of criminal and terrorist activities. This paper will introduce human factors research in counter-terrorism by drawing on a number of examples from research in hostile intent, automated CCTV (closed circuit television) and investigating suspicious behaviours. These examples will be used to identify key themes and the scope of research topics within the wider human factors domain. This paper will also identify issues to be taken forward in future research and development of counter-terrorism</p>

	measures with a more socio-technical systems perspective.
<p>Osuagwu Ugochukwu Victory and Rose Associates, Nigeria</p>	<p>Challenges in combating terrorism in West Africa: Is it good governance?</p> <p>This paper argues that terrorism poses enormous threats to the security, political stability, economic development and human security of the West African governments and people. It submits that the region is not presently a hub of terrorism but is a fertile ground for breeding terrorist networks through transnational criminal networks, small arms proliferation, illegal natural resource transfer, human and drugs trafficking. It traces the root of precarious security in the region to poverty, underdevelopment, youth unemployment, bad governance and categorises the types of terrorist groups in Africa, all of which are presently operating in the region. The paper examines the theoretical and practical justification and also the limit of good governance and collective security in the fight against terrorism. It posits that West Africa has robust governance mechanism for preventing security threat but a relatively underdeveloped security architecture for effectively tackling the menace. It submits that neither of these two approaches can work alone, in isolation of the other, and articulates a framework for integrating good governance and collective security strategies in the region's effort to prevent terrorism.</p>

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	<p>Rachel joined the School of Criminology, Politics and Social Policy in September 2005, and she is currently a senior lecturer in criminology. Prior to this she worked as a Research Officer at the Institute for Conflict Research based in North Belfast. She has been researching informal justice mechanisms in Northern Ireland since 1998 and co-authored <i>Informal Justice in Divided Societies</i> (with Cohn Knox), which was published by Paigrave Macmillan in 2002. Her PhD examined the use of political violence by single-issue groups in the UKS. She has also published a number of articles in <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i>, <i>Journal of Conflict Studies</i>, <i>Space and Polity</i>, <i>Studies in Conflict and Terrorism</i>, <i>Low Intensity Conflict and Law Enforcement</i>, and in the <i>International Criminal Justice Review</i>.</p>
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<p>Camilla Pagani, Ph.D.</p>	<p>Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies National Research Council Via San Martino della Battaglia 44 00185 Roma ITALY e-mail: camilla.pagani@istc.cnr.it</p> <p>Camilla Pagani is a psychologist and works at the Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies (ISTC) of the Italian National Research Council (CNR). As the Head of the Project “The sense of diversity and its psychological implications”, she has mostly been involved in the following research areas: youth's attitudes toward multiculturalism; the perception of threat in cross-cultural relations; the role of knowledge, of hate and of resentment in racist attitudes; empathy in cross-cultural relations; child-animal relationships with special reference to empathy and violence; the relation between animal cruelty and bullying; the relation between animal cruelty and interpersonal violence. She is the Head of the Research Group “MIDI” (Multiculturalism, Immigration, Diversity, and Integration). She is also the Head of the Research Group “HARE” (Group for the Study of Human-Animal Relations) in collaboration with Prof. F. Robustelli (ISTC) and Prof. F. R. Ascione (University of Denver). She published papers in national and international peer-reviewed journals and chapters in national and international books, and co-authored a book with Francesco Robustelli on teachers' attitudes toward immigrant pupils' attending Italian schools in mainstream classes. She is “Expert Evaluator” of European projects for the European Commission and Fellow of the University of Denver. She is a member of IAIE (International Association for Intercultural Education) and of ISAZ (International Society of Anthrozoology). For some years she participated in the ISTC research project on education against violence (Project for the Dissemination of the Seville Statement on Violence). Within this Project, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Municipality of Rome, she organized conferences and seminars on the themes of violence, cross-cultural relations, and child-animal relations.</p>

	She organized and held courses and seminars for principals, teachers, university and secondary school students, parents, and convicts. She is now representative of CICA in Italy.
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	<p>e-mail: ivan.valkov@parliament.bg</p> <p>Ivan Valkov earned a BA in Engineering and an MA in Public Administration. Before entering politics he was a senior manager in a major Bulgarian transportation firm, SOMAT, Ltd. Ivan Valkov started his political career as a town councilor in the Burgas Municipality as a representative of Political Party GERB. Currently, he is its leader in the Burgas Minicipal Organization. In 2009 he was elected Member of Parliment in the 41st National Assembly, and since March 2009 he is the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Transport, Information Technologies and Communications as well as a member of the parliamentary friendship groups with Germany, China, Cuba, Russia and Japan.</p>
<p>General Guillermo Velarde, Prof. Dr.</p>	<p>Polytechnic University of Madrid Jose Gutierrez Abascal 2 28006 Madrid SPAIN e-mail: guillermo.velarde@upm.es</p> <p>Guillermo Velarde is Vice Marshall of the Spanish Air Force, Professor Chair of Nuclear Physics, President of the Institute of Nuclear Fusion and Academician of the European Academy of Sciences. Among many other scientific merits, in 1997 he was awarded with the Edward Teller Award as recognition to his research in inertial fusion energy and in 1998 he received the Archie H. Harms Prize for his work in emerging nuclear energy systems. He is author of 7 books - among them Quantum Mechanics (McGraw Hill, 2002) - co-edited 6, and published 328 papers.</p>
<p>Tali K. Walters, Ph.D.</p>	<p>Society for Terrorism Research PO Box 590094 Newton, MA 02459 USA e-mail: tkwstr@gmail.com</p> <p>Since 2006, as a member of the Governing Board of the Society for Terrorism Research, Tali has led STR as its president, organized the annual international conference, served as Associate Editor to the society's journal <i>Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression</i>, recruited board members, and coordinated volunteers. Tali is a senior supervising forensic psychologist for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She served on the faculties of the Harvard Medical School and Tufts Medical School. She consults to the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health and to</p>

	criminal defense and prosecution attorneys in her private forensic mental health consulting practice.
Kinga Williams, Ph.D.	<p>MENSANA INTERNATIONAL Intercultural Psychological Consultancy ENGLAND e-mail: mensana@mail.com</p> <p>Kinga Williams is a Clinical Psychologist, Cognitive-Behavioural Psychotherapist, and Lecturer in Abnormal Psychology, with a special interest in the psychopathology of immigration and culture shock in adults and the elderly. Trained both in her native Hungary and in Britain where she lives, Dr. Williams is co-founder of Mensana International Psychological Consultancy (Est. 1999) specializing in the applied psychology of international transitions.</p>
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	<p>bookstores and libraries. In 1989 he became a founding member and leader of the Union of Democratic Forces - the main pro-democracy political formation in Bulgaria. On August 1, 1990 he was elected by the National Assembly as President of the Republic of Bulgaria. In January 1992 general presidential elections were held and Zhelev became the first Bulgarian President to be democratically elected during general elections. After the end of his presidency in 1997, Zhelev continued to be a prominent political figure. He became Honorary Chair of the Liberal Democratic Union, Honorary Chair of the Liberal International, founder and president of the Balkan Political Club. Zhelyu Zhelev serves as an Honorary Co-Chair for the World Justice Project (ABA).</p>
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