

34. TAGUNG DES FORUMS FRIEDENSPSYCHOLOGIE

KONFLIKT • FLUCHT • MIGRATION

Atrion Hotel

Heraklion (Kreta), Griechenland

16. - 17. Mai 2024

The 34th conference of the Peace Psychology Form will take place as part of the 10th IAKE Congress.

We would like to thank IAKE for supporting and hosting the Peace Psychology Conference.

Programmübersicht

DONNERSTAG, 16.5.2024

Moderation: Nadine Knab & Katharina Küper

14:00-14:15 Anmeldung / Registrierung

14:45-15:00 Begrüßung
Forum Friedenspsychologie (Nadine Knab), Universität Salzburg (Ulrike Greiner, Corinna Christmann & Wassilios Baros)

15:00-15:45 **Keynote I:**
Louis Henri Seukwa:
Europe's values as reflected by the refugee politics

15:45-16:30 **Keynote II:**
Vassia Danaskou
The impact of border violence on the mental and physical health of the people seeking safety and security in Europe.

16:30-16:45 Kaffeepause

16:45-18:15 **Verleihung des Gert-Sommer-Preises 2023**
Oliver Fink (Gert Sommer Preisträger 2023 / Gert-Sommer-Prize Awardee)
Kristine Avram (Honorable Mention 2023) & **Laura Stritzke** (Honorable Mention 2024)

18:15-19:15 FFP-Mitgliederversammlung

19:15-19:30 Pause

19:30-20:15 **Keynote III:**
Andreas Zick
Give Peace a Chance, or: How to Navigate Uncertainty into Emancipatory Democracy

20:15 *Gemeinsames Abendessen*

FREITAG, 17.05.2024

10:00-13:00 **ARBEITSGRUPPE I: Exploring Historical Legacies and Contemporary Conflicts: Perspectives from Diverse Contexts**
Moderation: Rasmus Möring & Aida Kell-Delic

10:00-10:30 *Small Grants Winner 2024*
Slieman Halabi & Anna Baumert
From History to Action: The Role of Historical Obligations from National Socialism and the Holocaust in Shaping Resistance to Authoritarianism and Right-Wing Extremism in Israel and Germany

10:30-11:00 **Özen Odağ, Agata Maria Kraj, & Larisa Buhin-Krenek**
Antisemitism and the Ukraine War: When conflict reproduces age-old anti-semitic tropes.

11:00-11:30 **Serhat Yalçın, Meral Gezici Yalçın**
Conflict and Mobility in a Historical Liminal Space between Syria and Turkey

11:30-12:00 **Meral Gezici Yalcin, Orhan Kaya**
A Loop of Conflict and Mobility: The Case of the Kurdish Diaspora in Switzerland

12:00-12:30 **Klaus Boehnke**
Social Cohesion: A Pathway to Happiness in Peace or a Fake Promise of a Harmonious Status-Quo

12:30-13:00 **Beate Küpper, Tina Leber, Fabian Mertens**
Challenges posed by the anti-democratic threat to civil society actors involved in civic education and the promotion of democracy

10:00-13:00 **ARBEITSGRUPPE II: Perspektiven auf soziale Dynamiken: Konflikte, Teilhabe und Ethik**
Moderation: Wassilios Baros & Thomas Theurer

10:00-10:45 **Keynote IV:**
Anton Bucher
Macht Religiosität friedlicher?
Der Beitrag von Religionspädagogik zur Friedenserziehung

10:45-11:30 **Keynote V:**
Mechtild Gomolla:
(De-)Institutionalisierung von menschenrechtlichen und demokratischen Bildungszielen im Kontext datenbasierter Schulsteuerung: Ergebnisse einer Dokumentenanalyse

11:30-12:00 **Jörg-Henrik Heine & Christian Tarnai**
Wahrnehmung von Konfliktgruppen in Deutschland

12:00-12:30 **Lukas Baumann**
Orte des Unbehagens: Affektive Dimensionen in der Geflüchteten-Unterbringung

12:30-13:00 **Thomas Theurer & Wassilios Baros**
De-zentriert und involviert? – Annäherungen an einen Begriff von politischer Literalität

13:00 – 15:30 Mittagspause

15:30- 18:00 **ARBEITSGRUPPE III – Understanding Perceptions and Treatment of Refugees: Empathy, Bias, and Public Opinion**
Moderation: Ulrike Greiner & Gwennaelle Mulliez

15:30-18:00 **ARBEITSGRUPPE IV – Societal Dynamics: Understanding Extremism, Cohesion, and Refugee Integration**
Moderation: Sofia Lambraki & Daniela Susso

15:30-16:00 **Ulrike Greiner**
How to control borders? How to cross borders?
Agnieszka Hollands' Film "Green Border"

15:30-16:00 **Evaggelia Kalerante**
The immigration issue in the socio-political transformations of irrational political determinations: Education in the process of distributive justice

16:00-16:30 **Giulia Daniele, Shaireen Rasheed**
Questioning double standards in the present:
The role of academia towards asymmetrical epistemologies

16:00-16:30 **Dionysios Gouvias, Marianthi Oikonomakou, Vasilia Kourtis-Kazoullis, Eleni Skourtou**
Towards Integration – Good practices of non-formal educational interventions for refugees in Greece

16:30-17:00 **Nemanja Kidžin**
Preferred guests: How is empathy towards migrants related to characteristics of migrants, domestic population, and context.

16:30-17:00 **Vassiliki Pliogou**
Parental involvement of Albanian parents, human rights, and social justice aspects: Teachers' perspectives in primary schools in Thessaloniki

17:00-17:30 **Patrick Ferdinand Kotzur, Maria-Therese Friehs, Verred Grünberg, Oliver Christ & Ulrich Wagner**
"Walking on the Streets Feels Less Secure" - A Comparative Mixed-Methods Analysis of Perceived Threats Caused by Neighbourhood Refugee Accommodations and Neighbours' Attitudes Towards Refugees

17:00-17:30 **Anna Kende, Nóra Anna Lantos, Laura Faragó, Hadi Sam Nariman, Barbara Láštíková, Xenia Daniela Poslon, Anna Potoczek & Marcin Bukowski**
Politicized vs. benevolent motivations of refugee helpers in the context of the war in Ukraine.

17:30-18:00 **Elif Sandal-Önal, Marco Eden, Arin Ayanian & Andreas Zick**
The Refugee Paradox: How the German Public Perceives Germany's Treatment of Different Refugees

17:30-18:00 **Rasmus Möring & Felicia Pratto**
Status Indignity: A Status-based approach to the origins of extremism

20:00 **Gemeinsames Abendessen**

SAMSTAG, 18.5.2024

Ab 10.00

Sitzung des FFP-Vorstands

Kurzbeschreibungen der Beiträge

(in chronologischer Reihenfolge)

KEYNOTE-LECTURE I

Donnerstag, 15:00 – 15:45 Uhr

Louis Henri Seukwa

Europe's values as reflected by the refugee politics.

The lecture will analyze the current refugee policy of Europe and Germany. In doing so, the logic underlying the management of refugee migration as well as the resulting contradictions and conflicts between the state's commitment to self-formulated fundamental values, such as the universality of human rights, democracy and the concrete handling of diversity and difference that has grown through migration, will be placed at the center of the analysis.

KEYNOTE-LECTURE II

Donnerstag, 15:45 – 16:30 Uhr

Vassia Danaskou

The impact of border violence on the mental and physical health of the people seeking safety and security in Europe.

“Accounts of violence at Greece’s borders have proliferated in recent years, against a landscape in which medical and humanitarian assistance for people crossing into Greece by land and sea is limited or absent, and independent scrutiny of border management practices is non-existent. Since launching medical activities in response to the urgent needs of new arrivals on the Aegean islands of Samos and Lesbos, MSF has received repeated accounts of patients’ lives endangered by violence and pushbacks. Drawing on operational and aggregated medical data, patient testimonies, and accounts by MSF staff gathered between August 2021 and July 2023, MSF have issued a report that builds on an existing body of evidence of violence and pushbacks at Greece’s borders, and highlights the physical and psychological suffering, as well as the life-threatening risks, endured by those seeking safety and protection in Greece.”

VERLEIHUNG DES GERT-SOMMER-PREISES 2019

Donnerstag, 16:45 – 18:15 Uhr

Oliver Fink & Herbert C. Kelman

Dynamics of Emotions in Protracted Conflict – Microfoundations for Violent Action

Living within prolonged intergroup conflict has detrimental consequences, especially for members of low-power groups. Experiencing repression creates intense emotions and raises serious dilemmas about handling resistance to achieve social change. In recent years, novel approaches that focus on micro-level factors, particularly emotions, have been suggested as useful predictors to understand how violence persists. However, details of the dynamics between emotions and violent collective action, such as how emotional mechanisms predict violent action under conflict escalation, remain an open question.

In this research, based on longitudinal mixed methods fieldwork in Israel and the Palestinian Territories over three years, I investigate emotional mechanisms predicting how – mainly violent – collective action is moderated by different types of conflict escalation. The insights inform and support individual conflict transformation from a psychological perspective. The research contributes to current approaches of integrating political science with social psychology and adds insights into the causes of violence, which is notoriously difficult to study. Theoretical and applied implications to influence intergroup behavior in the Middle East and beyond are discussed.

VERLEIHUNG DES GERT-SOMMER-PREISES 2019

Donnerstag, 16:45 – 18:15 Uhr

HONORABLE MENTION 2023

Kristine Andra Avram

Responsibility: A Kaleidoscopic View

In my research, I have explored how societies deal with the issue of responsibility in the context of (past) collective violence and state repression. To this end, I have first conceptualised responsibility ascriptions as a narrative-driven practice and argue that the way we ascribe and deal with responsibility essentially depends on the stories we tell about (past) violence and repression, but also about ourselves. My practice-based account of responsibility provides the conceptual basis for understanding responsibility as narratively constructed, which I examine empirically using an in-depth case study in Romania. Specifically, I have examined how state repression during the communist dictatorship and the violence during the December events of 1989 are portrayed and interpreted by various actor groups who differ in their position and relationship to violence. Drawing on four empirical case studies, my research offers a systematic and comprehensive examination of responsibility ascriptions as a narrative-driven practice and provides insights into what understanding of responsibility is articulated in and through storytelling, how people and courts narratively ascribe responsibility, and how these ascriptions differ or overlap within and between actor groups. Based on my findings, I unfold the kaleidoscopic view on responsibility that emphasises the complexity, ambiguity and functionality of responsibility practices in these contexts.

KEYNOTE-LECTURE

Donnerstag, 19:30– 20:15 Uhr

Andreas Zick (Bielefeld)

Give Peace a Chance, or: How to Navigate Uncertainty into Emancipatory Democracy

Wars and conflicts characterise contemporary European society more than they have for a long time. The concept of eternal peace is fragile, becoming unstable and clashing with reality and the community. According to the results of the Bielefeld Peace Study, many people are adopting a concept of peace that lies far in the future and accepts more violence along the way. What does all this mean for peace research? It could provide answers to the question: How do we give peace a chance?

ARBEITSGRUPPE I – Exploring Historical Legacies and Contemporary Conflicts: Perspectives from Diverse Contexts

Freitag, 10:00 – 13:00 Uhr

Small Grants Winner 2024

Slieman Halabi & Anna Baumert (University of Wuppertal)

From History to Action: The Role of Historical Obligations from National Socialism and the Holocaust in Shaping Resistance to Authoritarianism and Right-Wing Extremism in Israel and Germany

The history of National Socialism (NS) and the Holocaust significantly impacts views on history and the present, especially among historical perpetrator and victim groups. The moral obligation to oppose the rise of totalitarianism or authoritarianism learned from NS's rise through a democratic regime, is a universal lesson for democracies worldwide. This lesson can motivate people, even historically victimized groups, to remain vigilant against threats to democracy. We explored this lesson's link to collective action by surveying N=750 Israeli citizens opposed to the 2023 judicial reform aiming to curtail the Supreme Court's powers. The moral lesson positively correlated with participation in protests and legitimizing normative and non-normative collective action. It also predicted identification with the anti-reform movement, moral obligation to protest, collective efficacy, and anger, which mediated the lesson's indirect effect on participation. Using a bottom-up approach, we surveyed N=100 German participants about the lessons one should learn from NS history to generate items for a scale. In an ongoing study with N=600 German participants, we examine the lesson's link to collective action against right-wing extremism and movements that undermine German democracy. Findings will be presented at the conference. Implications and relevance to other contexts will be discussed.

ARBEITSGRUPPE I – Exploring Historical Legacies and Contemporary Conflicts: Perspectives from Diverse Contexts

Freitag, 10:00 – 13:00 Uhr

Özen Odağ, Agata Maria Kraj, & Larisa Buhin-Krenek (Touro University Berlin)

Antisemitism and the Ukraine War: When conflict reproduces age-old antisemitic tropes.

Antisemitism continues to polarize the European online sphere, and shape exclusionary attitudes within society. Jewish people frequently experience antisemitic hate online and perceive antisemitism on social media as the greatest threat to Jewish life in Europe. Antisemitism manifests online in a wide range of radical and subtle forms, including conspiracy theories, Holocaust denial and Israel defamation. Often camouflaged, antisemitism appears on inconspicuous webpages and social networks of conventional media users, as well as social media discussions of war and conflict.

The current study examines the Ukraine War as a pane onto which antisemitic arguments were projected in social media discussions. It is a content analysis of social media diaries that N = 47 young social media users (n = 16 Jewish; n = 39 non-Jewish; ages 20 – 30; Mage = 24.75) kept at the beginning of the Ukraine War, comprising n = 1.100 diary entries. The current contribution zooms in on antisemitic arguments connected to Putin's framing of the aggression as an attempt to 'de Nazify' Ukraine, comparisons drawn between Putin's war and the Holocaust, and discussions about the Jewish heritage of Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. The study represents an example of the intricate relationship between antisemitism and discourses of war/conflict.

ARBEITSGRUPPE I – Exploring Historical Legacies and Contemporary Conflicts: Perspectives from Diverse Contexts

Freitag, 10:00 – 13:00 Uhr

Serhat Yalçın (Kiel University of Applied Sciences), Meral Gezici Yalçın (Bielefeld University)

Conflict and Mobility in a Historical Liminal Space between Syria and Turkey

The people who had lived together for centuries in the same or neighboring villages or towns were separated from the former community based on artificially drawn borders in 1928 and became citizens of two nation-states (Turkey and Syria). Although social, and economic relations have continued especially via marriage and trade (including smuggling) across the border, historical relations turned out to be more tense after the proxy war started in 2011 in Syria. Due to the mass mobilization from the places in northern Syria to southern Turkey, border cities became an important destination for asylum seekers. This research was conducted in a borderland (city of Mardin) to understand the relationship between conflict and mobility in this historical liminal space. In this paper, we focus on a) how different nation-state regimes contribute to conflict and mobility, and b) how people in the region make sense of it. Thus, we applied ethnographic observation and conducted semi-structured interviews with 25 natives (12 women) and 18 newcomers (9 women) in 2018, mainly focusing on questions about newcomers' mobility, and conflict in the family and work. In short, our study showed that the newcomers have been objectified and exploited by locals based on their gender both in the domestic spaces (refugee women regarding their bodily and sexual functions through arranged imam marriages) and public spaces (refugee men regarding their labor power in precarious conditions).

ARBEITSGRUPPE I – Exploring Historical Legacies and Contemporary Conflicts: Perspectives from Diverse Contexts

Freitag, 10:00 – 13:00 Uhr

Meral Gezici Yalcin (Bielefeld University), Orhan Kaya (Bern University of Applied Sciences)

A Loop of Conflict and Mobility: The Case of the Kurdish Diaspora in Switzerland

This research investigates the loop of conflict and mobility by focusing on the displacement and replacement of people who fled from their country of origin due to conflict, and experienced conflict after seeking refuge in the arrival country. We conducted qualitative research to reveal how conflict is reconstructed through and re-embodied within translocal, transcultural, and transnational spaces (ethnographic observations and in-depth interviews). We recruited 12 Kurdish refugees (6 women, age ranges from 23 to 55 years) from four dislocation regions (Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Iran) who applied for asylum in Bern (Switzerland). Preliminary results of the reflexive thematic analysis showed that people with different dislocation backgrounds have different conflict experiences in their homeland: political repression and armed conflict in Turkey, war and occupation of lands in Syria, the Islamist regime in Iran, and inter-group conflict in Iraq. Participants narrated translocal (between cities and towns), transcultural (between ethnocultural and religious groups), and transnational (between different nation-states) conflicts. They made spatial (four parts of the Kurdish homeland), temporal (before and after the war, occupation, refuge, etc.), and intergroup comparisons (between different Kurdish groups). Furthermore, representation claims (e.g., “We are real Kurds”, “We fought against the enemy in the homeland”, and “We struggled most for refugee rights in the arrival country”) were made. Finally, a common ingroup identity against “outsiders” (“We all Kurds”) has been expressed.

ARBEITSGRUPPE I – Exploring Historical Legacies and Contemporary Conflicts: Perspectives from Diverse Contexts

Freitag, 10:00 – 13:00 Uhr

Klaus Boehnke (Constructor University, Bremen)

Social Cohesion: A Pathway to Happiness in Peace or a Fake Promise of a Harmonious Status-Quo

“If we only stick together, we will all be happy!” The call for social cohesion is almost omnipresent in public discourse and in German party programs ranging from “Die Linke” to the Christian Democrats. The presentation will summarize research on the relationship between social cohesion and happiness in different parts of the world between 1989 and 2020. Social Cohesion is conceptualized as a nine-dimensional construct that allows for measuring the degree to which societies stick together. The nine dimensions assess the intactness of social networks, the level of general trust, the degree of acceptance of diversity, people’s connectedness with their social entity, their trust in the entity’s institutions, the perceived level of fairness, the amount of solidarity and helpfulness among residents, the respect of basic rules, and the degree of political participation. Countries (or smaller social entities) can ‘earn’ up to 100 points. Levels of social cohesion typically covary rather strongly with the country’s level of happiness and well-being. However, the size of the covariation differs greatly between different parts of the world. Findings will be discussed in light of the question of whether social cohesion is a prerequisite of peace or rather ideological cement to cover up social inequality.

ARBEITSGRUPPE I – Exploring Historical Legacies and Contemporary Conflicts: Perspectives from Diverse Contexts

Freitag, 10:00 – 13:00 Uhr

Beate Küpper (University of Applied Science Niederrhein) & Jens Hellmann (Bielefeld University)

How welcome are refugees from different regions in Germany? On the role of Russia's war against Ukraine, local perceptions of conflict and populism

The issue of migration, underpinned by populism, is the central mobilisation topic of the far-right. Parallel to the renewed rise in refugee numbers and the increase in votes for far-right parties, an increasingly restrictive and even hostile migration debate is once again intensifying in Europe. In Germany, this was preceded by an alarm call from some local authorities, who felt overwhelmed by the task of reception. In the representative Mitte Study 2022/23 in Germany (n = 2.000), funded by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, two thirds of the respondents welcome refugees from Ukraine, only a third those from Africa and Syria. The rejection of refugees in general correlates with increased xenophobia, racism and support for precedent rights of the established. Respondents who side with Russia are often worried that the war will bring more refugees to Germany and are particularly opposed to those from Ukraine. In addition, the more respondents perceive local conflicts, the less they welcome refugees in general. The influence of conflict perception on the willingness to accept refugees is mediated by populist attitudes. The far right exploit communal conflicts and link them to their core issue of migration apparently with success and to the detriment of refugees.

KEYNOTE IV

Freitag, 10:00 – 10:45 Uhr

Anton Bucher (Universität Salzburg)

Macht Religiosität friedlicher? Der Beitrag von Religionspädagogik zur Friedenserziehung.

Im Namen von Religionen sind grausame Kriege geführt worden. Aber Religionen waren und sind es auch, die den Frieden angemahnt haben, bis hin zum Verzicht auf Gewalt (Gandhi), ja zum Verzicht auf Selbstverteidigung und radikalen Pazifismus (Bergpredigt). Im ersten Teil werden empirische Erkenntnisse darüber skizziert, wie religiöse Variablen und die Einstellungen zu Krieg und Frieden zusammenhängen, unter anderem auch, dass fundamentalistische Christen Gewalt stärker befürworten als säkulare Atheisten. Im zweiten Teil wird an den Religions- und Moralpädagogen Fritz Oser erinnert, der in der Frühphase seines Schaffens mit seinem Buch „Den Frieden lernen“ bis heute relevante Anregungen für die Friedenserziehung gab.

KEYNOTE V

Freitag, 10:45 – 11:30 Uhr

Mechtild Gomolla (PH Karlsruhe)

(De-)Institutionalisierung von menschenrechtlichen und demokratischen Bildungszielen im Kontext datenbasierter Schulsteuerung: Ergebnisse einer Dokumentenanalyse

Angesichts verfestigter sozialer Segregation und Ungleichheit sowie der alarmierenden rassistischen, menschen(rechts)- und demokratiefeindlichen Orientierungen und Gewalt ist vielfach der Ruf nach politischer Bildung sowie einer diskriminierungskritischen Schulentwicklung zu vernehmen. Bei genauerem Hinsehen wird politische Bildung jedoch noch immer primär als kurzfristiges Interventions- und Präventionsprogramm umgesetzt, während Schulen und Schulbehörden, die versuchen in gemeinschaftlichem Handeln ihre Strukturen, Angebote und Arbeitsweisen systematisch und nachhaltig unter Gleichheits- und demokratischen Bildungsansprüchen weiterzuentwickeln, seltene Ausnahme bilden. Auf der Suche nach einer (Teil-)Erklärung für diese Tendenzen untersucht der Vortrag die Frage, wie und mit welchen Folgen schulpolitische Ziele der Inklusion, Gleichheit/Gerechtigkeit und Demokratie in neue Verfahren der Output orientierten und datenbasierten Schulsteuerung inkorporiert – und dabei (re-)konzeptualisiert, verzerrt oder ausgeschlossen werden. Im Rückgriff auf Ansätze der vor allem im angloamerikanischen Kontext etablierten politisch-soziologischen Policy-Forschung wird die Neue Bildungssteuerung – im Unterschied zu einer pragmatisch-funktionalistischen Perspektive – nicht als ein in Bezug auf soziale Ordnungen neutrales Set von Instrumenten und Praktiken, sondern als technischer und sozialer Apparat begriffen, der immer auch jenseits seiner technischen Zwecke wirkt, indem er normative Orientierungen und Werte transportiert und zur Institutionalisierung sozialer Macht- und Differenzordnungen beiträgt. Auf der Basis einer Dokumentenanalyse wird gezeigt, dass aktuelle Initiativen zum Abbau von Bildungsungleichheit von komplexen Mechanismen der Entpolitisierung des Diskurses konterkariert werden. Schüler*innen und Eltern mit Migrationsgeschichte werden im Rückgriff auf ethnisierte und kulturalisierende Zuschreibungen auf neue Weise als Defizitträger*innen gegenüber der Schule positioniert, während transformatorische Bildungs- und Schulentwicklungsprozesse tendenziell versperrt werden. Hier bilden die Entgrenzung von Forschung und Politik als Dimension der Neuen Steuerung sowie der Positivismus der Schuleffektivitätsforschung ein zentrales Scharnier.

ARBEITSGRUPPE II: Perspektiven auf soziale Dynamiken: Konflikte, Teilhabe und Ethik

Freitag, 10:00-13:00

Jörg-Henrik Heine (LMU München) & Christian Tarnai (Universität der Bundeswehr München)

Wahrnehmung von Konfliktgruppen in Deutschland

Mit der Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften (ALLBUS) werden aktuelle Daten über Einstellungen, Verhaltensweisen und Sozialstruktur der Bevölkerung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland erhoben. Seit 1980 wird alle zwei Jahre ein repräsentativer Querschnitt der Bevölkerung mit einem teils konstanten, teils variablen Frageprogramm befragt. In den Jahren nach der Wiedervereinigung der beiden Teile Deutschlands wurde die perzipierte Stärke von Konflikten zwischen Bevölkerungsgruppen in den Jahren 2010 und 2021 erhoben (GESIS 2011, 2022). Auf der Basis der Einschätzungen kann eine Skala gebildet werden, die erfassen soll, wie gesellschaftliche Interessengegensätze insgesamt wahrgenommen werden (ZIS 2014).

In dem vorliegenden Beitrag bilden die einzelnen Einschätzungen der Konflikte zunächst die Basis. Die Auswertungen erfolgen mit den Daten des ALLBUS2021. In diesem Erhebungsjahr werden 14 Bevölkerungsgruppen (z.B. Konflikte zwischen Erwerbstätigen und Rentnern) nach der wahrgenommenen Konfliktstärke mit den Antwortalternativen ‚gibt es nicht‘, ‚eher schwach‘, ‚ziemlich stark‘ und ‚sehr stark‘ eingeschätzt. Die vorgestellten Analysen gehen zunächst davon aus zu überprüfen, inwieweit die Befragten zwischen den vorgegebenen Gruppen differenzieren und welchen Einfluss die im ALLBUS2021 unterschiedlichen Erhebungsmodi (CAWI und MAIL) auf das Antwortverhalten haben. Danach sollen die Unterschiede und Gemeinsamkeiten zwischen den Befragten der neuen und alten Bundesländern unter Berücksichtigung erklärender Variablen, wie z.B. Generation, sozialer und ökonomischer Status, untersucht werden.

ARBEITSGRUPPE II: Perspektiven auf soziale Dynamiken: Konflikte, Teilhabe und Ethik

Freitag, 10:00-13:00

Lukas Baumann (Universität Klagenfurt)

Orte des Unbehagens: Affektive Dimensionen in der Geflüchteten-Unterbringung

Dieser Beitrag beleuchtet aus interdisziplinärer Perspektive die Unterbringung von jungen Geflüchteten in Österreich im Kontext der komplexen Beziehungen zwischen dem Affektiven und den verschiedenen Konstruktionen von Raum, Zeitlichkeit, Sozialität und Politik (Ahmed). Es wird gezeigt, dass die Geflüchteten-Unterbringung als Spannungsverhältnis von Verunsicherung, Aversion und Konvivialität – zusammengefasst als Unbehagen – verstehbar ist, welches auf unterschiedliche Positionalitäten und Machtasymmetrien der Akteur*innen hinweist und durch jene erzeugt wird. Es wird konstatiert, dass die Betonung des Affektiven als konstitutives Moment menschlichen Zusammen-Seins mehr als individuelle Gefühlszustände beschreibt, sondern untrennbar mit sozialen Praktiken zu tun hat. Das Affektive wird hier in Anlehnung an Ágnes Heller als „Involviert-Sein“ verstanden und bezieht darüber hinaus Ebenen nicht-bewusster affektiver Dynamiken mit ein. Auf Basis meines aktuellen ethnografischen Forschungsmaterials wird so weiters der Frage nachgegangen, inwiefern Unbehagen ein komplexes affektives Gefüge des „Involviert-Seins“ aufspannt sowie Triebfeder sein kann, die solidarische Praxen (v)er(un)möglichlich.

ARBEITSGRUPPE II: Perspektiven auf soziale Dynamiken: Konflikte, Teilhabe und Ethik

Freitag, 10:00-13:00

Thomas Theurer (Universität zu Köln) & Wassilios Baros (Paris Lodron Universität Salzburg)

De-zentriert und involviert? – Annäherungen an einen Begriff von politischer Literalität

Während konventionelle Demokratietheorien, die oft als Referenz für die gerade im (hoch-) schulischen Kontext weit verbreiteten Konzeptionen von Politikkompetenz fungieren, die Zustimmungsfähigkeit und Rationalität etablierter Institutionen- und Wertesysteme mehr oder weniger unhinterfragt voraussetzen, apostrophieren radikaldemokratische Ansätze die Artikulation von Dissens als Charakteristikum des Politischen und beleuchten auch die Rolle affektiver resp. emotionaler Momente in (gegen-)hegemonialen Diskursen. Politische Subjektivierung vollzieht sich aus dieser Perspektive gerade nicht durch die fraglose Integration in eine vorherrschende (Welt-)Ordnung, sondern durch deren Infragestellung, etwa in Folge eines Vernehmbar-Werdens des „Anteils der Anteillosen“, dessen Existenz die polizeiliche Logik negiert (Rancière 2002, S. 26f.). In Spielarten von Migration (als Reaktionsmodus auf die globale Ungleichheit von Verwirklichungschancen) und den korrespondierenden Politiken in den sogenannten Aufnahmegesellschaften manifestiert sich die „politische Differenz“ auf besondere Weise (Marchart 2010). Wie Mouffe (2018) und Critchley (2008) argumentieren, stellen bestimmte Emotionstypen insofern einen potenziellen Motor politischer Subjektivierung dar, als dass sie an die Wahrnehmung eines Bruches mit subjektiv bedeutsamen, normativen Erwartungen geknüpft sind – insbesondere gilt dies für die Empörung als das „politischste aller Gefühle“ (Reichenbach 2001, S. 435).

Unser Vortrag zielt darauf ab, den hier nur cursorisch angerissenen Theorieperspektiven eine empirische Erdung zu verschaffen, auf die Konzepte einer (radikalen) Demokratiebildung in der Migrationsgesellschaft aufbauen können. Hierfür referieren wir erste Ergebnisse einer Neuauflage des Projektes *Political Literacy and Medienrezeption* (PoLiMer), in dessen Zuge Studierende in einem Online-Survey mit offenen Antwortformaten dazu eingeladen waren, zu unterschiedlichen medialen Umgangsweisen mit Flucht und Asylpolitik Stellung zu beziehen. In Weiterentwicklung erster Ansätze zur Operationalisierung der Diskurstheorie Laclaus und Mouffes (vgl. etwa Glasze 2007) verzahnen wir mittels Latent Class Analyse die Vorzüge qualitativer und quantitativer Methoden und identifizieren so unterschiedliche Artikulationsmuster, die auf je eigene Weise den Raum des Politischen aufschließen oder verschließen.

ARBEITSGRUPPE III – Understanding Perceptions and Treatment of Refugees: Empathy, Bias, and Public Opinion

Freitag, 15:30 – 18:00 Uhr

Ulrike Greiner (Universität Salzburg)

How to control borders? How to cross borders? Agnieszka Hollands' Film "Green Border"

Nicht The film Green Border (2023) by Agnieszka Holland is an artistic representation of refugees - addressing the refugee crisis on the border between Belarus and Poland - as a border crossing in three senses of the word.

The film addresses the violent push-backs of refugees by the border police of the two countries. It shows the viewer through the different attitudes of Polish citizens which positions are possible towards the fates of those fleeing and how it is possible to cross the boundaries between passive spectators and active political citizens.

The film was the subject of political conflict in Poland in the context of the elections 2023. The director received death threats and - the film received European awards and nominations for the European Film Prize 2023.

In my presentation, I will show - in the mirror of the political aesthetics of film and in the line with refugee cinema (Bennett & Marciniak, 2022) - the cinematic means (Tibbetts, 2008) with which Holland succeeds in crossing the boundary between the depiction of individual fates, people with faces and histories, and the disclosure of seemingly faceless mechanisms of political violence, mirroring one in the other and transcending one through the other.

ARBEITSGRUPPE III – Understanding Perceptions and Treatment of Refugees: Empathy, Bias, and Public Opinion

Freitag, 15:30 – 18:00 Uhr

Giulia Daniele (CEI-Iscte, Portugal) & Shaireen Rasheed, (PhD - Long Island University United States)

Questioning double standards in the present: The role of academia towards asymmetrical epistemologies

Western media and governmental policies' regarding the Middle East have ensued in creating a double standard in the last decades, dealing with asymmetric power relations when discussing issues pertaining to "conflict" in the region. Our presentation undertakes a critical examination of the epistemological and ontological language of conflict evidenced by the current narratives towards Israel and Palestine; the West and Muslim people(s); Palestinian and Ukrainian refugees; together with several other realities in particular across the Middle East, like Afghanistan and Syria. In demanding a deeper debate within academia, our presentation intends to engage with and reformulate the asymmetrical epistemologies pertaining to the values of human life and dignity depending on lens through which different parts of the world and the relationship to migration is perceived.

From our own fieldworks in Palestine, Germany and the US, we aim to analyze how 'willful ignorance' as the philosopher Charles Mill refers to ignorance results from social practices around issues of racial and social justice. We offer ways to reframe the migration discourse of exclusionary borders within a decolonial ethics of belonging when talking about the 'othered' migrant and refugee.

ARBEITSGRUPPE III – Understanding Perceptions and Treatment of Refugees: Empathy, Bias, and Public Opinion

Freitag, 15:30 – 18:00 Uhr

Nemanja Kidžin (University of Belgrade)

Preferred guests: How is empathy towards migrants related to characteristics of migrants, domestic population, and context?

Research on migration represents a field of great practical importance given the increase in population movement in Europe which showed different treatments towards migrants from different backgrounds. The need for such studies particularly exists in Serbia, which has been exposed to intensive migration influences only in the past decade. In order to comprehend complexity behind preferences between different groups of newcomers, this research is using the three level model, studying relevant traits of migrants, domestic population and context. Relevant traits of migrants were their sociological characteristics (their ethnic distance from the native population and socioeconomic status) and their perceived traits (cooperatives, competence, and warmth). Characteristics of the native population that were considered are psychological (individual level of empathy, inclination toward social dominance and demographic traits) and demographic. Finally, the difference in context was varied based on advantageous or disadvantageous situation (whether something positive or negative is happening to migrants). In other words, scores of empathic reactions towards migrants were recorded in situations when something negative or positive happened to them, thus also calculating overall empathic reactions, while the variation in scores was observed in relation to the group of migrants or individual differences among participants.

ARBEITSGRUPPE III – Understanding Perceptions and Treatment of Refugees: Empathy, Bias, and Public Opinion

Freitag, 15:30 – 18:00 Uhr

Maria-Therese Friehs (FernUniversität Hagen), Patrick Ferdinand Kotzur (Durham University), Verred Grünberg (no current affiliation), Oliver Christ (FernUniversität Hagen), Ulrich Wagner (Universität Marburg)

“Walking on the Streets Feels Less Secure” - A Comparative Mixed-Methods Analysis of Perceived Threats Caused by Neighbourhood Refugee Accommodations and Neighbours’ Attitudes Towards Refugees

Sudden peaks in refugee numbers in receiving societies lead to increased capacity utilisation of existing refugee accommodations as well as the opening of new refugee accommodations, oftentimes embedded within existing neighbourhood communities. Such changes in the neighbourhood composition might elicit feelings of threat and result in negative attitudes towards the newcomers, which might ultimately increase the likelihood of hate crimes and hinder refugee integration. In two studies dating from 2015/16 and 2023, we conducted longitudinal surveys of neighbourhoods of (newly-opened) German refugee accommodations. Using a mixed quantitative and qualitative approach, we identify which types of threats are associated with refugees in the neighbourhood, how strongly these different threats are expressed, how stable they are across time and contexts, and how they relate to the subsequent expressions of negative attitudes towards refugees. We also explore differences between the two studies. Our findings have implications for future local refugee integration.

ARBEITSGRUPPE III – Understanding Perceptions and Treatment of Refugees: Empathy, Bias, and Public Opinion

Freitag, 15:30 – 18:00 Uhr

Elif Sandal-Önal, Marco Eden, Arin Ayanian, Andreas Zick (Bielefeld University)

The Refugee Paradox: How the German Public Perceives Germany's Treatment of Different Refugees

The last decade revealed new modes of human mobility caused by multiple and interconnected crises. The mobility of refugees toward Europe increased after 2015 and became one of the most relevant public issues of political and civic narratives about the future of European society. Refugees arriving in Europe have been exposed to differential legal procedures by the states, and they have become 'targets' of changing public opinions and attitudes of civic society. Scientific studies addressed these attitudes to understand public opinion and political decisions. Peace psychology researchers focus on understanding the dynamics behind the differentiating attitudes, especially those that attack societal peace, like populist and extremist narratives and propaganda about refugees. However, few studies focus on the link between the non-equal political treatment of refugees and public opinion reproducing such unequal treatment. The public perception toward the states' paradoxical treatment of different refugees as an indicator of individuals' legitimization or delegitimization of the governments has not been questioned. In our studies, we ask how German society perceives Germany's treatment of refugees from Ukraine and the Middle East and which political and/or social dynamics are related to this perception. Using the Bielefeld Peace Study (BIEFrie) data (N = 1048) collected just after the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, we investigate whether the settled political identities and ideologies (party preferences, left-right positioning, etc.) or the contextual dynamics of the ongoing war (uncertainties, perceived threat, justification of war, etc) play crucial roles in perceiving the treatment to different refugees as equal or unequal.

ARBEITSGRUPPE IV – Societal Dynamics: Understanding Extremism, Cohesion, and Refugee Integration

Freitag, 15:30-18:00

Kalerante Evangelia

The immigration issue in the socio-political transformations of irrational political determinations: Education in the process of distributive justice

The presentation examines the immigration issue, as it has evolved in the period (2023-2024), in order to conceptualize theoretical fields, which construct the opposition to the rights of immigrants and the strengthening of a nativist system of qualifying only the rights of the natives. The concept of socially vulnerable people (strata) tends not to include immigrants. Policies for dealing (nature restoration) with the climate crisis, the energy crisis, as well as impoverishment, are interpreted by far-right populists as the position of a privileged cosmopolitan elite that turns against the ordinary citizens of the people. Based on these general trends, issues related to the role of educational culture, the return of educational policy to the subject of political society and the protection of rights are identified. Emphasis is placed on educational productive activity, so that the curriculum is reframed by the political, educational and humanistic capital of the teachers. In particular, attitudes and behaviors are interpreted and redefined with the political signaling of democracy. The institution of education, which forms part of the policies of the welfare state, can contribute with scientific capital and educational value practices to the "insult" of irrationality, the inequality of opportunities of the underprivileged. Gradually, the democratic theoretical approach to the inclusion of the vulnerable groups of natives and immigrants is unfolding. The focus on education defines the humanistic capital of the educational community, which on the one hand goes beyond the closed curriculum of the education levels, on the other hand negates managerial policies and the standardized process of evaluating educational work. In our introduction it becomes clear that the immigration situation is presented as a theoretical example, in order to project readings from democratic education policies, which go beyond the closed content of conceptualizations about education. In this particular "example" a differentiated educational content is proposed, which highlights the institution of education and contributes to the promotion of the high social status of the scientific educational community.

ARBEITSGRUPPE IV – Societal Dynamics: Understanding Extremism, Cohesion, and Refugee Integration

Freitag, 15:30-18:00

Dionysios Gouvias, Marianthi Oikonomakou, Vasilia Kourtis-Kazoullis & Eleni Skourtou

Towards Integration – Good practices of non-formal educational interventions for refugees in Greece

This paper explores the various dimensions relating to the implementation of non-formal educational projects for refugees that have been taking place in the last eight years at various locations in certain Greek islands in the North and South Aegean Sea. The language and cultural diversity of the various refugee groups, their mobility, as well as their unstable present and future, have led to the adoption and utilization of new pedagogical approaches, which reflect the dynamic character of the learners' identities (based on ethnic, religious, linguistic grounds, as well as on educational, class and gender differences) and their multiple needs. The field research—which employs an ethnographic, action-research approach— attempts to generate a self-reflection of various stakeholders in refugee non-formal education. The main aim of the study is to highlight possible weaknesses and barriers, as well as challenges and prospects for such educational interventions.

ARBEITSGRUPPE IV – Societal Dynamics: Understanding Extremism, Cohesion, and Refugee Integration

Freitag, 15:30-18:00

Vassiliki Pliogou

Parental involvement of Albanian parents, human rights, and social justice aspects: Teachers' perspectives in primary schools in Thessaloniki

The decisive role of parental involvement in children's educational achievement, socioemotional development, social inclusion, and upward social mobility, particularly in multicultural educational settings, is widely acknowledged. However, parental involvement in the specific context is largely defined by many factors, such as socio-economic, language, culture, that function as stronger barriers linked to migrant status and other factors closely related to teachers and the educational process. Effective home-school communication and cooperation, either home or school based, are linked to access to quality education and human rights as aspects of the contemporary discourse around social justice and sustainable development. The present qualitative research aimed to explore teachers' perceptions in primary schools in Thessaloniki about parental involvement of migrant parents and specifically to investigate: 1. The degree of home-school communication and cooperation, 2. challenges faced by teachers, and 3. any possible solutions that can promote effective home-school communication and cooperation. 22 Albanian parents were interviewed through semi-structured interviews. The results of the present research were the following: insufficient parental involvement, ineffective home-school communication and cooperation are caused by socio-economic factors, structural and language barriers, the migrant status. Additionally, time limitations, non-flexible schooling processes and teachers' insufficient training hinder effective home-school communication and collaboration in multicultural settings. Participants highlighted the importance of a two-sided communication based upon respect and trust, of school-based parental involvement, the significance of multicultural communication and the increased demand for teachers' training in communication and cooperation with migrant parents.

ARBEITSGRUPPE IV – Societal Dynamics: Understanding Extremism, Cohesion, and Refugee Integration

Freitag, 15:30-18:00

Anna Kende (ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest), Nóra Anna Lantos, Laura Faragó, Hadi Sam Nariman, Barbara Láštiová, Xenia Daniela Poslon, Anna Potoczek, Marcin Bukowski

Politicized vs. benevolent motivations of refugee helpers in the context of the war in Ukraine

Solidarity among people is the bedrock of human existence, as it represents a universal social norm that guides everyday behaviour through deeply entrenched biological motivations and cultural values. However, compared to ingroup solidarity, cross-group solidarity is more conditional and harder to sustain. In this study, we examined the connection between the motivations of helpers and the conditions of helping in the first months of the refugee crisis following the war in Ukraine using a preregistered online survey in Hungary (N=2261), Slovakia (N=712) and Poland (N=402). Our main research question was whether long-term helping intentions are predicted differently among helpers with politicized vs. benevolent motivations. Specifically, we expected and found, using hierarchical linear regression, that helpers with more politicized motivations attached less importance to stereotypicality of refugee (i.e., refugees should be hapless, grateful and culturally similar), whereas helpers with only benevolent motivations found stereotypicality somewhat more important. In turn, higher stereotypicality expectations predicted lower long-term engagement intentions. Our research highlights an important risk in maintaining support for refugees in the absence of politicized motivations and awareness of the structural causes of migration, as many refugees do not fit the stereotypical expectations of host populations.

ARBEITSGRUPPE IV – Societal Dynamics: Understanding Extremism, Cohesion, and Refugee Integration

Freitag, 15:30-18:00

Rasmus Möring (University of Kaiserslautern-Landau and University of Connecticut Felicia Pratto University)

Status Indignity: A Status-based approach to the origins of extremism

In the face of refugees fleeing to Germany, some Germans demand superior treatments for non-refugees. They claim that elites only care about refugees, not the “own” people in need. This perception illustrates our novel construct “Status Indignity,” which is “the sense that one is not being accorded the status that one believes one deserves” (Möring & Pratto, in press). The presumption of deservingness held by people experiencing status indignity can ready them for ideologies that privilege special groups and extreme, even extra-legal and violent, means of restoring the privileges they believe are rightfully theirs. Thus, Status Indignity can contribute to explaining radicalization for a variety of “causes,” including terrorist attacks prompted by the conspiracy belief of “Big Replacement” theory or women killed because of Incel ideology.

We developed the concept of Status indignity by integrating literatures about low status or status loss as factors contributing to radicalization and recognizing how Status indignity connects to SDO, RWA and Collective Narcissism. The next step will be to measure and manipulate Status Indignity. I would be honored to take this presentation's opportunity to introduce this novel construct to a broader audience and get feedback for empirical analysis.

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34. Tagung des Forums Friedenspsychologie

Heraklion, 16.-17.05.2024

zum Thema

Konflikt, Flucht und Migration

– Call for Papers –

Bei der Deutung heutiger Flucht- und Migrationsbewegungen werden globale politische und ökonomische Zusammenhänge häufig ausgeblendet. Migrations- und Fluchtursachen werden meist entweder auf individueller Ebene verortet oder auf Umbrüche in den Herkunftsgesellschaften zurückgeführt. Derart kurzschlüssige Erklärungsansätze gehen oft mit Praktiken der Exklusion des/der Fremden einher und liefern den Nährboden für Rassismus und Rechtsextremismus. Die Vergegenwärtigung der tatsächlichen Ursachen von (Flucht-)Migration bietet das Potenzial, einerseits individuelle Einstellungen auf ihre Angemessenheit hin zu überprüfen, andererseits verbreitete Ideologien und Narrative in Frage zu stellen.

Als Anhaltspunkte zur Generierung entsprechenden Reflexionswissens über die Entstehungsbedingungen von Fremdenfeindlichkeit und Rassismus, dienen folgende Fragenkomplexe, die durch theoretische wie empirische Zugänge, auf Mikro- wie auf Makro-Ebene bearbeitet werden können:

CALL FOR PAPERS

- o In welcher begrifflichen Relation stehen die Termini „Konflikt“, „Flucht“ und „Migration“ in fachwissenschaftlichen und öffentlich-medialen Diskursen? Wie hat sich ihr Bedeutungsgehalt im historischen Verlauf entwickelt bzw. verändert?
- o Welche Faktoren (auf individueller, sozialer und systemischer Ebene) sind in Hinsicht auf einen adäquaten Umgang und/oder Hilfeleistungen bei/nach Konflikten zu berücksichtigen?
- o Welche beratend-therapeutischen bzw. pädagogisch-didaktischen Konzepte können zur Unterstützung im Kontext von Migrations- bzw. Fluchterfahrungen beitragen?
- o Wodurch wird (Flucht-)Migration verursacht und welchen Hürden sind Betroffene im Aufnahmeland ausgesetzt?
- o Welche (ideologischen) Vorstellungen von Gesellschaft/Gemeinschaft begünstigen die Entstehung und Aufrechterhaltung restriktiver Grenzregime?
- o Welche methodischen Zugänge der Friedenspsychologie können sich im Themenkomplex „Flucht und Migration“ und im Umgang mit Konflikten als fruchtbar erweisen?
- o Welche interdisziplinären Verbindungslinien zwischen Psychologie, Erziehungswissenschaft, Soziologie und Kulturwissenschaften versprechen in diesem Zusammenhang einen Erkenntnisgewinn für die Friedensforschung?

Wir freuen uns, Sie in Heraklion begrüßen zu dürfen!

PUBLIKATION DER TAGUNGSBEITRÄGE

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