THE ABSTRACT BOOK OF THE

INTERNATIONAL HELLENIC CONFERENCE of POLITICAL SCIENCE

"NEW CHALLENGES, NEW ANSWERS"

HEPO2019

17 - 20 APRIL
ATHENS, GREECE

AN EVENT ORGANIZED BY

CMING Communication Institute of Greece

The Abstract Book of the

International Hellenic Conference of Political Science: New Challenges, New Answers (HEPO2019)

17-20 April 2019, in Athens, Greece

Edited by Dr Margarita Kefalaki

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Preface

This abstract book includes the abstracts of the papers presented at the International Hellenic conference of political science: New Challenges, New Answers (HEPO2019), 17-20 April 2019, in Athens, Greece, organized by the Communication Institute of Greece and endorsed by IPSA RC21, and IPSA RC29: Research Committee 21 on Political Socialization and Education, and Research Committee 29 on Political Psychology, of the International Political Science Association, the European Union Cooperation and Economic Development (EUCED), the Journal of Education, Innovation and Communication (JEICOM), the Journal of Applied Learning and Teaching (JALT), Cambridge Scholars, the Black Sea Scientific Journal of Academic Research, Journal of Management and Training for Industries, Journal of Media Critiques, Strategy and Development Review, the Global Listening Centre, and the Center of Intercultural Dialogue.

This year we were also very privileged to have among us the President of EUCED (European Union Cooperation and Economic Development), Dr Manuel Pereira. Our Institute is an associate member of EUCED, and I am personally grateful to represent EUCED as its Regional Vice President for Greece. The President of EUCED delivered a very inspiring and interesting seminar with the title "The practical science (or almost-science.....) of international developing finance: Public, private or mixed?".

This abstract book serves two basic 'directions': a) gives us the opportunity to 'discover' authors and research relevant to our own work, and b) gives us an outline of this year's conference and the important research papers that where presented in it.

This year, with the purpose to reply to the needs of our friends, endorsers and Ambassadors, we additionally proposed 3 different International Conferences:
-the 5th International Conference on Communication and Management (ICCM2019), Athens, Greece, 15-18 April 2019,
-the International Hellenic Conference of Political Science: New Challenges, New Answers (HEPO2019), Athens Greece, 17-20 April 2019,
and
-the International Conference on Education (EDU2019), Athens, Greece, 13-16 May 2019.

Speaking of the International Hellenic Conference of Political Science: New Challenges, New Answers (HEPO2019), it is also important to refer to the Public Discussion with the theme «Virtualization of Politics: Challenges and possibilities Journalism at a crossroads: New

media, new practices, new values?». The exchanges and interactions during this seminar are truly remarkable.

Thanks to all the hard work of our international endorsers, conference leaders, ambassadors, academic and organizing committee, this conference has welcomed academics from 15 different countries around the world (China, UK, Brazil, Korea, USA, The Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Australia, South Korea, Russia, Congo, France, Cyprus, and Denmark). This 'audience' comprised professors, researchers, students and key people, interested by education, politics, cultural affairs, etc.

The conference was organized into ten (10) sessions that, among others, include the following themes: "The Politics of Identity and Affiliation", "Politics and International matters", 'The 'Power' of Politics', 'International Politics', 'New Media and Technology in Politics'.

The communication Institute of Greece keeps growing, thanks to all of our endorsers and Ambassadors! As a result of this growth, our academic supporters, keep growing as well. So research and publication opportunities multiply. We are therefore very happy to announce the launch of our new international peer-reviewed journal, the Journal of Education, Innovation and Communication (JEICOM), where papers from this conference could also be considered for publication.
There are also different possibilities for publication after the peer-review process that will start after the end of this conference. Budrich Journals, that also endorses this conference, has the first role for the publication of this conference. Publication can take from some months to a year (depending mainly on the authors, and the respect of the deadlines!).

The Communication Institute of Greece is an International non-profit association, established to promote research, education and to facilitate communication among academics and people interested by the future of Communication and Education, around the world. It was established in 2003 in France and again in 2013 in Greece as an independent association of academics and researchers who consider that education and intercultural communication can ameliorate our lives: educating ourselves is what we need to develop in a fruitful environment.

Academics can contribute significantly to the quality of "education". Educate, communicate, exchange, meet new cultures, create, collaborate (...) we can all have a part in this! The quality of education can promote, among other, intercultural communication and the academic community is the leader of education's content and quality. Academics,

researchers, PhD students or people interested to create links with the academic community around the world, can become members of the Institute.

We would like the conferences we organise to become opportunities for Academics, Professionals, Researchers and Interested by education, politics, communication, managements and similar themes, from all over the world, to meet, exchange ideas on their research, discuss the future developments in their disciplines and contribute to education's future. Such kind of interdisciplinary conferences will continue to be organized on the same base of purposes every year.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the conference organizing and academic committee and the administration staff of the Communication Institute of Greece, Louis, Evi, Aria and Roza, for putting this conference together and making this 'miracle' of interaction a reality.

Dr Margarita K. Kefalaki
President
Communication Institute of Greece

International Hellenic Conference of Political Science

"New challenges, new answers"

17-20 APRIL 2019

organized with the endorsement of

IPSA AISP

IPSA RC21, and IPSA RC29: Research Committee 21 on Political Socialization and Education, and Research Committee 29 on Political Psychology, of the International Political Science Association

WEDNESDAY 17 APRIL 2019

Conference Venue:
Room Vikos, The Stanley Hotel
1 Odisseos str, Karaiskaki Square, Athens, Greece

08:30 – 09:00 Registration and Refreshments

09:00 – 09:40 Welcome & Opening Remarks
Dr. Margarita Kefalaki, President, COMinG
Dr. Manuel Pereira, Ambassador COMinG & Chairman & Executive President, EUCED, Portugal
HEPO2019 conference Leaders:
Dr. Helen Shestopal
Dr. Christ`I De Landtsheer

09:40 – 11:40 Session I: The Politics of Identity and Affiliation
Chair: Dr. Christ`I De Landtsheer, Professor, director of Political Communication Research Unit, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Rhetorical Devices in Political Speeches
Peter Bull, Ambassador COMinG & Honorary Professor, Directorate of Psychology, University of Salford, Manchester, UK

Determinants of political support: Pocketbook interests, sociotropic outlooks and personality
Paul Dekker, Professor, Sociology Department, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

The Image of Russia in Contemporary Russian Society: Political and Psychological Analysis
Elena Shestopal, Ambassador COMinG & Professor, Head of the Chair of Sociology and Psychology of Politics, Department of Political Science, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

What About Colonialism? The Contentious Drafting History of the International Criminal Court
Morgan Harris, Graduated Student, Department of Justice, Law & Criminology, American University, USA

11.40- 13.30 Session II: Politics and International matters
Chair: Dr Paul Dekker, Professor, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

The Chinese Dream: The Main Theme of the China Story Today
Song Yingfa, Ambassador COMinG & Professor, Director of University Library, China University of Mining and Technology, China

The Republic of the Mountaineers and the United States of Siberia: Assessing Separatisms in Eurasia
Peter Eltsov, Assistant Professor, Department of International Strategic Studies (ISS), National Defense University (NDU), USA

Hegemony Strained and Destiny Strayed: Germany, Britain, and the EU Immigration Regime
Jinwoo Choi, Professor, Department of Political Science, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea

Central Asia and China in New World Order
Sahibzada Muhammad Usman, Ambassador COMinG & PHD in Pisa University, Italy

13:30– 15:30 Lunch

15.30-17.30 Session III: Public Discussion
Virtualization of Politics: Challenges and possibilities
Chair: Dr. Christ`l De Landtsheer, Professor, director of Political Communication Research Unit, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Dr. Helen Shestopal, Ambassador COMinG & Conference Leader HEPO2019 & Professor,
Chair of Psychology and Sociology of Politics, Lomonosow Moscow State University, Russia
Psychological consequences of Virtualization of politics

Dr. Song Yingfa, Ambassador COMinG & Professor, School of Public Policy & Management,
China University of Mining and Technology, Xuzhou, Jiangsu province, China.
Chinese netizens and politics

Dr. Peter Bull, Ambassador COMinG & Honorary Professor, Directorate of Psychology, University of Salford (Manchester), UK
Microanalysis and the deconstruction of the virtualization of politics

Dr. Renata Malta, Ambassador COMinG & Professor and Researcher, Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brazil
"Fake news" in social media during Brazilian last elections (2018)

Dr. Steen Sauerberg, Ambassador COMinG & Professor Emeritus, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Civic Disobedience and Whistleblowing

20.30 – 22.30 Greek Symposium (traditional dinner and dance)
(The simple conference registration fee does not cover this activity: details at the conference administration).
Advise: wear comfortable clothes and shoes, since you might want to dance with us

THURSDAY 18 APRIL 2019

07:45 – 11:00 Session IV: Educational tour in Athens, including the Acropolis
Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of Athens
(The simple conference registration fee does not cover this activity: details at the conference administration).

11.30-12.30 Session V: The 'Power' of Politics
Chair: Dr. Peter Eltsov, Assistant Professor, Department of International Strategic Studies (ISS), National Defense University (NDU), USA

Metaphors and equivocation: Why doesn't (s)he answer the question?
Inigo Beeker, Professor& Christ'l De Landtsheer, Professor, University of Antwerp, Belgium
& Peter Bull, Honorary Professor, University of Salford (Manchester), UK

The Economic Marginalisation of Youth: Policy Attitudes and Implication
Veronica Coram, PhD Candidate, University of Adelaide, School of Social Sciences (Politics and International Studies), Australia

12.30-13.40 Session VI: International Politics
Chair: Dr. Song Yingfa, Professor, Director of University Library, China University of Mining and Technology, China

Collective Action, Experimental Psychology, Spatial Discourse, and Democratic Decay
Richard Anderson, Ambassador COMinG & Professor of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

Issues and Challenges of Aging Policy in Korea: With a Focus on Mental Health Service Delivery in the Era of Community Care
Yeong-Ran Park, Ph.D, Kangnam University, South Korea

13:40– 15:30 Lunch

15:30 – 16:00 Session VII: Workshop/discussion
"The practical science (or almost-science.....) of international developing finance: Public, private or mixed?"
by Dr Manuel Pereira, Chairman & Executive President, EUCED, Portugal

Chair: Dr. Margarita Kefalaki, President, COMinG & Professor, Hellenic Open University

16.00- 17.30 Session VIII: New Media and Technology in Politics
Chair: Dr Elena Shestopal, Ambassador COMinG & Professor, Head of the Chair of Sociology and Psychology of Politics, Department of Political Science, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

The Representation of Female Candidates from Sergipe/Brazil in Election Advertising on Television: Consonances and Dissonances on the Law of Quotas
Renata Malta, Professor and Researcher, & Bárbara Nascimento de Oliveira, Msc. Researcher, Communication Department and PPGCOM,Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brazil

Double tap if you like: how faces engage the electorate on Instagram during Belgium elections.
Stephanie De Munter, Ambassador COMinG & PhD candidate & Philippe De Vries, Ambassador COMinG & Professor, University of Antwerp, Faculty Political and Social Sciences, Belgium

Going negative by metaphors: The Donbass conflict in the Russian and the Ukrainian press
Ganna Diedkova, PhD student & Christ'l De Landtsheer, Professor, Antwerp University, Belgium

The Greek 2015 Bailout referendum: Did online media run a biased (or not) campaign?
Lia-Paschalia Spyridou, Ambassador COMinG & Assistant Professor & Dimitra Milioni, Assistant Professor, & Vasiliki Triga , Assistant Professor, Cyprus University of Technology, Cyprus

20:00 – 21:00 Social Dinner
An opportunity to meet and exchange at the end of the conferences academic part
(Note: The simple conference registration fee does not cover this activity: details at the conference administration).

FRIDAY 19 APRIL 2019

07:40 – 19:30 (approximate time) Delphi Visit
(Note: The simple conference registration fee does not cover this activity: details at the conference administration).

SATURDAY 20 APRIL 2019

07:00 – 20:30 (approximate time) Educational Island Tour
(Note: The simple conference registration fee does not cover this activity: details at the conference administration).

Academic Committee

Dr. Margarita Kefalaki, President, COMinG, Greece
Dr. Manuel Pereira, Chairman & Executive President, EUCED, Portugal
Dr. Christ`l De Landtsheer, Professor, director of Political Communication Research Unit, University of Antwerp, Belgium
Dr. Helen Shestopal, Professor, Chair of Psychology and Sociology of Politics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia
Dr. Christian Schnee, Lecturer in Politics, IES – Institute for the International Education of Students, United Kingdom
Dr. Katerina Diamantaki, Assistant Professor, DEREE-The American College of Greece, Greece
Dr. Arif Yildirim, Assistant Professor, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Turkey
Dr. Rong Zhang, Professor, Nishinippon Institute of Technology, Fukuoka, Japan.

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Mr. Eric Stenly, Research Assistant COMinG & Events Responsible, COMinG
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Mrs. Aria Chinou, Manager of Communication, COMinG
Mrs. Roza Pateraki, International Relations Responsible, COMinG

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:

A group photo of the HEPO2019 participants.
Wednesday 17th April 2019,
The Stanley Hotel, Athens, Greece

The participants of the Public Discussion on

« Virtualization of Politics: Challenges and possibilities »

Wednesday 17th April 2019,
The Stanley Hotel, Athens, Greece

The participants of the Workshop

"The practical science (or almost-science.....) of international developing finance: Public, private or mixed?"

Thursday, 18th April 2019

by **Dr. Manuel Pereira**

Chairman & Executive President, EUCED, Portugal

Rhetorical Devices in Political Speeches

Peter Bull

Honorary Professor, Departments of Psychology,
Universities of York & Salford (Manchester), UK & voluntary research position, Political Communication Research Unit, Antwerp University, Belgium

The aim of this paper is to present a review and theoretical integration of research conducted by the author and colleagues on speaker-audience interaction, based on the microanalysis of video-recorded speeches delivered by politicians from the UK (Bull, 2016), Japan (Bull & Feldman, 2011; Feldman & Bull, 2012), and the USA (Bull & Miskinis, 2015). The principal focus is on rhetorical devices used by speakers to invite audience applause, but also includes other audience responses, such as laughter, cheering, chanting and booing.

These cross-cultural data are interpreted with regard to Hofstede's celebrated distinction between collectivist and individualist societies (e.g., Hofstede et al., 2010). Thus, whereas Japanese audiences were found invariably to respond collectively as a group, from American audiences there was a constant flurry of individualized responses; in British audiences, such isolated responses occurred, but were much less common.

In addition, whereas rhetorical devices utilised by both British and American politicians were typically implicit, built into the structure of speech (such as contrasts or three-part lists), Japanese politicians predominantly made use of explicit rhetorical devices overtly to invite audience responses (such as "I ask you for support"). Arguably, if people in a collectivist society wish to respond en masse, it helps if speakers provide clear and explicit guidance to audiences as to how and when to respond.

Furthermore, American audience responses notably included invited booing of political opponents, which was never observed at the Japanese political rallies. Booing might be regarded as disruptive to group harmony, and hence to the interconnectedness which Hofstede argues is a distinctive feature of collectivist societies (Hofstede et al., 2010).

Overall, it is argued that many of the cross-cultural differences in the observed behaviour of both speakers and audiences at these political rallies reflect distinctive features of both individualist and collectivist societies.

Keywords: political speeches; rhetorical devices; applause; booing; collectivism

Determinants of political support: Pocketbook interests, sociotropic outlooks and personality

Paul Dekker
Professor,
Sociology Department, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

The How important are personal circumstances, opinions about the economy and society, and personality to explain differences and changes in political support? In this paper I analyze differences and changes in political trust and satisfaction in the Netherlands in the period 2008-2018 from two perspectives: 1) personal circumstances and material outlooks, and 2) personality characteristics. The first perspective will be embedded in the discussion about pocketbook versus sociotropic motivations for political judgments (Kiewiet & Lewis-Beck 2012; Hansford & Gomez 2015). The second perspective will be developed from the Big Five tradition, in particular measurements of HEXACO and analyses to distinguish personality types as combinations dimensions (Asendorpf 2001, Ashton & Lee 2009, Sava & Popa 2011) as well as the idea of personality strength (Scheufele & Shah 2000).
The paper starts with a brief discussion of political support and the measurements of trust and satisfaction, and a description of the changes in the Netherlands in the years of prosperity, crisis and recovery in a comparative perspective (using European Social Survey 2002-2016). For the further analysis of differences and changes use will be made of the 'Citizens' Outlooks Barometer' (COB) 2008-2018, a survey done four times a year and including an unbalanced panel. We are not only interested in the overall importance of pocketbook interests, sociotropic outlooks and personality, but also looking for changes in the importance of these factors dependent on the eco-nomic situation and perspectives.

Keywords: political support, trust, sociotropic, personality, the Netherlands

The Image of Russia in Contemporary Russian Society: Political and Psychological Analysis

Elena Shestopal
PhD, Professor, Head of the Chair of Sociology and Psychology of Politics,
Department of Political Science, Lomonosov Moscow

The article is based on the results of a study of political perception of the country by Russian citizens. The study was arranged at the Chair of Sociology and Psychology of Politics, Dept. of Political Science, Lomonosov Moscow State University. About 600 in-depth interview and projective test from 15 Russian regions became the basis for political-psychological analysis. This data enabled us to identify certain features of formation of Russia image in Russians' mentality, taking into account their perception of power, leaders, people, territory and international role of the country. We also traced the influence of individual factors on the rational and unconscious levels of perception, as well as the differences in perception among residents of different regions.

The results give evidence the conclusion that territorial expansionism is not typical for Russians as a whole. Dissemination of Russian culture as a system of values is much more important for them. An important component of the image of Russia is authorities' perception. Respondents attribute to the authorities responsibility for economic and social problems, underdeveloped industry, and cultural decline. It is noticeable that the image of the Russian authority is identified with the unattractive image of the political elite. Citizens' mistrust of government and state was revealed. This mistrust allows us to suggest that the negative processes that started in the 1980s and led to a serious complex of national inferiority is still not overcome. The rise of national pride, which occurred in 2014, is not yet fixed.

Keywords: political perception; country image; image of authority; image of people; political context; perception factors; identity.

What About Colonialism? The Contentious Drafting History of the International Criminal Court

Morgan Harris
Bachelor of Arts, Summa Cum Laude
Department of Justice, Law & Criminology, American University, USA

Scholars and policy-makers have scrutinized the International Criminal Court for a supposed "African bias" in its investigations and prosecutions. Despite evidence linking the colonization of Africa to modern-day warfare and civil conflict, the International Law Commission removed "colonization" and "colonial domination" from a list of proposed international crimes that could be prosecuted in the International Criminal Court. A textual analysis of the early ICC drafting documents (Yearbooks of the International Law Commission) reveals how and why the Commission removed the colonization charge during the creation of the ICC. The analysis finds that there was overwhelming international support for a colonization charge during the early drafting days. The charge was omitted only after effective lobbying from the Special Rapporteur from France in the mid-1990s. An examination of the Commission debates reveals how the justification for the omission was based upon of a limited understanding of the devastating effects of colonization.

Keywords: International Criminal Court, African bias, International norm dynamics, Global governance, International politics

The Chinese Dream: The Main Theme of the China Story Today

Song Yingfa
Professor, Director of University Library,
China University of Mining and Technology, China

Since Xi Jinping took office in November 2012, he has promoted the concept of the "Chinese Dream". The "Chinese Dream" refers to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. It is the great ideal of the Chinese people, including the dream of a strong and prosperous country, the dream of national rejuvenation and the dream of the people's happiness. Since its birth in 1921, the Communist Party of China has shouldered the solemn mission of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The proposal of the "Chinese Dream reflects the Chinese people's arduous exploration for modernization over the past one hundred years and has a broad political identity. The "Chinese Dream" is consistent with the dream of mankind for peace and development. It reflects China's thinking on the future of mankind and the design of the international order. The "Chinese Dream" is the main theme of today's China story and the ideological background for understanding the Chinese miracle.

Keywords: Chinese Dream; China story; political thought; political identification

The Republic of the Mountaineers and the United States of Siberia: Assessing Separatisms in Eurasia

Peter Eltsov
Assistant Professor,
Department of International Strategic Studies (ISS), National Defense University (NDU), USA

This paper analyzes the North Caucasian and Siberian separatist movements in the Russian, Soviet, and Post-Soviet Empires. In the 1830s, the Avar leader of anti-Russian resistance, Shamil, created a political entity that comprised most of the Chechen and Avar lands. As a result of the Caucasian War (1817-1864), it was militarily defeated and incorporated into the Russian Empire. Then, during the revolutionary chaos of 1917, another unified North Caucasian state – the Republic of the Mountaineers – was created to combine nearly all North Caucasian nationalities. It was conquered by the Bolsheviks in 1920. The grievances of the North Caucasians mounted tremendously after Stalin began deporting several nationalities of the Northern Caucasus toward the end of World War II. Today, despite the Kremlin's claim of having pacified the Northern Caucasus, the memories of these genocidal acts are alive and ready to spark a separatist fire as soon as the opportunity arises. Siberian separatism, likewise, has a rich history. In 1721, Czar Peter the Great hung the governor of Siberia, Prince Matvey Gagarin, for alleged corruption. Some historians argue that it was Gagarin's plot to separate Siberia, not his avarice, which incited Peter's rage. Several Decembrists – the aristocrat-revolutionaries who in 1825 orchestrated a rebellion in St. Petersburg with the purpose of democratizing Russia's political system – also entertained the idea of Siberian independence. Yet it was not until the 1860s that, shortly after the emancipation of serfs by Alexander II, Siberians formed the first true grassroots separatist movement (*oblastnichestvo*). The rebels' fascination with the United State of America is striking. They even suggest soliciting military help in exchange for the lands of the Russian American Company – an imperial trade enterprise that controlled Alaska. This paper assesses the political legacy of this movements in the context of modern Russia from the ethno-political and regionalist perspectives.

Keywords: Northern Caucasus, Siberia, Russia, Separatism, Terrorism

Hegemony Strained and Destiny Strayed: Germany, Britain, and the EU Immigration Regime

Jinwoo Choi
Professor
Department of Political Science, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea

Migration is arguably the most divisive political issue in Europe these days, and the European migration regime is in turmoil. which not only rocks domestic politics of member states but also shakes up European politics alike. Britain is even leaving the EU largely over the migration issue. I argue that the crisis in the European migration has a lot to do with erosion of German hegemony in Europe in the context of newly emerging identity politics. Brexit was an acute example of identity politics, in which the validity of the whole European project in general an d of EU migration regime in particular, where German hegemony was instrumental in creating, sustaining, and bolstering, was questioned ans challenged. The purpose of this study is to shed a new light on the analysis of the underlying cause of the crisis in the European migration regime, and its implication for ever-uncomfortable relationship between Britain and Europe that culminated in the 2016 Brexit referendum and the resultant messy process of divorce between the UK and the EU. In this paper, an attempt will be made to explore how the insights from power-centered perspective of EU studies, especially a theoretical reasoning based on the notion of hegemony, provide us with a new prism through which to look at the unfolding events related to migration crisis in Europe and at the evolving relationship between the UK and the EU in this context.

Keywords: immigration, hegemony, Germany, Britain, Brexit

Central Asia and China in New World Order

Sahibzada Muhammad Usman
PhD, University of Pisa, Italy

This article examines the causes of the close collaboration which has re-risen in the 1990s and grown in the twenty-first century. Local and internal elements, political and monetary concerns included for clarification of current relationships and future probabilities. In spite of the way that China has developed as one of the world's most ground-breaking states, its reliance on the Central Asian nations as gas and oil. Yet, also, local security is fascinating. The outlook of Sino-Central Asian relationships is profoundly surrounded in joint issues and mutual interests, yet even in fear of control and external interference. Central Asia gives China the possibility of a transportation way for overland contact amongst Europe and China, while China offers Central Asia secure, safe path to the Pacific Ocean. Many years ago, Central Asia and China enjoyed mutual success through the Silk Road; however, this connection disconnected. In 1991, the failure of the Soviet Union gave birth to five new countries in Central Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. When they developed onto the world platform they were minimally comprehended in the West, frequently mistook for each other, and the topic of jokes on TV. Progressively, in any case, these countries demand our consideration, regardless of whether on account of the gas and oil assets in the area, due to the natural emergencies most significantly the disappearance of the Aral Sea and in light of the vital area between Afghanistan, China and Russia. China and Central Asia closely linked in the past and today that relations have started to re-rise.

Keywords: Central Asia, China, New World Order, Pacific Ocean, Silk Road, Gas, and Oil.

Metaphors and equivocation: Why doesn't (s)he answer the question?

Inigo Beeker
Ma in Political Communication, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Christ'l De Landtsheer,
Professor, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Peter Bull,
Honorary Professor, Departments of Psychology,
Universities of York & Salford (Manchester), UK & voluntary research position, Political Communication Research Unit, Antwerp University, Belgium

When their answers in political interviews are likely to have negative consequences, politicians use equivocation. The audience can perceive, however, equivocation equally negatively, for being vague, implicit and/or ambiguous; interviewers can emphasize these disadvantages, by paying attention to equivocation. Metaphor is another powerful rhetorical tool in political interviews. Metaphors usually strengthen political speech; these figurative style elements are functioning implicitly as reasoning devices. This study argues that politicians' use of metaphor in political interviews contributes to the equivocal qualities of their answers. We collected data from twelve public broadcasting radio interviews (NOS-radio 1) with leaders of different political parties during the 2017 Dutch parliamentary elections. The empirical data confirm the hypothesis that politicians use more metaphors in equivocal answers than in non-equivocal answers (N = 503). Strength and novelty of metaphor is, nevertheless, not more elevated in equivocal compared to non-equivocal answers. This finding suggests that metaphor may in itself be a way of equivocation. Finally, future research is necessary to scrutinize this outcome, and to analyse the politicians' possible deliberate use of metaphor for equivocation in political interviews.

Keywords: equivocation, avoiding questions, metaphor, metaphor power index, Dutch parliamentary elections 2017

The economic marginalisation of youth: Policy Attitudes and Implications

Veronica Coram
PhD Candidate, University of Adelaide, School of Social Sciences
(Politics and International Studies), Australia

In this paper I consider how demographic factors and structural economic change have led to growing inequality between age groups in advanced industrial societies, with young people bearing the brunt of labour market restructuring, increasing social risks and the costs of an ageing population. Using Australia as a case study, I argue that instead of spreading the impact of demographic and economic change across society, government redistributive policies tend to magnify the negative effect these changes have on the young, while protecting older citizens. The second part of the paper explores how young people's formal and informal disenfranchisement, and different political participation patterns, allow democratic governments to shape policy to serve the interests of electorally-powerful older people. I argue that the young are effectively politically marginalised, and in consequence have become increasingly economically marginalised.

Keywords: Youth, Ageing population, Demographic change, Redistributive policy, Pensions

Collective Action, Experimental Psychology, Spatial Discourse, and Democratic Decay

Richard Anderson
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Human calibration of effort to expected reward motivates abstention from the collective action needed to establish either dictatorship or democracy. Experiments in multiple paradigms show that positive spatial cues distort this calibration to favor action over abstention. In dictatorships, spatial cues signifying "great," "high" or "long" regularly describe the ruling minority. Historically, European colonialism replaces the earlier explicitly spatial cues with the implicit cue of a white-black contrast. Description as white both promotes enfranchisement of Europeans and incites warfare that ultimately deprives their states of much larger overseas populations denied the vote. Hence democracy first spreads as colonialism ends, but its citizens also lose the identity contrast that secures their right to vote. Consequently, democracy seems to decay as movements emerge that try to sustain white identity by objecting to the European Union and to immigrants and refugees assigned ex-colonial origins, but seeming decay that reproduces the original condition for democracy might better be understood, tragically, as democratic vitality.

Keywords: Collective action, discourse, democracy, dictatorship, colonialism

Issues and Challenges of Aging Policy in Korea: With a Focus on Mental Health Service Delivery in the Era of Community Care

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Korea's population is aging rapidly. People aged 65 or older now make up 14.3 percent of the population, but the ratio is expected to reach 40.1 percent in 2060. Since early 1980s, the Korean government has developed public safety net for older people and their families. In order to respond more effectively to the challenges of the speed and magnitude of population aging, the Korean government introduced the legislations such as Low Fertility and Aging Society Act, Long-term Care Insurance for the Elderly and Dementia Management Act.

With the socio-demographic changes of aging society, there is an increasing demand for policy innovations to support healthy and active aging. The purpose of this study is to investigate the current situation of mental health services for older people in Korea with a focus on the perspectives of family care givers. The results from a survey of 324 care providers will be presented on the issues of service accessibility and barriers to use. It aims to empirically verify the major factors determining the utilization of mental health services. The results of this study are as follows. First, the most commonly detected symptoms that caused the family carers to suspect mental illness of older person were memory decline and other forms of cognitive function decline. Second, the largest number of the subjects agreed that everyone experiences such symptoms when they age, suggesting that they perceive the symptoms of geriatric mental illness as part of the aging process and consider them natural. This perception can be seen as one of the reasons why early detection of symptoms in the community settings does not lead to the treatment of the mental illness. Third, other factors that affected service use were the level of long-term care need, age of the family carer, the period of care giving, the level of stress, understanding of geriatric mental illness, and knowledge about community mental health services.

With recent policy movement towards deinstitutionalization and community based care in Korea, early detection of and response to mental health problems of older people is getting more attention. More integrated policy development and training of services providers are needed to ensure appropriate response to one of the most significant issues of aging in Korean society.

The Representation of Female Candidates from Sergipe/Brazil in Election Advertising on Television: Consonances and Dissonances on the Law of Quotas.

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This article aims to discuss the representation of women candidates to the Brazilian Congress in Election Advertising on Television, especially the candidates originated from the State of Sergipe, the smallest State of Brazil. Our interest in studying the subject comes from two bases. Firstly, the law of quotes (9.504/97), which started to rule from the elections of 2012, determining the minimum of 30% and maximum of 70% for candidatures of each gender. After that regulation, we have had in Brazil two municipal elections and a federal one. There is a federal election in process, which has started in October, 07th, 2018 and will be finished in October, 28th. On the first round, all the congressmen (and women) have been chosen by the 26 states of Brazil. The second base is the perception that although the law has been ruling from six years, the presence of women in congress has maintained inexpressive. This phenomenon could be observed in the elections of 2016 in the capital of Sergipe, Aracaju, in a very significant way. From the 22 city councillor elected, only two are women, representing around 9%. It becomes even more alarming when we notice that there were more evangelist leaders elected than women. In 2018 there wasn't any woman chosen to occupy the congress by the state of Sergipe. We point as a hypothesis for the lack of women in politics the low investment by the political parties for women candidature, therefore, although they don´t break the law, there is no visibility for the women. To prove our hypothesis, for this research we propose to measure advertising time on TV in the State of Sergipe, during the week before the election (9/27 to 10/04), considering it reflects the investment on political campaign and it is known as the most important period for advertising campaign. As a method, it will be applied the Content Analysis (BARDIN, 1997) of the *corpus*, calculating how much time it was designated for women and comparing it with the time designated for male candidates for federal election. Based on the empirical results, we propose a social and political discussion regarding gender equality in the context of Brazilian society.

Keywords: Gender equality, Elections, Political Campaign, Television Advertising.

Double tap if you like: how faces engage the electorate on Instagram during Belgium elections.

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Political actors within the context of perception politics and political impression management. Drawing on these theories, the use of social media is presumed to alter voter engagement. Although visuals are omnipresent in digital media, little is known about how people interact and engage with the presented content. Understanding how visual content might impact engagement can influence both production and distribution of digital content.
In this study, we examine which posts gain more likes and comments against the background of an increasing personalisation, privatisation and celebritisation of political communication. Thereby assuming that engagement on social media leads to a higher likability and might influence voter behaviour. For this research, a comprehensive visual analysis has been conducted on the Instagram posts broadcasted during the 2018 local Belgium elections. At this stage, the findings are yet to be analysed. This paper offers a much-needed look at image-based e-politicking and contributes to the academic literature on social media, digital campaigning in Belgian politics.

Keywords: Instagram, political engagement, political parties, visual communication, digital campaigning, Belgium

Going negative by metaphors: The Donbass conflict in the Russian and the Ukrainian press

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Previous studies have investigated the construction of conflict in media rhetoric (Herrmann, 2017), also by the use of metaphor (Shimko, 2004). To deepen the knowledge of this topic, we present a research of conflict coverage with a specific focus on metaphors as conceptual tools. This article examines the media coverage of the Eastern Ukrainian military conflict (Donbass conflict) in Ukrainian and Russian press based on two online news outlets. It studies discourse metaphors as rhetorical devices that contribute to the distinct representation of the Donbass conflict in the Russian and the Ukrainian press. Discursive approach serves as a theoretical and methodological foundation of this research. The particular objectives were addressed with the help of Critical Metaphor Analysis (Charteris-Black, 2004) and the Metaphor Taxonomy by De Landtsheer (2015). We concluded that metaphors are notably applied as agents of enemy construction and conflict mobilization in the examined news outlets. Furthermore, we identified the particular metaphorical sources (Beer & De Landtsheer, 2004) that are used for the conflict coverage in the Russian and the Ukrainian press. The results of this research contribute to the study of metaphors as framing devices (Burgers, Konijn, & Steen, 2016). Moreover, our findings shed light on the hostile imaging in press in times of the international tensions.

Keywords: discourse analysis, metaphor, framing, news media, Russia, Ukraine, Donbass, conflict

The Greek 2015 Bailout referendum:

Did online media run a biased (or not) campaign?

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Referendum campaigns are highly mediated events. The outcome of a referendum depends largely on the media campaign which can manipulate the final outcome by fostering changes in public opinion, political participation and voters' choice to say 'Yes' or 'No'. Media bias is often addressed as a hypothesis to explain patterns of coverage that deviate from the norms of balance, fairness and impartiality. In the case of political debates media bias usually connotes favoritism or one-sidedness. However, despite its widespread use, the concept of media bias carries extensive disagreement about its meaning and measurement making it hard to prove or disprove allegations of media bias. This study attempts a methodological contribution by offering a way to study media bias in the context of referendum coverage. To do so, it understands bias as the advocacy of the 'yes' and 'no' vote choices as expressed through statement and actor bias. Drawing on quantitative analysis of the 2015 Bailout referendum in Greece, it is argued that overall online coverage proved pretty balanced. Whilst the timing of the campaign had no significant effect on the presence of bias, the variable of media type did; mainstream media favoured the 'yes' vote choice in contrast to alternative media where coverage skewed toward the 'no' vote choice. However, while alternative media proved more biased mainly through the adoption of statement bias, mainstream media's pro-yes tilt was predominantly performed through actor bias, namely the sourcing of actors advocating the 'yes' vote choice.

Keywords: media bias, referendum campaign, statement bias, actor bias