



University of Crete Research Center
UCRC
for the Humanities, the Social & Education Sciences



Regional Unit of Rethymnon
Region of Crete

Migrations: Interdisciplinary Challenges

1st International Conference



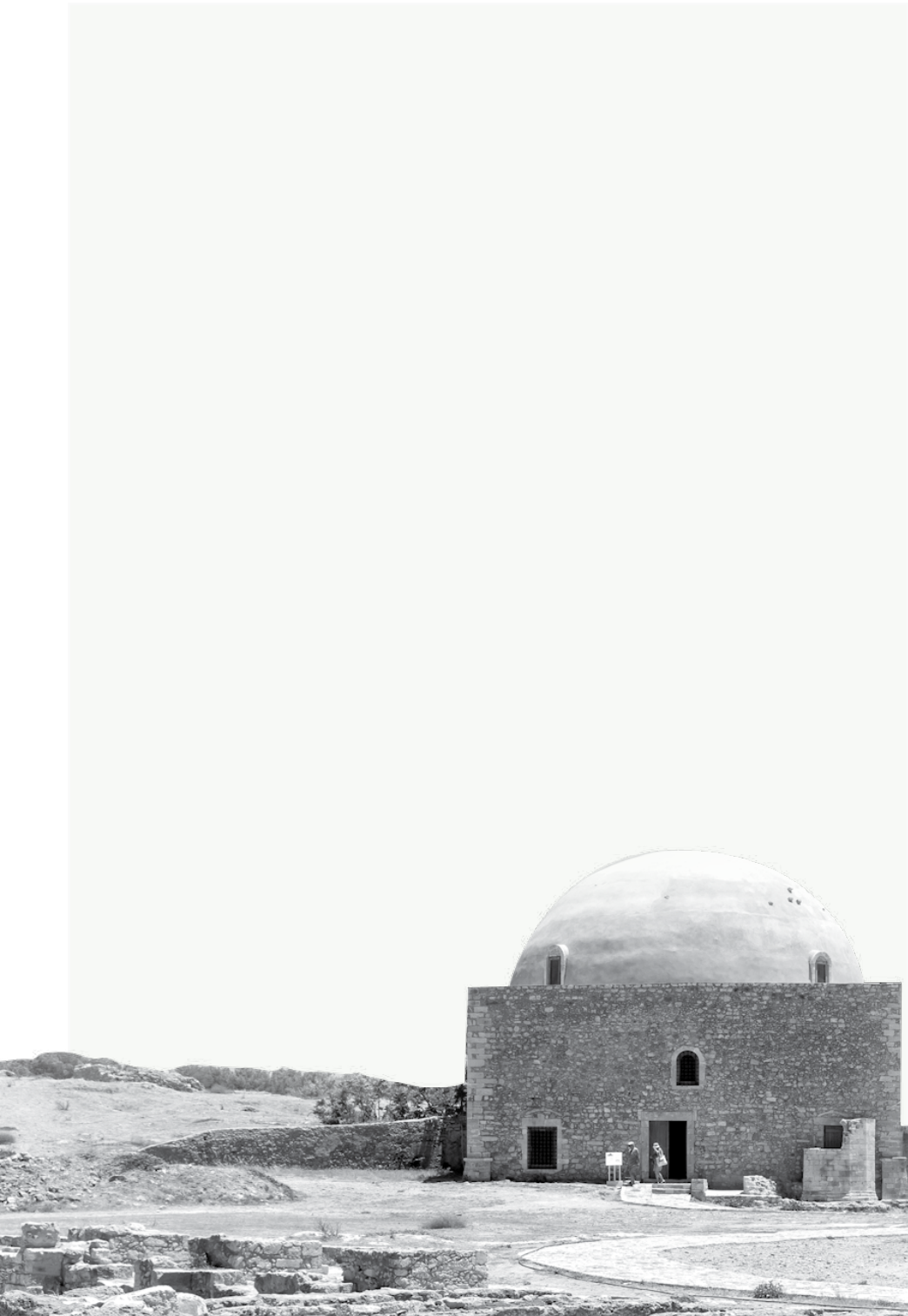
Remnants of the fishing boat grounded in the Tripti beach of Gavdos island (Crete) in April 2015. It carried approximately 200 migrants (K.B., August 2019).

17-18 October 2019

Amphitheater D3-7^A

Gallos University Campus

University of Crete, Rethymnon



Migrations: Interdisciplinary Challenges

17-18 October 2019

The objective of this interdisciplinary conference is two-fold. Firstly, it keenly aims to contribute to the establishment of an interdisciplinary dialogue on Migration. This will be achieved with the participation of internationally prominent scholars and researchers representing a diverse array of fields: Anthropology, History, Prehistoric Archaeology, Linguistics, Education Sciences, Sociology, Political Science, Psychology, Social Medicine, and Philosophy. Secondly, it aims to promote interdisciplinary exchanges and synergies between senior and younger scholars, from Greece and abroad.



Program / Day 1

17 October

Directions in Scientific Research on Migration: Cross-disciplinary Perspectives

On Day 1, internationally distinguished scholars present their scientific work on migration, in a series of keynote presentations that will address migration issues and related challenges from the prehistoric times to the present. The aim is to facilitate and steer dialogue and exchanges beyond disciplinary and spatial boundaries.

Greetings

Professor Panagiotis Tsakalidis, Rector of the University of Crete

Mr Stavros Arnaoutakis, Governor of the Region of Crete

Ms Maria Lioni, Vice-Governor of the Regional Unit of Rethymnon, Region of Crete

Mr George Marinakis, Mayor of the City of Rethymnon

Session 1

9.00-9.50 Migration in Pre-historic Times

Chair: Nena Galanidou (University of Crete)

Mina Weinstein-Evron (The University of Haifa)

The Mount Carmel Caves at the crossroads of prehistoric human dispersals

Catherine Perlés (Université Paris Nanterre)

The rehabilitation of a 'demonised' concept: Neolithic expansion and migrations

9.40-9.50 Discussion

Session 2

9.50-11.10 Migration challenges in the 20th century

Chair: Antonis Anastasopoulos (University of Crete)

Eftihia Voutira (University of Macedonia)

Forced Migration: The Emergence and Evolution of a 'Novel' Academic Field

Lina Venturas (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences)
States, International Organizations and Migration: A century of dense interactions

Christos Lionis (University of Crete)

Maria Papadakaki (Hellenic Mediterranean University)
Community participation in primary health care: engaging stakeholders and migrants

10.50-11.00 Discussion

11.00-11.10 Coffee break

Session 3

11.10-12.00 Language, Education and Migration
Chair: Elena Anagnostopoulou (UCRC)

Artemis Alexiadou (Humboldt University of Berlin, Leibniz-Centre General Linguistics, ZAS)
Language and Migration

Christine Hélot (Université de Strasbourg)
The Education of Newcomers in France: From a Policy of Erasure to a Pedagogy of Empowerment

11.50-12.00 Discussion

Session 4

12.00-12.50 Migration and Nationalism in the 21st century
Chair: Anastassios Matsopoulos (University of Crete)

Evthymios Papataxiarchis (University of the Aegean, Refugeeobservatory.gr)
The rise and fall of the new patriotism of "solidarity to the refugees".
Lessons from Mytilene

Anna Triantafyllidou (Ryerson University, Toronto)
Nationalism in the 21st Century: Neo-tribal or Plural?

12.40-12.50 Discussion

12.50-13.50 1st Roundtable
Chair: Maria Kousis (UCRC)

13.50-14.30 Lunch break

Session 5

14.30-15.20 National Discourses and Identity
Chair: Dimitris Milonakis (University of Crete)

Marco Giugni (University of Geneva)
Deliberative Citizenship: Claims-Making and Deliberation by Muslim Actors in Britain, France, and Switzerland

Karen Phalet (KU Leuven)
in collaboration with Fenella Fleischmann (Utrecht University)
Religion and civic integration: A cross-national comparison of Muslim immigrant youth in Europe

15.10-15.20 Discussion

Session 6

15.20-16.10 Identity, Education and Youth
Chair: Sophia Triliva (University of Crete)

Wassilis Kassis (University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland)

Christos Govaris (University of Thessaly)
Do migrant and refugee high school students have specific school-resilience patterns in order to satisfy basic psychological needs?

Lucy Avraamidou (Groningen University)
Becoming a science person: Identities in/out of place and the politics of recognition

16.00-16.10 Discussion

16.10-16.20 Coffee break

Session 7

16.20-17.10 Challenging Topoi in the 21st century

Chair: Dimitris Stavrou (UCRC)

Robin Cohen (Kellogg College, University of Oxford)

New Perspectives on Displacement: Utopias, Archipelagos and Social Ecotones

Konstantinos Papageorgiou (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens)

From duties to refugees to duties to immigrants

17.00- 17.10 Discussion

17.10-18.00 2nd Roundtable

Chair: Stavroula Tsinorema (UCRC)

Program / Day 2

18 October

Migration to and from Greece across disciplines: periods of crises

On Day 2, younger and more senior scholars and researchers from the humanities, the social and education sciences will present their current research on migrations to and from Greece, from the early post war period to the recent economic and refugee crises. Using Greece as a case that involves multiple challenges, the aim is to facilitate interdisciplinary dialogue.

Session 1

9.00-9.50 Migration, Culture and Cosmopolitanism

Chair: Michael Damanakis (University of Crete)

Evangelia Kateri (University of Crete)

Evangelos C. Karademas (University of Crete)

Perceived Discrimination and Psychological Well-Being among Immigrants Living in Greece

Kostas Koukouvelis (University of Crete)

Reclaiming cosmopolitanism: migrants' protests and border controls

9.40-9.50 Discussion

Session 2

9.50-10.40 The emergence of complex mobility patterns in Greece since the 2008 crisis

Chair: Panayiota Mini (University of Crete)

Manolis Pratsinakis (Onassis Fellow, University of Oxford)

The 'social' in migration decision-making: Greece's changing emigration environment at times of crisis

Aspa Chatzidaki (UCRC)

Greek state schools in Germany; teachers' language ideologies in the light of new migration

10.30-10.40 Discussion

10.40 -10.50 Coffee break

Session 3

10.50 -12.00 Governing Mobilities/Migrants and Refugees

Chair: Stella Giakoumaki (University of Crete)

Maria Stratigaki (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences)

Migrants and refugees in the City of Athens: Challenges, policies, social integration

Vassilis Arapoglou (UCRC)

Regina Mantanika (University of Crete)

From 'First Reception' to integration (?) The governance of migrant mobility and transformations of statecraft in Greece since the late 90's

Angeliki Dimitriadi (Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy, ELIAMEP)

Governing migrant mobility to and from Greece through divergent practices of first reception: evidence from the CeasEVAL project

11.50-12.00 Discussion

12.00-13.00 3rd Roundtable

Chair: Aspa Chatzidaki (UCRC)

13.00-13.40 Lunch

Session 4

13.40-14.30 Integration of Migrants and refugees

Chair: Vasiliki Petousi (University of Crete)

Angelo Tramountanis (National Centre for Social Research, EKKE)

The Greek integration policy for migrants and refugees: historical context, contemporary challenges, and future prospects

Nikolaos Papadakis (UCRC)

The challenge of Multi-culturalism: Theoretical insights and policy implications

14.20-14.30 Discussion

Session 5

14.30 -15.40 The 2015 Refugee Crisis

Chair: Nikolaos Papadakis (UCRC)

Stefania Kalogeraki (University of Crete)

Attitudes towards immigrants and Syrian refugees during the refugee crisis: The case of Greece

Dimitris Parsanoglou (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences)

Crisis upon crisis: theoretical and political reflection on Greece's response to the 'refugee crisis'

Dimitrios Kotroyannos (University of Crete)

Stylianios Ioannis Tzagkarakis (University of Crete)

Aspects of refugees' socio-economic integration prospects in insular Greece: Outcomes from the case study in Crete and Mytilene islands

15.30-15.40 Discussion

Session 6

15.40 - 16.30 Migration and crises related discourses

Chair: Maria Chnaraki (Drexel University, World Council of Cretans)

Maria Xenitidou (University of Crete)

Negotiating mobility and belonging in the contexts of Grexit & Brexit: a study of discourses in Greece & the UK

Maria Paschou (University of Crete)

Angelos Loukakis (University of Crete)

Maria Kousis (UCRC)

Political claims analysis on the refugee crisis in the Greek public sphere 2015-16

16.20-16.30 Discussion

16.30-16.40 Coffee break

Session 7

16.40-17.30 Greek Emigration of the early post-war period

Chair: Elias Kourkoutas (University of Crete)

Yannis Papadopoulos (Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH)

Migration from Greece to Brazil during the early Post WWII period: a successful example of international migration management?

Nikos Fokas (Eötvös Loránd University, ELTE, Budapest)

Gábor Jelenfi (Eötvös Loránd University)

Róbert Tardos (Eötvös Loránd University)

Cognitive maps, social distance and national stereotypes in times of crisis: The case of Greece and Hungary

Discussion

17.30- 18.15 4th Roundtable

Chair: Konstantinos Kafetsios (Aristotle University Thessaloniki & UCRC, University of Crete)

11.00 am

Field trip at the Museum of Ancient Eleutherna and the related archaeological site, with a presentation by N. Chr. Stampolidis, Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of Crete and Director of the Museum of Cycladic Art.

Eleutherna on Crete: The “Homeric” necropolis of Orthi Petra Professor N. Chr. Stampolidis

It is quite strange that a place of silence, a necropolis to speak eloquently about life in the Early Iron Age. Especially about the contacts of Eleutherna not only with other Cretan cities but also about people and places in the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean such as Cyprus, Phoenicia, Egypt etc. These contacts can be detected through the archaeological material and context and speak directly or indirectly for sea routes and trade connections as well as for the migrations within the Mediterranean in the Early Iron Age.

Museum of Ancient Eleutherna: <http://en.mae.com.gr/museum.html>

Orthi Petra Cemetery: <http://en.mae.com.gr/orthi-petra-cemetery.html>



Session 1

Mina WEINSTEIN-EVRON
Professor, Zinman Institute of Archaeology,
University of Haifa

The Mount Carmel Caves at the crossroads of prehistoric human dispersals

The Mount Carmel cultural and evolutionary sequence extends at least 500,000 years, from the Lower Paleolithic to historical times. In spite of the apparent occupational continuity, prehistoric human remains are rare in the early part of the sequence. Human remains become more abundant in the Middle Paleolithic, especially in its later part. Their anatomic affiliation (Homo sapiens or Neanderthal), in the various sites and layers and their dating are the basis of current scenarios of human dispersals into or through the area, regarding both early modern humans (Misliya Cave, 194-177 ka BP; Skhul Cave, 140/135-100 ka BP) and Neanderthals (Tabun Cave, ca. 160 ka BP; Kebara Cave, ca. 60 ka BP), as well as their inter-relationships. Lithic studies may imply dispersal of a new population into the Levant at the boundary between the Lower and Middle Paleolithic (ca. 250 ka BP); the early dispersal/s of H. sapiens out of Africa is also advocated by aDNA studies. The two earlier dates (Misliya Cave, Tabun Cave) and the reconstructed course/s of dispersal have been recently echoed in the finds from Apidima Cave, Greece, indicating a wider Eastern Mediterranean context. Refined interpretations may highlight the more intricate picture and the contribution of likely encounters between these early modern humans and local Levantine populations.

Catherine PERLÈS
Emeritus Professor, Université Paris Nanterre

The rehabilitation of a ‘demonised’ concept: Neolithic expansion and migrations

During decades, in the mid-twentieth century, the introduction of a farming economy—the Neolithic—in Europe was viewed as the result of migrations from the Near East: “Ex oriente lux!” Scientific and nationalistic considerations led to a drastic rejection of the idea of migrations and, in every country, scholars strove to find evidence in favour of a local transformation, initiated and sustained by autochthonous groups of former hunter-gatherers. The questioning of what had, by the eighties, become the dominant paradigm, started with the results of genetic analyses on modern Near Eastern and European populations. However, only genetic data directly extracted from ancient skeletons (aDNA), two or three decades later, provided indisputable evidence of the presence of Near Eastern individuals in the European Early Neolithic. Nevertheless, prehistoric archaeologists still reject the term ‘migration’ and now prefer to talk of ‘colonisation’, possibly to down-scale, more or less consciously, the importance of migrationist influxes. Despite this semantic shift, no one can contest nowadays that the impetus for change came from Near Eastern colonists, and that the spread of a farming economy results from complex processes involving colonisation, acculturation, and adoption of a Neolithic way-of-life by former hunter-gatherers. Agent-based modelling of the progressive extension of the farming economy now integrate all

these factors as well as environmental factors, and allow for a far more subtle and diversified perspective than the traditional dichotomy between migration/ autochthonous development. Nevertheless, many approaches to colonisation rest on underlying models of sudden, discrete historical episodes, happening at a well-defined time, with a well-defined origin and point of arrival. Although such episodes can be documented, they probably constitute exceptions rather than the rule. Especially for the Mediterranean basin, one should instead envision a constant flux of movements in all directions that started well before the Neolithic, continued during the Neolithic and never ended afterwards.

Session 2

Dr. Dr. Eftihia VOUTIRA

Professor in the Anthropology of Forced Migration, Department of Balkan, Slavic and Oriental Studies, University of Macedonia

Forced Migration: The Emergence and Evolution of a 'Novel' Academic Field

This presentation adopts an anthropological perspective, in order to address the emergence and evolution of Forced Migration as an institutionalised academic field, conceptualised and implemented at the Refugee Studies Programme, University of Oxford in 1992, under the charismatic leadership of the late Barbara Harrell – Bond. The paper traces the genealogy of Forced Migration Research as originally practiced in Oxford in the early 1990s. It also follows its evolution in other institutions in the global South, e.g. American University in Cairo, Refugee Law Project and Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda. The main aim of this paper is to explore the refugee centered

perspective, initiated by Barbara Harrell – Bond's work, which formed the precedent for Forced Migration Research and Refugee Studies. Forced Migration as an academic field is characterised by multidisciplinary (law, international politics, psychology and anthropology). To the extent that the subject matter of research are people on the move, personal engagement and intensive field research are the hallmarks of the field. Thus, it is no accident that the two matriarchs of Forced Migration happened to be renowned social anthropologists, namely the late Elizabeth Colson, Professor Emerita, University of Berkeley and Barbara Harrell – Bond, Professor Emerita, University of Oxford. The legacies of both of these imminent anthropologists are currently being explored through new publications, mainly tributes assessing the impact of their work in what has become a major issue of public concern, i.e. migrants and refugees. A salient issue to be addressed is the classic question of engagement: Who helps the helpers engaged in humanitarian assistance and can humanitarian aid be humane?

Lina VENTURAS

Professor, Department of Political Science and History, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences

States, International Organizations and Migration: A century of dense interactions

In the long processes of state- and nation-building, sovereignty came to entail the right of states to shape the constitution of their population by both encouraging and forbidding entry into their territory. Human mobility was gradually incorporated into the domain of government policies. Modern Western states developed, albeit in an uneven manner, sys-

tematic policies to control borders and to steer population movements during the nineteenth century. Although states were never by any means the only actors intervening in the regulation of human mobility, they played a major role in installing rules and procedures which upheld the distinction between inside and outside in territorial terms and between insiders and outsiders in social and political terms, thus according differential access to membership, belonging and rights. International organizations began intervening in migration and refugee issues in the era of international institution-building that followed World War I. From then onwards, attempts to manage human mobility and refugee rehabilitation involved multiple actors: state and local authorities, international organizations, non-governmental agencies, and the migrants / refugees themselves and led to a proliferation of state and intergovernmental bureaucracies, of national and international laws, official regulatory practices and techniques of surveillance and identification. By controlling financial resources and information, by using their recognized authority to measure, analyze and compare, and by socializing or co-opting state representatives and local elites, international organizations influenced decision making and engineered change within their member states in the domains of human mobility and refugee relief and rehabilitation. During this period the actors and apparatuses forementioned struggled over terms and definitions as well as over eligibility criteria and policies of inclusion / exclusion characteristic in the field of governing human mobility and refugee protection. This paper will follow the century-long history of the complex interweaving of international, national and local humanitarian, political, economical and security concerns and power imbalances in order to explore how

governance powers exercised beyond the state related to those within it in order to regulate human mobility.

Christos LIONIS

MD, PhD, FRCGP, FESC, FWONCA, Professor of General Practice and Primary Health Care, School of Medicine, University of Crete

Maria PAPADAKAKI

BSW, MPH, PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, School of Health Sciences, Hellenic Mediterranean University

Community participation in primary health care: engaging stakeholders and migrants

According to Philipson, community participation is a concept that derives from a social justice perspective and denotes that participation of communities and groups, who experience poverty and social exclusion, is essential in the design and implementation of health care services. In a chapter of a recently edited book, McFarlane and Lionis focused on the concept of community participation in primary health care as a description of partnerships with migrants and refugees and other key stakeholder groups relevant to health care utilization, delivery and planning. The same chapter offered tools and methodologies for inter-stakeholder collaboration for practice management. This presentation offers an overview of key techniques that could be utilized to engage stakeholders in future programmes to be designed and implemented for efficient migrants' and refugees' health care. The authors will share the experience gained from two EU funded collaborative projects, namely RESTORE and EUR-HUMAN and will present successfully implemented methodologies, including Normalisation Process

Theory, Participatory Learning and Action as well as Structured Democratic Dialogue. The systematic identification, appraisal, synthesis and consolidation of the aforementioned methodologies could serve in enhancing community participation in primary health care, sustaining benefits from research and translating findings into policy and action.

Session 3

Artemis ALEXIADOU

Professor of English Linguistics, Humboldt University of Berlin, Vice Director, Leibniz-Centre General Linguistics (ZAS)

Language and Migration

Languages in general and Greek in particular have been on the move across various spatio-temporal trajectories for many centuries. Globalization and immigration are interconnected with language leading to multi-lingual societies and speakers. These use language often in non-canonical ways, and as a result new forms and new grammatical structures emerge. This talk will address the ways language (Greek in particular) is affected by migration.

Christine HÉLOT

Professor Emeritus, Sociolinguist, Université de Strasbourg

The Education of Newcomers in France: From a Policy of Erasure to a Pedagogy of Empowerment

My presentation will first contextualize the language in education policy for newcomers in France (MEN, 2012), then analyse the separate model of education which prioritizes the acquisition of French as a supposed path to integration/inclusion, offering on the one hand a safe space for the acquisition of French

'as a second language' and, on the other, leaving learners to sink or swim in the mainstream classrooms. I will also question the denomination used to refer to these learners as 'allophones', a term that erases their plurilingual repertoires and ignores their identities. The second part of my presentation will focus on a multimodal literacy project designed by a teacher/researcher working in a newcomer class in a secondary school in Mulhouse (Alsace) who implemented her own language policy, i.e.; supporting her students to use all their plurilingual resources to write creative autobiographical poetry. The writing of identity texts was followed by a photo voice project and a correspondence with newcomer students in a school in New York City. The analysis of the project will illustrate how a critical, creative and multilingual literacy approach that gives agency to newcomer students for their own appropriation of the language of instruction, empowers them to reconstruct their identities and to imagine their new life.

Session 4

Evthymios PAPATAXIARCHIS

Professor, Department of Social Anthropology and History, University of the Aegean, Refugeeobservatory.gr

The rise and fall of the new patriotism of "solidarity to the refugees". Lessons from Mytilene

In 2015 we had the total reversal of the xenophobic trend that dominated Greece since the beginning of the financial crisis. As the hundreds of thousands of displaced travelers were traversing the big islands of the Aegean and the Greek mainland on their way to Central and Northern Europe, there was a radical shift of local attitudes towards them. 'Hospitality to migrants', politically divided, exhausted by the polit-

ical struggle between its two sides, xenophilia and xenophobia, and corrupted by the racist violence against the foreign migrants that had swept the big urban centers in the previous years, was replaced by a new attitude – 'solidarity to refugees'. This new attitude was made possible by the re-signification of the Asian, African and Middle-Eastern travelers from 'migrants' to 'refugees' (suggesting, at the emic level, people on the move) and the subsequent extension of the popular 'solidarity', which till then was applied to the Greek victims of the crisis, to the displaced travelers. In the course of 2015 'solidarity to refugees' became elaborated from below, in grassroots humanitarian initiatives, and was further consolidated in the context of the newly established regime of humanitarian governance. It, eventually, became hegemonic as it was orchestrated, from above, at the national and EU levels, by the government and the media that strategically employed the spectacle of the humanitarian border to cultivate an attitude of welcome. All this belongs to the past. Since the EU-Turkey deal of 2016 we have entered a new phase of the 'refugee crisis'. As a radical re-bordering took place and the displaced travelers became trapped on the island, their place in the humanitarian regime as 'asylum seekers' became contested from different sides. The development of protests by both locals and asylum seekers and the intensification of conflict reached a climax with the 'pogrom' against the 200 Afghan asylum seekers who occupied the central square of Mytilene in April 2018. This was a turning point. As a good part of the local population withdrew its tolerance towards the asylum seekers and generously offered it to the violent xenophobics, the patriotism of 'solidarity to refugees' came to its conclusion. On the basis of my ethnographic experience

in Lesvos and through a micro, emic perspective I would like to address a set of questions on the developmental cycle of 'solidarity'. How is 'solidarity to refugees' reconfigured in the new circumstances? What is the future of 'refugee solidarity' in a society increasingly ridden by conflict? And how grassroots mobilizations for and against the asylum seekers and contests around 'solidarity' impact high level politics?

Anna TRIANTAFYLLIDOU

Canada Excellence Chair in Migration and Integration, Ryerson University, Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies*, Scientific Coordinator of Horizon project GREASE on Religious Diversity and Radicalisation, and the BRaVE project on Building Resilience against Violent Extremism and Polarization

Nationalism in the 21st Century: Neo-tribal or Plural?

Nations are faced today with a new set of social and economic challenges: economic globalisation has intensified bringing with it a more intense phase of cultural interconnectedness and political interdependence. Nation-states see their sovereign powers eroded and are transformed to post-national states as the political space they govern is no longer congruent with the socio-economic space which transcends the national borders. Nonetheless, the nation continues to be a powerful source of identity and legitimacy. We are actually witnessing in Europe and worldwide a comeback of nationalism of tentimes in an aggressive, nativist and populist guise. This paper seeks to offer a new analytical lens through which to make sense of this new tide of nationalism. It therefore reviews critically the ethnic vs civic and perennialist, primordialist, modernist and ethnosymbolist approach-

es to suggest that they are no longer fit for purpose in explaining where nations and nationalism come from and where they are headed to. The paper proposes a new analytical framework which distinguishes between plural and neo-tribal nationalism, focusing on how nations interact with diversity and permeability in the 21st century context.

Session 5

Marco GIUGNI

Professor in the Department of Political Science and International Relations, Director of the Institute of Citizenship Studies (InCite), University of Geneva

Deliberative Citizenship: Claims-Making and Deliberation by Muslim Actors in Britain, France, and Switzerland

This work narrows down the analysis to different types of actors, looking at how they deliberate in public claims-making and how this varies across our three countries. Our main focus is obviously on Muslim actors, but we will also look at the claims-making by other actors from the civil society, so as to further characterize the structure of public debates in the three countries and also to have a reference point for assessing the extent and quality of deliberation of Muslim actors. The main goal of our analysis in this chapter is to characterize the deliberative quality and the main features of external, public deliberation by Muslim actors, based on claims-making data. The work unfolds as follows. To begin with, we discuss some theoretical elements concerning the presence of Muslims in the public domain and their claims-making. Then we move to the claims-making data. The analysis follows three steps: a first, general step describing the claims-making of Muslim actors as well as other ac-

tors in the three countries; a second, key step showing the extent and quality of deliberation of Muslim actors in public claims-making, again in a comparative perspective; and a third and final step with a more explanatory twist in an attempt to show the correlates of Muslims' public deliberation. The concluding section will recall the main argument and summarize the main findings of the analysis.

Karen PHALET

Professor, Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, KU Leuven
In collaboration with Fenella Fleischmann (Utrecht University)

Religion and civic integration: A cross-national comparison of Muslim immigrant youth in Europe

How inclusive are European civil societies of Muslim immigrant minorities and how can we explain country differences in inclusiveness? To address these questions, we draw on large-scale cross-national CILS surveys of Muslim immigrant minority and non-Muslim majority and other immigrant minority youth in five European countries (Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey [CILS] in Belgium, England, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden). Against the background of public concern about the alleged 'failed citizenship' of immigrant minorities in Europe, we focus on a well-documented gap in national identification between immigrant minority and majority populations. Our double comparison of national identification across groups and countries reveals that national identities are less strongly endorsed by all immigrant minority groups compared with the majority reference group, but national identification is lowest across the board among Muslim immigrants.

This descriptive evidence suggests the insufficient inclusion of immigrant minorities in general, and Muslims in particular, in European nations. In addition, significant country variation in these identification gaps suggest that some national identities are more inclusive of Muslim immigrants than others. Taking an intergroup relations approach to the civic integration of Muslim immigrants, we establish that beyond individual religiosity (strong religion), social integration (intergroup contact) plays a major role in explaining specifically religious differences in national identification in multigroup multilevel mediation models, whereas discrimination experiences predict lower national identification across Muslim and non-Muslim immigrants alike. Our comparative findings thus establish contextual variation in the inclusiveness of intergroup relations and European national identities - with policy implications for the civic integration of Muslim immigrant minorities in particular.

Session 6

Prof. Dr. Wassilis KASSIS

School of Education, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland

Prof. Dr. Christos GOVARIS

Department of Primary Education, University of Thessaly

Do migrant and refugee high school students have specific school-resilience patterns in order to satisfy basic psychological needs?

Despite existing inequalities, the literature hardly provides empirically validated insights about the educational socialization pathways of migrants and refugees in particular. The main goal of the international (Germany, Greece, Switzerland)

longitudinal (four years) questionnaire study is to understand resilience patterns under which adolescent (age 12-16) refugees and migrants gain agency and move from objects of discrimination and inequalities to successful school students. The project will refine the understanding of resilience factors and analyze how they affect educational outcomes. The project empirically identifies and compares pathways for policy actions in schools and communities to tackle factors on why and how young immigrants and refugee adults find it difficult to succeed in schools. These resilience pathways will address differences in individual and social risks and identify protective factors for young immigrants and refugee adults to overcome obstacles linked to discrimination and low educational outcomes (Masten, 2015; Ungar, 2011). We combine theory on cumulative discrimination (Blank 2005) with theory on resilience (Khanlou & Wray 2014; Kassis et al. 2013): Small variation in treatment in different life domains can accumulate into significant ethnic disadvantage, but protective individual, familial, and school related characteristics can also facilitate advancement related to educational success. Analyses: By running Latent Class Analyses (Muthen & Muthen, 2017) we're analyzing specific latent school-resilience patterns (profiles) for migrants-students, refugee-students and students without migration-background in order to predict students' satisfaction of basic psychological needs (autonomy, competence, and relatedness) following self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 2011). The patterns are consisted by the respective levels of (a) the hscl-25 hopkins symptom scale (Derogatis et al, 1974), (b) stress-level (Byrne, 2007), (c) the Big Five Inventory (Rammstedt, 2013), (d) the resilience scale for adolescents (Hjemdal et al, 2006), (e)

Rosenberg-Self-Esteem-Scale (Rosenberg, 1985), (f) perceived self-efficacy (Jerusalem & Schwarzer, 1992), and (g) satisfaction with life scale (Diener et al., 1985).

Prof. Dr. Lucy AVRAAMIDOU

Associate Professor and Rosalind Franklin Fellow, Institute for Science Education and Communication, Groningen University

Becoming a science person: Identities in/out of place and the politics of recognition

In this talk I will narrate the stories of three women scientists' narratives, which tell their stories of becoming science persons; essentially, stories of forming a science identity. The value of this narrative account of identity development is found within the potential of gaining an understanding about the stories that people carry with them and how these stories are nested in larger narratives, such as migration, racism, and sexism. The study adopts an intersectionality theoretical framing and examines how science identity interacts with race, gender, ethnicity, culture and religion and the ways in which this interplay affects women's decision to participate in science. The three participants were selected because they have very distinct social positioning and diverse life-histories. Shruti is a woman of color who was born and raised in India, studied in the US and is currently an undergraduate physics student in Western Europe. Amina is a Muslim, early-career physics instructor in Western Europe, who was born in Turkey and studied in the US. Maxine is a more experienced physics instructor in Western Europe, in the same country where she was born and raised, who studied in the US. Data were collected through multiple individual interview

sessions and analyzed qualitatively. The findings shed light on the conflicts and barriers that women confront throughout their studies and careers in science in various geo-sociopolitical contexts. More importantly, the findings of this study reveal the situated nature of recognition or more precisely the politics of recognition especially in male-dominated, and predominantly White disciplines, such as physics. To challenge this, academic institutions in general and physics in particular need to be re-imagined as diverse worlds where multiple ways of being are recognized, where minoritized groups will not have to compartmentalize parts of their identities to exist, and where they can perform their authentic, unique, and intersectional identities.

Session 7

Robin COHEN

Professor Emeritus of Development Studies, Senior Research Fellow, Kellogg College, University of Oxford

New Perspectives on Displacement: Utopias, Archipelagos and Social Ecotones

It is easy to see that the international refugee regime is not working well, and that there are compelling pragmatic reasons why 'we' (a vaguely defined moral community of policymakers, NGOs and academics) need to change course. But are we thinking too narrowly and reactively? Should we develop more ambitious ideas and plans that leapfrog the constraints of methodological nationalism and long-held assumptions and policies. Here, drawing on work with Nicholas Van Hear, I argue that we need to elaborate three new (or revived) perspectives. First, utopian thought, which is often casually dismissed, but can form the bedrock for imaginative alternatives to the tak-

en-for-granted ideas that underpin current policies. Second, archipelagic thinking, associated particularly with Idouard Glissant, and which potentially can re-fashion 'mainland', territorially based thinking. Third, a theory of social ecotones, inadequately theorized at the moment, but which allows socially diverse interactive spaces to be distinguished from predominantly monocultural spaces. Using these perspectives, I hold that a multiply located transnational polity can emerge between, within and across the current nation-state system. In this projection, that polity is called 'Refugia'.

Prof. Konstantinos PAPAGEORGIOU

School of Law, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

From duties to refugees to duties to immigrants

Day 2

Session 1

Evangelia KATERI

Psychologist, Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of Crete

Evangelos C. KARADEMAS

Psychologist, Professor of Clinical Health Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Crete

Perceived Discrimination and Psychological Well-Being among Immigrants Living in Greece

The present study was based on the rejection-identification model. Acculturation attitudes, self-construal, personal perceived discrimination and psychological well-being were examined simultaneously in Albanian and Indian

immigrants residing in Greece (N= 233). It was hypothesized that perceived discrimination would be related negatively to immigrants' psychological well-being, both directly and indirectly. A positive relationship was expected between perceived discrimination and separation and a negative relationship between discrimination and integration, or assimilation. It was, also, expected a positive relationship of perceived discrimination to interdependent self-construal and a negative relationship to independent self-construal. Furthermore, it was examined the mediating role of separation in the association of perceived discrimination with psychological well-being and the moderating role of interdependent self-construal in the association of perceived discrimination with psychological well-being. According to the results, perceived discrimination was positively related to separation and negatively to integration, but was related neither to independent nor to interdependent self-construal. Perceived discrimination was, also, positively related to depression directly. The indirect effects of perceived discrimination on psychological well-being were through the acculturation attitude of separation. Fewer depressive symptoms were reported by those immigrants who face discrimination but also select separation. Immigrants with high levels of interdependence, also, do seem to be protected from depression and anxiety. The interpretation of these findings signifies that, when immigrants who perceive discrimination choose separation from the host country, they may reduce their depression feelings, by fitting into relationships with in-group members. Interdependence and the perception of immigrants self as a social unit, also, may act protectively for their psychological well-being, enhancing the identification with the in-group, as well.

Kostas KOUKOUZELIS

Assistant Professor, Philosophy and Social Studies Department, University of Crete

Reclaiming cosmopolitanism: migrants' protests and border controls

The paper will make an effort to defend the argument that a certain interpretation of migrants' protests should be taken as a manifestation of reclaiming cosmopolitanism. On the empirical part of the argument, I will briefly remind us of migrants' protests in Idomeni, Greece, regarding borders' closure. Did migrants claim certain rights, such as the right to mobility? Did they claim state citizenship? Moving on to the normative part of the argument it will be revealed that there is something inherent in migrants' acts of protesting that might be taken as reclaiming cosmopolitanism of a certain kind. Migrants' protests challenge border controls and the state's supposed 'right to exclude'. This is, arguably, based on freedom as non-domination, which takes the form of a particular kind of cosmopolitanism, which is not exclusively moral, but also political. Finally, I will distinguish my approach from a recently argued thesis, called the 'autonomy of migration' thesis, which exclusively focuses on freedom of movement. Instead of conceiving migrants as individuals wanting to move freely across borders, it seems both more plausible and closer to justice to acknowledge they are already cosmopolitan citizens of a certain kind.

Session 2

Manolis PRATSINAKIS

Onassis Fellow, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford

The 'social' in migration decision-making: Greece's changing emigration environment at times of crisis

In a 1981 article Kubat and Hoffmann-Nowotny inverted an underlying assumption in most migration theories, namely the belief that people are essentially sedentary. Claiming that people are mobile by nature meant subscribing to yet another essentialism. However, despite its crudeness, their thesis does have analytical value in deconstructing the belief that people are free agents and highlighting that individual migrants decide whether or not to move within social and discursive constraints. Building on this premise, this presentation aims to relativise the monocausal character of several migration theories, that explain migration by attributing a deterministic significance to economic factors in dispense of social and/or political factors. Focusing on the Greek emigration that followed the county's economic crisis it draws on 34 in-depth interviews with Greek migrants in Amsterdam and London, ethnographic research conducted in Amsterdam and survey material. Recession and austerity have made migration a survival strategy for several people who are finding it hard to make ends meet in Greece. However, there are many others in less pressing need also leaving the country who present their migration as something they were considering already long ago. Focusing on the latter category, this presentation discusses how the crisis in Greece has altered everyday discourse on emigration and loosened up social constraints towards long distance mobility, ultimately altering the emigration environment in the country. Exploring migrants' aspirations, their social networks abroad and the reactions of friends and kin back home on their decision to leave, it highlights and analyzes the

paramount significance of 'the social' in migration decision-making. This is entangled with 'the economic' to such a degree that any theory that does not sufficiently pay attention to it is not only partial, but misleading too. It further suggests that emigration may be expected to continue irrespectively of the developments of the Greek economy's performance.

Aspa CHATZIDAKI

Associate Professor, Department of Primary Education, University of Crete, Member of UCRC board

Greek state schools in Germany: teachers' language ideologies in the light of new migration

Germany has received a considerable number of Greek 'guest workers' since the '60s, the majority of whom initially planned to return. As a response to the immigrants' wish to provide their children with an education allowing them to maintain their language and culture, the Greek state set up a number of primary and secondary schools (K-12) in various German states, operating under Greek law and following the mainland's curriculum. In such schools, teachers are seconded from Greece and German is taught for a few hours per week as a subject. Their graduates have the additional benefit of gaining entrance to Greek universities with relatively low grades, and as a result, they have been an extremely popular option for Greek immigrant families for the last forty years (Damanakis, 2007; 2011). The recent financial crisis has led the Greek authorities to start abolishing these schools, much to the dismay of the parents. At the same time, however, 'new migration' in Germany has led to a significant increase in students' enrollment in Greek schools shifting the balance of the school population towards native Greek

speakers (Damanakis, 2014). Recent studies (e.g. Chatzidaki 2019) suggest that these schools are nowadays perceived by their teaching staff as providing a familiar linguistic, educational and cultural environment for teenagers traumatized by the immigration experience. This perception of Greek state schools as 'safe havens' has obviously increased their salience and provided new legitimacy to their operation. In this paper we address the issue of teachers' ideologies regarding their students' bilingualism and learner identities, using the findings of a small, qualitative study which took place in November 2016 in two high schools in the state of Nord-Rhein Westfallen.

Session 3

Maria STRATIGAKI

Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, f. Vice Mayor for Social Solidarity, Welfare and Equality at the City of Athens (2014-2019)

Migrants and refugees in the City of Athens: Challenges, policies, social integration

In late 2014 the City of Athens started to receive large inflows of refugees and migrants from the Aegean islands. Large squares of the City were occupied by tents of ("transit") refugees who asked for papers allowing them (not to stay in the country but) to travel to the North of Europe. Today, 5 years later, the City of Athens hosts at the Elaionas camp 1700 guests, rents 320 private apartments for hosting 1.820 asylum seekers and refugees, provides social and educational services to refugees and migrants, implements a large scale European project for Urban Innovation models of holistic approach to refugees' integration, coor-

dinates 95 public and non-governmental organizations actively working in the field ("Athens Coordination Center for Migrants and Refugees"). The City of Athens has also set up a network of Greek integrating cities for inter-municipal collaboration. Policy responses to the unexpected and unprecedented social problems were also scattered, fragmented and confusing. Squeezed between different and changing legal frameworks and migrant status (relocation, integration, repatriation schemes etc), between different levels of public governance (Municipality, Regions, Ministry, European Union) and facing ambivalent reactions by locals (from total rejection to warm welcome) the City of Athens had to deal with this new situation at the Center of the City quickly and effectively. This paper presents the main policies developed by the City of Athens and the relevant Ministry, identifies obstacles and highlights some future challenges in policy making, in particular regarding the social integration of those who (willingly or –more often- unwillingly) remained permanently in the City.

Vassilis ARAPOGLOU

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Crete, Member of UCRC board

Regina MANTANIKA

European University Institute - Global Governance Programme, & Department of Sociology, University of Crete

From 'First Reception' to integration (?) The governance of migrant mobility and transformations of statecraft in Greece since the late 90's

This paper stands for a research project in its initial phase and rather than putting forward any conclusions, it seeks to open up paths for future exploration. The re-

search proposal suggests a genealogical analysis of power relations involved in attempts to govern the mobility of migrant newcomers, manage their reception and integration. We focus on the folding and refolding of two distinct but interacting systems that compose the reception of migrants in Greece in the various recent historical periods and today – the 'informal' and the 'formal' one. The 'formal' system of reception, combining humanitarian and security machinery and practices, emerged during the last decade to address the 'newly arrived' migrants. An 'official infrastructure' has been set up and over the years by diverse agents and jurisdictions; recently it has the ambition of addressing the needs of a longer/de facto staying of migrants in the Greek territory. 'Informal' reception refers to infrastructures established by intra and extra migrant relations, which develop in the context of overlapping displacements: migrants' encampments, transit areas, jungles; as well as various mechanisms that support life in prolonged limbo. Our aim is to lean on a genealogy of 'informal' and 'formal' reception and integration practices as potentially opening up the ongoing discussion on the governmentality of migrant mobility by highlighting the power of the counter-conduct in its making, exclusionary as well as inclusionary state strategies, and a complex geography of migrant mobility and settlement involving a multitude of spaces that are created in between the borders.

Dr. Angeliki DIMITRIADI

Senior Research Fellow & Head of Migration Programme, Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP)

Governing migrant mobility to and from Greece through divergent practices of first reception: evidence from the CeaseVAL project

There have been significant changes post 2016 that affected migrant entry, stay and/or exit from Greece. During the migration 'crisis' of 2015, Greece occupied a transitory position in the migratory journey. The introduction of the hotspot approach, introduction of Schengen border controls and the closure of the Western Balkan route, transformed Greece into a place of strandedness and immobility for most arrivals. In the framework of the CEASEVAL project, research sought to understand the role of institutionalised practices applied in Greece, in governing the mobility trajectories of migrants at different stages of their journey (on arrival, in the mainland and potentially transit) and how these delineate migrant presence and movement within and beyond Greece. By looking at the governance of national asylum reception systems we understand the extent to which their implementation impacts migrant presence in the country, but also potentially their transit/secondary movement. Semi structured interviews took place with border agents, asylum service, NGOs and housing actors as well as migrants that arrived in Greece post March 20th 2016. Migrants encounter different border practices on arrival, depending on their point of entry and nationality. This in turn impacts differently access to asylum, access to housing and employment, and by extension lived experiences and opportunities for movement within and beyond Greece.

Session 4

Angelo TRAMOUNTANIS

Researcher, National Centre for Social Research (EKKE)

The Greek integration policy for migrants and refugees: historical context, con-

temporary challenges, and future prospects

Over the past 30 years, Greece gradually transformed into a migrant receiving country. During this period, the public discourse, the legal framework and a series of National Action Plans focused on the pivotal issue of migrant integration. Since 2015, particular emphasis is placed by both government and non-government actors into the integration of the refugee population residing in the country. The aim of this presentation is to outline the historical context within which the integration policy for migrants and refugees was developed in the previous decades, and outline the main challenges of each period. Finally, taking under consideration the National Integration Strategy that was recently published, it aims to highlight the present and future challenges if the issue at hand.

Nikolaos PAPADAKIS

Professor and Director of the Centre of Political Research & Documentation, Department of Political Science, University of Crete, Deputy Director of UCRC

The challenge of Multi-culturalism: Theoretical insights and policy implications

Multiculturalism seems to be the most complicated challenge to the traditional models of democracy, according to Dahl. The presentation mainly deals with the ongoing theoretical debate concerning multiculturalism and cultural diversity. Subsequently, it mainly focuses on Charles Taylor's theoretical legacy on "equal worth", "mutual recognition" and equal handling, as well as on the approach of moral liberalism and Will Kymlicka's liberal theory of minority rights. Further, the presentation provides a brief overview of the major current challenges, that the EU is facing regarding its migration policy

(given, among others, the impact of the refugee crisis).

Session 5

Stefania KALOGERAKI

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Crete

Attitudes towards immigrants and Syrian refugees during the refugee crisis: The case of Greece

Since 2015 Europe has been facing significant migration challenges. An arc of crises from Northern Africa to Afghanistan, from the Middle East to the Mediterranean Sea, has caused a massive number of refugees and asylum seekers fleeing conflict and persecution and seeking safety in Europe. Greece became one of the major entry points by the sea as high numbers of refugees and asylum seekers, primarily originated from Syria, entered its territory en route to wealthier European countries. The unprecedented high number of refugees has triggered contradicting public reactions in Greece. On the one hand natives' responses included warm welcoming gestures, but on the other hand increasing trends in anti-refugee attitudes have been reported. The paper using survey data from the EU-funded TransSOL project and incorporating an ethnic competition theoretical framework explores Greeks' attitudes towards Syrian refugees fleeing armed conflict and individuals perceived as immigrants who voluntarily emigrate. Although some scholars advocate that public opinion towards migrants is more positive when migration is perceived to be forced rather than voluntary, the findings show that more Greeks' oppose Syrian refugees than immigrants. In addition, the analysis indicates some common but also some distinct individual determi-

nants shaping anti-refugee and anti-immigrant attitudes in Greece. Understanding public attitudes towards different migrant groups, such as immigrants and refugees, becomes an important task in times of high inflow of people seeking protection. The findings hold potential lessons about the policy aspects to be addressed in order to ameliorate negative stances and ensure that refugees and immigrants are successfully integrated into Greek society.

Dimitris PARSANOGLU

Temporary Lecturer and Senior Researcher, Department of Social Policy, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences

Crisis upon crisis: theoretical and political reflection on Greece's response to the 'refugee crisis'

Crisis has for a long time been the defining term when describing any development in Greece. The dramatic increase of refugee flows in 2015-16 was approached from the very beginning in terms of crisis, basically of a humanitarian nature. It was also coupled with the economic crisis in two ways: either as an additional burden on a country hampered already by an ongoing sovereign-debt crisis and economic recession; or as another (missed) opportunity for the EU member states to show essential solidarity among them in order to deal with a 'European problem'. In this paper, I will reflect upon the theoretical and political implications of the so-called 'refugee crisis' both in terms of governance and sovereignty. I will be based on the analysis of legal and administrative developments that occurred or were reinforced within the 'refugee crisis'; I will moreover demonstrate, through empirical research focusing on different relevant stakeholders, pre-existing and emerging internal contradictions between different actors who

have been dealing with refugees. In other words, I will try to capture the contingent character of new geographies of control that occurred with the establishment of the 'hotspot approach', in correlation with the shifts in state sovereignty as it has been repositioned through the active involvement of non-state actors – from non-governmental organisations to international organisations and EU agencies – in the refugee/migration management. Finally, the new challenges that appear in the post-crisis period, i.e. the question of social integration of refugees, will be discussed in the light of relevant political initiatives and measures undertaken during the last three years.

Dimitrios KOTROYANNOS

Professor, Director of the Centre for Human Rights (KEADIK), Department of Political Science, University of Crete
Dr. Stylianos Ioannis TZAGKARAKIS
Postdoctoral researcher, Department of Political Science, University of Crete, & Researcher of the Centre for Human Rights (KEADIK)

Aspects of refugees' socio-economic integration prospects in insular Greece: Outcomes from the case study in Crete and Mytilene islands

Greece has experienced a huge wave of refugee and immigrant inflows after 2015 which have generated an extensive amount of needs and challenges for policy makers. In particular, although immediate humanitarian intervention is still a major priority, the construction of a long-term strategy for their further comprehensive and successful integration into the social and economic system is a crucial challenge. This is obvious as long as a significant number of refugees who have entered the country after 2015 will remain and therefore should be integrat-

ed into the social and economic structures of the host country. Based on this challenge, the research project "Detection and classification of perspectives for the inclusion of refugees in the Greek production system. Case study in Crete and Mytilene" aims to record the needs and skills of refugees and at the same time to explore the prospects and conditions for their integration into the Greek social and economic system. Consequently, a case study includes the conduction of structured interviews with refugees in Mytilene, where a large number is hosted, in combination with the conduction of semi-structured interviews with entrepreneurs and social partners in both Crete and Mytilene. The main aim was to identify the different perspectives and attitudes that may exist and to investigate the conditions, problems, requirements and generally all the necessary parameters in order to integrate them into the labor market. Crete was selected in order to test the hypothesis that it is a potential refugee integration area and consequently, the identification of integration prospects and attitudes in the different labor market sectors was considered crucial. Finally, narrative interviews with integrated immigrants and refugees in Crete complete the triangulated research strategy and provide useful information on the problems, prospects and needs that exist and potentially may affect new refugees' integration process.

Session 6

Dr. Maria XENITIDOU

Research Fellow, Department of Sociology, University of Crete

Negotiating mobility and belonging in the contexts of Grexit & Brexit: a study of discourses in Greece & the UK

The project interrogates constructions of mobility and belonging in the UK and Greece and the categories that are made relevant and implicated in them. It is inspired by two crucial and topical questions: who belongs where within the national and EU contexts; who benefits and who is left out from the EU integration regime. We interrogate the relationship between mobility and belonging as questions about who can move and be where are expected to be related to questions about who belongs within normative and institutional rationales of movement and identity. Through the cases of Greece and the UK the project focuses on constructions of mobility and belonging critically assessing what they mean to different people (lay actors, the media, practitioners, political elites) and how they potentially shape different identity and citizenship constructions. This is topical, on the one hand, as interpretations of EU integration, Grexit and Brexit present considerable variation. Taken for granted assumptions may fail to capture the uptake of notions such as migration, mobility, identity, belonging and citizenship 'on the ground', or reify distinctions between core and periphery inter alia. On the other hand, focusing on Greece and the UK, specifically, enables an in-depth (while not inward-looking) study of these constructions, rather than masking them under an emphasis on comparative insights. We explore these through empirical scrutiny, focusing on everyday, public and political discourse. We focus on multiple discursive contexts to explore questions such as where and who benefits and who is left out from an integrating Europe, considering that policies and laws provide the institutional framework for membership and integration (and by implication non-membership and exclusion respectively), but that these are also matters of everyday social relations and public debate.

Maria PASCHOU

Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Sociology, University of Crete

Angelos LOUKAKIS

PhD Candidate, Department of Sociology, University of Crete

Maria KOUSIS

Professor, Department of Sociology University of Crete and Director of UCRC

Political claims analysis on the refugee crisis in the Greek public sphere, 2015-16

As the main gateway to Europe, from the Middle East, Greece witnessed unprecedented refugee inflows in 2015, when the country was still suffering the repercussions of the 2008 economic crisis. As austerity further impaired the unpreparedness of the state to manage this massive human flow, a series of events between August 2015 and April 2016 triggered political debates and attracted media attention, with the alarming situation of this unforeseen wage of refugees being thereafter framed a crisis. This presentation deals with the mediated public discourse on the so called "refugee crisis", which is shaped by the political claims raised by various actors in the mainstream press during the aforementioned period. By means of political claim analysis which was carried out under the TransSOL (Horizon2020) project, our investigation has aimed to a better understanding of the chronicle of the crisis. By using 711 randomly selected claims from the national newspapers Kathimerini, Ta Nea and Proto Thema, this presentation outlines the main features of the public sphere, such as the protagonists of public debates, the main issues discussed, the form of the claims and the actors who were held responsible to react. Our findings manifest how the debate escalated and allows to critically reflect on the parameters which shaped the national discourse on the refugee crisis.

Session 7

Yannis PAPADOPOULOS

Research Fellow, Institute for Mediterranean Studies/ FORTH

Migration from Greece to Brazil during the early Post WWII period: a successful example of international migration management?

Until the end of WWII Brazil had attracted relatively few immigrants from Greece. After the end of the War Greek newspapers started to publish articles praising the economic development of Brazil and the possibilities it offered to prospective immigrants. In a period when migration to the United States was not possible, due to restrictive regulations, Brazil was described as the new "Eldorado". In this context, the Greek government favored emigration to improve and stabilize economic conditions and prevent social instability. The Brazilian governments of that period continued the policy of settling its hinterland and wanted to use imported workforce, in addition to the Brazilian landless agricultural workers, to increase agricultural production and introduce innovative techniques. The newly founded Intergovernmental Committee for Migration from Europe (ICEM) was supposed to serve as an intermediate mechanism between sending and receiving states of the "Western World". The paper will present an overview of the PostWWII migration wave from Greece to Brazil and assess the efforts of ICEM to regulate migration by providing services in the processing, reception, first placement and settlement of migrants.

Nikos FOKAS

Professor of Sociology, Institute of Sociology, Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest

Gábor JELENFI

Faculty of Social Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University

Róbert TARDOS

Faculty of Social Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University

Cognitive maps, social distance and national stereotypes in times of crisis: The case of Greece and Hungary

Since both Hungary and Greece were significantly affected by the 2015 refugee flow and its consequences, the immigration issue became part and parcel of Hungarian and Greek public discourse. We reconstructed empirically how the Hungarian and Greek mass media contributed to the construction of "the refugee crisis". From the temporal dynamic of related topics emerge that these issues entered public discourse in Hungary before Greece, although Greece was first to be impacted by the refugee flow. In order to compare public opinion concerning the refugee issue we conducted two parallel online surveys in Hungary and Greece at the end of 2016. In fact, this survey dealt with aspects of ingroup/outgroup relationships, values and stereotypes, or social distances. The starting point of the present lecture is the seminal work of Buchanan and Cantril, titled How Nations See Each Other, adapted with attention to the period span and timely issues related to our study. From the semantic network of Greek samples we concluded that the majority of preferred Greek autostereotypes are positive. The same attributes connect Greeks and Russians. Between Greeks and Hungarians, debonair and hardworking represent strong ties, while the last one links Greeks and Germans. Finally, Germans and Americans are commonly characterized as conceited. This is a summary evaluation of western-type societies by Greeks. The wide survey's



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