



Program and abstracts

**14th Biennial Conference of ERGOMAS
To be held at Hellenic Army Academy
Athens, Greece**

26 – 30 June 2017

**Program
Program per day**

environmental degradation is systemic. Even if peace is secured in the region, the immediate future is troubling. With treadmills firmly entrenched, environmental degradation is continuing and spreading geographically even as hostilities wane. We close with a call for research into episodes in which treadmills have been disrupted and reversed spreading geographically even as hostilities wane.

5. The Military's Impact on the Broader Society: Geography, the Capitals, Military Dynamics and Societies' Agricultural Production and Distribution to Achieve Food Secure Populations, and Environmental Sound and Economically Secure Nations

Ed KICK (North Carolina State University)

Prior studies commonly have examined militarization effects on key foci such as economic development using multiple regression to examine causal influences. We approach militarization in significantly different ways which, first, examine multiple precursors to contemporary military forms. Then we treat the impacts of these precursors and militarization on a wide range of national capitals, including the political and economic, human, social, and infrastructural outcomes. The military and its outcomes then are treated as impacting critical food production and distribution processes. These processes in their turn influence the food (in)security of nations. Food security is but one of a range of national sustainability processes that also include environmental impact and economic advance. Could single direction paths optimize the sustainability of broader society? We address this question in a series of interconnected hypotheses, which are tested by way of alternative structural equation models. Structural equation modeling permits the use of heretofore unmeasured variables, addresses issues of multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity, and permits calculation of decomposed effects of truncated portions of the overall model. Regrettably, paths to sustainability under current world-system conditions do not result in optimal solutions across desirable outcomes related to the environment and economy. Outcomes must be prioritized in a different manner than are commonly conceived, or the world system must be reconfigured in its structure and processes.

MILITARY CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND PEACE ECONOMICS – SESSION 2 – Room 5

1. Procurement of Defence Equipment by the Hellenic Armed Forces: Domestic Production versus Imports

Anna GIANNOPOULOU-MERIKAS (Economics Department, The American College of Greece)

George A. ZOMBANAKIS (Economics Department, The American College of Greece;

gzombanakis@acg.edu)

The paper aims at exploring the possibilities that spending on defence equipment may contribute to the economic growth of Greece during a period in which a series of austerity measures have been imposed following the on-going economic crisis. The conclusion drawn is that as long as expenditure on defence equipment to its overwhelming percentage reflects import payments it can, by no means contribute to the growth of the Greek economy. This is a finding pointing the way to implementing import-substituting policies on the issue of defence procurement, to the best possible extent, aiming at both restricting import payments and contributing to reviving the economic activity in the framework of the present adverse economic and geopolitical environment.

2. The Armed Forces and Society in Spain (2015-2016): Caretaker Armed Forces?

Prof. Dr. Carlos NAVAJAS ZUBELDIA (Universidad de La Rioja, Spain; carlos.navajas@unirioja.es)

For the first time in its recent history living in democracy (since 1975) Spain has been under a caretaker government for slightly over ten months (from December 2015 until October 2016). Therefore, as noted in the subtitle to this article, we could wonder, have the military forces been in a caretaker role too? To try to answer this question we will focus on the main areas of the security and defense policy developed during the 2011-2015 term, which have their continuity during this strange and brief term [see Carlos Navajas Zubeldia, “¿Avances? La política de seguridad y defensa de Rajoy (2011-2015) [Advances? Rajoy's security and defense policy]”, *Revista de Estudios en Seguridad Internacional*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2016), pp. 101-129]. Thus, we will analyze, among other matters, the international missions of the Spanish Armed Forces, relations with allies, material policy, relations with civil society, personnel policy, etc., all within the framework of the new model of Spanish Armed Forces established in the document *El proceso de transformación de las Fuerzas Armadas* [The process of transformation of the Armed Forces] of January 2014. In the epilogue of the paper we will also study the first measures of the new defense minister, the conservative Maria Dolores de Cospedal, who in November 2016 replaced the also conservative Pedro Morenés, who until then held this department since 2011. From a methodological point of view, I would like to stress that I am a specialist in Contemporary History. As a consequence of this, I will use this methodology, but in the context of the field of the Armed Forces and Society.

3. Society and Asymmetric Warfare

Steven EKOVIČH (The American University of Paris; sekovich@aup.edu).

The current character of asymmetric warfare may be usefully viewed from the *longue durée*, concept developed by the French historian Fernand Braudel. In the first instance the *durée* would start with the founding of the Anglo-American liberal moment in the late 17th century, the *renversement libéral* as proposed by French philosopher Marcel Gauchet. He finds that at this pivot point in history there occurred a fundamental shift in the nature of the state and the political. From a *hétéronomie sociale*, where social and political values supported by religion and the sacred were absolute and eternal, to a system of *autonomie* when societies began to undertake a *sortie de la religion* and build politics on the bases of history, law and democratic policy – a disenchantment of the world. The liberal moment also gave us international humanitarian law, into which the schema of friend/enemy has been poured, straining its confines. But the longest Braudelian *durée*, geographic time, must not be overlooked. The hegemonies of the Anglophone maritime political and military cultures of the past three centuries, theorized by Halford Mackinder and Nicholas Spykman, based on a consideration of territory and location, have also shaped the reactions to asymmetries of power. This is manifested today by American dominance of the seas, the skies, space, cyberspace – and commerce. Cyberspace in particular is not only a military terrain, but more broadly has introduced new media cultures which are essential to the relations of society and asymmetric conflict.

4. The New Public-Private Ecosystem of the Defence in France

Laurence Catherine FRANK (Air Force Research Center, Air Force of France; laurence.frank@defence.gouv.fr)

An increasing number of private products and services specially tailored and designed for the defence sector are broadening the “defence business” catalogue. Industrial research and