Athens Institute for Education and Research

MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES

ABSTRACT BOOK

3rd Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies

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PREFACE

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *3rd Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies, 31st of March 2010 and 1-3 April 2010,* organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 33 papers and 36 presenters, coming from 16 different countries (Bulgaria, Egypt, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Turkey, UK United Arab Emirates, and USA). The conference was organized into 8 sessions that included areas such as Ancient Mediterranean, History, Economics & Business, Politics, Development, Society and Culture, and Philosophy. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 100 international conferences and has published over 80 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen

research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
Director

Military Interventions in Greece and Turkey

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Starting from the early 20th century, Turkey and Greece had witnessed several military interventions into the politics. On the one hand, in Greece the Goudi coup was made in 1909 by the Military League, a coup d'etat was made by pro-Venizelist army officers in 1916, Nikolaos Plastiras made a coup in 1922, and a counter-coup came from Venizelists in 1923, General Pangalos established a military dictatorship in 1924 who was overthrown by another coup d'etat in 1926, Plastiras made an abortive coup in 1933, likewise the then leader of the People's Party, Tsaldaris, made an unsuccessful coup in 1935, General Metaxas established his personal dictatorship in 1936 which continued until 1941, and lastly, under the leadership of Papadopoulos, a military coup d'etat was made on April 21, 1967 which was transformed into the Colonel's dictatorship and lasted in 1974 with the Turkish intervention in Cyprus. On the other hand, in Turkish side, after the establishment of the Turkish Republic in 1923, single-party governments under the leadership of the Republican People's Party had ruled the country until 1945. Then, Adnan Menderes came into power as the leader of the Democrat Party who was overthrown by a military coup d'etat on May 27, 1960. In addition to them, in 1962 and '63 two abortive coups detat were made by colonel Talat Aydemir against the government at that time. Moreover, on March 12, 1971 a memorandum was given to the government by the military in order to make them resign. After a decade, on September 12, 1980, a coup d'etat was made by General Kenan Evren. And lastly, on February 28, 1997, a post-modern coup and on April 27, 2007 an e-memorandum were made by the Turkish army in order to eliminate those governments.

I want to illustrate in my paper all of those abovementioned military interventions in Turkey and Greece in detail in order to show that both Turkish and Greek military had been possessing this interventionist tradition during the 20th century.

Static Resource Allocation Effects of Customs Union with European Union on Turkish Manufacturing Industry

Arzu Akkoyunlu Wigley

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1980 represents a milestone in terms of the trade strategies of the Turkish economy. Beginning in that year, Turkey changed its development strategy from import substitution industrialization to export led growth. In this context, quantitative restrictions on imports were eliminated and consequently import tariff rates were gradually reduced. The latest stage in the process of trade liberalization was the CU with EU countries that was put into effect on January 1996. As a result of the new import regime, the average 10% import tariff rate for the import of industrial goods from EU and EFTA countries was abolished. Other restrictions, especially quantity controls were also lifted. Tariffs on the processed agricultural goods imported from EU countries were eliminated by 1999. Additionally, in order to adjust common external tariff rates for third countries, the average 16% industrial import tariff rate for third countries was decreased to 4.5 % in 2002.

As a result of these trade liberalization attempts after 1980 and the CU with EU countries after 1996, trends in foreign trade variables changed considerably. The import-to-GNP ratio increased from 11.3% in 1980 to 17.7% in 1994 and to 27.2% in 2003 (SPO 2004). The share of EU countries in total imports increased from 44% in 1993 to 51.2% in 1997 and it became 48% in 2003 (SPO 2004). The average growth rate of total imports from EU countries between 1994 and 2005 were similar and approximately equal to 15 %.

The Roman Pantheon of Side

Huseyin Sabri Alanyali

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The Ancient city of Side lies in southwest Asia Minor. It was the capital of Pamphylia in Roman Times. I will examine the pantheon of Side in the Roman Times through the evidence provided by archaeological and epigraphic evidence.

The most important cult in Side was of Athena. Also represented in ancient Side the cults of Apollo, Demeter, Kybele, Dionysos, Artemis, Zeus, Poseidon, Men and Tyche in varying degrees of importance they played in the cultural life of the city.

Outsourcing: Pros and Cons for International Business and Strategy Implementation

Khalid Alrawi

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Many international firms started creating business overseas to gain access to foreign markets. The ideas of maintaining global competitiveness and debate of outsourcing for collective understanding of international business (IB), and management theories have many implications for corporate strategy development as well as society. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate and highlight the theoretical elements which are relevant to the outsourcing perception.

The researcher concluded that providing the existence of code of ethics and conduct in (IB) will disperse the fears of businessmen raised about outsourcing, for the benefit of the communities, but is still a challenge. Therefore the paper will suggest recommendations for corporate policy concerning the international responsibilities of global firms.

EU-GCC Energy Cooperation between Reality and Possibility

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While the economic cooperation agreement between the European Union (EU) and the Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf (GCC) has been established to be as extensive as possible, not excluding any economic activity, the field of energy appears to be one of the most valuable - if not the key - area of potential cooperation between the two blocs. Enhancement of energy trade and investment between these two groups of countries is a main concern for both EU security of energy supplies and the GCC development.

Exports of crude oil, gas, petrol products, and petrochemicals from GCC to EU markets and exports of energy technology and energy based products from EU to GCC as well as exchanges of relevant services denote vital grounds for extended energy cooperation. Prolonged and fruitful history of joint efforts between EU major oil companies like Shell, BP, Total, ENI, and Statoil and others and the oil industry of GCC, the richest hydrocarbon region in the World symbolizes a well-built base for broaden cooperation.

In recent years, the EU energy industry has been active in the front line of innovative upstream technology as well as energy conservation, clean and renewable energy areas which introduce new and varied opportunities of collaboration with the GCC countries. A GCC member initiative to develop natural gas port facilities in EU countries is another impressive course of cooperation. The present paper focuses on energy cooperation between EU and GCC countries, reviews recent development and initiatives in this area, explores and investigates barriers and proposes other potential opportunities for the enhancement of collaboration in the field.

Redressing the Imbalance: Lebanon's Dependency on Its Regional and International Environment

Joseph Nicolas Bayeh

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Small states function within a system of a delicate balance on the regional and international level. In particular, small states cannot survive instability without a balance of power in its regional and international environment.

This has been the case in Europe; Belgium, Netherlands and Eastern Europe (Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary) during the Triple Entente era. These countries enjoyed stability as long as balance existed and when the latter was lost, they suffered.

In the same manner, Lebanon has suffered from Syria's hegemony throughout the 1970s and 80s when the US was not in a position to show its teeth. Syria's hegemony was only lifted when the US regained the ability to confrontation in the Middle East region. Recently, however, The US has lost the initiative in the region; that is, the capacity to intervene and the will to use power - military or political. This led to the reestablishment of the imbalance in Lebanon's environment which enabled Syrian hegemony over Lebanon. In fact with the loss of regional (and international) balance, Lebanon sunk into a crisis situation which may eventually threaten the stability and viability of the Lebanese political system.

Regionalization of Morocco with the Western Sahara: Approaches and Implications

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In a speech on November 6, 2008 (the 33rd anniversary of the Green March), King Mohammed VI of Morocco announced a national plan for regionalization, including with the Western Sahara. This essay describes the organizational arrangements the King incorporated into his stated "roadmap" toward regionalization (or decentralization), including devolution, deconcentration, and the democratic participatory method (or delegation). The essay also outlines specific initiatives that advance regionalization, which are designed in consideration of: 1) the guiding tenets of the King's roadmap; 2) opportunities in Moroccan society to transfer skills and capacities related to implementing the participatory development method (which is the approach used to "address the defining issues of the nation"); 3) lessons learned from other regionalization initiatives around the world, and 4) the conditions related to the Western Sahara conflict. Potentially, regionalization could establish ideal conditions for resolving the Western Saharan conflict, but only if it is able to genuinely advance the political, social, cultural, economic, and environmental fulfillment of the people there, especially those who have suffered most over the course of the international conflict. This essay is not intended to promote Morocco's regionalization solution to the conflict or the Kingdom's internal administrative arrangement it has determined for itself, but rather to analyze the regionalization plan itself, identify viable implementing strategies based on its framework, and project possible outcomes if genuinely carried out accordingly. The proposed principles, objectives, and actions that make up the King's roadmap are a highly conducive framework for bottom-up development and democracy-building. As such, the process of implementing regionalization and its continued functioning could create transformative broad-based benefits for 36 plus million people. However, significant expenditure, political will, and effectiveness in implementation at all levels are required for this to occur.

Trade, Commodities and the Palmyrenes between the Mediterranean World and the Arabian Gulf Region: From the 1st Century B.C. to the 2nd Century A.D.

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This paper focuses on:

(1) How the Palmyrenes dealt with the policy and commerce of the three centuries from 1st B.C. to 2nd A.D. and how they did business and profited in the time of differences between the two powers: Rome and Parthia.

(2) How the Palmyrene international trade succeeded and the people of the Syrian Desert sailed within two important sea routes: the Arabian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea.

(3) Palmyrene connections with the Characenian state and the Arabian Gulf. Palmyrene presence in several Mediterranean cities, ports, islands and provinces such as: Alexandria, Rome Delos.

Lawrence Durrell's Bitter Lemons of Cyprus

James Buzard

Professor & Head of the Literature Department, MIT, USA

In this paper I propose to revisit a classic work of Mediterranean travel literature, Lawrence Durrell's Bitter Lemons of Cyprus, which had its 50th anniversary in 2007. The book's status as travel literature is one of the first and most persistent problems it requires us to address. It records the three-year period between 1953-1956, during which Durrell settled in the northern part of Cyprus, buying a house and engaging in several types of employment (including working for the British government's Information Office); he was no mere tourist, though alert to the limitations of his access to Cypriot reality. A self-described "conservative" (166) and operative of British rule, Durrell occupied a difficult position, at once a declared Philhellenist (and fluent Greek speaker) and a resister of Greek Cypriot enosis at a time of increasing EOKA violence. The work he produced out of this experience is marked by numerous instabilities: among ethnographic, aesthetic, and political perspectives; between identification with Greek Cypriots and disidentification from them; between a view of Cyprus as European and "Gothic" and a view of it as "Oriental" and linked to the Levant; between a focus on purportedly authentic local culture and awareness of the geopolitical pressures shaping both Greek and Turkish Cypriot life. In his words for describing the effort he made in the book, Durrell wrote that he "wanted to keep the book free from the smaller contempts, in the hope that it would be readable long after the current misunderstandings have been resolved as they must be sooner or later" (ix). More than fifty years on, readable it certainly is, though less for any resolutions it achieves than for its display of these inherent instabilities and contradictions, which have long been making Cyprus what it is.

The Fight of the Civil Society Against Italian Mafia

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The Mafia in Italy is one of the most unsolved and long term gangrenous illnesses of the country and it threatens the political, social, cultural, economic and judicious stability. The fight against the Mafia had mostly been implemented by the use of the administrative and political powers. Although such a fight gave some fruitful results, the Mafia has never lost its power permanently and came back with more supremacy and danger in each time after these battles. In the success of the mafia, its well organized social networks, connections' in the bureaucracy and political arena and its flexibility in adjusting itself to the new situations as a goal oriented illegal structuring have become the most significant instruments. To eliminate these instruments and eradicated the Mafia from the country completely civil society phenomenon was appeared a bit late but in an important time in the last decade. Civil society fight is the first attempt that has been initiated by not the legal powers but the ordinary people in the street who are the most harmed victimized of the Mafia during the history.

In the paper, the main notions will be discussed in three stages: Firstly, the historical, political and social process of the growing of the Mafia and why it could not be failed will be introduced to grasp the issue. Secondly, the emergence of the first anti-mafia civil society organization; Libera and growing of the others with reference to their policies and targets will be the second subject. The last part will evaluate the civil society from the critical perspective and Culture Theory of the Social Movements.

This essay aims to bridge the gap in the field of crime prevention efforts and civil society which is not only essential for Italy but also may potentially put other significant samples for the other countries where organized crime has severe damages on the local people, economy, and peace and social rest.

Eleusis and Athens: The flexibility of Political Structure and Regional Links in the Ancient Greek Polis

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The demes of Athens have a double sides in political structure and religious life, that is, as a constituent of the central polis, Athens, and as an independent, autogenous local region, the gravity of either being various depending on situation in each deme. Eleusis was a matter of concern to Athens, being some far away to the west of the Athenian city and occupying a region of strategy in the entrance to the Peloponnesian War. There was a possibility of segregation between local demes and the core of the Athenian city(asty) in extraordinary situations of war, civil disturbances or so. The local regions had an independent, autogenous structure to survive.

Eleusis, like as some other demes, used to be a subject of self decision for local qustions. It was frequently made in the Eleusinian assembly(demos), and its representative was 'demarchos(director of deme)'. In detail, for example, the privilege of tax-free given to foreign person, opening of market to all the people of another deme by special decree, restricting consumption of joint earnings from mining industry for a definite purpose, awarding crown of glory to person having rendered services to Eleusis itself or to the Athenian polis.

The rite of Demeter, which was known to be carried out in Eleusis, was not exclusively indigenous to Eleusis, but was widely spread to the whole of Greek people, like as that of Dionysos or so. In my opinion, the fame of Demeter Mystery in Eleusis, which was performed in connection with the Athenian city as well as Phaleron in the coast, has to be considered in the aspect of political ties. Different from the rite of Heracleia or Theseia which was easily associated with a limited group, the rite of Demeter of a nature, the most important existence for human living, could be exploited to extensively unite various regions, without causing any aversion among heterogeneous people.

There were other various rites of deity in Eleusis, too. Especially, it seems that the Eleusinians worshiped Heracles who was regarded as a sacred ancester of Dorians. The fact can be taken for granted, the geographical position of Eleusis in the approach to the Peloponnesian peninsula considered.

The Impact of the Russian speaking Israeli Citizens on the Present Russian Israeli Relationships

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Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Tel-Aviv faced the immigration of more than a million of former soviet citizens in Israel. Nowadays, due to these waves of immigration, there are in Israel more than a million of Russian-speaking Israelis (at least 16% of the population) and almost 10% of the Knesset deputies were born in the former USSR and speak Russian fluently. The question of the influence of this immigration on the cultural, economic and religious life of the Hebrew state has often been raised. Nevertheless, this community also acts upon the foreign policy of the state of Israel, and today, the Russian-Israeli politics in Tel-Aviv are extremely attentive to the cooperation between Moscow and Teheran. Considering the weight of this community over the Israeli political life and the strategic return of Russia in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Middle East since 2000, the Russian-Israeli citizens are at the centre of geostrategic issues. Indeed, Moscow seeks to renew with its old allies of the region such as Damascus, in order to build up again its influence in the Middle-East. Thus, the Kremlin adopts a double position: the perpetuation of the fruitful links developed since 1991 with Tel-Aviv and, meanwhile, the development of a bilateral cooperation with States which are clearly hostile to Israel. Nevertheless, Moscow and Tel-Aviv have strengthened their links during the last year despite the Georgian crisis in August 2008. The Kremlin seems to have integrated this community of at least one and half million of former citizens of the USSR into its strategic interests in the Middle East which could be a deep reorientation of the Russian Mediterranean policy.

The purpose of this paper is to deal with the real influence of the Russian speaking community in Israel on the Russian Israeli relationships. By analyzing the links that characterize relations between Russia and the Hebrew State, this paper brings answers to questions raised by the activity of Russia in the Eastern part of the Mediterranean during the ten past years.

Monetary History, Economic, Trade

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Since 1995, I head several cooperative programs on coin circulation, coin finds and monetary economy with countries of the Mediterranean Basin, of the Black Sea, or of Northern Europe (Armenia, Georgia, Romanian, Moldova, Poland, Slovenia, Bulgaria, etc.). We worked on the development of exchanges and trade from the Ancient times to the end of the Byzantine Empire (see some publications on www.moneta.be).

I propose to present a synthesis on the extension of the monetary economy of the Mediterranean Basin to the whole Europe and the importance of the ancient and medieval monetary unions as foreshadowing the Euroland.

Ottoman House Types within the Context of Transformation in Family Type of 19th Century

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Oya Saf
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House Type with Open Hall was the most commonly used one among others - others are House Type with Inner Hall and House Type with Central Hall- during 17th and 18th centuries of Ottoman Anatolia. This two-three stories house type has rooms in a row and a space in-between called 'aiwan' along an open hall upstairs which is the main floor, typological one, 'piano nobile' and rooms for servants at the mid floor, finally few rooms only for storage purposes downstairs which is called 'tashlik' to enter the house by a horse especially in elite class houses. The single house shelters a large feudal family and the main room upstairs implies the power of father, an authoritarian figure at the top of hierocracy in an Ottoman family. In 19th century, the impact of westernization winds so the social changes in society might cause a transformation in family type and also the house type. House Type with Open Hall was the dominant type in Istanbul, the capital of empire. This type with two-three stories like the Open Hall has a ground floor only for entrance and mid floor for servants but unlikely it has four main rooms at the upper floor. Each is equal in size and importance. So, may it be possible to assume that this equality signifies the power of father was started to share with the other members of family? On the other hand, House Type with Inner Hall had also dominancy in Anatolian cities like Kütahya. Inner Hall Type has rooms in a row at the upper floor like Open Hall but on both sides of the hall. This is a single house too and many of them were constructed during 19th century. Twin houses and triple houses in some examples of this type are worth to be taken into consideration. In Twin and Triple Houses, while the ground floor is for the rooms and entrances which are separated, houses are connected to each other by a hall at the upper floor. This type is for a large family as in the others. However, it indicates not only a shared authority in the house, but also the partially separated living of feudal family. This paper is going to discuss the houses types within the context of transformation in family type of 19th century.

Female Sexuality and Prostitution in Early Christianity

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Cultural Memory in a Mediterranean Village:
The Sea is not your Friend

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This paper discusses an ongoing memory study in a maritime community on the Cilento Coast of Southwest Italy. It analyzes and builds context around a poignant quote from the study's key informant: "You may love the sea, but never forget: the sea is not your friend." Using the methods of anthropology, history, and archaeology, it weaves artifacts of three diverse forms – written history, material culture, and cultural memory – into a single narrative. The study allows the collective memory of native villagers to interpret the past on its own terms. Local legend, poetry, and ritual is evaluated in the context of the sea – in its paradoxical beauty and danger. The primary goal of the larger study is to elucidate long-standing threads which have remained in the cultural consciousness of Italy's southwest coast since its earliest days of Greek colonization. Consequently, with some similarity to Herzfeld's goal of legitimizing the academic title of "Mediterraneanist," this work seeks to establish a cultural identification which is particular to the Mediterranean, and thus incongruous with the terms "Italian" and "European."

Higher Education Preferences in Israel: Center and Periphery Compared

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At the last decade of the twenties century Israel witnessed a dramatic expansion of higher education. A new type of institutions was created beside research universities – academic colleges intended mainly to attract underprivileged students, including those who live in the periphery. The research, based on a sample of 1538 students, asks about the differences of college choice and choice of field of study between students from the periphery and student from the center, controlling academic achievement and SES. Students of higher ability attend universities and those of lower ability apply to the less prestigious academic colleges regardless SES or residence. However, among students of higher ability those from the center opt for prestigious professions while those from the periphery choose professions which enable them a faster entry to the job market. For student of lower learning ability, the difference between student from the periphery and the center in choice of field of study is smaller, but they choose different types of colleges (regional colleges, specialized colleges, teacher colleges). It is argued that those differences show a clear influence of the periphery as a way of life, regardless learning ability and SES, which lead to differential college choice and fields of study.

Rhodope Mountains and the Thracian Campaigns of the Macedonian King Philip II (359 – 336 BC)

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The author systematize all of the ancient sources (written, epigraphical, archaeological and numismatical) about the Thracian campaigns of Philip II of Macedon and formulated some observations about this problematic, connected with the place of the Rhodope Mountains in his policy. In the conclusion are definite several directions of the Macedonian expansion in Thrace.

Post-Ottoman Greeks, Turks and Arabs on Culture, Identity and Enlightenment

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Contemporary Greeks, Turks and Arabs are the heirs of a common empire which ruled the lives of their ancestors for long centuries before it ended at the beginning of the twentieth century. These heirs imagined, constructed and experienced their post-Ottoman nations in connection with the existential crises of the empire. Their national selves emerged from political and military struggles, and were fashioned by ideas about enlightenment, modernization, identity and emancipation. Their journeys to national statehood were shaped by the different positions they had in the empire; they were marked by different givens and different circumstances. Their post-independence eras witnessed numerous challenges and faced dramatic crises. They were often internally disenchanting and externally checked by geo-political pressures. But they were experienced in total isolation from each other's cases. Today these journeys are critically reflected upon by the intellectuals of these nation-states but almost never in conjunction with the other's experiences, despite their geographical contiguity, considerable common historical past, and many shared social mores. In fact, the post-Ottoman states were not only conceived, imagined and forged in total ignorance from each other, but also in total oblivion and rejection of the Ottoman past, for different reasons. The imperial past was seen either as the old-fashioned, non-modern, "oriental," disgracing experience that one needed to drastically turn away from, even by changing the language and the writing, as in the case of modern Turkey; or it was the oppressive time of decline and underdevelopment that one needed to substitute with a time of revival and renaissance, as in the case of Arabs; or a time of an unjust foreign rule that one had to emancipate oneself from to establish an enlightened rule of one's own, as in the case of the Greeks. This study looks at how these estranged neighbors fared after they parted ways on their independence journeys in their definitions of cultural identity and practices of cultural critique, and compares these journeys, by establishing links that were rarely, if ever, made hitherto. It focuses on the respective contemporary debates on enlightenment and emancipation that look at the early ideas of independence and progress and assess their fate in the post-independence era to our present day. The study aims at revealing the commonalities and specificities of the struggles of these nation-states for enlightenment, emancipation, progress and modernization. It helps us raise a number of questions about the meaning of enlightenment in these post-Ottoman contexts.

Hizbullah at the Voting Booth: Pragmatism in Lebanese Domestic Politics

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This paper focuses specifically on Hezbollah's domestic political participation, looking at Hezbollah's behavior in the Lebanese parliament in an effort to show Hezbollah's ability to exist and perform as a Lebanese party without contradicting its Islamic political ideology. The paper answers two questions about Hezbollah's participation in Lebanon's parliamentary and municipal elections: why and how? Before answering these questions, the paper includes a theory section, answering why Hezbollah can be analyzed within the state as a national entity. This section is based on the assumption, articulated by many Arab and Persian scholars, that Islamism can be flexible and is not necessarily distinct from or contradictory to modern nationalisms.

To answer the 'why', the paper explores the political theories to which Hezbollah's members subscribe and often invoke, focusing specifically on political statements made by the organization and what Hezbollah's spiritual leaders in Iran have said about the organization's electoral participation. This section will move the paper from general discussions about Islamism and nationalism to Hezbollah-specific discussions, paying attention to explanations provided by Hezbollah's leadership of the reconciliation between its Shi'i-influenced political thought and its current political behavior in Lebanon, mainly through speeches of Hassan Nasrallah (including his 2009 speech iterating a new 'Hezbollah Manifesto') and other public political figures. This section also engages secondary sources pertaining to Hezbollah's political programs and development since the beginning of its political participation in 1992.

In answering the 'how', the paper analyzes Hezbollah's political behavior in the Lebanese parliament. Hezbollah has participated in all parliamentary elections (1992, 1996, 2000, 2006, and 2009) held post-civil war and has successfully won a significant amount of seats in each election. This section will analyze the behavior of the party's parliament members and members allied with the group in order to understand the role Hezbollah plays in the Lebanese parliament and the Lebanese domestic political sphere. This section relies on parliamentary records from the Lebanese Parliament's official Gazette (Jareeda Rasmiyya) from 2000 to 2009.

The paper concludes with final observations about Hezbollah's political participation in Lebanon, characterizing Hezbollah as an active opposition party pressing for change and that has continued to work within the confines of the Lebanese electoral system to win votes and seats. Most importantly, Hezbollah serves as a case study for the fluid boundaries between Islamism and nationalism.

Marketing the City of Istanbul as the European Capital of Culture 2010

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For several decades, cities all over the world have been applying marketing techniques and increasingly adapting a marketing philosophy to meet their operational and strategic goals. City marketing has grown into an established field of research and an academic subdiscipline.

The American Marketing Association (AMA) defines marketing as the activity, set of institutions, and processes for creating, communicating, delivering, and exchanging offerings that have value for customers, clients, partners, and society at large. According to another definition marketing is the process of planning and executing the conception, pricing, promotion, and distribution of ideas, goods, and services to create exchanges that satisfy individual and organizational objectives. Similar to products and services geographic locations can also be marketed. Unlike product and service brands, which are driven by market forces, city marketing is driven by the need to diversify local economies faced with industrial decline, attract tourism and inward investment, attract hallmark events and conventions and win economic prizes (e.g. European Capital of Culture). City marketing is the practice of selling places entails public and private agencies who strive to "sell" the image of a particular geographically-defined "place", usually a town or city, so as to make it attractive to economic enterprises, to tourists and even to inhabitants of that place. It composes of two parts; first process is to make the city specifically advantageous or attractive and the second process is to promote these specific advantages and attractiveness.

City marketing is aimed at a series of different objectives such as raising the competitive position of the city, attracting inward investment, improving its images and establishing city identity. In order to attain these objectives, the cities should initially meet the expectations like an attractive, safe and healthy environment, a city without homelessness, a city in which citizens and organizations contribute rather than take out, adequate housing and income for everybody, opportunities to pursue business interests, development or other activites, a good communication and infrastructure and a place of cultural excellence. After accomplishing these objectives and expectations, the marketing success is measured by combining several dimensions such as history, culture and heritage, population's reputation for competence, tourism, investment and immigration, industry and environment.

The aim of the study is to explore the attributes which affect the process of city marketing and its application to the European Capital of Culture of 2010, Istanbul. The European Capital of Culture is a city designated by the European Union for a period of one calendar year during which it is given a chance to showcase its cultural

life and cultural development. A number of European cities have used the City of Culture year to transform their cultural base and, in doing so, the way in which they are viewed internationally. From 1985 to present, 41 cities are selected as The European Capital of Culture and 15 of them are Mediterranean cities.

After reviewing the existing literature on the subject of city marketing and a set of primary research methods, the activities concerning Istanbul and its the strengths and the weaknesses that may play a role in making the city the European Capital of Culture 2010 will be discussed through the city marketing mix.

Lycia and the Roman Army (The Military Activities of the Roman Army in the Eastern Mediterranean in the view of Asia Minor's Southern Shore)

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Pamphylia, lies on the southern shore of Asia Minor east of the Taurus Mountain, between Lycia and Cilicia has a strategic position for the sea routes in the eastern Mediterranean with fertile plain on the shore. The secured position of the region for gathering of the military forces and the opportunity of the logistic support raised the strategically important of region in eastern Mediterranean. One can say that it's a strategically requirement to taking Pamphylia under control for the one who wants to get the area under control. Thus some of the naval battles to get the area under control happened just close to the region.

Ancient literature tells us that the Romans also interested for Pamphylia since 2nd Century B.C. The foundation of the two main military base of the eastern Mediterranean in Side and Perge also supported this situation.

In this presentation the author bringing up the strategically position of Pamphylia in the Roman controlled eastern Mediterranean under the light of epigraphical and archaeological data.

Between Ritual and Offering. Meaning and Use of Attic Pottery on the Athenian Acropolis

Elisabetta Pala

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This paper has aimed to understand the aspects that have determined the demand for Attic vases at the Athenian Acropolis, a very meaningful reality since, in addition to being the real political and religious heart of Athens, it also represents a model of reference for the rest of the Attic and colonial world as the city of production for Attic pottery.

First, one may distinguish between objects with only a votive connotation, such as clay plaques and plates, and others which have had a practical function. The prominence of drinking vessels and the huge amount of craters, for example, lead to believe that they had been used for ritual activity, such as libations or ritual symposia, in the sanctuary. Before being offered to the gods, some other vessels such as *loutrophoroi* and *lebetes gamikoi* have had probably a practical use in religious ceremonies.

The iconographic repertoire of vases from the Acropolis demonstrates a conscious selection for Athena's images, surely to mark the goddess' role on the Athenian fortress, so that she appears as the privileged recipient of these offerings, though many other deities are well attested too.

Finally, on a proper stylistic level, the attributions to painters and workshops that produced the vases has made their great preciousness and refinement evident, demonstrating the oneness of dedications on the Acropolis. Nevertheless, the coexistence of precious and refined products near un-expensive others allows us a glimpse of a certain social stratification of purchasers: undoubtedly different choices by the dedicators depended on their economic status.

Italian Mare Nostrum Policy and the Formulation of the Interwar Turkish Foreign Policy in Response

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The guiding principle of Italian foreign policy in the interwar period was the Mare Nostrum (Our Sea) policy through which the domination over the areas that had been formerly ruled by the Roman Empire was regarded as the foremost aim of Fascist Italy, in order for a national regeneration after the "mutilated" victory in the Great War. In the light of this imperial goal, Italy posed serious threat to the sovereignty of many countries situated in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Adriatic region, throughout the interwar history.

Turkey was one of these countries that felt the keen Italian threat. Obviously, the threat perception of Ankara on the basis of Rome was not a groundless concern in the sense that the Italian disappointment about the Great War had been related mostly to the Southwestern Anatolia. Therefore, I suggest that on the basis of Mare Nostrum policy, Italy tried to achieve what it could not succeed previously, through the use of various techniques such as intimidation or finesse, depending on the features of the specific time divisions.

Despite the existence of certain time divisions that Italy used finesse strategically, it did not lead to a change about Italy on the Turkish mind, largely due to the Italian sovereignty on the Dodecanese Islands. The archival resources show that Turkey noted every action of Italy on these islands close to Anatolia, which became the determinant point about the threat perception of Turkey towards Italy. Therefore, I argue that the threat that Turkey perceived from Italy especially through the fortifications on the Islands became so influential for Ankara that the whole interwar Turkish foreign policy was formulated vis-à-vis Italy to a large extent. This means, Italy became the determinant actor in most of the decisions, initiatives and the orientations of the Turkish foreign policy of the time, like the realization of the Balkan Entente, the efforts for a Mediterranean Pact, the Tripartite Alliance of 1939 etc.

Nature and Masculinity in Ancient Stoicism

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According to Diogenes Laertius, ancient Stoicism was held to be "the most manly" of the philosophical schools. This was presumably intended as a complement. But what makes a philosophical system "manly"? Was this comment directed toward the theory, the behavior or comportment of practitioners, or ethical norms embedded in the philosophy? Does a "manly philosophy" necessarily entail a misogynistic commitment? In my paper I will try to make sense of the early and later views on the role masculinity in ancient Stoicism.

Masculinity plays an important role in Stoic cosmogony and physics where the Zeus is identified as a "spermatic logos" permeating and transforming passive, that is to say, feminine matter. It also plays a important role in Stoic ethics. I will attempt to show that the Stoic celebration of masculinity in their physics and ethics need not entail misogyny; nor does Stoicism embrace a gender egalitarianism that some have attributed to it. Finally, I will argue that the link between these two discourses (physics and ethics) is the concept of "nature" (phûsis) which itself evolves in its role and meaning as the School shifts from Athens to Rome.

Measuring the Effectiveness of International Cooperation in the Mediterranean: The Case of Map Pap/Rac

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The Mediterranean is an original and unique eco-region because of its geographical and historical characteristics, its natural and cultural heritage and the feeling shared by its people of belonging to the 'Mediterranean world'. At the crossroads of three continents, the Mediterranean is also a north-south fracture zone, an arena for multiple international exchanges of strategic importance. Because of its special characteristics, a pattern of development highly conditioned by the natural environment, a region that brings together countries at different levels of economic and social development that share a common heritage, it is a perfect illustration of the global problems of sustainable development. However, common issues need to be tackled by not only the single states but by the entire international community. The scarcity of water resources, the over-exploitation of natural resources, and the management of coastal areas are the main topics dealt by European and international programme and projects. International cooperation between EU and non-EU countries through European Community bodies (CEC, EEA) and Mediterranean Institutions (MAP, CIESM, GFCM) is nowadays being strengthened, also through the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its seven protocols. However, more action is needed at all policy levels; international cooperation should therefore play a fundamental role in the field of policy, research and information gathering through adequate resources directed to activities in the region. This paper focuses on the measurement of effectiveness of international cooperation processes and actions using the MAP PAP/RAC as a case study. The first question that we will attempt to answer is whether the implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management framework in the Mediterranean countries has improved during the operation of the regime. As will be clearly shown there is no obvious conclusion. Moreover, even if there was a definite positive or negative change, how much of this could actually be attributed to the regime and not to other factors, such as ecological processes, economic and industrial activities, or other policies including cleaner production techniques, is open to question.

Europe's Relations to Christian Minorities of the Ottoman Empire – seen through Egyptian Muslim Eyes

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The Papers focuses on Europe's position regarding Christian minorities in the Ottoman Empire at the end of the nineteenth century. Based on the articles and speeches of the Egyptian nationalist leader Mustafa Kamil (1874-1908) it will try to analyse different aspects of this relationship and its reception by the Muslim majority. On the first hand, by using the Copts it will be shown that Europeans were ready to use Christian minorities in order to strengthen their own position in occupied territories. On the other hand regarding the Armenians the question of religious prejudices as a factor in international relations will be examined. The idea is to demonstrate that while claiming impartiality most Europeans had a negative image of Islam and its consequences. Kamil's work will be used to exemplify that while Europeans – like Gladstone - were ready to support independence movements or nationalist feelings coming from a Christian corner they negated the Muslims capability of any self governance. Still it will also be made clear that while favouring Christians the Europeans did never see them as equals but more or less instrumentalized them in order to hinder the upcoming of a national spirit. Here again Kamil will be used for examples as his speeches clarify the existence of such a feeling and the quest for national unity regardless of religion.

The Birth in the Cult Life in the Light of Terracotta Votive Figurine in Ephesus

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A unique terracotta votive figurine in Ephesus forms the basis of this presentation. It was recovered in the ancient city of Ephesus during the excavations conducted in the Episkopeion of The Church of Virgin Mary by The Austrian Institute of Archaeology in 1991. This figurine, which describes a bearing woman, was recovered from the soil in Stoa dating back to the Roman period. Even though it was first assumed to be associated with one of the surrounding cults, it was not possible to identify with any of them. The figurine recovered from the Episkopeion of the Church of Virgin Mary. The Episkopeion is near by the area known as "Cleft Rock Temple" earlier. So the area has been reidentified as "The Sacred Area of Demeter-Kore". Therefore the figurine gave the area a special meaning after the area was renamed.

By means of this presentation, the place and importance of and the relationships between the giving birth woman figurine and the cult of Demeter-Kore in the Ancient Times will be discussed.

Stoicism - Philosophy of Escapism or of the Social Commitment?

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Annona: Grain Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean in Roman Imperial Period

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Egypt was the most important grain exporter in antiquity. During the Roman Imperial period, almost half or even more of the Egyptian grain produce was being sent to the city of Rome. The annual grain transfer was almost 60.000 modius. Shipwreck evidence from Mediterranean show that Roman grain ships had an average of 340 ton capacity. This means roughly that, a fleet of approx. 2000 ship per year carried grain for the city of Rome, and more ships for the needs of the army and the other cities of the empire. St. Paul was taken to Rome with such ships according to the Bible. In this paper, I would like to discuss the material evidence from the Roman grain trade; harbour facilities, granarium / horrea buildings for storage, mainly focusing on the province of Lycia where a good amount of evidence has survived.

The Mediterranean Underground Identity

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The underground of the Mediterranean has a pervasive role within the metropolitan scenario because although it may include many features of the construction of contemporary cities as is usually the case worldwide, the experience of the city is characterised mainly by the development of the aboveground areas. In fact, if the underground and its caves have always been fundamental, worldwide, for the initial steps towards urban developments, in several interior areas this relationship is much longer standing.

Common social, cultural, economic and climatic problems aboveground have been dealt with and solved through the construction of underground cities and the potentialities of the underground have proved to be an ultimate solution: the underground being the place chosen for urban settlement.

The idea of negative culture building became very popular in order to resolve problems caused by common social and climatic conditions. It carried very individual connotations, being much more influenced by the subterranean location than by the local aboveground town planning approach. The dominant local building know- how was reconsidered and new building rules were adopted to accommodate seasonal climatic effects, offering safety for inhabitants and storage of perishable supplies.

The underground had an important role in many phases of urban settlement and underground spaces and networks were developed to face natural and human adversities, to practice forbidden religions, and deal with scarcity of resources in internal areas.

From the Matmata villages and the Bolla Regia monuments in Tunisia, to the Cappadocian underground cities in Turkey, till the Matera's stones in Italy passing trough the Andalusian village of Gaudix Southern Spanish villages and the Sirian ones, in the Mediterranean area there are several sites where underground was itself the place chosen for urban settlement. The idea of negative culture building became very popular in the basin in order to face and solve common social and climatic conditions and it carries on very personal connotations, much more influenced by the subterranean location than by the local aboveground town planning approach: the local dominant building knowledge was reset and new building rules were adopted to remove seasonal climatic effects, offering safety for inhabitants and storage of perishable supplies. Thus, the underground architectures of diverse geographical locations have much more in common than their corresponding aboveground architectural styles.

Do they reflect a Mediterranean identity? The approach from the urban and environmental history point of view carried on in this paper considers these sites are as an interpretative key of a common Mediterranean attitude to urban development

and this attitude dismisses the stereotype which considers the underground and the aboveground worlds to be as opposite as dark and light while giving underground space a new role.

In parallel, it is proposed that underground cities had a significant role in the development of upper settlements. Upper layers, which are latest in chronology of construction, had thought to be important references for the development of aboveground settlements and they are the parts which mostly have relations with buildings on top.

The Impact of the World Economic Recession on Rentier Economies: The Case of the GCC Countries

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In mid-2008, on the eve of the onset of the worldwide economic crisis, the economic situation of the oil Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states was exceptionally good with oil prices skyrocketing to $140 per barrel in July 2008 -- higher than ever before, not only in current prices but in constant prices as well. Consequently, oil revenues rapidly accelerated, leaving the GCC authorities with the "heavenly dilemma" of what to do with the huge extra oil rental revenues. The worldwide economic crisis, however, caught the GCC authorities, as all other worldwide governments, unprepared. The aim of this paper is three-fold: first, to examine the scale of the impact of the crisis on the GCC economies on its four major economic activities: oil export, oil-related industrial productions, tourism activities, and private spending. The second aim is to analyze how the GCC authorities coped with the impact of the crisis in each of the above-mentioned areas; and lastly to consider the crisis' short- and longer-run political effects.

Turkey Seeks U.S. Support against the Soviet Union, 1945-1948

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This study discusses the development of the friendship between Turkey and the United States (U.S.) right after World War II (1945-1948), with special emphasis on the perceived Soviet threat toward Turkey. Turkey perceived a threat mainly because of Soviet territorial claims on Turkey. The Soviets demanded bases in the Straits, as well as the revision of the Montreux convention. Turkey was aware that the support of the U.S. was necessary to resist these demands. Washington however thought that the tensions that existed between Turkey and the Soviets were not in their national interest. This research aims to study the policies pursued by Turkey that resulted in the U.S. support against Soviet demands. In this regard, the argument is that in addition to changes in international affairs the way in which Turkey presented the demands made to them by the Soviets was effective in obtaining U.S. support. In general, the study intends to illustrate that at some stage a Middle Power (Turkey) could also influence a Great Power (the U.S.) in accordance with their national interests.