

2015

# Mediterranean Studies Abstracts

Eighth Annual International  
Conference on  
Mediterranean Studies  
30 March - 2 April 2015, Athens,  
Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH





8<sup>th</sup> Annual International  
Conference on  
Mediterranean Studies  
30 March-2 April 2015,  
Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

---

First Published in Athens, Greece by the Athens Institute for Education and  
Research.

ISBN: 978-618-5065-83-6

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored,  
retrieved system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the  
written permission of the publisher, nor be otherwise circulated in any form of  
binding or cover.

8 Valaoritou Street  
Kolonaki, 10671 Athens, Greece  
[www.atiner.gr](http://www.atiner.gr)

©Copyright 2015 by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. The  
individual essays remain the intellectual properties of the contributors.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

(In Alphabetical Order by Author's Family name)

<b>Preface</b>		9
<b>Conference Program</b>		11
1.	<b>The Arab Spring and the Mediterranean Basin: A Case Study of Jordan</b> <i>Ahmad Abdel-Hadi</i>	17
2.	<b>The Crusaders in the Holy Land; Strategic Plans to Maintain their Presence: Analytical Study</b> <i>Maher Abu-Munshar</i>	18
3.	<b>Andragogy: Resolving the Conflict in Teaching Children and Adults</b> <i>Khalil Al Qatawneh</i>	19
4.	<b>Blended Learning in Teaching Research to Undergraduate Students in the Health Sciences</b> <i>Lamyia AlAbdulkarim</i>	20
5.	<b>Mediterranean Mountains in the Mythological Paintings of European Art</b> <i>Sibel Almelek Isman</i>	21
6.	<b>Shop-Window Lighting in Mediterranean Countries: The Use of Sun to Improve Visual Appeal and Reduce Energy Demand</b> <i>Elena Anagnou, Coch Helena &amp; Crespo Isabel</i>	22
7.	<b>Turkey, Reluctant Naval Activist in the Mediterranean: The Case of Nyon in 1937</b> <i>Dilek Barlas</i>	23
8.	<b>"Teasing Camões' Tongue: Revering and Desacralizing the Portuguese Idiom in Caetano Veloso"</b> <i>Dario Borim Jr</i>	24
9.	<b>The Values of Honour and Shame of Mediterranean Society and Lysias' Oration, 'On the Murder of Eratosthenes'</b> <i>Jayoung Che</i>	25
10.	<b>Tuberculosis in Homeless Adults in Bucharest</b> <i>Nicoleta Valentina Cioran</i>	26
11.	<b>The Revival of Classicism and the Myth of the Mediterranean between the two World Wars - Artists and Architects in Pompei, Capri, and on the Amalfi Coast in the 20s and 30s</b> <i>Adriana De Angelis</i>	27
12.	<b>The Bachelor's Degree Final Project (BDFP) and the Business Venture Can Be Closely Related</b> <i>Maria de las Mercedes de Obesso Arias, Esther Valbuena Garcia &amp; Pilar Sanchez</i>	28
13.	<b>Rethinking East Mediterranean Security: Powers, Allies &amp; International Law</b> <i>Sami Dogru &amp; Herbert Reginbogin</i>	29

14.	<b>Topography Aware Navigation Aid for the Visually Impaired Pedestrians</b> <i>Menachem Domb, Sunjay Bhatia &amp; Love Singhal</i>	32
15.	<b>Sexual Harassment in Greco-Roman Egypt</b> <i>Hussein Elsheikh</i>	33
16.	<b>The Threat to Europe from Foreign Fighters? The Case of Al-Shabaab</b> <i>Lars Erslev Andersen &amp; Louise Wiuff Moe</i>	34
17.	<b>Gender and Religion Hybridity in Napoli and Campania</b> <i>Corinne Fortier</i>	35
18.	<b>The New Cities of the Nineteenth Century in the Mediterranean Ports</b> <i>Jose Luis Gomez-Ordonez &amp; Celia Martinez Hidalgo</i>	36
19.	<b>Labor Force Planning in Local Governments with Computer Software: Izmir Sample</b> <i>Sevkinaz Gumusoglu, Serpil Kestane &amp; Ozer Kestane</i>	38
20.	<b>Music and Society in Cyprus: British Colonialism and the Emergence of European Music Traditions</b> <i>Anastasia Hasikou</i>	40
21.	<b>Policy Proposals in a Segmented Society and State: Overcoming Challenges to Policy-making in Lebanon</b> <i>Joseph Helou</i>	42
22.	<b>Education as the Factor Influencing of the State Economic Development</b> <i>Liga Kamola</i>	44
23.	<b>Research and Education in Classical Greek Art History in Korea: Present State, Obstacles, and Suggestions</b> <i>Hyejin Kim</i>	45
24.	<b>Eduard Schaubert's Collection of Antiques</b> <i>Agata Kubala</i>	46
25.	<b>Acre and It's District in the Late Ottoman Period</b> <i>David Kushner</i>	47
26.	<b>The Inner Ear: Reading in Antiquity and the Role of Books in Augustine's Confessions</b> <i>Benjamin Lewis</i>	48
27.	<b>Israel and Hamas: A Chance for Peace?</b> <i>Moshe Maoz</i>	49
28.	<b>The Influence of Iamblichus' Epistles on Fourth Century Philosophical and Political Epistolography and the Neoplatonic Curricula at Athens and Alexandria</b> <i>Moyses Marcos</i>	51
29.	<b>Islamophobia in the United States: The Muslim Journeys Project</b> <i>Cathlyn Mariscotti</i>	52
30.	<b>People's Houses in New Settlements in Eretz-Israel / Palestine (1890-1948)</b> <i>Edina Meyer-Maril</i>	53
31.	<b>Emanuele Crialesse's Nuovomondo and the Triumph of the Mediterranean Heritage</b> <i>Simonetta Milli Konewko</i>	54

32.	<b>The Peasants during the Mamluk Period: How they have Struggled</b> <i>Wan Kamal Mujani &amp; Stuart J Borsch</i>	55
33.	<b>The Didactic Value of Role Plays for Law Teaching in Multi Cultural Societies Involved in a Conflict</b> <i>Nellie Munin</i>	56
34.	<b>"Who are we but the Stories we Tell ourselves, about ourselves, and Believe?" - Scott Turow. Autobiographical Narrative: An Exploration of Identity in Relation to Gender and Race</b> <i>Nahla Nadeem</i>	57
35.	<b>The Disintegration of the Democratic Eastern Federation and Demise of its Supporters 1885-1996 and the Poems of Ossian</b> <i>Kathleen Ann O'Donnell</i>	58
36.	<b>Gendering Education: Palestinian Students Shaping Identity between Womanhood and Feminist Ideals</b> <i>Enaya Othman</i>	59
37.	<b>On a "Small" Mediterranean Language / Literature, "New Positivism", and Cultural Globalization</b> <i>Helena Pericic</i>	60
38.	<b>Different Values and Norms or Different Conditions? Revisiting the Causes of the Postponed EU Accession of the Western Balkan States</b> <i>Milenko Petrovic</i>	61
39.	<b>Graffiti / Street Art – Athens, a Creative City?</b> <i>Caterina Pizantias</i>	63
40.	<b>The Imperial Titulature and other Titles of the Roman Emperor Commodus</b> <i>Reda Abdel Gawwad Raslan</i>	64
41.	<b>Sex, Gender, and Natural Law in Greek and Roman Stoicism</b> <i>Scott Rubarth</i>	65
42.	<b>Soldiers of a Global Empire: The Spanish Imperial Experience through the Eyes of its Soldiers</b> <i>Idan Sherer</i>	66
43.	<b>Practical Tools for Managing the Waste Pyrolysis Project in Russia</b> <i>Tatiana Smetanina</i>	67
44.	<b>The Utilization of Lobsters by Humans in the Mediterranean Basin from the Prehistoric Era to the Modern Era - An Interdisciplinary Review</b> <i>Ehud Spanier</i>	68
45.	<b>An Insular Experience in Croatian Renaissance Literature</b> <i>Stanislava Stojan</i>	70
46.	<b>Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) as Role-Model on the Mediterranean Basin in the New World Perception</b> <i>Huseyin Surucu</i>	71
47.	<b>Screening for Iron Deficiency Anemia in Children Living at South Sinai</b> <i>Gamal Abdel Naser Yamamah, Nihal Salah &amp; Asmaa Mohammed</i>	72

48.	<b>An Overview Focusing on the Relationship between Vocational Education and the Necessities of Turkish Business</b> <i>Tolga Yazici</i>	73
49.	<b>Energy Security Challenges in the Mediterranean and Eurasia: Assessing the Turkish Role in Changing Regional Dynamics</b> <i>Suhnaz Yilmaz</i>	74



## Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the 8<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies, 30 March - 2 April 2015, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 49 papers and 52 presenters, coming from 23 different countries (Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 15 sessions that included areas such as Political and Economic Issues, Topics in Education and Society, Literature, Arts, Cultural and Historical Matters, Issues on Classical & Southeastern European Studies, e.t.c. 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 and/or journals 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 150 international conferences and has published over 100 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**  
**President**



**FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM**  
**8<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies, 30-31**  
**March & 1-2 April 2015 Athens, Greece**  
**PROGRAM**  
**Conference Venue: St. George Lycabettus, 2 Kleomenous Street, Kolonaki,**  
**Athens, Greece**

**Organization and Scientific Committee**

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
2. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
3. Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
4. Dr. David Philip Wick, Director, Arts and Humanities Research Division, ATINER & Professor of History, Gordon College, USA.
5. Dr. Steven Oberhelman, Academic Member, ATINER, Professor & Associate Dean of Undergraduate Programs, Texas A&M University, USA.
6. Dr. Jayoung Che, Head, History Research Unit, Atiner & Research Professor, Institute for the Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Republic of Korea.
7. Dr. Ioannis Stivachtis, Head, Politics & International Affairs Research Unit, ATINER & Director, International Studies Program Virginia Tech - Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, USA.
8. Dr. Alexander Makedon, Head, Education Research Unit, ATINER & Professor of Philosophy of Education, Arellano University, Philippines.
9. Dr. Mariana Cojoc, Academic Member, ATINER & Associate Professor, Ovidius University, Romania.
10. Dr. Christine Condaris, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor and Chairperson, Fine & Performing Arts Department, Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts, USA.
11. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics Affairs, ATINER, Greece & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
12. Dr. Stamos Metzidakis, Head, Literature Research Unit, ATINER, & Professor, Washington University in Saint Louis, USA.
13. Dr. Panagiotis Petratos, Vice President of ICT, ATINER, Fellow, Institution of Engineering and Technology & Professor, Department of Computer Information Systems, California State University, Stanislaus, USA.
14. Dr. Chris Sakellariou, Vice President of Financial Affairs, ATINER, Greece & Associate Professor, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.
15. Dr. Emmanuel Sivan, Professor Emeritus of History, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.
16. Dr. Daniel Kent Neil Johnson, Associate Chair of the Department, Professor of Economics, Editor-in-Chief of Lightning Abstracts, Colorado College Department of Economics and Business, USA.
17. Dr. Dilek Barlas, Professor, Koç University, Turkey.
18. Dr. Maria Urma, Professor, University of Art "George Enescu", Romania.
19. Dr. Mario Esteban Cunsulo, Professor, National University of San Juan, Argentina.
20. Dr. Ulas Basar Gezgin, Associate Professor in Applied Communication, Turkey, Lecturer in Business & Management, British University Vietnam (Hanoi), Vietnam.
21. Dr. Essam Gouda, Associate Professor, AlAzhar University, Egypt.

22. Dr. Nathalie Homlong, Associate Professor, University College Volda, Norway.
23. Dr. Levent Kirval, Assistant Professor, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey.
24. Dr. Ajeet Jaiswal, Assistant Professor, Pondicherry University, India.
25. Dr. Jonathan Needham, Senior Lecturer, Penn State University-Abington College, USA.
26. Dr. Josipa Visic, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Split, Croatia.
27. Dr. Dragos C. Mateescu, Lecturer, Faculty of Business, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey.
28. Dr. Ercan Kacmaz, Lecturer, Nevsehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Turkey.
29. Ms. Fairouz Abdullah Megdiche, Architect & Landscaper, PhD Candidate, ISA Chott-Meriem- University of Sousse, Tunisia & Lecturer, Design Department, College of Applied sciences- Nizwa, Oman.
30. Ms. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.

### Administration

Stavroula Kyritsi, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki & Kostas Spiropoulos

## C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M

### Monday, 30 March 2015

#### 08:00-08:30 Registration and Refreshments

#### 08:30-09:15 (ROOM A) Welcome & Opening Remarks

- Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK. "Military Spending, International Trade and Economic Growth in the Mediterranean Basin"

#### 09:15-09:30 Break

#### 09:30-10:50 Session I (ROOM A): Political & Economic Issues

**Chair:** George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa

1. Moshe Maoz, Professor Emeritus, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. Israel and Hamas: A Chance for Peace?
2. Cathlyn Mariscotti, Professor, Holy Family University, USA. Islamophobia in the United States: The Muslim Journeys Project.
3. Sami Dogru, Vice Dean of Law, Cag University, Turkey & Herbert Reginbogin, Professor, Cag University, Turkey. Rethinking East Mediterranean Security: Powers, Allies & International Law.
4. Lars Erslev Andersen, Senior Researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark & Louise Wiuff Moe, Researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark. The Threat to Europe from Foreign Fighters? The Case of Al-Shabaab.

#### 09:30-10:50 Session II (ROOM B): Topics in Education

**Chair:** Ms. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.

1. Liga Kamola, Deputy Director, Division of Continuing Education at FEEM, Riga Technical University, Latvia & Vitalijs Jurenoks, Professor, Riga Technical University, Latvia. Education as the Factor Influencing The State Economic Development.
2. Lamya AlAbdulkarim, Chair, Department of Rehabilitation Sciences, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia. Blended Learning in Teaching Research to Undergraduate Students in the Health Sciences.
3. \*Enaya Othman, Assistant Professor, Marquette University, USA. Gendering Education: Palestinian Students Shaping Identity between Womanhood and Feminist Ideals.
4. Tolga Yazici, President and Chairman, Plato Collage of Higher Education, Turkey. An Overview Focusing on the Relationship between Vocational Education and the Necessities of Turkish Business.

#### 10:50-11:00 Break

<b>11:00-12:20 Session III (ROOM A): Economic/Political Issues including Southeastern European Studies</b>	<b>11:00-12:20 Session IV (ROOM B): Literature &amp; The Arts</b>
<b>Chair:</b> <u>Sami Dogru</u> , Vice Dean of Law, Cag University, Turkey	<b>Chair:</b> *Enaya Othman, Assistant Professor, Marquette University, USA.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Suhnaz Yilmaz, Associate Professor, Koc University, Turkey. Energy Security Challenges in the Mediterranean and Eurasia: Assessing the Turkish Role in Changing Regional Dynamics.</li> <li>Nicoleta Valentina Cioran, Assistant Lecturer, Ph.D. Student, University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Carol Davila”, Romania. Tuberculosis in Homeless Adults in Bucharest. (Southeastern European Studies)</li> <li>*Huseyin Surucu, Ph.D. Student, Strategic Research Institute, Turkey. Islamic State of Iraq and The Levant (ISIL/IS) as A Systemic Threat on The Mediterranean Basin in The New World Perception. (Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2015)</li> <li>Ahmad Abdel-Hadi, Ph.D. Candidate, Durham University, U.K. The Arab Spring and the Mediterranean Basin: A Case Study of Jordan.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helena Pericic, Professor, University of Zadar, Croatia. On a “Small” Mediterranean Language/Literature, “New Positivism”, and Cultural Globalization.</li> <li>Reda Abdel Gawwad Raslan, Professor, King Saud University, Egypt. The Imperial Titulature and other Titles of the Roman Emperor Commodus. (Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2015)</li> <li>*Nahla Nadeem, Associate Professor, Cairo University, Egypt. “Who are we but the Stories we tell ourselves, about ourselves, and Believe?”- Scott Turow. Autobiographical Narrative: An Exploration of Identity in Relation to Gender and Race.</li> <li>*Caterina Pizantias, Independent Curator, Canada. Graffiti/Street Art—Athens, a Creative City?</li> </ol>

**12:20-12:30 Break**

<b>12:30-14:00 Session V (ROOM A): Culture &amp; Society</b>	<b>12:30-14:00 Session VI (ROOM B): Historical &amp; Classical Studies</b>
<b>Chair:</b> *Suhnaz Yilmaz, Associate Professor, Koc University, Turkey.	<b>Chair:</b> *Nahla Nadeem, Associate Professor, Cairo University, Egypt.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Gamal Abdel Naser Yamamah, Professor and Head of Pediatrics Department, National Research Center, Egypt, Nihal Salah &amp; Asmaa Mohammed, National Research Center, Egypt. Screening for Iron Deficiency Anemia in Children Living at South Sinai. (Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2015)</li> <li>Menachem Domb, Associate Professor, Ashkelon Academy, Israel, Sunjay Bhatia &amp; Love Singhal, Ashkelon Academy, Israel. Topography Aware Navigation Aid for the Visually Impaired Pedestrians.</li> <li>Corinne Fortier, Researcher, French National Center of Scientific Research (CNRS), France. Gender and Religion Hybridity in Napoli and Campania. (Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2015)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dilek Barlas, Professor, Koc University, Turkey. Turkey, Reluctant Naval Activist in the Mediterranean: The Case of Nyon in 1937.</li> <li>David Kushner, Professor Emeritus, University of Haifa, Israel. Acre and It's District in the Late Ottoman Period.</li> <li>Scott Rubarth, Associate Professor, Rollins College, USA. Sex, Gender, and Natural Law in Greek and Roman Stoicism.</li> </ol>

**14:00-15:00 Lunch**

**15:00 -16:20 Session VII (ROOM A): Round-Table Discussion: Energy Security and Policy in the South European Peninsula and the Mediterranean Basin**

**Chair:** Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK & President, ATINER.
2. Yannis Maniatis, ex-Minister of Environment, Energy & Climate Change, Greece & Associate Professor University of Piraeus, Greece.
3. Irit Ben-Abba, Ambassador, Embassy of Israel, Athens, Greece.
4. Lucian Fatu, Ambassador, Embassy of Romania, Athens, Greece.
5. Dashnor Dervishi, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Albania, Athens, Greece.
6. Vladimir Panasyuk, First Secretary, Embassy of the Russian Federation, Athens, Greece.

**16:20-16:30 Break**

**16:30-18:00 Session VIII (ROOM B): Culture & Society: Modern and Classical**

**Chair:** \*Gamal Abdel Naser Yamamah, Professor and Head of Pediatrics Department, National Research Center, Egypt

1. Ehud Spanier, Professor, University of Haifa, Israel. The Utilization of Lobsters by Humans in the Mediterranean Basin from the Prehistoric Era to the Modern Era – An Interdisciplinary Review. (Monday, 30th of March 2015).
2. Anagnou Elena, Researcher, Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Spain, Coch Helena & Crespo Isabel, Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Spain. Shop-Window Lighting in Mediterranean Countries: The Use of Sun to Improve Visual Appeal and Reduce Energy Demand

**21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner (Details during registration)**

**Tuesday, 31 March 2015**

**08:00-09:20 Session IX (ROOM A): Historical & Classical Studies**

**Chair:** \*Dario Borim Jr, Professor, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA.

1. Maher Abu-Munshar, Associate Professor, Qatar University, Qatar. The Crusaders in the Holy Land; Strategic Plans to Maintain their Presence: Analytical Study.
2. Adriana De Angelis, Art/Architecture Historian, University Federico II, Naples, Italy. The Revival of Classicism and the Myth of the Mediterranean between the two World Wars - Artists and Architects in Pompei, Capri, and on the Amalfi coast in the 20s and 30s.
3. Idan Sherer, Ph.D. Student, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. Soldiers of a Global Empire: The Spanish Imperial Experience through the Eyes of Its Soldiers
4. \*Wan Kamal Mujani, Lecturer & Dean, Faculty of Islamic Studies, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia & Stuart J Borsch, Assumption College, USA. The Peasants during the Mamluk Period: How They have Struggled.
5. \*Hussein Elsheikh, Professor, University of Alexandria, Egypt. Sexual Harassment in Greco-Roman Egypt.

**09:20- 09:30 Break**

<b>09:30-10:50 Session X (ROOM A): Issues in Society</b>	<b>09:30-10:50 Session XI (ROOM B): Literature</b>
<b>Chair:</b> *Wan Kamal Mujani, Lecturer & Dean, Faculty of Islamic Studies, National University of Malaysia, Malay	<b>Chair:</b> Helena Pericic, Professor, University of Zadar, Croatia.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Edina Meyer-Maril, Senior Lecturer, Tel Aviv University, Israel. People's Houses in New Settlements in Eretz-Israel/Palestine (1890-1948).</li> <li>2. Tatiana Smetanina, Assistant Professor, Udmurt State University, Russia. Practical Tools for Managing the Waste Pyrolysis Project in Russia</li> <li>3. <u>Maria de las Mercedes de Obesso Arias</u>, Professor, ESIC Business and Marketing School, Spain, <u>Esther Valbuena Garcia</u>, Professor, ESIC Business and Marketing School, Spain &amp; <u>Pilar Sanchez</u>, Professor, ESIC Business and Marketing School, Spain. The Bachelor's Degree Final Project (BDFP) and the Business Venture Can Be Closely Related.</li> <li>4. *Milenko Petrovic, Senior Lecturer, University of Canterbury, New Zealand. Different Values and Norms or Different Conditions? Revisiting the Causes of the Postponed EU Accession of the Western Balkan States. (Southeastern European Studies)(Tuesday)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. *Dario Borim Jr, Professor, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA. "Teasing Camões' Tongue: Revering and Desacralizing the Portuguese Idiom in Caetano Veloso".</li> <li>2. Stanislava Stojan, Professor, Zagreb University, Croatia. An Insular Experience in Croatian Renaissance Literature.</li> <li>3. Jayoung Che, Assistant Professor, Busan University of Foreign Studies, South Korea. The Values of Honour and Shame of Mediterranean Society and Lysias' Oration, 'On the Murder of Eratosthenes'. (Mediterranean Studies in Asian Countries)</li> <li>4. Kathleen Ann O'Donnell, Independent Scholar, British School at Athens, Greece. The Disintegration of the Democratic Eastern Federation and Demise of its Supporters 1885-1896 and the Poems of Ossian. (Tuesday, 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2015)</li> </ol>

**10:50-11:00 Break**

<b>11:00-12:20 Session XII (ROOM A): Issues in Society: Health and the Sciences &amp; Southeastern European Studies</b>	<b>11:00-12:20 Session XIII (ROOM B): The Arts/Music</b>
<b>Chair:</b> Jayoung Che, Assistant Professor, Busan University of Foreign Studies, South Korea.	<b>Chair:</b> Simonetta Milli Konewko, Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jose Luis Gomez-Ordonez, Professor, University of Granada, Spain &amp; Celia Martinez Hidalgo, Researcher, University of Granada, Spain. The New Cities of the Nineteenth Century in the Mediterranean Ports.</li> <li>2. *Joseph Helou, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Exeter, United Kingdom. Policy Making Overcomes Confessional Hurdles: A Policy Strategy Tackles Challenges in the Segmented Society and State of Lebanon.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hyejin Kim, Assistant Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea. Research and Education in Classical Greek Art History in Korea: Present State, Obstacles, and Suggestions.</li> <li>2. Sibel Almelek Isman, Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylul University Izmir, Turkey. Mediterranean Mountains in the Mythological Paintings of European Art. (Tuesday, 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2015)</li> <li>3. *Agata Kubala, Senior Lecturer, University of Wroclaw, Poland. Eduard Schaubert's Collection of Antiques.</li> <li>4. *Anastasia Hasikou, Lecturer, Arte Music Academy, Cyprus. Music and Society in Cyprus: British Colonialism and the Emergence of European Music Traditions. (Chair the same day with presentation).</li> </ol>

**12:20-12:30 Break**

<b>12:30-13:30 Session XIV (ROOM A): Topics in Education, Society</b>	<b>12:30-13:30 Session XV (ROOM B): Literature, Modern &amp; Classical/ Media/Films</b>
<b>Chair:</b> *Agata Kubala, Senior Lecturer, University of Wroclaw, Poland	<b>Chair:</b> *Anastasia Hasikou, Lecturer, Arte Music Academy, Cyprus.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Sevkinaz Gumusoglu</u>, Professor, Yasar University, Turkey, Serpil Kestane, Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey &amp; Ozer Kestane, Lecturer, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey. Labor Force Planning in Local Governments with Computer Software: Izmir Sample.</li> <li>2. *Nellie Munin, Associate Professor, Zefat Academic College, Israel. The Didactic Value of Role Plays for Law Teaching in Multi Cultural Societies Involved in a Conflict. (Tuesday, 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2015)</li> <li>3. Khalil Al Qatawneh, Associate Professor, Tafila Technical University, Jordan. Andragogy: Resolving the Conflict in Teaching Children and Adults.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Benjamin Lewis, Founding Director, The Philology Institute, USA. The Inner Ear: Reading in Antiquity and the Role of Books in Augustine's Confessions.</li> <li>2. *Simonetta Milli Konewko, Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA. Emanuele Crialese's Nuovomondo and the Triumph of the Mediterranean Heritage. (Tuesday, 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2015).</li> <li>3. Moyses Marcos, PhD Student, University of California, Riverside, USA. The Influence of Iamblichus' Epistles on Fourth Century Philosophical and Political Epistolography and the Neoplatonic Curricula at Athens and Alexandria.</li> </ol>

**13:30-14:30 Lunch**

**14:30-17:30 Urban Walk (Details during registration)**

**20:30- 21:30 Dinner (Details during registration)**

**Wednesday 01 April 2015**  
**Cruise: (Details during registration)**

**Thursday 02 April 2015**  
**Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)**



**Ahmad Abdel-Hadi**

Ph.D. Candidate, Durham University, UK

## **The Arab Spring and the Mediterranean Basin: A Case Study of Jordan**

My paper will look at the affect of the Arab spring on the countries surrounding the Mediterranean with a special reference the country of Jordan. The last five years have had a tremendous affect on the Mediterranean basin with protest and revolution beginning in North Africa and spreading to the Middle East. The repercussions of the Arab spring have been felt on the southern shores of the European continent. The toppling of dictators and military rulers , early attempts at instituting democracy and holding parliamentary elections, the lack of stability and consensus in a post revolutionary countries, the refugee crises and its overspill in the Mediterranean with many hundreds and thousands fleeing the civil unrest and making for the safe shores of Europe, the eruption of civil war in Syria and the involvement of regional and international countries and lastly the role of the European union and Mediterranean countries in helping in bringing peace and stability to the Arab countries affected by the Arab spring.

My PhD research looks at Jordan and the evolution of national identity since the disengagement of 1988. National identity is a very important and hotly debated topic in countries affected by the Arab spring. Debates concerning national identity in Jordan are a microcosm of the larger debates taking place in the Mediterranean countries.

Greece has recently been bedevilled by socio-economic disruptions and connected with these debates surrounding the future of Greece. This tells me that the political turmoil is not different from what a number of Arab countries are experiencing as the result of the unfolding Arab spring and debates about national identity.

**Maher Abu-Munshar**  
Associate Professor, Qatar University, Qatar

**The Crusaders in the Holy Land;  
Strategic Plans to Maintain their Presence:  
Analytical Study**

In 1095 CE the Western Crusaders started their campaigns to the East which resulted in the occupation of vast areas of the Muslim lands, including Jerusalem. This Crusaders' step was considered as an important historic event, with its political, economic, religious and social elements. Therefore, the arrival of the Crusaders -who were completely strangers for those territories- and their settlement in Muslims areas for almost 200 years, cannot be looked at as a regular event. Moreover, the survival of the Crusaders in the Muslim territories throughout this long period must have been based on some factors that facilitated and enabled them to exist in a hostile environment.

There is no doubt that, on the eve of the first Crusade, the Crusaders were fully aware of the unhealthy socio-political and religious conditions of the Muslims. This awareness of Crusaders about the East must have had encouraged them to set their journey towards this part of the world and occupy these Muslim lands. In addition, the Crusaders implemented clear strategies during their long presence in the East; these strategies were the key elements in maintaining their presence and even their expansion during those long years.

Therefore, my research aims to present a critical analysis of the effective strategies that were adopted and implemented by the Crusaders which helped them maintain their presence in the East for almost 200 years, despite the hostile environment. To achieve this, Muslim and non-Muslim historical narratives and literature will be studied and critically analysed to identify these strategies and evaluate how effective they were in preserving the long presence of the Crusaders in the East.

**Khalil Al Qatawneh**  
Associate Professor, Tafila Technical University, Jordan

**Andragogy:  
Resolving the Conflict in Teaching Children and Adults**

The purpose of this study was to pinpoint research trends of Computer-assisted Language Learning (CALL) for English language during the 3rd millennium, 2000-2013. The study employed the quantitatively Bibliometric approach for achieving the purpose of the study where a content analysis instrument was prepared for analyzing the documents comprising the sample of the study. The total number of the sample included 24 theses and 53 research articles addressing Computer-assisted English language learning (CAEL) during 2000-2013. The results of the study concluded that "learning/teaching" was the most dominant research trend in Computer-Assisted English Language Learning - CAELL - during 2000-; vocabulary and speaking were the most two researched linguistic items; Synchronous technology, experimental research, and tests were research trends for CAELL during the term. Additionally, attitudes trended CAELL during the term 2000-2013. A package of recommendations was offered including a 5-year periodic research trend analysis to be carried out in CAELL.

**Lamya AlAbdulkarim**

Chair, Department of Rehabilitation Sciences, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

**Blended Learning in Teaching Research to Undergraduate Students in the Health Sciences**

Recent development in higher education has introduced different strategies in teaching that maximize students learning outcomes. Blended learning is a model that has been applied and its impact has been examined in recent research literature. Students experiencing this model learn the content of their curriculum via different platforms including digital or online, face-to-face and any other evidence based model. A study has been conducted to examine blended learning model in teaching undergraduate research course in health sciences. The course was designed by an experienced faculty where traditional lecturing, team based learning, e-learning using learning management systems and research project modeling. The course was delivered in the fall of 2014-15 for 5 months with 23 full time students enrolled. Students' performance was evaluated via continuous team based learning quizzes, midterms and final exams as well as field projects which assessed by both instructor's and team evaluation. Student's perceptions attitudes, motivations and understandings were obtained via two online surveys using Likert scales. One survey obtained students' response on e-learning while the other on the blended learning. A weekly student journal that was submitted online represented the qualitative data. Results revealed a high positive attitude and motivation among students regarding this blended model in teaching research. Students' comments showed their approval and appreciation of the course model. A recommendation to implement this blended model in teaming research in the health sciences is developed.

**Sibel Almelek Isman**

Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylul University Izmir, Turkey

## **Mediterranean Mountains in the Mythological Paintings of European Art**

European painters have depicted Greek and Roman mythologies for centuries. They picturised the stories of gods, goddesses, heros and heroines on their canvases. These narratives take place at certain locations in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Actual geographical details such as the names of the mountains, hills, rivers and springs can be seen in the mythology. This research will focus on the mountains that are mentioned in the mythology and give examples of the paintings that show related tales. These pictures are selected from a wide span of time from the Renaissance until the 19th century.

Mount Olympos was the home of Twelve Olympian Gods namely Zeus, Hera, Hestia, Ares, Poseidon, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Hermes, Aphrodite, Demeter and Hephaustus. Apollo, the god of music and the Muses who are the source of inspiration for poets lived on Mount Parnassus. As the home of the Muses, Parnassus became the center of arts. According to the Greek flood myth, the ark of Deucalion came to rest on the slopes of Parnassus. Two springs sacred to the Muses, the Aganippe and the Hippocrene were located on the Mount Helicon. In a related myth, the Hippocrene spring was created by the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus. On Helicon too was the spring where Narcissus fell in love with his own beauty. Paris was living as a shepherd on Mount Ida in Anatolia. By a sacred spring on the mountain, the important event called "The Judgment of Paris" which caused the Trojan War took place. Ganymede was abducted by Zeus from Mount Ida, to serve as a cup-bearer on Mount Olympus. Anchises was tending sheep on Mount Ida when he was seduced by the love goddess Aphrodite. Zeus was raised on Mount Ida in Crete. Hermes messenger of the gods was born in a scared cave on Mount Kyllini. Moon Goddess Selene's lover Endymion slept peacefully in a cave of Mount Latmos. Niobe whose children were killed by Apollo and Artemis went to Mount Spylus and was turned into a weeping stone.

Today, some of these mountains -Olympos, Parnassus, Helicon, Kyllini and Ida- are in Grece and the others -Ida (Kazdağları), Latmus (Beşparmak) and Spylus (Spil)- are in the boundaries of Turkey.

**Elena Anagnou**

Researcher, Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Spain

**Coch Helena**

Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Spain

&

**Crespo Isabel**

Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Spain

## **Shop-Window Lighting in Mediterranean Countries: The Use of Sun to Improve Visual Appeal and Reduce Energy Demand**

The present study deals with the potential reduction of energy consumption for lighting of shop window displays. Urban commerce has a very high impact on economics and at the same time, it is a highly energy-consuming sector. Light has the power of attracting people's attention, which is one of the goals of the trading and selling activity and very high illuminance levels are usually recommended.

In the Mediterranean areas, where daytime lasts for many hours, commercial activity takes place mainly under sunshine conditions and shop windows frequently fail to fulfil their main corporative goal, namely the unobstructed observation of the products exhibited.

The necessary increase of artificial lighting illuminance levels to accent interior light conditions, due to extremely high-luminance urban surroundings, leads to an important increase of energy consumption, as a common solution. Nevertheless, the results are generally very poor, because reflections and other kinds of visual problems still defy solution and the final result is an economic and energy waste during daytime.

The present study evaluates the visual and energetic benefits of an innovative passive design that obstructs solar rays and redirects them into the interior of the shop window scene. A scale model of this new design confirms the visual benefits produced by its use, via the different luminance maps tested.

This new lighting passive system results in a very simple, effective and low cost solution that can be easily applied in existing shop-windows. The most important fact is that high illuminance levels are achieved and, simultaneously, there is important energy reduction, taking advantage of natural light instead of competing with sun power.

**Dilek Barlas**  
Professor, Koc University, Turkey

**Turkey, Reluctant Naval Activist in the Mediterranean:  
The Case of Nyon in 1937**

During the Spanish Civil War, an unidentified submarine managed to sneak into the Straits and sank two vessels with torpedoes. Since unidentified submarine activity continued to pour in, the Turkish Navy submarine chasers and destroyers were put on patrol in the Marmara Sea to hunt for submarines. During this process it became evident in Ankara that the Turkish navy was ill-equipped and ill-trained to tackle the submarine menace. Meanwhile, the Turkish government agreed to cooperate with other Mediterranean powers against pirate submarine activity. When an international conference convened at Nyon in September 1937 to discuss measures against this new form of piracy in the Mediterranean, the Turkish officials failed to form a consensus on how far Ankara should get involved in the naval activity against the submarines. The case of Nyon is a good example to show that countries like Turkey who were in dilemma, in the interwar era, to commit their forces to the actual naval effort.

**Dario Borim Jr**

Professor, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA

### **“Teasing Camões’ Tongue: Revering and Desacralizing the Portuguese Idiom in Caetano Veloso”**

This study examines the presence of the Portuguese language as a theme in Caetano Veloso's songwriting, prose, and interviews. Focusing specifically on two of his songs, "É proibido proibir" and "Língua," the discussion discerns Veloso's contradictory stance on language, aesthetics and ideology. For contextualization and further insight into Veloso's linguistic and cultural politics, his views are compared to those of Olavo Bilac, in his poem "Língua portuguesa" (The Portuguese Language) and to those of Portugal's Modernist bard Fernando Pessoa, in his books *Mensagem* (Message) and *A língua portuguesa* (The Portuguese Language). Veloso's approaches to issues of aesthetics and nationalism paradoxical. They display, however, a solid logical relationship (generally diachronic, but sometimes synchronic) and a reaction against the historical context in which they appear. Lyrics, melody, rhythm, and arrangements of "É proibido proibir" and "Língua" fit perfectly in a direct articulation with the social and historical factors that inspired them. In contrast, Pessoa's inconsistent take on politics and ideology exhibits a diachronic multiplicity of attitudes defended by 72 or more heteronyms. Like Pessoa, however, Veloso's core of consciousness or flashes of superior consciousness (whatever may be what we see) are dumbstruck against the mysteries of the self and society. Those mysteries – so sharply framed in his disconcertingly sophisticated and wise poetry – make his art convey a rare recognition of the value of the *logos* and the spoken or written word. It is part of his simultaneously rigorous and entertaining rationalization on the chaotic sides of the Portuguese as a world language. Within his digressions on what ties Portugal to Brazil and all other former colonies, there comes a provocative and satisfying dose of poetic philosophy. It unfolds in such a unique fashion that we cannot encounter in formal and/or academic studies. It dwells and expands on a mythic type nationalism that barely survives in a materialistic and cynic world that has prevailed in the West since the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



**Jayoung Che**

Assistant Professor, Busan University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

### **The Values of Honour and Shame of Mediterranean Society and Lysias' Oration, 'On the Murder of Eratosthenes'**

Euphiletos admits killing Eratosthenes. He pleads, however, that since he killed Eratosthenes after catching him in the act of adultery with his own wife, this was a case of justified homicide.

According to G. Herman, the killing of a paramour by a deceived husband is, in Mediterranean societies, past and present. He suggested, however, that the case of Euphiletos was an exception from the common practice of self-help in the Mediterranean world. Because Euphiletos wanted to dispel the impression that the killing of Eratosthenes was an act of private vengeance. Herman maintained that Euphiletos was at pains to suppress as much as possible the issue of honor, and applied self-restrained, controlled violence in a dispassionate effort to enforce civic justice, and communally sanctioned violence is no violence at all.

Even if he admits killing Eratosthenes, Euphiletos maintained that he should be acquitted of the crime of murder. From this fact, Herman explained that Euphiletos tried to prepare the ground for the central paradox of his rhetoric, namely, that he did not, in fact, kill Eratosthenes, but executed him. However, the reason is not, in my opinion, because he legitimately executed Eratosthenes, or he assumed himself rather a victim than an offender, as Herman insisted. Instead, my argument is that killing (*kteinai*, *apokteinai*) does not inevitably refer to the 'crime of murder (*phonos*),' but whenever any person is found guilty, then he is described as '*phonos* (muderer of guilty).' That is, the word '*phonos*' does not simply mean murderer, but also guilty. Euphiletos could simply be a killer, not '*phonos*,' as the law provided for the right to kill an adulterer whom he had surprised in the act, provided that he did not premeditatedly devise the murder.

The killing of Euphiletos was not an exception to, but in a similar context of self-help usage of the Mediterranean world, since he constantly asserted that killing adulterer in the act of intercourse with his own wife was a justified homicide. Different from Herman's view, the killing of Euphiletos does not refer to the public execution authorized by the state authority in the 4th century, but to the customary law of justified homicide which has been sanctioned by the traditional Aropagos council.

**Nicoleta Valentina Cioran**

Assistant Lecturer, Ph.D. Student, University of Medicine and Pharmacy  
"Carol Davila", Romania

**Tuberculosis in Homeless Adults in Bucharest**

**Introduction:** Nowadays tuberculosis (TB) affects people with low and also high socio-economics status. Romania is on the first place regarding the global incidence between European countries. Each year there are cases regarding vulnerable groups. Homeless people are a vulnerable group with reluctance in accessing social services and healthcare. Data from a study in 2009, held in Bucharest, showed that both the incidence and prevalence among homeless adults are much higher than in the general population of Bucharest.

**Aim:** Is to study a TB cohort in homeless people for determine the economic aspects of their monitoring and treatment

**Objectives:** Are to identify the cohort of homeless and to measure the costs of their monitoring and treatment until they will have a final evaluation.

**Methodology:** Data are collected from the National Tuberculosis Program electronic database. I will study the most important variables for homeless people and problems encountered. I will calculate the direct costs determined by medical care of these people, and indirect costs, that should be paid by patients.

**Results:** Homeless people are young adults, men, drug users, with co-infection HIV-TB, alcoholics, with previous abandoned treatment. They also could have hepatitis and other chronic diseases. Some of the patients have multi drug resistance TB (MDR-TB).

**Conclusions:** Because homeless people with TB/MDR-TB associated HIV and other diseases, they should be treated correctly and complete for not transmitted TB/MDR-TB among other persons (like other homeless people, doctors, etc.).

**Discussions:** The costs determined by treatment of homeless persons with TB, but also social costs, will be very large, if nothing is done to prevent or improve their situation. To reduce the impact of these consequences concerning homeless, but also to society, it takes an interdisciplinary approach to effectively use all available resources of our society (institutional, human, financial, logistical).

**Adriana De Angelis**

Researcher, University Federico II, Naples, Italy

**The Revival of Classicism and the Myth of the  
Mediterranean between the Two World Wars -  
Artists and Architects in Pompei, Capri, and on the Amalfi  
Coast in the 20s and 30s**

At the end of the First World War, Europe was reduced to a pile of rubble; a strong and necessary impulse of rebirth and reconstruction was therefore felt everywhere. Rebirth and reconstruction not only of the destroyed cities, but of an entire universe that had to be totally rethought, redesigned, reshaped.

As already happened in key moments of the human history that had led to epochal changes such as the Renaissance, which had seen the human being becoming protagonist of its own destiny for the first time, or the enlightened and revolutionary eighteenth century, once again attention was placed on the city, seen as a symbol of the world that, dissolved, had to be recreated.

If in the North spirituality was a constant of the rebirth pursued after the horrors of World War I, in the South the return to a new life meant to immerse oneself in the waters of that sea - seen as amniotic fluid - from where it all had begun: the Mediterranean. Mediterranean "king of shapes and light", as described by Le Corbusier, seen as the sea on whose shores great civilizations had arisen such as the Greek and the Roman all along able to enter new life blood in the human being. Mediterranean as the supreme interpreter of the periodic return to Antiquity that has always marked Western civilization.

While in the North the vitality of the trees and the green of the forests that cover, abundant, those lands were considered as something able to start a new life, in the South to look again at ancient ruins and coasts to find that strength and vigor which had marked a glorious past became essential to build an equally bright future.

The renewed excavations of the 20s and 30s of Pompeii and Herculaneum (after those of 1738 and 1748) influenced again the work of artists and architects such as Picasso and Le Corbusier and, while in Capri Russian intellectuals of the caliber of Gorky laid the foundation of a new revolutionary Russia, on the Amalfi coast local artists and architects together with those arrived from the North, such as Max Pechstein, Cornelis Escher and Bernard Rudofsky, identified in the forms of white cubist houses, typical of the Campania shores, the ideal for the life of the new man who would have inhabit the new world that they dreamed to build on the ashes of the one that the war had canceled.

**Maria de las Mercedes de Obesso Arias**  
Professor, ESIC Business and Marketing School, Spain  
**Esther Valbuena Garcia**  
Professor, ESIC Business and Marketing School, Spain  
&  
**Pilar Sanchez**  
Professor, ESIC Business and Marketing School, Spain

## **The Bachelor's Degree Final Project (BDFP) and the Business Venture Can Be Closely Related**

The European Higher Education Area is characterized by the integration of methodologies. Our future citizens will be trained with similar educative plans and shared experiences. The Erasmus project has brought us to another reality; internationalization is imposed and with it the "glocalisation" of our students.

Universities have to make an additional effort to achieve greater coordination between academia and business. The TFG (standing for "Trabajo fin de grado" in Spanish, i.e. Thesis, final year project or final year dissertation) is a tool that facilitates the achievement of this objective: the knowledge acquired in the academic degree is combined with the business reality.

At this stage, our goal seeks to analyse the evolution of TFGs presented within ESIC (Business & Marketing School, Centre attached to Rey Juan Carlos University-URJC) from its inception to the present time. The students are enrolled in degrees in the fields of Advertising and Public Relations, Business Administration and Marketing; all these degrees with an important business component.

In a second phase, we will conduct a qualitative and quantitative research with the stakeholders involved, i.e. students who have completed or are currently developing their TFGs, and the Faculty who are their tutors.

We consider that this is an innovative project, both by the very recent inclusion of this course to the curriculum, and the fact that the study is part of a research conducted by a private centre (ESIC) attached to a public university (URJC, Rey Juan Carlos University) involving academics and business professionals with an interdisciplinary and interdepartmental nature. The ultimate goal is to start the first European study of this nature.

**Sami Dogru**

Assistant Professor & Vice Dean, Law Faculty, Cag University, Turkey  
&

**Herbert Reginbogin**

Professor, Cag University, Turkey

### **Rethinking East Mediterranean Security: Powers, Allies & International Law**

With increased exploration for oil and hydrocarbons in the East Mediterranean Basin on the periphery of countries such as Cyprus, Turkey, Lebanon, Israel and Egypt with mounting tensions among Turkey, Israel, Cyprus and Syria on the periphery, the East Mediterranean is experiencing a 'Renaissance' in security terms by estimating the impact these developments will have on the strategic calculus of Europe, the USA and the Middle East. The prosperity and security of key Eastern Mediterranean states are increasingly affected by events in the Levant Basin and surroundings. This delicate geopolitical region's capacity for producing crises as well as slow-moving challenges – with potentially far-reaching consequences – has begun to compel the attention of analysts and policymakers. The drivers for East Mediterranean Security issues have begun to occupy a more prominent place in security debates about Israel-Turkey-Iran-Palestine-Cyprus-Lebanon relations embedded in U.S., EU, Russian and China's spheres of interest by imposing new intellectual and policy challenges on both sides of the Atlantic. Hence a rethinking of new approaches to security and cooperation in the East Mediterranean are needed to become an important part of U.S. foreign policy as well as those of other countries.

Over the last few years, the Eastern Mediterranean Sea and China Sea have become increasingly troubled because of disputes claiming sovereignty over certain islands and the maritime zones under the national jurisdiction of such recognized states. With China, Japan and USA in the China Sea and in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea Israel, Turkey and Russia demonstrating their preparedness to use military naval force to protect their own and other countries' integral rights and interests (such as Northern Cyprus in the case of Turkey and Syria in the case of Russia) with respect to fishing and marine life, mineral and hydrocarbon resources, navigation and other uses of the seas, causing global security tensions to increase by drawing to the region greater naval presence by Russia and the USA to protect their strategic interests. Consequently, international maritime law is an alternative approach to resolving such disputes with greater cooperation instead of confrontation.

The delimitation of maritime boundaries is governed by a body of law that has evolved through codification and progressive development

as reflected in treaty provisions. The jurisprudence of the ICJ and ad hoc tribunals has also greatly contributed to its development, as well as the state practice. The conventions both 1958 Geneva Conventions and 1982 Law of the Sea Convention rightly called “a Constitution for the Ocean” have been made important attempts to develop general rules and principles to guide States in drawing of boundaries. In addition to the Conventions, customary law on this matter has been extensively developed through decisions of the ICJ and various arbitral tribunals. The majority of maritime boundary disputes are resolved by agreement across the negotiating table. Therefore, the significance of a state practice should not be overlooked.

However, the disputes over the sovereignty zones of jurisdiction of islands have fraught growing competition between regional players, most notably Turkey, Cyprus, and Israel, signalling an apparent return of power politics in regional relations in the Eastern Mediterranean with China as the protagonist in East Asia with countries like the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan Vietnam principally effected. Of all actors involved in the two comparative regions, Turkey and China stand out for being both an ever more influential power and a source of serious concern to other countries in the region due to its greater assertiveness and perceived hegemonic ambitions.

Against the backdrop of recent regional developments and their international implications, the Eastern Mediterranean dispute over drilling rights off Cyprus’ coasts is closely studied in terms of laying out the general rules of law relating to maritime delimitation on the Eastern Mediterranean Sea which have been laid down in the Conventions and by courts and as well as by state practice with the objective to resolve the disputes. Facing the serious challenges by considering the claims made by the different state regional actors, the study will analyse approaches to achieve moderate and balanced approach based on the assumption that only cooperation and constructive dialogue, even with rival countries which are unrecognized by some of the actors, can help it realize its ambition of being pivotal in the region and acclaim a solution to its isolation.

According the relating provisions of the Conventions, delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between states with opposite or adjacent coasts is to be effected by agreement. In the absence of agreement, such boundary is the line resulting from the application of equitable principles that produces an equitable result, taking into account the circumstances of the area concerned. At the outset it should be emphasized that the principles of delimitation which have been laid down in the Conventions have been formulated at a high level of generality. For this reason it is extremely difficult to offer any precise account of the principles of delimitation, such as might be applied in future to

unresolved boundaries. Quite apart from the inherent generality and vagueness of the principles, each delimitation, as well as Eastern Mediterranean delimitation, involves a situation which has its own unique characteristics which will have to be taken into account. Previous decisions and practice will at best point to the kind of factors to be considered and approach to be adopted, but will not permit the deduction of a precise boundary line which must be established but open the doors for a negotiated settlement of disputes in the region.

**Menachem Domb**

Associate Professor, Ashkelon Academy, Israel

**Sunjay Bhatia**

Ashkelon Academy, Israel

&

**Love Singhal**

Ashkelon Academy, Israel

## **Topography Aware Navigation Aid for the Visually Impaired Pedestrians**

This paper proposes a new topography based navigation aid for the visually impaired pedestrians and explains the solution concepts, software architecture, hardware requirements and the mathematical model required to build the solution. Visually impaired pedestrians experience various challenges while navigating an unfriendly environment, as many cues about orientation and traffic patterns are difficult to perceive without the use of vision. Though the assisted technological aids such as GPS devices help in route finding, still it fail to fulfill the safety requirements like identifying in real time road obstacles and interpreting the actual pedestrian topography. The paper proposes a solution that provides accurate guiding and assisted information on the route traversal and the topography information of the pedestrian path ahead. A framework is proposed, wherein technologies such as Lumigrids and drone are used to map the surface and store this information centrally in the cloud and use this information while suggesting routes when required. Wearable technology containing Lumigrids projector, camera and processor mounted on a visually impaired pedestrian act as navigation aids by obtaining in real-time surface information and comparing it with the data on cloud facilitating accurate and safer navigation. This study paves the way to designing effective and holistic navigational aids embedded in robots and Unmanned Ground Vehicles.



**Hussein Elsheikh**  
Professor, University of Alexandria, Egypt

## **Sexual Harassment in Greco-Roman Egypt**

The first appearance of the term (Sexual Harassment) was on the year 1973 which indicate that it is an act of sexual violence by word by action against the will of the victim. The term spread widely in the nineties of the 20th century, but it seems that the act itself is old enough to appear in Pharaonic Egypt and in the Greco-Roman era.

On the basis of Gods and mythology we have: Seth and Horus, Zeus and Ganimides, Venus and Pan, Zeus and Europa, and Phaedra and Hyppolytus. On the basis of mankind we have: the story of two brothers from Pharaonic literature, the harassment of factory owners to the girls working for them especially in the factories of beer and wine, added to this. The harassment to slaves.

As for methodology and evidences we have the literary evidence as Egyptian and Greek myths, poetry. As the poet Sapho and papyrology. As for the archeological evidence we have paintings, sculptures, and some pottery which identifies some sexual harassment situations as Zeus and Ganimides, Venus and Pan, and Seth and Horus.

**Lars Erslev Andersen**

Senior Researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark

&

**Louise Wiuff Moe**

Researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark

### **The Threat to Europe from Foreign Fighters? The Case of Al-Shabaab**

Foreign Fighters are seen as a great threat to Western countries. The 'Syria warriors' have recently been in focus, but the debate started much earlier, with particular reference to the threat which is said to be posed by the Somali rebel group al-Shabaab; yet, what is the empirical basis for the alleged link between regional conflicts, Jihad groups, and a growing threat to the West? Are there clear examples of al-Shabaab organizing attacks or recruiting Fighters to return to the West in order to carry out terrorism? Empirical data from open sources and analysis of al-Shabaab indicate that this alleged link lacks empirical basis, but nevertheless is used as legitimizing justification for extending support to anti-terrorism initiatives and increasing the resources and powers of intelligence services.

**Corinne Fortier**

Researcher, French National Center of Scientific Research (CNRS),  
France

## **Gender and Religion Hybridity in Napoli and Campania**

In the South of Italy, in Napoli, exists an alive popular religiosity which appears at various moments of the year, in particular on the occasion of pilgrimages for the Virgin, named « the Madonna ». The pilgrimages take place in different villages of Campania, the region around Napoli. Like anthropologist, I have done fieldwork in this area for many years to observe these pilgrimages. I have observed that a particular category of the population, namely transvestites, play a major role in these pilgrimages. I will describe this category of population who exist in Napoli and in Campania. And I will try to understand why this category of population who is hybrid in a gender perspective, is playing a such role. I will show that is because they are considered in close relation with the Virgin. One of these pilgrimage became a place of militant gathering of transvestites. The church sees of a very bad eye this type of gathering during a religious pilgrimage. I will show how the popular religion through its faiths integrates merely tranvestites people, nevertheless they are stigmatized by the society as well as by the church. We shall thus analyze the contrast of the catholic church and popular practices in Napoli and in Campania regarding gender, and how the hybridity of gender and of religiosity is the key word in this Mediterranean area.

**Jose Luis Gomez-Ordonez**  
Professor, University of Granada, Spain  
&  
**Celia Martinez Hidalgo**  
Researcher, University of Granada, Spain

## **The New Cities of the Nineteenth Century in the Mediterranean Ports**

Urban growth experienced by Mediterranean port cities since the mid-nineteenth century are explained in this communication; urban changes that have been induced by the growth of maritime trade and capitalist development of the most powerful European nations. On the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, the cities modernize its ports and roads and railways to extend their hinterlands. Accompanying the trade, new activities need to fit in the new city: offices of the shipping companies, financial and insurance services, warehouses of wholesalers, agents buying and selling ... as well as housing and services for these new citizens, buildings for consular representations of their countries that protect their businesses, schools and universities, churches, entertainment and association ... All this has to have an orderly place with a symbolic power in the city; both its quantitative importance as the image of modernity required, has no place in the existing city. The forms taken by these new growths have not received perhaps the attention they deserve.

Communication display such urban transformations in the cities of Marseille and Algiers, Barcelona, Bari, Tunis and Sfax, Thessalonica and Smyrna, Rabat and Casablanca, Cairo and Alexandria, Oran, Tripoli, Haifa and Valletta. On this mediterranean ring of cities, the features of their geographical locations (open bays, estuaries and deep gulfs, river ports... and nearby mountains) and the different ways of projecting the new town of XIX, will be explained. The superposition of geography and project is the base of large subsequent transformations of XX and XXI centuries, in which are lost, in general, port and coastal centrality of the contemporary city.

Really that physical built capital suffered first a devaluation in favor of political capital cities from emerging nations, replacing the multinationality and trade ties of harbour cities - certainly a relationship of dependence-by new centers more self-absorbed in a patriotic and exclusive feelings, located inside the countries. More recently the obsolescence of that materiality built, has been driven by the decline in business and the pressure of new tourism and tertiary activities that have changed the meaning of ports and shores from main squares of cosmopolitanism to coveted locations in the housing market; and the urban facade bounded before to a dimension of a new neighborhood,

comparable in size to the compact old city, today stretches over tens of kilometers, concentrating on its continuous linear voltage and its scattered centralities, the energies of the new maritime city-region, as though the geography of mountain, urban amphitheater and sheltered harbor city was activated at a regional level following the coastal railways and highways. It is time to rethink and accept responsibility for relationships of this coastal facade with the inside, drawing the new streets of connection between the coastal city and the upper, inner, hillside town. As did the new streets and squares of 900 ... . The european street and neighborhood of Smyrna in the seventeenth, the Bulaq-Neuve street in Cairo, 1846, Plaza de France in Casablanca, the road to the port from the Medina in Tunis ... We need to create new social and physical connections for our fragmented and extensive cities of today.

**Sevkinaz Gumusoglu**

Professor, Yasar University, Turkey

**Serpil Kestane**

Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey

&

**Ozer Kestane**

Lecturer, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey

## **Labor Force Planning in Local Governments with Computer Software: Izmir Sample**

Throughout history the most important resource, as well as the most basic pursuit of management organisations, has been the 'human' factor. However, the recognition of the human workforce as one of the most important factors impacting on the productivity and profitability of an organisation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century has been the era for constructing of more realistic and scientific planning towards that resource and the rational thoughts proposed by Frederic Taylor has triggered new research. Planning of human workforce is one of the tools that enable the organisation to utilise the existing and future human resource potential effectively, productively and rationally. This is because the planning of manpower does not only act as a cost cutting exercise, enabling economies on the number of employees, it also enables the selection and employment of suitably qualified individuals for the job in hand. As such, those systems that integrate job satisfaction and motivation of the employees produce an effective production process. Accordingly, planning of human resource has a particular importance in all the organisations which adopt contemporary management philosophy.

For Turkey, of particular importance is the planning of manpower in public sector, especially more so in terms of increasing the productivity and effectiveness of the organisations. Public organisations are required to use their budget carefully and diligently because, a greater part of the expenses produce returns in the long term and contributes to public welfare. Naturally, the budget allocated for the staff responsible for using the resources productively is one of the most important cost items. A literature review on management of human workforce confirms that various studies have been carried out in this subject. However, under constantly evolving living conditions, the science renews its studies relating to management of human workforce, produces new approaches and such conditions in public organisations are addressed and evaluated anew in this framework.

The starting point for this study is the specific problems faced by the world and Turkey, their impact on the regulations and practices. For that reason, firstly a 'work analyses form' has been distributed to

approximately 700 employees of a departmental headquarters of one of the local administration organisations, which was chosen as a pilot scheme; the variants of which have been determined from the data obtained and from which a computer software programme has been developed to elicit the size of the work force in local administrations. This software can automatically reveal the workload of each employee, the size of the manpower in each scheme and the job definition of the related units, by entering the relevant data and job definitions on an organisational chart, as well as standards related to the subject matter.

The data obtained from the study has been tested and evaluated. Findings obtained from the study can be applied to all organisations, be it a public organisation or otherwise. Ultimately, this study facilitates the regimentation of work definitions and the updating of manpower requirements on the basis of variable conditions and different time periods. Additionally, it can provide a model for the future in terms of quality and quantity. Labour force planning in Turkey can be established using various methods. However, this study is particularly significant in terms of creating, for the first time, a working standard and providing specially developed software that takes into account the structure of local governments.

**Anastasia Hasikou**  
Lecturer, Arte Music Academy, Cyprus

## **Music and Society in Cyprus: British Colonialism and the Emergence of European Music Traditions**

This paper will be concerned with the study of music in the case of modern Cyprus, pursuing a new approach in the writing of the island's musical history. It pursues the examination of the "social history" (Raynor 1972) of music in Cyprus during the beginning of the twentieth century, demonstrating that "musical practices are usually dependent on social, economic and cultural interactions" (Herbert 2003: 150).

When Great Britain occupied Cyprus in 1878, two main categories of musical culture were already established among the Greek Cypriot population. The very limited number of sources that refer to the Greek Cypriot music in the Ottoman period show that Greek Orthodox ecclesiastical music (otherwise known as "Byzantine chant") was performed in churches and monasteries, and traditional music (so-called "demotic music") was performed in a variety of secular settings. Western European music, on the other hand, had just started gaining ground under the wider influence of the British colonialism on the island.

British colonialism shaped many aspects of the development of the local Greek Cypriot music culture. One of the most noteworthy developments that took place during the early British colonial period was the emergence of the first instances of Cypriots adopting and cultivating Western European musical traditions. Reports in the island's urban press during the first two decades of the 20th century document the appearance in all cities of "philharmonic orchestras" (wind ensembles), as well as of mandolinatas (small orchestras with string instruments). In 1904, Boisselot pianos begin to be imported to the island, while in 1907 phonographs and gramophones began to appear in cafés. Classical concerts were given in the houses of colonial administrators while British and other foreign musicians living on or travelling to the island offered piano, violin and music theory lessons. The cultivation of European music among the small British community and its gradual dissemination to members of the Greek Cypriot traditional urban elite and the newly created middle class had a significant impact on the development of Church and demotic music.

In this paper, I aim to examine a number of aspects of the musical culture of Greek Cypriots during the beginning of the twentieth century, focusing on the impact of colonialism and the consequent emergence of European music. The paper will provide information about musical developments in Cyprus during a period that has not been previously explored, contributing to a better understanding of the subsequent evolution of musical culture on the island. Considering the social



stratification of the time I will examine the reception of European music by particular Cypriot social classes of the peasantry, the clergy, the traditional urban elite and the newly created middle class. Under this scope, I will engage with (i) socio-economic life on the island during the early twentieth century, (ii) the emergence of the European music and its reception by the upper classes, (iii) its impact on Byzantine chant and the debate over the Europeanization of local musics, and (iv) the impact of British reforms on demotic music. The main sources of the research presented here are products of the island's first urban printing press of 1878, which are kept at the Public Information Office and the Archive of the Archbishops of Cyprus.

**Joseph Helou**

Ph.D. Candidate, University of Exeter, Lebanon

## **Policy Proposals in a Segmented Society and State: Overcoming Challenges to Policy-making in Lebanon**

This paper seeks to explore why seemingly progressive policy proposals are scuttled by the Lebanese political system. It explains how the intensification of the confessional system led to a political environment governed by the interests of the politically influential confessions of Lebanon. It shows how sectarian concerns of political groups preclude the passage of any policy proposal that jeopardizes the political standing of the sect they belong to. This paper also explores how the introduction of policy that liberates political spaces from the grip of confessional groups can advance policy-making by creating secular avenues for political participation. It seeks to flesh out the most effective way of proposing policy in Lebanon by introducing a gradual approach to the deconfessionalization of Lebanese politics. This paper will rely on a number of semi-structured interviews with policy-makers to understand how they formulate policy in Lebanon. It will also draw on a number of secondary sources to establish instances in which the confessional interests of political groups scuttled policy proposals.

While the confessional political order of Lebanon produces myriad ramifications that places the Lebanese citizens' relation with the state on shaky grounds, remedial policy proposals often place ambitious goals that prove difficult to attain. The policy goal of abrogating the confessional political system, for example, invites a host of policy proposals that serve to wipe out sectarian allocation of government positions without redressing the underlying political structures that buttress the confessional order. According to this scenario, dealing with the legal framework of policy formation without addressing the underlying social and psychological communal dimensions of the problem serves to advantage Lebanese Muslims, who constitute a demographic majority, at the expense of Lebanese Christians. This scenario reiterated itself when parliament convened to decrease the legal voting age from 21 to 18 in Summer 2010. Christians, fearing demographic reduction due to the proposed integration of a large segment of Muslim voters, demanded the participation of the Lebanese Diaspora in the electoral system, an issue expected to provide Christians better demographic representation in the electoral process. The failure to introduce both topics simultaneously culminated in a polarized house and scuttled both proposals.

The real problem plaguing Lebanon's political order lies not in the ability to produce progressive policy proposals or legislation but in the manner politicians and policy makers advance these proposals. These

proposals are often scuttled by a confessional community's fear of political, economic, and demographic reduction from their confessional counterparts introducing the policies. This communal fear occasionally reshuffles political alliances, bringing together Christian-based parties of divergent views in a temporary alliance against their Muslim counterparts such as the confessional polarization characterizing the parliamentary session scheduled to decrease the voting age in Summer 2010. This paper argues that introducing policy proposals that seek to abolish the sectarian system can prove to be counterproductive. In order to succeed with the tedious task of deconfessionalizing the Lebanese political system, policy reforms ought to be introduced in piece meal and in a balanced manner to allay the fears of various confessional communities. For policy proposals that serve to abolish the confessional political order to succeed in Lebanon, they need to strike a balance in communal fear as well. In other words, any proposal that threatens the political interest of Christian denominations, for example, should be discussed alongside proposals that also place the political interests of Muslim denominations in the blur.

No single policy could aim to abolish political sectarianism because it pervades every aspect of Lebanese society and state. Yet policies that do wipe some aspect of political sectarianism from the Lebanese order should not take a bottom-up or top-down approach, but deal with the confessional order as a chain requiring detachment from any one of its rings. Therefore, the best a policy could aim to achieve is the partial deconfessionalization of a single aspect of Lebanese politics. In this paper, I focus on the importance of deconfessionalizing the Lebanese political order through advocating policies that reverse confessionalism in the same way it was intensified. I argue that policies aiming to reverse the confessional political order require the initiation of greater political spaces in which citizen participation in the Lebanese political system occurs on a none-confessional basis.

**Liga Kamola**

Deputy Director, Division of Continuing Education at FEEM,  
Riga Technical University, Latvia

## **Education as the Factor Influencing of the State Economic Development**

Human knowledge and skills as human capital now becomes a key factor in economic development because of modern knowledge economy. Level of human capital characterized not only human but also all society as a whole, influencing its development and progress. Education and science are major directions of application of material and intellectual resources to ensure economic, social and cultural development of the particular country. Investments in human capital are education, health care, professional training and other activities that make people more productive economically. Investing in education is a determining factor human capital development, therefore, very important education system in the context of lifelong learning. It is necessary because people's ability and desire can take improve later, then it is vital to create a flexible education system, which is able to provide opportunities for people to enrich their knowledge in specific areas of action, or to obtain a high school diploma, or to be able to study at a university. A high level of education promotes innovation in facilitating the creation of new knowledge and techniques and their rapid spread and acceptance. Consequently, the state and regional development is closely linked with the ability to create, retain and attract human capital, which in turn is linked to the state's educational quality and lifelong learning opportunities.

In Latvia, youth unemployment continues to be significantly higher than in the other age groups. In addition to unemployment among youth the shortage of professionals in Latvia became as one of the main dangerous factors for development of Latvian economy. In paper authors consider the problem arising in an education system among youth and the senior generation and attempt to find the solution of this problem allowing to include in economic process as much as possible people of all age groups becomes.

**Hyejin Kim**

Assistant Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

**Research and Education in Classical Greek Art History in  
Korea: Present State, Obstacles, and Suggestions**

This study aims to investigate the present state and limits and propose possible alternatives in studying and teaching classical archaeology and Art History in South Korea (hereafter, Korea). One of the greatest difficulties in the educational field of visual culture is out-of-date reading materials with black and white images. Most of the translated monographs circulating on the theme of visual culture in Korea are originally written in English in the 20th century. These translated monographs do not contain newly discovered findings and current theories, but circulate errors and obsolete interpretations. For example, monochrome photos on the text do not agree with the latest discussion on the colors in ancient sculpture and architecture. Particularly, there are always limitations in the translated texts written in English that update the latest issues and news on Greek archaeology. This can be seen in numerous articles written in Greek about the Kasta tomb in Amphipolis. Therefore, more classes in Modern Greek need to be offered at the universities in Korea.

Second, researchers and students are scarcely able to approach the original Greek works and investigate the works with a three dimensional view in Korea. Even though there are natural limitations to conduct Greek studies in Korea, there are some usable facilities that are not well-known to the public. For example, the cast collection in the Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church in Seoul has about 50 copies of original Greek sculpture and the Pyung Kang Biblical Archeology Museum in Seoul has original artifacts from the ancient Near East and Mediterranean regions. To enhance the educational function, these collections need systemic management practices and accurate data for proper possession. Furthermore, Koreans read Greek mythology during childhood and have great interests in ancient Greek visual culture. The time is now for Greek museums to exhibit their works in Korea.

**Agata Kubala**

Senior Lecturer, University of Wrocław, Poland

### **Eduard Schaubert's Collection of Antiques**

The National Museum of Warsaw and the University Museum of Wrocław are in possession of works of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman art, which are remains of the extensive collection of a nineteenth-century architect and collector Eduard Schaubert. He spent twenty years at Athens (1830-1850) drawing archaeological and cartographic plans necessary for the restoration of the city. Schaubert also worked at the reconstruction of the temple of Athena Nike on the Acropolis. During his stay at Athens he travelled around Greece and gathered objects of ancient art. He collected an impressive set of 300 works of ancient Greek art. Few further works he bought during his travel to Italy. On his death in 1861 his collection went to the Archaeological Museum in Breslau (at present: The University Museum of Wrocław). Most of antiques from Schaubert's collection perished during the World War II and they are now considered missing. Only 29 objects remained, among them there are masterpieces of Greek bronze work which illustrate its excellence, such as female mirror caryatids, one of them unique for her accompanying attributes, small figures once decorating a disk of a standing mirror, a cover of a box mirror decorated with relief, a corinthian helmet, and a round, flat plate with handles found at Delphi. Furthermore, the preserved part of collection also contains clay antefixes, architectural fragments with traces of the original polychrome, attic and south Italian red-figured vases and melian terracotta reliefs.

As it was written above, most of it is now considered missing, a scientific assessment of the whole collection must remain a hypothesis. However, a very high artistic quality of preserved objects shows an excellent knowledge of ancient Greek art. Therefore, the aim of my presentation is to introduce a man whose contribution to our knowledge of ancient Greek art is significant and who deserves a reminder, and to discuss remaining objects from his rich collection, which are not well known to the world.

**David Kushner**

Professor Emeritus, University of Haifa, Israel

### **Acre and Its District in the Late Ottoman Period**

The City of Acre on the northern coast of Israel played a significant role in history. It was an important political center and port during the Crusader period. It later declined under the Mamluks, but during the Ottoman period and particularly in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, took its place once again as the military and administrative capital of the Province of Sayda, and as the major gateway to Palestine and beyond.

The aim of this paper is to throw some light on the fortunes of Acre during the last decades of the Ottoman period, from 1840 to 1918. Because of repeated destruction in sieges (beginning with Napoleon's in 1799) and because of changes in the pattern of trade with Europe, it lost its central position in the region to the advantage of such cities as Beirut and Haifa. Nevertheless Acre retained its position as the principal base of the Ottoman army in Palestine and as the administrative center for the whole northern part of the country. As such it still had an impact on developments in the district (including the application of the reforms originating in Istanbul) and had at least a share in economic activity. Toward the end of the Ottoman period, the north was on its way to becoming a major agricultural, industrial and commercial center in the country.

The paper will trace the main lines of development in the district of Acre during this period and will dwell on some of its unique features.

**Benjamin Lewis**

Founding Director, The Philology Institute, USA

## **The Inner Ear: Reading in Antiquity and the Role of Books in Augustine's Confessions**

In a much-discussed passage of the *Confessions*, Augustine records at some length his reaction to seeing Ambrose read silently (*Conf.* 6.3.3). This has been understood by some (e.g. Lienhard 1996) as evidence to reinforce the view (cf. Kenney 1985, Thomas 1992) that silent reading in antiquity was almost nonexistent. A closer examination of texts from antiquity reveals a more complex picture. As Knox points out ("Silent Reading in Antiquity," 1968), there is reason to doubt Augustine's testimony as evidence for the rarity of reading aloud in antiquity. Following Gavrilov's discussion of the theory of reading in antiquity and its relation to modern practices and experiences of reading ("Reading Techniques in Classical Antiquity," 1997), one begins to see beyond the silent-spoken dichotomy and to understand the various ways in which silent and spoken reading can coexist and are even interdependent. Against the backdrop of this more general discussion of reading in antiquity, a close examination of Augustine's theory of speech and reading (especially in *De Magistro* and *De Doctrina Christiana*) and his discussion of books (especially in the *Confessions*), reveals that, for him (at least) and perhaps for others in antiquity, reading had an essential oral component, even if performed silently.



**Moshe Maoz**

Professor Emeritus, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

**Israel and Hamas: A Chance for Peace?**

Hamas's overarching ideology according to its 1988 charter is both anti-Israel and anti-Semitic: It calls for the destruction of the state of Israel and the extermination of its Jewish inhabitants. Not surprisingly, therefore, many Israeli Jews believe that was Hamas's strategic goal in the recent Gaza war.

It is, however, more reasonable to assume that the aim of the cross-border attack tunnels was to abduct IDF soldiers or take over Israeli civilian communities for bargaining purposes – to force Israel to lift the siege on Gaza and free Palestinian prisoners. It is also more reasonable to assume that rather than to destroy Israel, the internal network of tunnels and the rocket arsenal were intended for defense and deterrence against a possible Israeli offensive.

Indeed, from Hamas's point of view, its military strategy was successful: it withstood an offensive by elite IDF troops, killed more than 60 Israeli soldiers, disrupted civilian life in Israel, closed down the country's only international airport for two days, hurt Israel's economy and seriously undermined its international standing.

Will these "successes" encourage Hamas to adhere to its overarching ideological-strategic goals? On the face of it, yes. In actual fact, no.

Hamas is well aware of the preponderance of power in the IDF's favor; the high death toll and vast destruction in Gaza; and the hostility of major Arab players like Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Indeed, there are signs that Hamas, like the PLO before it, may be ready to forego its plans to destroy Israel and move towards political accommodation.

As far back as 1997, Hamas founder Sheikh Ahmed Yassin offered Israel a 30-year hudna or truce – and it is reasonable to assume that in negotiations with Israel now Hamas will be ready to accept a relatively long hudna or tadiyah (lull). But even if the siege is lifted and prisoners are released, it is highly unlikely to meet Israeli demands for the demilitarization of Gaza. It might agree to international arms monitoring – not demilitarization – in return for a seaport and an airport.

On the other hand, Hamas may be prepared to demilitarize and suspend its destructive ideology in the context of a comprehensive peace deal achieved in coordination with the Palestinian Authority. As a religious and nationalist Palestinian movement, Hamas would be hard-pressed to reject the establishment of a sovereign demilitarized Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, with East Jerusalem as its capital and including Palestinian control of the mosques on Temple Mount. In fact, Hamas spokesmen have already agreed to this, subject to a nationwide

referendum.

It is unlikely, however, that the current Israeli government will seize the opportunity. It rejects concessions on Jerusalem without which no deal with the Palestinians or the wider Arab and Muslim worlds is possible. The recently formed PA-Hamas reconciliation government of national unity presented a chance for a significant move towards a two-state solution, with both the PA and Hamas on board. But Israel refused to negotiate with it. The sad truth, therefore, is that even if there is an interim solution with Hamas on Gaza, all we can expect are more rounds of violence, war and bloodshed, as well as another intifada in the West Bank.

The IDF is capable of reconquering Gaza, eliminating the Hamas leadership and destroying its military infrastructure, but at great cost to both sides. And how would Israel then rule 1.8 million Gazans, provide them with food, health and education, as well as dignity and hope? And how would it suppress their national aspirations and prevent the reemergence of Hamas or other even more radical forces, like the various off-shoots of al-Qaida?

Nor would Israel be able to empower the PA in Gaza without a comprehensive peace deal. PA President Mahmoud Abbas wouldn't collaborate against the wishes of the majority in Gaza. And as for the governments of Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, they are ready to establish a tactical alliance with Israel against Hamas but not against the people of Gaza.

For a sustainable strategic alliance between Israel and the regional moderates against the Sunni Jihadists and the Iranian-led Shia, Israel will have to resurrect a credible peace process with the Palestinians, preferably based on the recently re-endorsed Saudi/Arab League peace initiative of 2002, and leading to a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital. Turkey and Qatar are likely to support such a process and help persuade Hamas to go along with it.

A solution of this kind would help reduce the degree of anti-Semitism in the Arab and Muslim worlds and in Europe. It would also help consolidate Israel as a Jewish and democratic state.

**Moyses Marcos**

PhD Student, University of California, Riverside, USA

**The Influence of Iamblichus' Epistles on Fourth Century  
Philosophical and Political Epistolography and the  
Neoplatonic Curricula at Athens and Alexandria**

As a literary genre and practice, philosophical and political epistolography seems to have been alive and well in the fourth century Roman Empire. Most recently, Simon Swain has noted in his monograph, "Themistius, Julian, and Greek Political Theory under Rome" (Cambridge, 2013), that Sopater's Epistle to Himerius is 'an example of a more standard Neoplatonic political letter in the direct tradition of Iamblichus' (2013: 7) and 'is firmly in the Iamblichan mould' (17). Moreover, Swain asserts that 'The Iamblichan interest in political writing seems to have established a pattern which was continued at least by Sopater, Themistius, and Julian, all three of whom were closely connected to the philosophical currents of their day as well as being men of political experience at a regional (Sopater) or court level', but goes no further. It is my intention to pick up where Swain has left off, to adduce support for the connection between the fourth century letters of Iamblichus, the younger Sopater, Julian, and Themistius, and to explore how the epistles of Iamblichus made their way into the sixth century Neoplatonic curricula at Athens and Alexandria under Damascius and Olympiodorus, respectively. For Iamblichus' epistles became so influential that by the late fourth century they were evidently being used for Platonic textual exegesis.

**Cathlyn Mariscotti**  
Professor, Holy Family University, USA

## **Islamophobia in the United States: The Muslim Journeys Project**

Since September 11, 2001, Islamophobia has been an ongoing problem in the United States. Middle East Studies scholars have attempted to educate the American populace about the Islamic religion and its adherents but their efforts have been met with varying levels of success. While scholars have the ability to teach the history of Islam to their students in the classroom, they have not been able to educate the broader American public, leaving much of the knowledge about Islam to be reported in a distorted fashion by the media. This distorted and often fabricated perspective of Islam has only fueled Islamophobia in the United States, leaving Islam to continue to occupy a discursive marginal Orientalist space.

Beginning in 2012, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Library Association provided grants for an ongoing program entitled Muslim Journeys which included several themes on Islam including, American Stories, Points of View, Connected Histories, Literary Reflections, and Pathways of Faith. The first round of grants provided free books for the library but the second round of grants entitled "Let's Talk About It: Muslim Journeys" funded a discussion of five books in each series facilitated by a project scholar. The purpose of the program was to educate Americans about Islam through their community, university and humanities council libraries. The program was free of charge.

From the beginning of the workshop for the "Let's Talk About It: Muslim Journeys" series which was held in Denver, Colorado in August 15-16, 2013, it was made clear that there would be rough sailing ahead with respect to Islamophobia. Both the NEH/ALA organizers provided the project scholars and librarians with special training to prepare for any event that may arise due to the public's fear about Islam. Once the project began, there were numerous incidents that required the presence of police etc. Senator Jeff Sessions from Alabama questioned the appropriateness of the funding. Other US politicians also sought to block or delay the project. This paper will discuss how efforts by Middle East Studies scholars in collaboration with librarians sought to provide well informed thematic series on Islam where the general public could read books, hear guest speakers, and see films to broaden their understanding of the subject, only to be constantly harangued, intimidated, and, in some cases, forced to stop the series by the pervasiveness of Islamophobia and Islamophobes in the United States.

**Edina Meyer-Maril**  
Senior Lecturer, Tel Aviv University, Israel

## **People's Houses in New Settlements in Eretz-Israel / Palestine (1890-1948)<sup>1</sup>**

People's Houses (*Batey-Am*) were constructed in nearly every new Jewish settlement in Eretz-Israel during the period of Jewish-Zionist immigration (1890-1948). Alongside synagogues, they were the most important type of public building, and precursors of later civic architecture. This paper presents outstanding examples of these buildings in their urban and architectural context, and researches their social and cultural functions.

The People's House was a new building type, which emerged in Europe in the middle of the 19th century. Inspired by the Settlement Movement and the Socialist Movement, these buildings sought to culturally enrich and educate the working classes, in the changing physical and social conditions of Industrial Europe. In Eretz-Israel the People's House functioned as a place for fostering of community ties, culture and education. Some of the most prominent architects planned these buildings, such as the German-Jewish architect Richard Kauffmann, who immigrated to Eretz-Israel in 1920, and included a people's house in nearly all his designs for new settlements, some of which were realized. Kauffmann was inspired by his mentor, Theodor Fischer, a famous promoter of the People's House Movement (*Volkshaus-Bewegung*) in Germany.

The construction of People's Houses should be perceived as part of a larger Mediterranean phenomena that crosses nationalities and ethnicities: with the transferal of European political ideas, they were constructed elsewhere in the region, for example in France, Spain, Fascist Italy and in Turkey, where People's Houses (*Halkelveri*) were built following the consolidation of the Turkish republic in 1923.

People's houses thus not only embodied the beginnings of Israeli civic architecture, but also attest to the architectural transformations that took place in the Modern Mediterranean region, and in the Middle East specifically.

---

<sup>1</sup>This research was funded by a grant from the Israeli Science Foundation and is conducted in collaboration with Dr. Esther Grabiner, Tel Aviv University.

**Simonetta Milli Konewko**

Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA

### **Emanuele Crialesè's Nuovomondo and the Triumph of the Mediterranean Heritage**

Hope, commonly perceived as a positive emotion, is defined as a means to reach desirable objectives and motivate oneself toward the ways to attain them. It triggers a more positive belief toward the future since it allows individuals to open up, remove their fear, and center on the larger situation. The present work focuses on images that generate hope as well as those that suppress it in order to emphasize Crialesè's perception of the New World's culture in opposition to the Mediterranean one. Moved by this emotion, the director focuses on the story of a Sicilian family's migration from Sicily to New York at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Describing their positive beliefs toward their future but also those moments that generate despair and lack of understanding, the director highlights his concerns and a paradoxical perception of the New World in opposition of the values of the southern Italian culture they left behind. Through a criticism of the modern American culture that infuses hope and optimism while distorting expectations and dreams, Crialesè underlines the values of the Mediterranean heritage that emphasizes the affirmation of values internal to human beings and associated to fraternity and solidarity among individuals.

**Wan Kamal Mujani**

Lecturer & Dean, Faculty of Islamic Studies, National University of  
Malaysia, Malaysia

&

**Stuart J Borsch**

Assumption College, USA

## **The Peasants during the Mamluk Period: How they have Struggled**

Al-Maqrizi (d.1442) mentions that maltreatment of the peasants affected farming areas and arable lands in Egypt. Agricultural activities were sometimes discontinued and productivity impaired because some peasants fled from the villages. Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Khalil al-Asadi (last known biographical date: 1451) also says that the oppression of the peasants was another circumstance that affected the agricultural sector in Egypt. Thus, the aim of this paper is to discuss the hardships faced by the peasants in Egypt during the Mamluk era with a special reference to the period of 1468-1517. Among the difficulties suffered by the peasants at that time that affected their lives and agricultural production were the problems in the *Iqta'* (fief) system and in irrigation, the lack of technological innovation in agriculture and disturbances caused by climatic and biological disasters. In brief, it is no exaggeration to say that the peasants at the end of the Mamluk period were treated very harshly and suffered from financial burdens, exploitation, psychological pressure and tyranny. In this, the administrative apparatus abused its authority and resorted to illegal methods in the treatment of the peasants. The inevitable consequence of all this was considerable damage to the agricultural sector in Egypt. Indeed, some of the *Iqta'* holders tried to rescue their lands by forbidding the peasants from leaving them. This migration resulted in a lack of labourers which in turn led to some cultivated areas being neglected and the necessary consequences for agricultural production. In spite of this, and because there was no alternative, the medieval peasants in Egypt had to produce crops for their *Iqta'* holders and for their own consumption. With these primitive implements they ploughed and tilled the soil. Using the ancient methods of artificial irrigation, they irrigated the land and they harvested their crops with sickles. They had no defenses against disasters such as crop blight, rats or drought. The consequence of using these primitive tools and old methods of irrigation was that agricultural production was always limited at a time when the state needed more products for its own consumption and for trade.

**Nellie Munin**

Senior Lecturer, Zefat Academic College, Israel

## **The Didactic Value of Role Plays for Law Teaching in Multi Cultural Societies Involved in a Conflict**

In pluralistic classes with students from two sides of an ongoing public international law conflict teaching international law rules may encounter skepticism as to the pragmatic value of these rules.

A role play detaching the students from their daily life traditional position may give them a chance to look at the conflict more objectively, allowing them to objectively judge the conflict and the possible constructive solutions leading to a pragmatic compromise.

The role-play gives participants who experienced in their daily life one side of the conflict an opportunity to experience the other side of the conflict, invoking their empathy and understanding to the other party, making their dialogue more constructive.

The paper will present two role-plays developed by the author and her and applied in the law school of Zefat Academic College, in the north of Israel, which is characterized by a very pluralistic combination of students. Both these role plays won first places of the E-PARCC Collaborative Governance Initiative competition, held by the Maxwell School at Syracuse University, USA.

The presentation will describe the role plays and their educational purposes, analyzing the results gathered by exercising this role-play during some years, and putting these conclusions in a vaster regional context.



**Nahla Nadeem**

Associate Professor, Cairo University, Egypt

**“Who are we but the Stories we Tell ourselves, about ourselves, and Believe?” - Scott Turow. Autobiographical Narrative: An Exploration of Identity in Relation to Gender and Race**

“We cannot think without language, we cannot process experience without story”. – Christina Baldwin

Autobiographical narrative is the evolving story of the self that a person constructs to make sense out of his or her life. The narrative is “a selective reconstruction of the autobiographical past” and an account that serves to explain, for the self and others, how the person came to be who s/he is at present (McAdams, 2011). In this paper, I discuss some language features of autobiographical narrative and its relationship with identity construction and gender. I attempt to show how autobiographical narrative as a genre is particularly significant in the study of gender identity as it is the locus of self-expression and thus provides a rich source of data for sociolinguistic analysis and speculation in the studies of gender, identity construction and narrative. For this purpose, I use as data two speeches by two females each representing a different cultural background: an ex-female slave from pre-civil war America and a Lebanese author in which each reflects back on stories about her own upbringing and how they became who they are. The analysis will draw on conceptions of narrative identity that were developed by the writings of McAdams (1985 & 2011) and Luyckx et al. (2011)'s identity model. The paper investigates how the authors- in constructing self-defining, life stories - draw heavily on prevailing cultural norms and themes that run through their autobiographical narratives. The language of their autobiographical narrative was examined in terms of the use of tense to link past ruminative disclosure of personal information to present, allusions to socio-cultural elements, emotive features, and common themes. There is empirical evidence that autobiographical narratives provide opportunities not just to find meaning in life stories but a tool to display perform and construct identity and gender.

**Kathleen Ann O'Donnell**

Independent Scholar, British School at Athens, Greece

## **The Disintegration of the Democratic Eastern Federation and Demise of its Supporters 1885-1996 and the Poems of Ossian**

This paper will discuss the disintegration of the Democratic Eastern Federation and the demise of its leaders and supporters. Its leader, Panayiotis Panas, the Kephalonian Scholar and main translator of The Poems of Ossian republished 'Darthula' in September 1885 and 'Lathmon' in 1890 as well as 'The Death of Cuchullin' in 1887 together with 'Minvane' in 1890. Are these poems relevant to historical events of the time and do they show similarities between the magnanimity of the Celtic heroes and those who tried to bring peace and harmony through the Democratic Eastern Federation?

In 1885, 'Dar-thula' was published when disunity began in the Balkans and was a call for unity and a reminder of the sacrifice made by republicans in the Cycladic Revolution (1862), when the Bavarian king abdicated. Under the Treaty of Berlin (1878) offspring of the German, Russian and English monarchy ruled in a part of Bulgaria, Rumania and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Greece was governed by Anglo-Danish monarchy. War broke out when Serbs were offended by Bulgaria's attempt to enlarge its territory under command of its new monarch. Under threat of another blockade by England, Greece was warned not to assist the Serbs.

The translation of the 'Death of Cuchullin' by Panas is prophetic. It represents both the death of any unity in the area and the demise of its supporters of the association. 'Lathmon' and 'Minvane' are laments for the suicide of its leaders in 1890 and of Panas himself in 1896.

This paper will also discuss the repercussions in the Twentieth Century created by the failure of the DEF resulting in huge catastrophes in the Balkans, Western Europe and Anatolia which would certainly have been avoided had it come to fruition.

**Enaya Othman**

Assistant Professor, Marquette University, USA

## **Gendering Education: Palestinian Students Shaping Identity between Womanhood and Feminist Ideals**

This paper focuses on the Friends Girls School in Ramallah, as a site of interaction between Americans and Palestinians during the British mandate in Palestine. It draws on extensive archival records, Palestinian female students' writings, and their oral accounts to trace how Quakers' education and the nationalist discourse in the country influenced the students' national and cultural identities and perspective towards gender roles. I argue that the Palestinian students created a middle ground between the ideologies of their teachers and the larger social contexts in which they were living. In the process, they utilized the aspects of their Quaker education that resonated with their nationalist goals and translated these principles to apply to their local situation. They accepted their roles as mothers and housewives and interpreted them as complementary to and compatible with their extended role in the public sphere. These ideals of womanhood fundamentally informed the gendering and division of the domestic and public spheres. Simultaneously, Palestinian girls increasingly valued scholarship and higher education. Secular education for girls achieved an elevated status, and the steady rise in standards, together with the national and social developments in Palestine, resulted in a new sense of identity for the students and for the school itself. The exposure to women's movements locally and internationally informed how the girls perceived feminism; they came to understand it as cancelable and complementary, which allowed them to discover "strategies of recognition" within their own cultural context and thereby enlarge their roles in society.

**Helena Pericic**

Professor, University of Zadar, Croatia

**On a “Small” Mediterranean Language / Literature,  
“New Positivism”, and Cultural Globalization**

In her paper the author discusses some problems of the so-called "small" languages and literatures such as Croatian, which is at the same time Mediterranean. Contemporary literature production and the way it has been treated/evaluated in past decades in the context of globalization are also in the focus of this paper written from the comparative literature point of view, but also from some sociological and historical aspects.

**Milenko Petrovic**

Senior Lecturer, University of Canterbury, New Zealand

## **Different Values and Norms or Different Conditions? Revisiting the Causes of the Postponed EU Accession of the Western Balkan States**

As the prospects for other Western Balkans states to follow their neighbour Croatia's example and accede to the EU in the near future are getting more dismal every year, the offered explanations of EU officials and many scholars for this phenomenon are dominantly grounded in the structuralist/constructivist theoretical framework. The late start with post-communist reforms and the enormously slow progress in the accession process of this group of states in comparison to the countries of the 2004/07 EU enlargement round have primarily resulted, according to these explanations, from their structural incapability to adopt the EU ('Western') values and norms which make up the core of EU accession conditions. The long history of an extraordinary high level of national/ethnic animosity and the lack of a 'democratic record' have been emphasised as particularly important structural disadvantages of the Western Balkan states in adopting EU values and norms and thereby meeting accession conditions. However, the reality is far more ambiguous.

Indeed, the Western Balkan states only began implementing post-communist reforms and clearly expressing their ambitions to accede to the EU in the early 2000s, when their post-communist counterparts from East Central Europe and the Baltics were already concluding their accession negotiations with the EU and were offered full EU membership in 2004 (European Council, December 2002). However, the latter (together with Bulgaria and Romania which joined them as new EU members in 2007) had to meet a relatively clearly defined set of accession conditions (European Council, June 1993) that did not change until they concluded their accession negotiations, whereas the post-communist states in the Western Balkans have had to cope with a tougher set of continuously increasing requirements from the very beginning of their EU aspirations. While in this regard the additional SAP (Stabilisation and Association Process) conditions related to the post-war reconciliation and peace building in the region were just and necessarily imposed (as a 'Copenhagen-plus' criteria) on these states concerning developments during the 1990s, the same can hardly be said for the conditions that the EU imposed on these states after it began feeling *enlargement fatigue* in the mid-2000.

Focussing on the content and impact of the additional accession conditions that the EU has defined for new candidate and potential candidate states for EU membership from the Western Balkans after its 'mega enlargement' of 2004/07, this paper argues that these additional conditions

per se rather than the structural incapability of the Western Balkan states to meet EU standards and norms are the main reason for further postponement of their integration into the EU.

**Caterina Pizantias**  
Independent Curator, Canada

### **Graffiti / Street Art – Athens, a Creative City?**

Increasingly studies of graffiti in major urban centers have been used as indicators of types of expression / challenges to the societal hegemonic discourses. Understanding and interpreting graffiti may provide knowledge of voices of political dissent and of efforts to communicate in the public discourse anonymously and creatively. This paper will briefly present current taxonomies of graffiti – political, existential, tagging and others, and will provide a photo essay for analysis of graffiti from across different neighbourhoods of Athens. The purpose of the paper is to consider the “affective” aspects of Athenian graffiti. The conclusion suggests that this approach allows for most graffiti to be seen as a creative and productive urban practice and not just occasions of vandalism.

**Reda Abdel Gawwad Raslan**  
Professor, King Saud University, Egypt

## **The Imperial Titulature and other Titles of the Roman Emperor Commodus**

The Imperial Titulature and other titles of the Roman Emperor Commodus. The emperor Commodus was the son of the emperor Marcus Aurelius. He received many imperial Titulature and other titles in light of classical sources, coins, Papyri. We discuss all these in this paper such as:

- Caesar
- Augustus
- Imperator
- Consul
- Pater patriae
- Pontifex maximus
- Trbunica potestas
- Pius
- Germanicus
- Sarmmaticus
- Conditor
- Romanus Hercules



**Scott Rubarth**

Associate Professor, Rollins College, USA

## **Sex, Gender, and Natural Law in Greek and Roman Stoicism**

The ancient Greek and Roman Stoics were major contributors to the development of Natural Law Theory -- an ethical theory that has been and continues to be used in normative debates dealing with gender and sexuality. The appeal of such a theory is that it promises to offer a common ground for moral discourse that transcends cultural and ethnic biases. Critics however argue that Natural Law Theory has often been co-opted by religious thinkers to do the very opposite, especially when it is applied to topics such as gender and sexuality.

In this paper I shall return to the ancient Greek and Roman Stoics in order to see how historical, cultural, and philosophical factors shaped the theory. In particular I will look at tensions between Greek and Roman uses of the concepts of "nature" and "natural," especially as applied to sexuality and gender. Cultural biases, I shall argue, played a significant role in suppressing elements of the Stoic version of the argument that might have limited some of the historical abuses of the theory that have emerged over time. I will conclude my presentation with some thoughts on contemporary uses and abuses of Natural Law Theory.

**Idan Sherer**

Ph.D. Student, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

## **Soldiers of a Global Empire: The Spanish Imperial Experience through the Eyes of its Soldiers**

During the first half of the sixteenth century Spain was on its way to become a global empire. With dominions stretching as far as the New World, Spanish soldiers, bureaucrats, administrators and politicians were maintaining and expanding Spanish interests in the Mediterranean, northern Europe, North Africa and the Americas. The imperial experience of Spain was mainly explored through administrative, financial and political stand points, focusing on the upkeep of a global imperial mechanism. But the imperial experience can also be analyzed by using the insights and impressions of Spain's armed messengers to all corners of the empire. Spanish soldiers such as Martin Garcia Cerezeda were recruited to the Spanish army and fought and served in Italy, Greece and North Africa, experiencing warfare both on land and sea all around the Mediterranean. Alonso Enríquez de Guzmán fought against Muslims in the Mediterranean, French in Italy and the natives of the New World. These soldiers, among many others, represented, in both body and spirit, the concept of early modern Spanish imperialism. In my presentation I would like to demonstrate the experience of Spanish imperialism using the impressions of these imperial messengers. I would like to show that the experience of military imperialism was far deeper than any bureaucratic and administrative information might suggest. The Spanish soldiers of the sixteenth century were not passive executors of orders, but true harbingers of Spanish imperial policies and ideas. They were, to be sure, the first soldiers of a truly global empire.

**Tatiana Smetanina**

Assistant Professor, Udmurt State University, Russia

## **Practical Tools for Managing the Waste Pyrolysis Project in Russia**

Udmurt Republic is a testing site for the implementation of the Waste Recycling Project in Russia. Green Light Energy Solutions corporation (US) provides the original Waste Conversion Pyrolysis technology with capacity estimated up to 300 tons of garbage per year (including the launch of three production lines). It's approved by Udmurt Republic as the Best Available Technology for the Region. At the same time it is a good example of international cooperation between the countries in currently geopolitical realities.

Nevertheless, there are serious economic barriers on the way of Project implementation. The main points are: 1) lack of necessary legislative acts; 2) insufficient community outreach (very important everywhere!); 3) interaction logistic schemes between waste producers, Transport Business and Waste treatment plant (Waste consumer).

We should manage following tasks:

1. Optimizing garbage logistic schemes;
2. Revise of garbage collection utility tariffs for individuals and organizations;
3. Exploring ways of Community outreach and Public opinion in Project implementation to Practice.

It should be done concerning the real national Economic situation and official conditions for the stakeholders (especially for Russia).

Sustainable Development challenges unite people of our planet. The problem of waste disposal is one of the most urgent. The issue devotes to help the Republic in saving new territories from the new massive waste landfills, also to ensure its Energy supply due to the Pyrolysis plant activity.

We will talk not only about the organizational and technical points, but also about the Ethical aspects of the Process ensuring. I hope it will be useful.

**Ehud Spanier**

Professor, University of Haifa, Israel

## **The Utilization of Lobsters by Humans in the Mediterranean Basin from the Prehistoric Era to the Modern Era – An Interdisciplinary Review**

The Mediterranean and the adjacent Red Sea host a variety of clawed (*Homarus gammarus*, *Nephrops norvegicus*), spiny (*Palinurus elephas*, *Panulirus ornatus*, *P. versicolor*, *P. penicellatus*), and slipper lobsters (*Scyllarus arctus*, *Scyllarides latus*, *S. Tridacnophaga*, *S. haanii*) that are commercially significant to the region. Evidence of utilizations of lobsters by humans in the past consists of midden remains, artwork, artifacts and written sources. Although archeological and historical information on the utilization of lobsters by humans in the Mediterranean is patchy, evidence indicates that the attitude towards lobster utilization was highly variable, ranging from complete religious prohibition for Jews (and Christians) to that of epicurean status in the Roman world. Lobster remains in Mediterranean Prehistoric middens are very rare. Recently, an end of a claw of a sizeable *H. gammarus* has been unearthed among other kitchen refuse (mostly marine) that dates to the early Iron Age in northern Sardinia. One of the earliest known illustrations of a (spiny) lobster was a wall carving in the Deir el Bahri temple in Egypt depicting the Queen Hatshepsut expedition to the Red Sea in the 15<sup>th</sup> century BC. Lobsters were known by the ancient Greeks and Romans as was expressed in art forms on coins, rings, and terracotta vessels. However the bulk of the information on lobsters comes from written text and mosaics. In *Historia Animalium*, Aristotle (ca 350 BC) gave mostly accurate biological descriptions of clawed and spiny lobsters including their reproduction and spawning. He, as well as Pliny the elder, also referred to the migration and molting of lobsters. The writings of naturalists and philosophers, as well as classical comedies, tragedies, and poems from the Greece and Roman periods that described lobsters as an excellent food together with illustrative records indicate that lobsters were a popular food and there was considerable knowledge of their classification, biology and fisheries. Roman and Greek fishermen knew the habitats, seasons, baits, and methods to catch various kinds of lobsters. Lobsters were thought to also possess various medicinal properties and believed to be aphrodisiacs. Despite the very limited information available on lobster utilization in the medieval period it seems that lobsters continued to be esteemed food in the Mediterranean. The popularity of lobsters as excellent food in the Mediterranean continued in the Renaissance and the early modern era as expressed in many paintings depicting Mediterranean lobsters. With the

early industrialization of the fishing fleet come higher landings and greater economic value and a need to understand more about the natural populations supporting the fishery. The popularity of lobsters as gourmet food increased with time followed by an expansion of the fisheries and scientific knowledge of these large crustaceans. Yet decrease in yields of several Mediterranean lobster species started in Roman times and deterioration of the stocks worsened in the last two centuries with the intensification of effort and introduction of modern technologies.

**Stanislava Stojan**  
Professor, Zagreb University, Croatia

## **An Insular Experience in Croatian Renaissance Literature**

Although Croatia is a land of a thousand islands, insular everyday life rarely features in the works of the older Croatian writers, notably those who contributed to the Renaissance and Baroque literature of Dubrovnik. Among the characters that Marin Držić (Dubrovnik, 1508 – Venice, 1567), major Croatian playwright and author of an impressive Renaissance dramatic opus, described in his plays are the mariners of the island of Lopud who, guided by self-consciousness and a strong desire for autonomy observed the laws of the Dubrovnik Republic selectively, as well as the women of Lopud whom he reproached for marital infidelity. Lopud is the central island of Dubrovnik's archipelago, inhabited since the pre-historic times, whose men traditionally went to sea and the women remained on the island as homekeepers and farmers. These islanders attracted Držić's attention with their micro-peculiarities. Their ambient world emphasises the literary dimension of Držić's social experience and points to the importance of the interpretation of literary texts in the study of everyday life.

**Huseyin Surucu**

Ph.D. Student, Strategic Research Institute, Turkey

## **Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) as Role-Model on the Mediterranean Basin in the New World Perception**

The USA that has been seen as the biggest imperial power in today's modern world and to the extent as the Modern Rome Empire by some politicians' and academics' assessments had decided the strategic pivot to Asia before Hillary Clinton's article published in Foreign Policy in 2011. It was founded during the Bush era and one of the first practices was the Greater Middle East Initiative. The purpose of the USA was reorganization of the complicated area in order to turn onto Asia. That is, The USA wanted to render sustainable the process of existing system without the USA for a while as it has been in axis shift. Thereby, some effects have been taken place in this geography since 2010. As a result of this project, all countries (except for Tunisia) which were exposed to this project have broken politics. In other words, some governments were changed, collapsed or have been obliged to protect its own legitimacy by means of Arab Spring such as Syria. But this doesn't mean that Arab Spring is a production of this Project. It is a by-product. In other words, it triggered a social explosion and this diffused with knock-on effect throughout all geography. This Project caused all events that people have lived up to now, ensured support because of their forms of government and, in the beginning, these events were perceived positively. However, both the USA's wrong choices in practice and misreading of regional states on existing system in that area has led to emergence of new security problems. One of them is Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) that is an appearance of a new and differently structured terrorist organization. It was built for constructing new order in Muslim World. Unfortunately, it found a new life space in Iraq and Syria, because of misapplications of the Project and this terrorist organization is different in terms of its structure and its targets we have ever known. Consequently, it is anomaly and the world should come to grips with this threat and this problem can be solved in two ways. One of them is to eliminate the ISIL, and the other one is to transform it. Those choices depend on costs.

Whichever way will be chosen, ISIL's earnings caused contingencies of being role model for other terrorist organizations which are nurtured from vacuums in Africa. Especially, unless the European Union (EU) produces new techniques to cope with these newly structured terrorist organizations, these will be very complicated danger for Mediterranean Basin.

**Gamal Abdel Naser Yamamah**

Professor and Head of Pediatrics Department, National Research Center,  
Egypt

**Nihal Salah**

National Research Center, Egypt

&

**Asmaa Mohammed**

National Research Center, Egypt

## **Screening for Iron Deficiency Anemia in Children Living at South Sinai**

Background: South Sinai is an Egyptian governorate lying in Sinai Peninsula at hyper arid zone. It's unique being desert land with distant areas and different ethnic origin of inhabitants. Anemia is one of the most important nutritional deficiencies affecting various social and socioeconomic strata. It's more common in developing countries with children and adolescents being at a significantly higher risk for the condition. The WHO estimates that around two billion individuals worldwide are anemic.

Aim: To assess prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in South Sinai children.

Subjects and methods: A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted for children attending schools and nurseries living at 6 districts in South Sinai through multistage random sampling. 1828 children of both genders were selected. Their mean age was  $10.6 \pm 3.1$  years. Data about age, gender, ethnic origin and consanguinity were collected. Weight and height were measured. Hemoglobin was assessed through pinprick blood sample using standard technique. CBC was done for 349 children. In last stage, 100 children were selected to measure serum ferritin, iron and transferrin.

Results: Pinprick screening of 1828 children showed that 37.7% of children had mild to moderate degrees of anemia. There was significant difference between examined districts ( $p < 0.0001$ ). Anemia was more prevalent among children aging 10-15 years and less prevalent in children with history of parental consanguinity and Bedouin origin ( $p < 0.01$ ). Gender had no effect on anemia rates. Severe anemia was present only in 3 children, they were thalassemic. Blood counting confirmed pinprick results and showed that 61.5% of anemic had microcytic hypochromic RBCs. Median serum ferritin was below normal ( $12.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ ). Depleted iron stores were present in 53% of examined children. Depletion was more in females ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Conclusion: Iron deficiency anemia is a health problem among South Sinai children. Screening program is needed. Pinprick hemoglobin testing is simple and satisfactory.



**Tolga Yazici**

President and Chairman, Plato Collage of Higher Education, Turkey

## **An Overview Focusing on the Relationship between Vocational Education and the Necessities of Turkish Business**

In 21<sup>st</sup> century, particularly through the impact of the developments took place in previous decades, it is shown that the competitiveness gradually reached a considerably high level and the quality of goods and services presented to the market became the most important criteria of measuring countries economic performances. In addition, it is also acknowledged that the economic development is essentially based on the existence of qualified labour force. That is why developed countries have turned to train a qualified labour force by using qualitative methods rather than quantitative ones.

Indeed, the only possible way to create a qualified workforce is training people through qualified educational strategies. Eventually, having an accurate and subtle strategy of training is a prerequisite for being able to struggle to be one of the biggest economies of the world. On the other hand, it is essentially required that the institutions giving vocational education should create educational standards high enough to satisfy the expectations of employers.

Until quite recently, the vocational higher education institutions in Turkey unfortunately have been quite inefficient due to inadequacy of training modules and also lack of communication between these educational institutions and the organizations or companies which expected to employ the people studied in these schools. This study aims to examine the problematical communication between vocational higher education institutions and business circles and also tries to review the practices being held to solve this problem.

**Suhnaz Yilmaz**

Associate Professor, Koc University, Turkey

## **Energy Security Challenges in the Mediterranean and Eurasia: Assessing the Turkish Role in Changing Regional Dynamics**

Competition over and quest for energy security will have a significant impact in determining the future of the volatile regions of the Mediterranean and Eurasia with critical implications for regional and global powers. The post-Cold War context has caused a re-assessment of the existing security paradigms and along with the dominant hard-security concerns, soft security issues including economic, environmental, and energy related aspects of security started receive much more attention. Hence, this study aims to analyze the global energy trends and their reflections as energy security challenges in the Mediterranean and Eurasia. The specific focus of the study will be on the Turkish case and its paradoxes, with its strong energy dependency vs. its quest to become an 'energy hub,' within the context of changing regional dynamics presenting new challenges and opportunities.