

Mediterranean Studies

Abstract Book

5th Annual International
Conference on Mediterranean
Studies

4-7 April 2012, Athens, Greece.

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos



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Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *5th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies, 4-7 April 2012*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 54 papers and 56 presenters, coming from 22 different countries (Albania, Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, South Korea, Oman, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 14 sessions that included areas such as "Politics", "Society", "Languages and Literature" "Economics and Business," "Tourism, Heritage and Culture" and "History and Archaeology." As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books of ATINER.

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

Athens Institute for Education and Research

5th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies

4-7 April 2012, Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

**Conference Venue: Metropolitan Hotel of Athens, 385 Syngrou Ave., 175 64,
Athens, Greece**

ORGANIZING AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
3. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
4. Dr. Sharon Bolton, Head, Management Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
5. Dr. Jayoung Che, Academic Member, ATINER & Research Professor, Institute for the Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Pusan, Republic of Korea
6. Dr. Matteo Rossi, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, University of Sannio, Italy.
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12. Dr. Ioanna Papadopoulou, Lecturer, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece.
13. Dr. Margarita Kefalaki, Researcher, ATINER.
14. Ms. Lila Skountridaki, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
15. Mr. Vasilis Charalampopoulos, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.

Administration: Fani Balaska, Stavroula Kiritsi, Eirini Lentzou, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki & Celia Sakka

CONFERENCE PROGRAM
 (The time for each session includes at least 10 minutes coffee break)

Wednesday 4 April 2012

08:00-08:30 Registration

08:30-09:00 Welcome and Opening Remarks

- Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
- Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

09:00-10:30 Session I (Room A): Politics I

Chair: Papanikos, G. T., President, ATINER & Katsas, G. A., Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

1. Aronson, S., Professor, Hebrew University, Israel. A Nuclear Iran? Israeli and American Dilemmas.
2. Tucci, J., Associate Professor, Air University, USA. Above the Wine Dark Sea.
3. Andersen, L.E., Researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark. Ramifications of the Arab Spring for the Persian Gulf Region and US-Saudi Relations.
4. Stavridis, S., Researcher, University of Zaragoza, Spain. European Non-State (F)Actors and the Arab Spring Assessing Parliamentary Inputs and Media Coverage(S) during the 2011 International Military Intervention in the Libyan Conflict.
5. Koti, I., Lecturer, Aleksander Xkuvani University Elbasan, Albania. The Philosophy of Change in the Development of Albania after the Birth of the State.

10:30-12:00 Session II (Room A): Languages and Literature

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

1. Al Tamimi, Y.A., Associate Professor, Alfaisal University, Saudi Arabia. Is the Sonority Sequencing Principle a Reliable Phonological Predictor for Modern Standard Arabic Complex Coda?
2. Rababah, G.A., Associate Professor, Alfaisal University, Saudi Arabia. Euphemism in Saudi Arabic and British English.
3. *Aleksejeva, B., Lecturer, University of Latvia, Latvia. Background of the Values Essential for Human in Ancient Greek Texts on Rhetoric.

10:30-12:00 Session III (Room B): Society I

Chair: Bolton, S., Head, Management Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, University of Strathclyde, U.K.

1. Alkhurinej, A., Assistant Professor, Kuwait University, Kuwait. Violence against Women: The Psychometrics Properties of the Arabic Version of the Index of Spouse Abuse: Preliminary Study.
2. Munin, N., Lecturer, Zefat Academic College, Israel. Women's Work-A Way Out of the Global Economic Crisis? The Cases of EU, Turkey and Israel.
3. Zagaglia, B., Assistant Professor, Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy & Moretti, E., Professor, Università Politecnica delle Marche Italy. Demographic Transitions and Social Changes in Mediterranean Countries.
4. *Bridge, B., Lecturer, Izmir Institute of Technology, Turkey. The Absence of Women's Voice: Why Are Women a Minority in Management and Leadership Positions in Turkey?

12:00-13:30 Session IV (Room A): Economics and Business

Chair: Koti, I., Lecturer, Aleksander Xkuvani University Elbasan, Albania.

1. Ben David, N., Head, Department of Economics and Management, The Max Stern Academic College of Emek Yezreel, Israel. Does Beta Define Real Stock's Risk? (Wednesday, 4th of April 2012)
2. Civitillo, R., PhD Student, University of Sannio, Italy. Financial Difficulties of Italian Local Authorities: A Financial Analysis to Identify Critical Elements Diagnosis and Prediction Models.
3. Voje, D., Researcher, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. Corporate Governance and Organizational Transformation in Developing Countries: Blockholding and Organizational Diversity in Republika Srpska.

12:00-13:30 Session V (Room B): History and Archaeology I

Chair: *Aleksejeva, B., Lecturer, University of Latvia, Latvia.

1. Gungor Acikgoz, S., Assistant Professor, Nuh Naci Yazgan University, Turkey. Social and Physical Structure of the Towns in Kayseri where Greeks Lived.
2. Barnes, J., PhD Student, University of Missouri, USA. An Early Astronomical Painting: Constellations on an Archaic Drinking Vessel.
3. Che, J., Professor, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, South Korea. The Court for Just/Lawful Homicide in Ancient Athens - A Review for the Delphinion.

13:30-14:30 Lunch (details during registration)

<p>14:30-16:00 Session VI (Room A): Warfare and Economics in the Eastern Mediterranean, 825 A.D. to 1205 A.D. Chair: Al Tamimi, Y.A., Associate Professor, Alfaisal University, Saudi Arabia.</p>	<p>14:30-16:00 Session VII (Room B): History and Archaeology II Chair: *Oberhelman, S., Professor, Texas A & M University, USA.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bennett, M., Head of Department Communication & Applied Behavioural Science, Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, UK. Crusader Motivation and Mercenary Machinations. 2. Fissel, M., Professor, Augusta State University, USA. Amphibious Warfare in the Mediterranean World, from antiquity to 1250 A.D. 3. Theotokis, G., Researcher, University of Notre Dame, USA. Byzantium and Venice - A Military Alliance of the 1080s with Deeper and Long-Lasting Implications. 4. Goren, H., Vice President, Tel-Hai College, Israel. Powers, Imperialism and Geographical Knowledge: British Survey of Palestine, 1841. 5. Pust, K., Researcher, University of Primorska, Slovenia. Defending the Christian Faith with Our Blood". The Battle of Lepanto (1571) and the Venetian Eastern Adriatic: Impact of a Global Conflict on the Mediterranean Periphery. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kocak, O., Professor, Selcuk University, Turkey. The Cult of the Mother Goddess in the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean Regions in the Light of New Findings. 2. Uyanik, N., Associate Professor, Selcuk University, Turkey. Some Evaluations over the Problems Experienced by the People of Some Islands during the Population Exchange Period. 3. Ceylan, B., Lecturer, Erciyes University, Turkey & Koc, P., Researcher, Bozok University, Turkey. Urban Character of 19th Century Villages of Kayseri: A Study on the Physical and Social Setting of Christian Communities. 4. Bagheri, E., PhD Student, Islamic Azad University, Iran. Muslims in the Mediterranean Sea.(Thursday) 5. *Al-Otaibi, F., Associate Professor, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia. Acculturation on the Roman near East: Romanization or Hellenization.

16:00-17:30 Session VIII (Room A): Environment and Agriculture

Chair: Che, J., Professor, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, South Korea.

1. Schuiling, R., Professor, Utrecht University, Netherlands. Green.
2. Ernoul, L., Responsible for Integrated Management, Tour du Valat, UMR ESPACE, Université de Provence, France, Fellague, A., Student, Tour Université de Provence, France & Sandoz, A., Project Leader, Tour du Valat, France. The Evolution of Two Great Mediterranean Deltas: Using Remote Sensing to Analyse Conservation Measures.
3. Gerau, J., PhD. Student, Ruhr University Bochum, Germany. A Force for Green? The European Union as an Actor in Environmental Policy in the Mediterranean Partner Countries.
4. Tsireme, A., PhD Student, University of Granada, Spain. A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Green Consumption in the Mediterranean Basin: The Case of Greece and Spain.

19:30-21:30 Greek Night (Details during registration)

Thursday 5 April 2012

08:30-10:00 Session IX (Room A): History and Archaeology III

Chair: *Al-Otaibi, F., Associate Professor, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia.

1. Janick, J., Professor, Purdue University, USA & Stolarczyk, J., Curator, Carrot Museum, UK. Ancient Greek Illustrated Dioscoridean Herbals: Origins and Impact of the Juliana Anicia Codex (512 CE) and the Codex Neopolitanus (early 7th Century)
2. *Oberhelman, S., Professor, Texas A & M University, USA. Pharmacological and Non-Pharmacological Treatment of Headaches in Cretan Healing Manuals.
3. Yamaguchi, M., PhD Student, Katholieke University Leuven, Belgium. Italian Influence in the Composition of Rubens' Early Self-Portraits.

10:00-12:00 Session X (Room A): Languages and Literature

Chair: Nunez Barriopedro, E., Professor, University of Alcalá, Spain.

10:00-12:00 Session XI (Room B): Tourism, Heritage and Culture

Chair: Katsas G. A., Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece

<p>1. Mason, D., Assistant Professor, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates. The Anderson-Chatterjee Debate Viewed Through Golden-Age Turkish Detective Fiction.</p> <p>2. Peled-Shapira, H., Lecturer, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Baghdad's Image among Twentieth-Century Intellectuals.</p> <p>3. O'Donnell, K., Independent Scholar, British School at Athens, Greece. Nineteenth Century Cycladic Warriors: Celtic Heroes.(Thursday, 5th of April, 2012, morning)</p>	<p>1. *Al-Harithy, H., Professor, American University of Beirut, Lebanon. Global Models and the Politics of Heritage Protection: The Case of Tripoli, Lebanon.</p> <p>2. *Rubarth, S., Associate Professor, Rollins College, USA. Culture Wars and the Prehistoric Mother Goddess Debate.</p> <p>3. Barlas Bozkus, S., Assistant Professor, Marmara University, Turkey. Putting Istanbul on the Map of Art World: Analysing Istanbul 2010 Cultural Capital of Europe. (Thursday, 5th of April, 2012)</p> <p>4. Ababneh, A., Full Time Lecturer, Yarmouk University, Jordan. Heritage Resources Interpretation in the Guide Books: Content and Context Analysis of Jarash Travel Related Guide Books.</p> <p>5. Pardalis, S., Researcher, Durham University, UK. Sicily: Towards the End of an 'Everlasting' Problem of Category Ascription.</p> <p>6. Sassayannis, C., Anthropologue, Roma Capitale Mondiale per l'Acqua, Italy. Water, Culture In Andros- The Case of Zoodoxou Pighis Monastery. (Thursday, 5th of April, morning)</p>
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<p>12:00-13:30 Session XII (Room A): Politics II Chair: *Rubarth, S., Associate Professor, Rollins College, USA.</p> <p>1. AlKafarneh, A.A., Head of Basic Sciences Department, Al-Balqa Applied University, Jordan. Dialogue Obstacles between the East and the West.</p> <p>2. Bishku, M.B., Professor, Augusta State University, USA. Turkey and its Arab Neighbours in the Levant (Syria, Lebanon and Jordan).</p> <p>3. Oyan-Altuntas, E., Assistant Professor, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Turkey. Questioning the European Union: Titanic or Noah's Ark.</p> <p>4. Usta, N., Researcher, Erciyes University, Turkey & Mercan, M.H., Researcher, Erciyes University, Turkey. Zero-Problem in Current Turkish Foreign Policy: The Case of Syria and Greece.(Thursday)</p> <p>5. Sen, S., PhD Student, University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Violence, Legitimacy and Resistance: The Case of Armed Non-State Actors (HAMAS and Hezbollah).</p>	<p>12:00-13:30 Session XIII (Room B): Education Chair: Sahin, S., Researcher, RMIT University, Australia.</p> <p>1. Nunez Barriopedro, E., Professor, University of Alcala, Spain. Pilot Scheme of Assessment in E-learning.</p> <p>2. Al-Ani, W., Associate Professor, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman. Core Values Matrix of the Philosophy of Basic Education in Oman.</p>
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13:30-14:30 Lunch (Details during registration)

<p>14:30-15:30 Session XIV (Room A): Society II Chair: Bishku, M.B., Professor, Augusta State University, USA.</p> <p>1. Sahin, S., Researcher, RMIT University, Australia. Analysing The Urban Regeneration Efforts in Fener-Balat From a Human Security Perspective.</p> <p>2. Sezgin, F., PhD Student, Private Yamanlar College, Turkey. Social Loneliness and Awaiting Danger for Europe: Anders Behring Breivik's Case.</p> <p>3. Narimisa, M., Faculty Member, Islamic Azad University, Shoushtar Branch, Iran. The Effect of Family in Decreasing Sines of Children.</p>
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16:30-19:30 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

20:00-21:00 Dinner (Details during registration)

Friday 6 April 2012

Cruise: (Details during registration)

Saturday 7 April 2012

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Abdelkader Ababneh
Full Time Lecturer, Yarmouk University, Jordan

Heritage Resources Interpretation in the Guide Books: Content and Context Analysis of Jarash Travel Related Guide Books

This article attempted to explore the image representations and interpretation of the cultural resources of the heritage site of Jarash in guide books by analyzing the contents and heritage themes of a four guide books; information sources – lonely planet, *Guide bleu*, Jarash, and visitors' Guide - Jordan. Qualitative approach (text mining and expert judgment) was used to content-analyze the narrative, visual, images, itineraries and maps information on the sampled guide books. Qualitative thematic and quantitative pictorial analysis demonstrates that the examined guides are archeological and monumental descriptive centered guides. In addition we found an influential relationship between local national and international guides' producers in terms of information presentation. The analysis of the themes and accompanying photographs reveal an emphasis on Jarash's golden era and limited to western sector of the site. In this regard the analysis conclude that these guide books interpret only majors archeological monuments, ancient historic periods and excluding, cultural aspects, life modes of local inhabitants of Jarash's modern city.

Brigita Aleksejeva
Lecturer, University of Latvia, Latvia

Background of the Values Essential for Human in Ancient Greek Texts on Rhetoric

Nowadays the term 'rhetoric' is mostly not used in the context of moral aspects or universal human values. On the contrary – by the concept 'rhetoric' we often understand the elocution that is used to achieve external effect, outwardly prettified but insipid speech, words without in-depth (meaning) coverage and true emotional experience. Of course, also in the Ancient Greece, the rhetorical skills were used for different purposes, the first teachers of rhetoric – the Sophists – did not hesitate to point to the fact that the main task of rhetoric is to make weak argument more effective than sound argument.

The essence of rhetoric as a means by which an individual can achieve personally desirable result can be felt already in the work by one of the first Ancient Greek theoreticians of rhetoric Aristotle - *Ρητορική* (*On Rhetoric*) (4th century A.C.). At the same time, however, in works by Aristotle and other major Ancient Greek theoreticians of rhetoric (Dionysius Halicarnassus's *Περὶ συνθέσεως ὀνομάτων* (*On the Arrangement of Words*) (1st century A.C.) and Hermogenes's *Περὶ ἰδεῶν λόγου* (*On Types of Style*) (2nd century A.D.)) the authors also pay attention to a set of values important for every individual (happiness, virtue, youth and old age, friendship etc.) and ethical categories (good and evil, beautiful and ugly, justice and injustice).

The present article aims to disclose what universal human values and values, which are (individually) essential for every human as well as ethical categories form the background of the rhetorical theory or context in the three above-mentioned treatises written in different time periods by attempting to assess the breadth of this background (so uncharacteristic to contemporary scientific texts) in each of the texts under discussion and searching for the origins of ethical relativism of contemporary rhetoric.

Ahmad Aref Alkafarneh

Head of Basic Sciences Department, Al-Balqa Applied University,
Jordan

Dialogue Obstacles between the East and the West

The relationship between the East and the West forms one of the problems, which takes a lot of the official and sub official establishments' efforts in the East, the Arab World in specific, and the West nowadays. The world is called nowadays to get involved in an objective dialogue at all levels to prove its liability, qualification, and participation in formulating a human civilization despite the cultural differences. In spite of the technological progress, the huge distance between the East and the West cannot be easily folded, since the two parties have not got rid of the past which carries forms of the cultural, religious, and economic conflicts. The importance of dialogue and identifying the obstacles arise to know the other for contact and agree on the main common issues to establish one civilization of various tributaries and characteristics. This produces new culture where tolerance, peace, and justice would prevail in stead of warfare, dominance, and excluding the other.

The resources which the researcher has found are articles about dialogue bases and conditions, and others with examples about it, such as the Arab - Euro and Islam - Christian dialogues. This research is intended to be comprehensive by investigating some foreign sources (usually reflect views of the West) interested in the dialogue between the two parties. The study follows the descriptive analytical approach, and presented through three chapters. The first explicitly discusses the dialogue obstacles by focusing on the inherited and historic memory as a main barrier before the dialogue process. The study tries to confute the so called (civilizations conflict) despite the disputes in international relations these days. The second chapter discusses the factors of such obstacles which have brought some radical powers in the two parties' spheres. This is enriched with live examples. In the conclusion chapter, the study presents a number of recommendations to shed light on the other side to positively interact with. These would help overcome the obstacles to construct a civilization of justice, equality, and tolerance framed with respecting the cultural, civilization, and belief characteristics of each sphere. This would really support the issue of dialogue through:

1. Change the distorted vision about Islam and fostering the idea of interaction and civilized competition rather than conflict.

2. Continue on the global economy approach to minimize the cultural - scientific gap.
3. Reformulating a new strategy of dialogue, specifically on the Arab - Islamic side.

Finally the study suggests:

- Calling on Europe and the United States of America to qualify the young and employ them.
- Help fighting poverty and unemployment.
- Foster the relations with the West regarding the issues of the Middle East to create a major change in the previously stated views of the Europeans and Americans about the region.
- Contact the Arab and Moslem communities in the West, as they would be the lighting turn point of dialogue with the others.

Anwar Alkhurinej

Assistant Professor, Kuwait University, Kuwait

Violence against Women: The Psychometrics Properties of the Arabic Version of the Index of Spouse Abuse: Preliminary Study

Violence against women is a worldwide social problem. **PURPOSE:** This study was designed to examine the psychometric properties of the Arabic version of the Index of Spouse Abuse (ISA) and to examine its factor structure, reliability and validity. **METHOD:** three scales were used in this study, ISA, Conflict Tactics Scale 2, and Life Orientation Test. A total of 326 married women were recruited using a convenience sampling strategy. The internal consistency of the scale was measured using Cronbach's alpha and found out to be .95 **RESULTS:** findings provide evidence of the adequacy of the scale. The scale proved to be both reliable and valid. The computed correlations among ISA, CTS2 and LOT were all significant and in the proposed direction. Correlation coefficients ranged from a low of .19 to a high of .79. Other findings showed that women with lower education, with children, and with husbands addicted to drugs and alcohol experienced higher levels of violence than other women.

Wajeha Al-Ani

Associate Professor, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman

Core Values Matrix of the Philosophy of Basic Education in Oman

The aim of this study is to analyze the core values embedded in the philosophy of Basic Education in Oman. Those values are used to develop a standard to guide the administrative work and performance related to teaching and learning in basic Education Schools in Oman. 449 school administrators (principals, their assistants, educational supervisors and senior teachers) are randomly sampled for the study. To collect data, a questionnaire including 85 items is used. It is developed by transforming core values to practicing-type statements. The reliability of the study tool Cronbach-Alpha was (0.98).

The results of the study show that the highest frequency of practiced values is related to community partnership (79.8%), followed by administrative decision making (77.6%), then administrative accountability (76.8%), then professional development values (76.4%), then comprehensive school experience (74.8%), and finally school vision and mission (73.8%). The study also revealed there is a set of 44 values embedded in the administrative practices of the basic education administrators such as sharing, creativity, teamwork, diversity, knowledge-production, self-development, empowerment, harmony and coexistence. The school principals seek to establish a school environment based on the values of learning organization by turning the school into a training unit through forming training teams. In conclusion, many recommendations and suggestions are provided.

Howayda Al-Harithy
Professor, American University of Beirut, Lebanon

Global Models and the Politics of Heritage Protection: The Case of Tripoli, Lebanon

The presentation is a critical inquiry into the concept of heritage preservation as currently practiced under the aegis of international agreements such as the 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Too often such efforts result in the internationalization of cultural monuments as frozen icons for tourist consumption. Alternatively, heritage preservation may be used in nationalization campaigns that serve primarily political, not cultural, ends. It argues that effective heritage preservation should rather be multidisciplinary and socio-economically sustainable, linked to the present cultural context of the sites in which it occurs. The research is based on close observation of recent work in the old Mediterranean city of Tripoli, Lebanon, and reference to other preservation efforts, particularly in Cairo, Egypt. It offers an alternative approach to preservation that in the case of Tripoli would involve encouraging the local population to engage in the continued production of the built heritage in relation to their socio-spatial practices and community identity.

Fahad Al-Otaibi

Associate Professor, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

Acculturation on the Roman near East: Romanization or Hellenization

It is a commonplace in western scholarly literature to reserve the theory of Romanization to talk about social and cultural changes in the West after Roman annexation. *Per contra*, in the East, they advocate that of Hellenization to account for such a change. The adoption of such view may be sit down to some reasons. First, is the believe that when the Romans came into direct contact with the East in the middle of the 1st century B.C.E, there was ongoing acculturation between the Greeks and the eastern peoples. Though this is may be correct – indeed western scholars exaggerate the affect of Hellenic culture to the extent that they portray the East as *fully Hellenized* – until the arrival of the Romans, it is not justifiable that the concept Hellenization is employed to account for the cultural contact between the Romans and the peoples of the East. Closely related to such view is the opinion that noble Romans associated themselves with Greek culture which led them to come to the East to liberate Greece (see Freeman, 1997: 29). Besides forming a basis to defensive imperialism, such attitude meant that the Romans encouraged the Hellenization of the East instead of trying to Romanise it.

In this paper we will examine such an approach critically to see that the Romans tried to Romanize the ancient Near East either by imposing their institutions, or by encouraging Greek institutions consciously.

Yaser Abdallah Al Tamimi
Associate Professor, Alfaisal University, Saudi Arabia

Is the Sonority Sequencing Principle a Reliable Phonological Predictor of Modern Standard Arabic Complex Coda?

Given the purely descriptive approach it adopts and the ample evidence it provides, the study is meant to be a general reference for researchers on the sonority of Arabic complex coda. The study investigates the phonotactics of coda consonant clusters in Modern Standard Arabic CVCC syllable from the perspective of the Sonority Sequencing Principle (SSP). Based on around 500 CVCC lexical items listed in The Hans Wehr Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic, and on Hogg and McCully's (1987) sonority scale, the study provides an exhaustive quantitative account of all possible coda manifestations which have been found in this study to fall into three major categories: conformity (42%), sonority reversals (49%), and sonority plateaus (9%). The study specifies and thoroughly exemplifies the patterns and subpatterns under each, and concludes, given the 58% of violation, that SSP is not a reliable phonological predictor for the sequencing of the consonant clusters in Modern Standard Arabic CVCC coda, contrary to long standing phonological assumptions that put much weight on the explanatory adequacy of this principle.

Lars Erslev Andersen

Senior Researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark

Ramifications of the Arab Spring for the Persian Gulf Region and to the US-Saudi Relations

How will Saudi Arabia cope with the Arab Spring and how will US-Saudi relations develop in the coming years? Most analysis of the Saudi-US relations conduct the analysis from a US based perspective. It seems that the premise is that USA can basically define the relation (Gause 2011, Lawrence 2011). Most scholars also argue that the Arab Spring overall weakens the oil monarchies in Gulf and that the Gulf eventually will fall victim to same dynamics as Egypt and Tunisia (Lynch 2011, Hertog 2011).

We believe these premises are no longer true - if they ever were - and in this paper we take Saudi Arabia's interests and new opportunities as our point of departure. The foreign policy of Saudi Arabia following the Arab Spring and especially the way that Saudi Arabia has exploited its position in the GCC and GCC's policy towards the mission in Libya, the conflict in Syria, and indeed the support to the royal family in Bahrain in quelling the Arab Spring there indicate how Saudi Arabia interpret its own strength and position in the security complex of the Persian Gulf as well as how Saudi Arabia will handle its US relations. The US policy towards Egypt following the Arab Spring was not welcomed in Riyadh. The US support for ousting Mubarak and support to democratization and reform processes in Maghreb and the Levant has been met with reluctance and critique in Riyadh. Turning their back to an old and loyal ally like Mubarak was not only seen with worry in Riyadh, it also corrupted the alliance which was built up between Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the US after the summer war in Lebanon in 2006 in order to contain Iran.

The global balance of power is changing and the role of the US as the only superpower is challenged by emerging new powers (Brazil, Russia, and India) and a still more powerful China. No where is this more apparent than in the Gulf. Two wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and a still rising debt has decreased the position of the US. At the same time India and China increase their economic expansion in the Persian Gulf which is well documented in the research literature (Janardhan 2011). The increasing economic role of China is followed by increasing political influence including a bigger role in hard security. These developments have been consolidated by the Arab Spring where the US support for reform and democracy in Egypt and North Africa has pushed Saudi-Arabia and the Gulf states even more towards

cooperation with Asia (China, India), and to a more reluctant attitude towards the US.

In short the Arab Spring seems to have improved the self confidence of a stronger Saudi Arabia and the GCC and at the same time weakened US in her Persian Gulf policy where Asian alternatives increasingly represent themselves.

Shlomo Aronson
Professor, Hebrew University, Israel

A Nuclear Iran? Israeli and American Dilemmas

The purpose of this paper is to report to the Athens Conference the contents and the advocacies offered in an International Seminar organized by me at the Hebrew University, in order to evaluate the following parameters deemed necessary to understanding Iran's motives and behavior regarding its nuclear program:

First, Shia Islam, the Iranian version, some observations.

Second, Shia Islam in power, Khomeini's initial rejection of nuclear weapons, and its reasoning. Iraq's invasion and Saddam's nuclear program requiring an answer.

Third, Khomeini's goal in the Iraq War – regime change in Baghdad, given up once Saddam launched medium range, conventional missiles onto Teheran and Isfahan.

Fourth, the American invasion of Iraq, and the war in Afghanistan – ramifications for Iran.

Fifth, Iran's risk taking record vis-à-vis its immediate neighbors, and its war by proxies (Hezbollah and Hamas) against Israel, plus Teheran's extreme anti-Israeli rhetoric.

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Sixth, status of the Iranian nuclear program now: continued effort to acquire the bomb, including hydrogen devices plus medium and long range missiles under the cover of a peaceful program, major strategic change in Iran's regional status once Teheran went nuclear and became an existential threat to Israel, or

Seventh, continued Iranian effort to maintain the official stance of peaceful program, which could be interpreted as avoiding an open nuclear strategy and affecting counter nuclear threats while maintaining defensive, undeclared, untested, nuclear capabilities.

Eighth, changed role of IAEA reporting on Iran's nuclear program; measures adopted and possible military options to stop it, some of which may drive Iran to give up its previous nuclear stance: sanctions, direct military measures: limitations and repercussions; nuclear deterrence adopted by Israel, defensive measures such as the Israeli anti-missile systems Arrow and Magic Wand, both developed in cooperation with the US.

Conclusion: Iran's nuclear program, a real existential threat to Israel? Iranian nuclear umbrella given to Hezbollah and Hamas, or otherwise given to them or to others, without assuming responsibility to nuclear terrorism. The possible Israeli counter nuclear threat and its credibility.

An American and/or NATO nuclear guarantee rendered to countries threatened by a nuclear Iran.

Ensieh Bagheri
PhD Student, Islamic Azad University, Iran

Muslims in Mediterranean Sea

The presence of Muslims in Mediterranean sea reach to the late seventh century AD. They could gradually overcome to east, south and west coasts of Mediterranean sea. The purpose of this paper is introduction of the Muslims conquest progression at different courses of Islamic history, creation of the Muslims Navy in coastal ports and expression of the strengths and weaknesses of Muslims Navy at different periods in Mediterranean sea. More over the most factors which caused they lose their power in Mediterranean sea are viewed.

Sryda Barlas Bozkus
Assistant Professor, Marmara University, Turkey

Putting Istanbul on the Map of Art World: Analysing Istanbul 2010 Cultural Capital of Europe

Nowadays, by defining cultural identity between international politics and national image, the position of Istanbul came to demonstrate the boundaries between the global and the local cultures. Considering the new meanings and the images of the city, in this paper, it will be discussed how the city's culture has been integrated into the global art system.

During the last two decades, Istanbul has become more visible as a postmodern image of Turkey. Due to its geographical position, Istanbul, once the capital of the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman Empires undoubtedly has been one of the most iconic cities. For this reason, it usually is identified as a battleground between East and West and between Islam and secularism. This complex structure of the city leads to the creation of clichés in the art and culture events that will be questioned in this study. Transcending developmentalist perspective and highlighting cultural creativity, Istanbul 2010: European Capital of Culture will be investigated as a re-presentation of visual art as multicultural perspective. This project is a phenomenon of the global culture industry, nourishing the new imperialistic instincts of Europe.

The Istanbul 2010 ECoC Agency was assigned the task of carrying out 'a comprehensive urban development project through arts and culture, and reveal the wealth as an inspirational source for the whole world. The Agency operates in three strategic areas: culture and arts, urban applications and protection of cultural heritage, tourism and publicity. In these three categories, there were ten aims targeted by the executive committee of Istanbul 2010. These were demonstrating Istanbul as the symbol of the country, discovering the beauty of the city, developing cultural tourism, creating jobs for a large number of people, engaging people in various artistic discipline establishing new museums, renovating historical buildings, sharing knowledge and experience with European countries, and making process in the promotion and branding of Istanbul.

The Istanbul 2010: Cultural Capital of Europe project was realized as a result of the long-lasting efforts of a volunteer-private committee to introduce cultural heritage as well as the modern face of the city. The reason behind this project is that the city of Istanbul aspires to be categorized in the group of Europe's global cities such as Berlin, London, Paris and hoped this title would have an impact on the city's

international image, particularly on tourism. This strategy, it was planned, would attract first-class wealthy tourists to the city. Within this framework, this paper will present the Istanbul Biennial and Istanbul 2010: Cultural Capital of Europe events as outcomes of the Turkish state's changing vision for cultural policy. The following question will be asked: which apparatus was used to promote the cultural image of the city in visual arts? In fact, Istanbul 2010: Cultural Capital of Europe primarily was concerned with the use of culture for urban marketing and tourist promotion. Its program contained panel discussions, conferences, workshops organized with the aim of discovering the beauty of the city, and developing cultural tourism. Establishing new museums or renovating museums in this context should be seen as attempts to develop the infrastructure of cultural heritage and museums rather than radical changes in attitudes vis-a-vis art and culture.

John Barnes
PhD Student, University of Missouri, USA

An Early Astronomical Painting: Constellations on an Archaic Drinking Vessel

Greek astronomy is well known in the contexts of philosophy and poetry. Homer and Hesiod referenced the positions of stars and constellations as influencing or indicating earthly events. Philosophers from the Archaic sages to Aristotle expounded on the meanings of heavenly bodies and in the Hellenistic period Aratos wrote extensively on the constellations and meanings of stars and planets based on these earlier works. However, there are few secure depictions of the heavens that date to these periods. A fragmentary Archaic Corinthian skyphos recovered from the excavations at Halai in central Greece depicts a series of animals that can be linked to later descriptions of constellations. This constellation frieze shows an early understanding of the night sky that can be traced throughout Greek philosophical thought for centuries to follow.

This depiction is also an illustration of the level of contact between Greece and the eastern Mediterranean at the time of its creation. Similar constellations can be found in earlier writings from Mesopotamia predating the earliest evidence from Greece by centuries. These conceptions of the night sky also found their way into the Mesopotamian and Hittite epics that influenced the early Greek epic cycle. The dating of the skyphos to the Archaic period and its attribution to Corinth situates it at the center of one of the most important early trading hubs on the Greek mainland and an important center of Orientalizing art. This vessel demonstrates not only the importance of these cultural ties, but also the broad influence of cultural contact.

Nissim Ben David
Professor, The North Academy, Israel
&
Evyatar Ben David
Professor, The North Academy, Israel

Does Beta Define Real Stocks' Risk?

We find a poor relation between average return and beta's of the 25 largest firms traded in the NASDAQ. Our first approach to explain the results is that the capital market line should pass through the market portfolio, but would be estimated by a linear regression that minimizes the square distance of various stocks data from the line and the second is that the traditional market line is valid, but the formula for calculating beta should be modified. Under the first approach we find very large interval for expected return while under the second we find unreasonable values for beta.

Matthew Bennett

Head of Department Communication & Applied Behavioural Science,
Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, UK

Crusader Motivation and Mercenary Machinations

The motivations of crusaders have been long studied and the current orthodoxy is that spiritual concerns were predominant, not least because the cost of the expeditions by far outweighed any possible material benefit for the majority of participants. The financial burden of crusading warfare was exceptionally high, forcing individuals and groups into penury and often dependence upon paymasters who still had enough cash to call the shots. This paper considers whether this nexus could be seen as a mercenary relationship more in keeping with soldiering in secular warfare, so reducing the supposedly exceptional nature of crusader forces.

Michael B. Bishku
Professor, Augusta State University, USA

Turkey and its Arab Neighbors in the Levant (Syria, Lebanon and Jordan)

Turkey's relations with its Arab neighbors in the Levant (Syria, Lebanon and Jordan) are related to its ties with the major powers and Israel. Since the early 1950s, Turkey has been a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It was also the first Muslim country to recognize Israel, although in recent years those relations have soured as Turkey has paid greater attention to the interests of the Arab world. For many years, Jordanian leaders engaged in secret relations with Israel and in 1994 Jordan became the second Arab country to make peace with the Jewish state; it has always had a close relationship with the West, especially first with Great Britain and later with the United States. Until the Lebanese Civil War of 1975-1990, Lebanon's border with Israel remained quiet and since Hezbollah gained the upper-hand in Lebanese politics in recent years encounters with the Jewish state have been volatile. Meanwhile, Lebanon has gone from a pro-Western state to one of greater neutrality, while Hezbollah has close ties with the Islamic regime in Iran. Syria throughout much of its history was closer to Soviet Union and other Arab nationalist states while engaging in conflict with Israel during the Cold War. After Khomeini's Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979, Syria developed an alliance with the Iranians and has better relations with Russia than the West. Syria has attempted to exert influence over Lebanon and until the last decade, when the moderate Islamist AKP came to power in Turkey, was antagonistic toward the Turks over the issues of Hatay, the water resources of the Euphrates River and Syrian support for the PKK Kurdish insurgent group, which was engaged in conflict with Turkey.

The author has published extensively on Turkish foreign policy dealing with Turkey's relations with various countries in the Middle East, North Africa, the South Caucasus and the Balkans. This paper will examine and analyze, political and economic relations between Turkey and the three neighboring Arab states in Levant utilizing government documents and scholarly sources including academic books, articles and reputable periodicals.

Berna Bridge

Lecturer, Izmir Institute of Technology, Turkey

The Absence of Women's Voice: Why Are Women a Minority in Management and Leadership Positions in Turkey?

The purpose of this investigation is to review the reasons for the under-representation of women in management and leadership positions in Turkey. What are the barriers to career progress for women in management? What is the role of training? Are there differences in the styles of male and female managers? Are female managers prone to more stress than male managers as they are in the minority? This research has focused on these questions by finding out the perceptions of Turkish managers. These perceptions have been compared with the literature written on the topic.

The research was conducted through case studies in Izmir, Turkey. The main research instruments were questionnaires issued to male and female managers. Semi-structured interviews were also conducted with male and female managers. Equal numbers of males and females were included in the research for objectivity.

The issues derived from the literature review formed the basis for the analysis of the data. The data was analyzed by comparing and contrasting the answers of the interviewees and the respondents of the questionnaires

The investigation has found out that the perceptions of Turkish managers about the barriers to career progress of women, the styles of management, stress due to gender and the role of training agree with the literature. More similarities have been found than differences. Some of the barriers to career progress for women have been found as:

- the socialization of males and females,
- gender role orientation,
- discrimination and prejudice according to gender,
- isolation stemming from being in the minority,
- lack of female role models,
- men being the gate-keepers to these positions,
- children and home responsibilities,
- male cultural domination.

Through the research, it has been found that, training males, females and society as a whole, education and creating role models and other affirmative action is the way to change the under-representation of women in management and leadership positions.

Burcu Ceylan

Lecturer, Erciyes University, Turkey
&

Pinar Koc

Researcher, Bozok University, Turkey

Urban Character of 19th Century Villages of Kayseri: A Study on the Physical and Social Setting of Christian Communities

Situated on the lower slopes of Erciyes (ancient Argaios) Mountain, Koramaz region is the combination of three valleys formed by three streams generated from the glaciers of Erciyes. Due to the irrigation advantages of the rivers, valleys have peculiar climatic and agricultural conditions like oases within the harsh steppes of Anatolia. Several small settlements lining the course of these rivers are the subjects of this study. Until the first quarter of 20th century, habitants of these villages had a multi-cultured, multi-layered population of Greeks, Armenians and Turks. Even though this social structure dissolved after the departure of Armenians in 1915 and Greeks in 1923; its physical reflection as architectural and urban character of the villages, still exists to some extent.

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The rich architecture and developed urban structure of the villages in the Koramaz region was the outcome of the Ottoman Constitution declared at 1839; under which the Christian communities of Koramaz thrived socially and economically, thus created small but well reserved monumentality of the valley settlements. The architectural character of the villages is a composition of simple prisms that were executed by skillful cut-stone masonry and enriched by meticulously carved decoration. The urban pattern on the other hand is the amalgam of well proportioned streets formed in unison with the topography and small squares as inlets of daily life.

The aim of this study is to present social, architectural and urban character of the 19th century settlements of Derevenk, Gesi and Ağırnas valleys (Germir, Tavlusun, Derevenk, İstefena, Zincidere, Mancusun, Gesi, Efkere, Darsiyak, Nize, Salkuma, Ispıdın, Vekse, Dimitre, Ağırnas, Küçükbürüngüz, Üskübü ve Büyükbürüngüz), as the outcome of a survey of 2010.

Jayoung Che

Professor, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

The Court for Just/Lawful Homicide in the Ancient Athens - A Review for the Delphinion

It had been said that just/lawful homicide was assigned to the Delphinion court in Ancient Athens. That is, the Delphinion judged cases in which the litigants in dispute accepted that a homicide be just/lawful. D. MacDowell, however, suggested that the Delphinion decided the case in which the two opposite parties did not agree to legitimacy of a homicide, and a court was assigned on the basis of the defendant's claim. Then, according to him, the concept of illegitimacy refers to both voluntary and involuntary homicides.

In my opinion, however, there were at least three different kinds of just homicide, each of which was assigned to a different court from the other. The first was related to premeditated, but allegedly just homicides for revenge. Then, the Areopagos judged whether a homicide for revenge be just or not. The second referred to involuntary/inevitable/just homicides such as for self-protection, which used to be assigned to the Palladion. The third concerned involuntary/lawful homicides, of which the Delphinion was in charge. Legitimacy was based on written laws specifying some circumstances of homicide which were to be recognized as just. It was closely connected with homicide by instantaneous reaction, even if the offender had intention of killing or injuring the other at the moment. Legitimacy does not apply, if a homicide was under strong suspicion of premeditation.

I suppose that the Delphinion judged the case which seemed in high probability unpremeditated. Then, the lawful homicides judged in the Delphinion could be divided into two sorts. The first was that both of litigants agreed to legitimacy, and the second, they did not. In the latter, even if the plaintiff disputed legitimacy of a homicide, the basileus for the moment accepted high probability of legitimacy and the court was to decide whether a homicide be lawful or not, and whether the killer be culpable or not, which was a criminal trial. In the former, however, the court was held for compensation as well as purification, which were rather civil affairs.

In addition, the MacDowell's view that the court was assigned on the basis of defendant's claims does not look to be sound. Even if defendant insisted legitimacy of his action, the decision of basileus as well as the claims of plaintiff sometimes told much on assigning court for a homicide. When the basileus supported the plaintiff insisting that a homicide be premeditated, the case used to be submitted to the Areopagos, not the Delphinion.

Renato Civitillo
PhD Student, University of Sannio, Italy

Financial Difficulties of Italian Local Authorities: A Financial Analysis to Identify Critical Elements Diagnosis and Prediction Models

In recent years, business management literature has been enriched by numerous contributions on corporate crises and related processes of reorganization or liquidation.

The majority of these studies have always been about business of private sector.

Nevertheless, crisis situations can arise, as well as the doctrine has highlighted (Guatri, 1986; Manes Rossi, 2000), in any type of business, just as the same concept of crisis is intimately related to being firm, which is an open system and, therefore, constantly changing (Manes Rossi, 2000).

Based on these considerations, the analysis of crisis situations is particularly interesting, with specific reference to non-profit public companies (Guatri, 1986) and, more specifically, to local authorities, in view of their significant importance within the field public and the abundant existing legislation, however, completely revamped in recent years.

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However, there is one important aspect on which it is necessary to focus our attention about crisis of local authorities: in fact – given the institutional and public purposes that led to their birth – they can not dissolve, but they need to live and provide essential community services and goods.

A crisis situation occurs, in general, through the deployment of a wide range of events, more or less overt, up to a situation of permanent imbalance in wealth. Fundamental problem is, therefore, to identify the early onset of the crisis, before the imbalances and inefficiencies will irreversibly affect the life of a company.

It seems necessary, thus, a careful and thoughtful discussion of the characteristics of the Local Authorities' information system, in order to a correct interpretation of possible pathological situations within them (De Dominicis, 2000).

The primary objective in this direction is to create a *performance reporting* (Borgonovi, 2009) to provide an adequate response capability in situations of difficulty or crisis, leading to the systematic dissemination, even in public, of real and concrete benchmarking techniques, essential for an effective management of Local Authorities (Ricci, 1998; Savioli, 1995).

Research questions and cognitive objectives

The research aims to investigate, first, the fundamental and structural features of Local Authorities financial difficulties to provide a relevant supervision of the phenomenon, partly because of changing legislation.

Secondly, it is important to make a critical analysis of technical and legal conformation of the topic, to highlight possible elements of distortion and, therefore, of change.

The last part of the research is geared to an empirical analysis, aiming at a correct detection of the phenomenon on a national basis, in order to:

- provide a geographic connotation;
- carry out an update measurement;
- make a detailed study of the characteristics of Local Authorities with financial difficulties, in order to detect symptomatic factor and, thus, possible prediction, diagnosis and “remedy” tools.

Analysis of the possible consequences

These critical reflections are aimed to:

- expand the considerations currently found in the current literature reference (which is limited due to relatively recent origin of the theme);

- build a database of the phenomenon;

develop possible predictive and diagnostic approaches able to capture any causal relationships between the accounting results and the start of the financial crisis.

Lisa

Responsible for Integrated Management, Tour du Valat, Laboratoire
Population Environnement Developement, Université de Provence, France,

Amina Fellague

Student, Tour Université de Provence, France

&

Alain Sandoz

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The Evolution of Two Great Mediterranean Deltas: Using Remote Sensing to Analyse Conservation Measures

Land cover (LC) and land cover change (LCC), both in time and space, were analyzed in the Gediz Delta (Turkey) and the Rhône Delta (Camargue, France) to determine the evolution of two great deltas in the Mediterranean basin. Geographical Information System (GIS) and remote sensing (RS) were used to estimate the impact of land use changes on habitats over a 35 year period from 1975 to 2010. LandSat satellite images offered a spatial resolution of 10m in multi-band modes and further precision was obtained through satellite images from Spot 4, Spot 5 and Google Earth Pro. The images were classified using ENVI and then analyzed and laid out with the aid of ArcGis and Q Gis software programs. The data was verified using a confusion matrix, which provided between 85-95% global precision rates. The evolution reveals that despite important conservation measures (including Ramsar site, National Park, Natural Park, and UNESCO Man and Biosphere status) both deltas have been subject to substantial changes over this time period. Important declines in natural habitats such as sansouires, beaches, dunes and reed beds have been replaced by increased areas of urbanization and annual agricultural crops. This analysis demonstrates the important pressures that continue to impact the delicate natural Mediterranean habitats and puts in evidence the need to enforce current legislation in order to conserve the deltas in the future.

Mark Fissel
Professor, Augusta State University, USA

Amphibious Warfare in the Mediterranean World, from Antiquity to 1250 A.D.

Amphibious warfare, in tandem with seagoing commerce, was a defining feature of the ancient Mediterranean world. Long before naval vessels were capable of waging war upon the surging Mediterranean, they transported soldiers and merchants. For example, the contest between the Greek *poleis* and Persia's empire was commercial as well as ideological, military and cultural. To what extent was power projection in the Mediterranean world fundamentally economic? This paper traces the economic and commercial motivation of amphibious operations, with brief reference to the Peloponnesian Wars, the Punic Wars, and more sustained consideration of the Byzantines, the Normans and the Ottomans.

The first part of the paper establishes how Mediterranean polities meshed commercial expansion with amphibious operations during the Classical Age. The paper then focuses on the Byzantine *themata* naval service, specifically on amphibious operations at Crete in 825, 826, 911, 949, and finally 960-961. It is suggested that Arab occupation of Crete was less a military threat and more a menace to commerce and the freedom of Byzantine port cities. Economics dictated that Crete be taken by amphibious invasion. The paper concludes with a look at the introduction of a "foreign" socio-economic system, feudalism, into the Mediterranean, and invites the panelists and audience to decide whether this development was a break with the preceding relationship between amphibious warfare and commerce in the Mediterranean.

Jasmin Gerau
PhD. Student, Ruhr University Bochum, Germany

A Force for Green? The European Union as an Actor in Environmental Policy in the Mediterranean Partner Countries

In recent years the European Union has been representing itself as a vanguard in environmental policy and claims a leading role in global environmental policy. Thus, the EU is committed not only by international agreements and environmental policy regimes, but also by the inclusion of environmental questions and demands in bilateral and multilateral agreements, especially in relations with the countries of its 'neighborhood'.

The relationship between the European Union and the neighboring southern Mediterranean countries in regards to the environmental cooperation is the focus of this presentation. Although the Mediterranean has historically been perceived and represented as a common space, a decidedly environmental consideration of the Mediterranean system and common problems has only occurred in the course of the internationalization of environmental issues in the 1970s. Subsequently various bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements between political actors of the northern and southern Mediterranean countries were set in place and implemented with particular consideration of the shared space of the Mediterranean. This is also reflected in the 2008-established Union for the Mediterranean, in which the project about the depollution of the Mediterranean plays a central role. The presentation will give an historic overview over the regional cooperation between the European Union and its Mediterranean partner countries, which serves as a contextualization of the current environmental relationship.

Two case studies will illustrate and analyze the current situation of environmental policy in the Mediterranean partner countries. Therefore, fundamental problems and issues will be identified and a sketch of the institutional frame and central actors in Jordan and Morocco will be drawn. In addition, a general classification of the case studies of Jordan and Morocco within the context of the Mediterranean partner countries and the importance of environmental policy for the Euro-Mediterranean relations will be given. Following the analysis of the design and implementation of environmental policy in the countries of Jordan and Morocco, the cooperation of these countries with the European Union in environmental matters will be examined. It is rather

obvious that there is a certain degree of asymmetry within the relations between the EU and its partner countries south of the Mediterranean. Thus, the presentation will discuss how far the EU has influenced environmental policy in the Mediterranean partner countries, and therefore creating the institutional framework as well as any scope of action for environmental actors.

The presentation is based on the field research that has been conducted between March and July 2011 in Jordan and Morocco within the framework of my PhD. The title of my PhD project is "The perception of the European Union as an environmental actor in the Mediterranean partner countries".

Haim Goren
Vice President, Tel-Hai College, Israel

Powers, Imperialism and Geographical Knowledge: British Survey of Palestine, 1841

The 1830s and 1840s were years of crucial importance for British interests in the Near East, the years in which Palmerston developed his policies concerning the region, as well as the years of the great debates concerning the easier route to India, after the unsuccessful results of Chesney's Euphrates Expedition. My paper deals with a British military surveying project of this period.

Yoland Jones (today: Hodson) had already published her paper, in 1973 describing one this most important, and until then almost unknown, early project of measuring and mapping sites and areas in Syria and Palestine. A group of English army officers, Royal Sappers and Miners, Royal Engineers and additional officers trained in surveying, accompanied the troops that were dispatched to Syria in the Summer 1840, as part of a European task-force aiming to end Egyptian rule and reinstate the Ottoman regime. The fruits of their work, including more than twenty maps, many of them of no military value, had never been thoroughly studied.

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Recently, I tried to look into the reasons that led these military people to show great interest in 'civilian' topics and historical and archaeological relicts, and present them in their works as well. In this presentation, I intend to present the sketches and maps, many of them probably for the first time. I would argue that, in addition to its military importance, this project had been of crucial value, so far rarely acknowledged, to the development of the modern cartography of the region.

Seyda Gungor Acikgoz
Assistant Professor, Nuh Naci Yazgan University, Turkey

Social and Physical Structure of the Towns in Kayseri where Greeks Lived

Kayseri (ancient Caesarea) on the heart of Anatolia is one of the earliest centers of Christianity. Until the first quarter of the 20th century there was a considerably large Christian population, located mainly in the city center as well as areas to North and southwest. Living side by side with Turks, the non-Muslim population was composed of Greeks and Armenians.

It is known that 66 villages were inhabited by Greeks, 23 by Armenians during the 19th century. Seven villages had a mixed population of Muslims and Greeks; five, of Muslims and Armenians; 15 of Greeks and Armenians. Only one village was composed of all three; Turks, Greeks and Armenians. There are also distinct neighborhoods of different nations in the city, where they lived in close proximity to each other.

This study aims to focus on the Greek population of Kayseri. Greeks mostly settled in villages outside the city center, namely Zincidere, Endürlük, Stephana, Talas, Tavlusun, Germir, Taksiarhion, Gesi, Vekse, Ağırnas, Skopi, Sarımsaklı, Gergeme, Karacaören, Erkilet, Molu, Çukur, Taşlık, Rumkavak, İncesu, Dereköy, Soğanlı, Develi, Karacaviran, Avşarköy, Faraşa, Post Karaköy, Kiske, Karaköy, Beşkardeş, Çukuryurt, Taşçı, Hoşça, Satı, Kurumca and Zile. Among those towns and villages, several stand out with their size and splendor of their architecture. Some major ones could have easily competed or surpass Kayseri as regards to the urban amenities they offered. Commerce and trade was the main source of income for the population, and created an economical potential for the region.

The scope of the presentation is the distinctive social and physical structure of the Greek villages of Kayseri, while a special attention will be given to their role in creating the identity of the Kayseri.

Jules Janick
Professor, Purdue University, USA
&
John Stolarczyk
Curator, Carrot Museum, UK

Ancient Greek Illustrated Dioscoridean Herbals: Origins and Impact of the Juliana Anicia Codex (512 CE) and the Codex Neapolitanus (early 7th Century)

The Greek herbal of Pedanius Dioscorides (20-70 CE), entitled *Peri Ylis Ialakis* (Latinized as *De Materia Medica*, On Medical Matters) was written about the year 65. It was destined to be one of the most famous books on pharmacology and medicine but is also rich in horticulture and plant ecology. The oldest and most famous recension in the Greek alphabetical arrangement of Dioscorides which was completed in Constantinople about 512. It has survived in a magnificent, gloriously illustrated volume that was prepared and presented to the imperial Princess Juliana Anicia (462 -527), daughter of the Emperor Anicius Olybrius, Emperor of the Western Roman Empire. The bound manuscript stored in Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek in Vienna is available in facsimile and is now referred to as the Juliana Anicia Codex (JAC) or the Codex Vindobonensis. The JAC contains over 383 paintings of plants including many horticultural crops, many of which can still be recognized in modern day examples. An analysis of the illustrations indicates that they were made by numerous artists of varying skills and it is probable that some were derived from an earlier lost version. The Codex Neapolitanus (NAP) (early 7th century) which now contains 409 plant images resides in the Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples is closely related to JAC, and is also available in facsimile editions. A comparison of the 357 common illustrations contained in both NAP and JAC suggests that many of the illustrations derived from a common source, perhaps an illustrated manuscript owned by Theodosius II, grandfather of Juliana Anicia, but the possibility exists that some of the NAP images are direct copies of JAC images. There are 25 images in JAC which do not appear in NAP and are likely to have been included in missing folios of the NAP. Of the 52 images in NAP, which do not appear in JAC, 2 are of Mandrake and are likely to have been lost folios in the JAC, but many others may be due to images that existed in the common source and were not used in JAC. It is suggested that this common source contained many more images and probably portrayed several images of variants of the same plant species showing a different stage of development - a concept promulgated by Dioscorides and

subsequently Pliny. This larger collections of images provided the copyists working on JAC and NAP to select different images to suit what they were commissioned to do.

Özdemir Kocak
Professor, Selcuk University, Turkey

The Cult of the Mother Goddess in the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean Regions in the Light of New Findings

Since the most ancient periods, mankind has approved the polytheistic or the monotheistic religions. Generally the polytheistic belief systems were more common in the ancient periods. The mother goddess belief is the principal one in these belief systems. The mother goddess sometimes represents abundance and sometimes fertility. Since the Neolithic periods (8500-4500 BC), the depiction of the mother goddess has been observed in Anatolia. Konya Çatalhöyük settlement is one of the places in which the mother goddess was worshipped. It has been also found out some depictions related with the mother goddess in many settlements around the Lakes Region (Hacılar, Kuruçay, Bademağacı, Höyücek) in addition to Çatalhöyük settlement. In our studies we have observed the fragments of the mother goddess Inland Mid-west Anatolia (İcikli). A great number of the mother goddess findings in the Central Anatolia Region, Lakes Region and the Western Anatolia indicate that the mother goddess cult has an important place in Anatolia. Probably this belief was disseminated from Anatolia to Greece, Crete and Thrace. So the mother goddess was worshipped in a large area in the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean Regions.

Isidor Koti

Lecturer, Aleksander Xkuvani University Elbasan, Albania

The Philosophy of Change in the Development of Albania after the Born of State

Very often the term “change” is used to signify any situation where there are political, ideological, cultural and ethnic ruling groups. We mean that a certain situation is characterized by the competition existing between elites or interested groups and the pluralist society allow this competition to be freely developed. In the Albanian development circumstances after the born of state, the philosophy chose the pluralism of opinions. We could conclude that the societies, which have a stable economic development, have developed the values and the appropriate structures connected with industrialization, such as the efficiency, rationalism, re-investments and benefit; all these create the basis for the increasing rate of the integration of social groups on the basis of pluralism as a political solution. Otherwise, the Albanian society of the 21st century has not secured yet these stable economic developments, the values and structures connected with it and also because of the fragility are the democratic system and political pluralism. The work draws attention on the treatment of educational with pluralism, evaluating it firstly as a solution to the Albanian problems, analyzing educational issue connected with pluralism, making evident the Albanian views as questions and ancient responses, as well as the state and its role on the development of pluralist institutions. In order to analyze the mentioned phenomenon, it means to examine the power or the distributed authority in society.

David Mason

Assistant Professor, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

The Anderson-Chatterjee Debate Viewed Through Golden-Age Turkish Detective Fiction

In this paper I will address the long-standing debate between Benedict Anderson and Partha Chatterjee regarding the level to which nationalist concepts were appropriated – varying from mere copies of European nationalism to local nationalisms with full agency – using the case study of Golden-Age Turkish detective fiction (1930-1950) as a reference point.

I will examine the works of the major Turkish detective fiction authors of the period, Cemil Cahit Cem, Murat Akdoğan, A. Samancıgil, and Ziya Çalikoğlu. Following a close analysis of their detective heroes and the major concepts of Turkish nationalism that they actively promoted in their works, I will conclude that, at least in the Turkish case, these works are much closer to Anderson's conception of a copying of the form and method of nationalist writings seen previously in Europe.

Nellie Munin

Lecturer, Zefat Academic College, Israel

Women's Work-A Way Out of the Global Economic Crisis? The Cases of EU, Turkey and Israel

The Mediterranean region faces the same global economic crisis experienced by the entire world. Economists agree that enhanced growth is necessary for countries to get out of this crisis, which is characterized, *inter alia*, by growing national deficits and debts. In fact, however, due to the crisis most countries experience growth diminishment. While ways out of the crisis are constantly searched, it is quite surprising that not enough is done to exhaust one of the most available and accessible resources to enhance growth: women's work. The proposed paper will examine the treatment of this economic resource by three Mediterranean partners: the EU, Turkey and Israel.

The paper will first establish the economic basis, according to the capitalist approach, to the expectation that a rational economic behavior of countries, in particular in severe global economic crises as the one experienced since 2008, would strive to exhaust any capital resource available to enhance growth.

Next, the paper will examine the legal framework regulating this subject in all three examined partners, to show that all of them have set a sound legal basis for gender equality.

Turning into practice, the paper will then describe the practical difficulties encountered by women wishing to participate in the workforce in all three Mediterranean partners examined. These difficulties, addressed by the literature, reflect a substantive gap between law and enforcement.

The proposed paper will show that surprisingly, despite the substantive differences between the three cultures examined, and despite the clear capitalist interest that is expected to be shared by all these cultures: the exhaustion of human capital to enhance growth, in all three cultures gender considerations seem to prevail, to prevent the full participation of women in the national workforce.

Despite the different cultures represented by the three examined Mediterranean partners, this examination reveals that regulation (and even regulation achieved due to international intervention) cannot solve all difficulties, and moreover - in many cases cannot prevail well established cultures of gender inequality.

The paper will examine whether the interrelations between these Mediterranean partners, in the context of the regional UFM and

Barcelona Process, may change this approach, either by regional programs or by immigration.

The paper will explore optional (national and regional) ways to overcome this difficulty, to the benefit of the respective markets, trying to assess whether capitalism and multilateralism may affect the results. It will then draw a more general lesson, for the entire Mediterranean region.

Mehran Narimisa

Faculty Member, Islamic Azad University, Shoushtar Branch, Iran
&

H. Askari

Faculty Member, Islamic Azad University, Shoushtar Branch, Iran

The Effect of Family in Decreasing Sines of Children

Family is the first society which every person live in and is educated. It has a very important role in forming his/her character. Family environment could make each person fundamentally. It plays as foundation of man configuration such a structure or building. In fact person should be learnt behave better on the basis of Islamic and religious commands. He/she should learn behave well, he/she must understand nice and default tasks, that is, it should be known is distinction between nice and default. In basic law following Koran and benefit evaluation in country, the correct ways for education children good and bad things are learnt. Unfortunately, people under different conditions in life and society may do default and sine. So some awards and ant-awards are appointed instead them. In this paper following an extended research and scientific observation, we consider the role of family on behavioral configuration of people.

Estela Núñez Barriopedro
Professor, University of Alcala, Spain

Pilot Scheme of Assessment in E-learning

This paper builds on pilot research into Alcalá University in the area of marketing and market research of the degree of Management Business Administration. The aim of this paper is to analyze how we can make the most benefit of virtual platform in the continuous assessment by matter of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA). We try to contribute to the progression of a culture based on teamwork and cooperation to facilitate the coordination of education and the new technologies help to improve. It try to make the most of opportunities are offered by this tool. We can assert that the virtual platform can be applied as attendance learning as e-learning. It is a great tool that improves the learning process and helps the continuous assessment. This tool allow motivation for the student to work inside and outside the classroom.

Steven M. Oberhelman
Professor, Texas A & M University, USA

Pharmacological and Non-Pharmacological Treatment of Headaches in Cretan Healing Manuals

Headaches and migraines have always been a major concern in Greece from Hippocrates on. Ancient and Hellenistic Greek physicians give many discussions of the symptoms of cephalalgia and their treatment, while Byzantine medical writers added to those descriptions and offered new therapeutic methods. On the island of Crete, during the Venetian occupation after the fall of Byzantium, medical students studied at the great European universities and brought back classical and Byzantine knowledge of healing diseases, including headaches. But after the Ottoman Turks seized the island, medical prophylaxis came to be centered on practical doctors and medical treatises called *iatrosophia*, which are compilations of traditional medical therapeutics (mostly centuries-old folk medicine) and recipes from classical and Byzantine physicians and pharmacologists. In this paper, after a survey of the treatment of cephalalgia in Greece prior to the *Tourkokratia*, I analyze passages from several Cretan *iatrosophia* for their description and treatment of headaches and migraines. I demonstrate that cephalalgia was of such overwhelming concern to the people of Crete during the early modern period that sufferers went to any length possible to get a cure. Some recipes are drawn from classical and Byzantine formal medical texts, but others are traditional cures preserved over the centuries by villagers and practical doctors. All these treatments consist of pharmacological ingredients (plants, herbs, animal substances, minerals). I offer a detailed analysis of these ingredients. But because these treatments were sometimes ineffective and because sufferers would go to any length to remove the pain, I show how the *iatrosophia* offer as headache remedies magical spells, phylacteries, exorcisms, and prayers; in one *iatrosophion*, headache cures (pharmacological and non-pharmacological) are the primary concern. I conclude by discussing recent ethnographic studies of how such folk and magico-religious treatments of headaches still exist in Greek rural villages and islands.

Kathleen O'Donnell

Independent Scholar, British School at Athens, Greece

Nineteenth Century Cycladic Warriors: Celtic Heroes

In Greece's neglected history of the nineteenth century, this paper will demonstrate how three Greek patriots Nikos Leotsakis, Pericles Moraitini and I. Scarvellis were commemorated and compared to mythological heroes albeit not Homeric but Celtic in the so-called bloodless Cycladic Revolution. The Greek translator of *The Poems of Ossian* by James Macpherson, was the Kephalonian romantic radical Panayiotis Panas, whose ancestors were from Barcelona and had escaped the Spanish Inquisition. He became the main translator of this poetry, used at certain points in history to expose political machinations by Western European monarchy as it encroached on the newly freed parts of what had been the Ottoman Empire.

Although there are more examples of how *The Poems of Ossian* were utilised, which were distributed throughout the Mediterranean including: Rumania; the Ottoman Empire; Egypt and Greece, this paper will discuss the Cycladic Revolution, in particular, to demonstrate the way in which this neglected literature was used.

The two poems - *Dar-thula* and *Lathmon* - which Panas published in Kephalonian (part of the Seven Islands - a British Protectorate) in 1862 were used as a metaphor to inform the reader of what treachery was and how this could be overcome by magnanimity, justice and sacrifice. There were other Greek men of letters who wrote dedicatory poetry including another translator of *The Poems of Ossian*, Achilles Paraschos.

After having rescued political antimonarchist prisoners from several Cycladic islands in the Mediterranean, the leader of the Cycladic Revolution, Nicos Liotsakis, attempted to gain the support of the Cyclades and eventually dethrone the German Catholic King Othon so as to establish a republic. Unfortunately, he was mown down in cold blood by Greek Royalist soldiers. Although Othon did indeed fall he was replaced by yet another Western monarch two years later.

Ekin Oyan-Altuntas

Assistant Professor, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Turkey

Questioning the European Union: Titanic or Noah's Ark

For a tantalizing fifty years, the integration model of European Union has been presented by the mainstream promoters of globalization, as the living proof for the validity of liberal policies that transformed nations into peaceful, democratic, egalitarian, wealthy and cosmopolitan societies. The presentation of EU model as the "paragon of modern civilization", however, looked less persuasive as the structural crisis of capitalism exhibited anti-democratic, hegemonic, impoverishing and colonial character of the EU. Though Greece seems to be the epicenter of pillage, the wide rage plunder at the hands of the EU Troika is heading across the Europe.

The current crisis in EU is not a temporary deviation from the steady state of a healthy working integration model and also, not a local economic crisis restricted solely to Southern European countries. This is the structural crisis of capitalist mode of production, the accumulation regime and hegemonic construction and thus, the crisis of their micro model; namely EU.

The objective of this paper is to scrutinize retrospectively the prominent constituents of the Union in order to analyze the bogged down state of affairs in EU. The study also tries to field the question of whether the EU is a flamboyant but fragile "Titanic" ship embodying all the inner-structural contradictions long before the voyage or a "Noah's Arch" saving its peripheral sovereigns from the worldwide deluge of global economic crisis.

Stergios Pardalis
Researcher, Durham University, UK

Sicily: Towards the End of an 'Everlasting' Problem of Category Ascription

This article deals with cultural polyphony in Italy and more specifically with Sicily; it brings to the fore Italy's problematic national integration and Sicily's issue of category ascription in the Mediterranean and the West. While Palermo and Sicily must be understood in the context of both Mediterranean and Italian ethnography, the unique factors which lead to the subordinate economic position of Sicily have also resulted in distinct ethnic and identity politics. Transforming an economic issue into a cultural one helps perpetuate stereotypes which fuel tensions between the North and the South. Recent ethnic conflicts in Europe, as well as conflict over European Union expansion, have questioned the stability of national borders. Now that the dust has settled on battle field it is time to address processes of national integration and identity construction. In this case, it is timely to explain how Palermo and its residents are shaped through relationships of unequal power between the centre and the periphery in a North/South division of both Italy and Europe.

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I concentrate on the conceptual cluster of honour, the family, social networks and power as the means by which different levels of society interact, in order to explain the dynamic relationship between local and national identity. Out of contrasts as such emerges an identifiable Sicilian, if not Palermitan, identity. I conclude that Palermitans purposely resort to sites of agency, and that Sicily's integration into the European Union, paradoxically, appears to resolve several ongoing issues of national integration.

Hilda Peled-Shapira
Lecturer, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Baghdad's Image among Twentieth-Century Intellectuals

Leftist intellectuals in the mid-twentieth century were critical of the metropolis and what it represented. Arab intellectuals were no exception. The lecture will discuss the connection between the circumstances of two Communist Iraqi writers, the poet Buland al-Haydari (1926-1996) and the prose writer Ghai'b Tu'ma Farman (1927-1990), and their attitude towards the big city as reflected in their works, in light of the extended periods of exile forced on them by political exigencies.

The ways the city is represented in their works have a number of functions, and each of them describes it in his own unique way. The lecture will highlight descriptions of the city as a means for criticizing the regime, a distinctive feature of these two writers, who utilize the image of the city to convey their criticism.

Klemen Pust

Researcher, University of Primorska, Slovenia

**"Defending the Christian Faith with Our Blood"
The Battle of Lepanto (1571) and the Venetian
Eastern Adriatic: Impact of a Global Conflict on the
Mediterranean Periphery**

The Battle of Lepanto, which is today called Naupaktos, at the northern edge of the Gulf of Patras, off western Greece, that took place on the 7th of October 1571, represents the peak of a global conflict that involved opposing empires stretching from the Indian Ocean to the American continent. It was the biggest navy battle of oar driven vessels in the history of the Mediterranean and at the same time the first defeat of the Ottoman navy in a direct confrontation with Christian forces joined in the Holy League. An important part in this victory was played by eight galleys, equipped and manned by Venetian owned towns in the Eastern Adriatic. Besides that the sailors from Venetian province of Dalmatia were present on no less than 19 Venetian galleys at the battle of Lepanto. There were also 28 to 30 merchant ships from Dubrovnik (Ragusa) in the Christian coalition, which were only used as a logistical support. According to certain estimates, made in the past, at least 15.000 soldiers, sailors and oarsmen (galeotti) originated from the Eastern Adriatic, which represents approximately one third of the entire Venetian navy, present at Lepanto. However, on the basis of recently discovered archival material it is now possible to establish that their share was even bigger, as it reached up to 40%. Furthermore, out of all the killed, wounded or missing in the Christian coalition as much as every third originated from Istria or Dalmatia. Thus, every fifth inhabitant of Venetian Albania, from what is today the coastal region of Montenegro, was put under arms, whereas the vast majority of crew originated from Venetian Dalmatia, which proved to be an invaluable pool of human fighting force for the Venetian authorities. As a result, because of the battle of Lepanto and the simultaneous Cyprus war (1570-1571) the number of inhabitants and especially adult men there diminished drastically. In just ten years the population of Dalmatia was reduced by over one third, which caused the demographic decline of the entire region, that lasted up to the 19th century. The harshness of the situation is clearly evident from lamentations that the local population directed towards Venetian authorities. In one such document they claimed that they are: "defending Christian blood with our own blood".

However, this wasn't the only impact that the battle of Lepanto had on Venetian subjects in the Eastern Adriatic. Namely, in April of 1571 the Ottoman navy penetrated into the Adriatic itself, where it managed to operate without any resistance from the Venetian vessels. The main impact of the Ottoman invasion was delivered towards the islands, particularly Hvar (Lesina) and Korčula (Curzola), but also Brač (Brazza). The way for the main Ottoman fleet was paved by numerous raids of corsairs from the local Ottoman naval centres, who plundered Venetian possessions and merchant ships. The Venetian authorities were helpless in the face of the Ottoman onslaught, as the Ottoman corsairs conducted their attacks even in the Venetian lagoon itself. This proved to be devastating for Venetian merchants in the area, even though they played a crucial role in the supply of the Venetian Eastern Adriatic, mostly because of their mobility and vast financial resources. The Venetian Signoria tried to help them with recompensations, but to no avail.

Nonetheless, the extremely grim situation was particularly hardly felt by the population because of the outburst of plague and subsequently of famine, which was also true for Venice itself. That was the reason why the Venetian authorities issued strict orders that the inhabitants of Hvar were to be exempt from further military service, due to extreme poverty on the island. However, the measures taken by the Venetian Signoria were not sufficient and as a result social tumult and upheaval started, which later spread throughout Dalmatia. One of the causes was, that local population regularly offered shelter to deserting oarsmen, who escaped from the galleys, because of their harsh living and working conditions. The rebellions started immediately after Signoria started to criminalise such practices and tried to break up the solidarity among the members of the lowest social strata. These uprisings were by no means to be taken lightly, as they became a political form of opposition against the Venetian power in the Eastern Adriatic and it took Signoria quite some time, money and effort before it could finally crush them.

Ghaleb Ahmed Rababah

Associate Professor, Alfaisal University, Saudi Arabia

Euphemism in Saudi Arabic and British English

This paper investigates euphemism strategies used in Saudi Arabic and English. It shows that there are some similarities and differences, which can be attributed to cultural and religious beliefs and values. The strategies of euphemism found in the Saudi responses are 'part-for-whole', 'overstatement', 'understatement', 'deletion', 'metaphor', 'general-for-specific', and 'learned words and jargons'. The British participants employed 'understatement', 'deletion', 'learned words and jargons', 'metaphors', and 'general-for-specific'. Another significant finding is that the Saudis and the British resort to taboos, when handling death and lying, but hardly, if never in body functions. It is argued that language is influenced by its users' cultural and religious beliefs, life-styles, and norms. The study suggests that increasing ESL/ASL learners' awareness of euphemism is essential for intercultural communication.

Nuria Rodríguez-Priego

PhD Student, University of Granada, Spain,

Lucía Porcu

PhD Student, University of Granada, Spain

&

Anna Tsireme

PhD Student, University of Granada, Spain

A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Green Consumption in the Mediterranean Basin: The Case of Greece and Spain

In the present cross-cultural study consumers' green behavior was examined using the survey-based identification tools designed by the Yale Project on Climate Change Communication that could be applied to inform global warming public engagement campaigns.

Two polls were conducted in two Mediterranean countries: Spain (n = 112) and Greece (n = 104). The survey included measures concerning pro-environmental behavior and intentions, issue involvement, individuals' beliefs, and preferred societal response.

The main purpose of this research paper was to explore individuals' behavior toward the environment, comparing the results obtained in both countries to find whether there exist some differences between them. The variables were tested to analyze the possible correlations between them, in order to better understand consumers' pro-environmental behavior and decisions. We wondered how behavior could be correlated with behavioral intentions as stated by Fishbein & Ajzen (1975), but also how individuals' beliefs could determine the issue involvement and their preferred societal response, as well as the relationship between others personal opinion toward the environment and individuals' behavior (which is related with what Schwartz call the 'moral norms' in his Norm-Activation Theory (1977).

The results show some correlations between the variables measured ($p = 0.05$). It will help us to develop a behavioral model that would likely explain how individuals take their decisions concerning green consumption. This model may help governments and marketers in their pro-environmental campaigns in improving the process of seeking the target public.

Scott Rubarth

Associate Professor, Rollins College, USA.

Culture Wars and the Prehistoric Mother Goddess Debate

Was the ancient Mediterranean once the center of a goddess based religion where male deities functioned as secondary divinities? Was there a time when women dominated religious cult and exercised some level of matriarchal authority? Are the last few millennia of misogyny and the repression of and control of women and their bodies an aberration from a much longer history where women and the female body with its reproductive and nurturing faculties were celebrated and revered?

Following the publication of Marija Gimbutas' *The Goddesses and Gods of Old Europe* (1974) and Merlin Stone's *When God was a Woman* (1976), there has been a flood of scholarly and popular works which have enthusiastically argued yes. Major Mediterranean centers of pre-patriarchal Goddess worship are said to include Anatolia, Egypt, Malta, early Italy, pre-Hellenic Greece and Minoan Crete, and what Gimbutas calls "Old Europe." However, in more recent years a backlash has arisen which challenges this reconstruction of the past. These scholars claim that the matriarchy/Great Mother Goddess thesis is a myth, one promoted on behalf of the women's movement, but one that is ultimately detrimental to it. In my presentation I will review this debate and examine how contemporary cultural wars have influenced both sides of the debate. I will argue that both sides have used rhetorical and logical fallacies to achieve their end and finally I will show what is philosophically and politically at stake at the center of the controversy.

Selver Sahin
Researcher, RMIT University, Australia

Analysing the Urban Regeneration Efforts in Fener-Balat from a Human Security Perspective

Using the concept of “human security” as an analytical tool, this paper looks at the humanitarian and community dimensions of the current urban regeneration efforts in Fener-Balat, located on the historical peninsula of Istanbul, Turkey. It argues that the focus of regeneration debates and policies informed by neo-liberal economic globalisation has so far been operational, such as improving the economic competitiveness of the area and reconstructing or strengthening the existing buildings. Despite the policy emphasis placed on the protection of the “tissue” of the area, which has historically been home to diverging ethnic, cultural and religious groups, the human elements of development and security have been the missing link between the policy and practice of regeneration. Aside from surrounding controversies over the meaning of this “tissue” and its protection, the public authorities’ prevailing approach tends to downplay, if not totally disregard, the greater physical, social, cultural and economic implications of planned regeneration programs for the local communities involved.

Christina Sassayannis
Anthropologue, Roma Capitale Mondiale per l'Acqua, Italy

Water, Culture in Andros - The Case of Zoodoxou Pighis Monastery

The cultural value of water, a case in the Mediterranean Sea: Andros, Cyclades. The paper that I present today focuses on results gathered during two months of field-work and on research and studies centered on a second period around the element of water (1995/2010).

The Monastery of Zoodochou Pighis, has a peculiar structure that puts water in a prominent place and therefore the meaning of water, as sacred and profane, became the element upon which my study is focused. The sacred and the profane in the different significance of spaces of worship are related to water. Why?

The holy space of the Monastery includes the source of water, the sacred and profane meaning of it. The division of the world into two domains, one containing all that is sacred and the other all that is profane, gives us to think that it is impossible that religious and profane life can not coexist in the same space. Sacredness requires that special locations be set aside for religious rituals. Yet, in this case, the water becomes the medium through which the profane world can attain healing from disease and can embrace the sacred.

In this case study relating to the Mediterranean Sea, the knowledge of the cultural meaning of water helps us define tools for the improvement of water, a value and the responsibility of every citizen.

Roelof Schuiling

Professor, Utrecht University, Netherlands

Green

All molecules of CO₂ are equal, so there is no special advantage to sequester it from the flue gases of coal-fired power plants. In this note a proposal is discussed to sustainably capture CO₂ from natural emissions, by letting it react with olivine. The example is from the seabed near Milos, where 2.2 million tons of CO₂ are emitted annually. A small island can be created by piling olivine sand over places with strong emissions. In this way the CO₂ can be captured, because olivine reacts fast with CO₂ and warm sea water. It is, in a very literal sense, an environmental technology, because the environment itself provides the conditions to capture this greenhouse gas.

Somdeep Sen

PhD Student, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Violence, Legitimacy and Resistance: The Case of Armed Non-State Actors (HAMAS and Hezbollah)

The centrality of the state as the primary 'currency' of orientation of modern international relations has been matter of constant deliberation. Nevertheless, the empirical reality, especially in the post-9/11 era, is indicative of states' continued struggle for monopoly over power and violence, and, subsequently, the 'rise' of armed non-state actors as operative entities in the world today. While few have delved into the above-mentioned parameters, in one of the critical works on the relationship between 'political legitimacy' and 'violence', Klaus Schlichte, bases his study on what he terms as the inherent delegitimizing impact of violence and insists that in a quest to legitimize themselves, armed non-state actors need to veer away from violence as its only mode for legitimization and incorporate, like the state, non-violent functions. While the author's claim about the negative impact of violence is credible to an extent, he may have overemphasized its presumed debilitating effects. Such entities come to power utilizing violent means during periods of extreme insecurity. Moreover, those that the armed figurations claim to represent, namely their core constituency, often deem the 'violent-means' necessary. Furthermore, the goal of the armed entities, at that juncture, is to protect the sovereignty of this specific niche of society. But, if the initial cause of insecurity is sustained over a period of time, in reality or rhetoric, thus maintaining the critical importance of violence (as a means of protection of sovereignty), would it still have the same debilitating impact as estimated by Schilchte? In lieu of this then, this study asks 'What impact does the use and practice of violence have on the legitimacy of armed non-state actors?' Using the cases of HAMAS and Hezbollah, this study demonstrates the critical role violence plays in legitimizing armed non-state actors thus contradicting its delegitimizing influence.

Fatih Sezgin

PhD Student, Private Yamanlar College, Turkey

Social Loneliness and Awaiting Danger For Europe: Anders Behring Breivik's Case

Being a human being requires to live in a social environment. It is because of this that human being is described as a social creature so social relationships are at the core of our life. That is, we all need, and desire to, feel integrated in a net of subjectively meaningful relationships. That's we have a two-way interaction. In this two-way interaction human beings build their own social planet. While some people are really good at in this social planet, the others are not as lucky as the others. The second party accept loneliness as their destiny. Loneliness is a complex mixture of feelings that we get when we do not meet our intimate and social needs. People who are lonely often are socially withdrawn, have little trust in others or in themselves, feel little control over their destiny, and are often dissatisfied with their relationships, when compared to those individuals who are not lonely. Some differentiate social loneliness as an unpleasant experience caused by a poor social network, from emotional loneliness, which is the lack of close personal attachments. After Anders Behring Breivik's Case some scholars put some ideas forward about social loneliness and its forcing power over being an addicted to cyber world. Since the common life style in Europe is based on a isolation from the social going on life around, Breivik's case and these assumptions were considered more seriously. When we read Breivik's face book pages we saw that he has 7000 friends/followers. Being in touch with 7000 people cannot be considered as social loneliness. Then, there must be another problem. In this study we will try to find out the relationship among social loneliness, internet addiction and being open to extreme ideas that is terrorism.

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European Non-State (F)Actors and the Arab Spring Assessing Parliamentary Inputs and Media Coverage(S) During the 2011 International Military Intervention in the Libyan Conflict

The paper covers two non-state actors and factors in Europe's reactions to the "Arab Spring" in 2011: the role (and impact) of the European Parliament (EP), and that (those) of a selection of written mass media from a selection of European Union (EU) member states. It limits itself to the Libyan example.

The paper will consist of three parts:

first, there will be a brief review of what happened in Libya and what followed eventually, that is to say, an international military intervention under the aegis of NATO and more particularly by the British and French military air forces (Part 1).

The following part will cover the EP's reactions to the events in Libya (Part 2). It will stress that, out of all EU institutions involved, the Parliament acted as the most vociferous supporter for a military action in order to protect the civilians from being massacred by the Gaddafi regime. In particular the EP based its stance on the emerging international concept of R2P (right to protect) that the United Nations has been developing since 2005.

Part 3 will present the coverage that a selection of written mass media from (again) a selection of EU member states carried out during the same period under study. A guiding academic concept here would be that of "Europeanization", that is to say, to assess whether the media under study adopted (over time) a similar argumentation about the need (or otherwise) of an external intervention. This Part will consider whether the R2P concept, as already mentioned above, also had a strong role to play in such a process.

In its conclusions, the paper will offer some initial "lessons" and set out the avenues for future research, both short and long term.

Georgios Theotokis
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Byzantium and Venice – A Military Alliance of the 1080s with Deeper and Long-Lasting Implications

After examining the necessary background of the relations between Byzantium and Venice in the centuries before the Norman invasion of southern Italy in the 11th century, I will focus on the political and diplomatic relations between Constantinople and Venice. Apart from the Normans being viewed as a common enemy by both sides, what were the deeper political and economic reasons that pushed the maritime republic to send a powerful fleet in Illyrian waters? What were the Venetians hoping to achieve and what might had been their long-term objective? Most importantly, what were the rewards the Venetians received by Alexius Comnenus and what were the implications of the *chrysobull* issued in 1082 for the future political and economic relations between the two nations? Concerning the military operations between the joint Byzantino-Venetian fleet, what evidence do we have from our chronicler sources about the naval battles that took place in 1081 and 1084? How effective the presence of the Venetian fleet proved to be in defeating the Normans? Were the Venetians faithful allies to the Byzantine Emperor? I will also examine, albeit briefly, the continuation of the Venetian-Byzantine alliance into the twelfth century and see how this relation developed. What other examples do we have of Venetian naval squadrons being sent to Greek waters to fight on behalf of the Emperor? What caused the rivalry between them and the eventual diversion of the Fourth Crusade?

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Above the Wine Dark Sea

During the last two decades of the Cold War, a great air war remained largely uncontested due to the vigilance and abilities of air force pilots from the West, who defended their air space and frontiers and deterred their Soviet and Warsaw Pact counterparts from shredding through the Iron Curtain. Though not flying the most advanced aircraft or carrying the most powerful weapons, the Hellenic Air Force was arguably one of the most proficient of NATO's allies at air defence and interception tactics. The Greek aviators' proficiency came about largely because of the vigilance required of them in their difficult military situation. Greece spent most of the Cold War in a tremendously challenging geographic and strategic position. Greater Greece sits astride the north shore of the Eastern Mediterranean, on top of geologic, as well as political and cultural, tectonic plates. Greece was on the Cold War front line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and Greek air defences looked northward toward the Bulgarian frontier. Greece also faced quasi-independent Communist states on its Western border, in Albania and Yugoslavia, which later became the setting for NATO's first true air combat operations in the decade after the fall of the Berlin Wall. To the South, across the seas lay, if not hostile, then certainly unfriendly, Islamic states like Libya. To the East, Greece shared a land, air and sea border with fellow NATO member Turkey, a long-time geopolitical rival. No other European country in the Cold War faced the difficult strategic situation faced by Greece, literally surrounded by threats in all directions. This paper will examine Greece's successful navigation of this strategic Scylla and Charybdis, and the role the Hellenic Air Force played in Greek strategy, flying above the wine-dark sea.

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&

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Zero-Problem in Current Turkish Foreign Policy: The Case of Syria and Greece

Turkish foreign policy acquired a new dimension after the 2002 general parliamentary elections with the new Justice and Development Party (JDP) Government. Ensuing years Turkey adopted a new role on its region as being a role model to the developing countries and changed its foreign policy understanding on acting more proactively. Turkey's current Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmet Davutoglu has a significant role on this change. He served as a consultant to JDP Government from the beginning and became the Minister on 2009. The Minister, who is a Professor on International Relations, helped to make a new policy understanding and perception which can be labeled as "zero-problem". In addition to this understanding, the government puts emphasis on building good relations with the neighbor states on the region.

In this study, the change on Turkish foreign policy will be examined in the context of JDP's new perception which was built with Davutoglu's influence. At this juncture, Syria and Greece were chosen for being the example, because the both states had controversial relations with Turkey on account of historical problems and both of them are in different regions. All the problems which were experienced have been affecting current economic, political and social relations. In this context, the aim of this study is to put forth the altered relations among these states through "zero-problem" perception. In conjunction with the policy change, it is sayable that the relations are in progress and developing with each passing day. The studies, such as this one, are important for showing the alterations on policy understandings of states and with the help of these studies; the chances for states which have controversial issues to iron out can be reachable.

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Some Evaluations over the Problems Experienced by the People of Some Islands During the Population Exchange Period

With the start of the population exchange in 1923, the migration of nearly 1 million Greek and 500 thousand Turkish people occurred between Turkey and Greece. Among the Turkish people who came to Turkey, there were also the Cypriot and Cretan citizens. In accordance with the Treaty of the Lausanne, the Cypriot citizens had more troubles than the other Turkish people came from the other islands during the population exchange period. Nearly 25.000 Turkish people came to Turkey from Crete. As the abandoned regions are granted as the Greek settlement, the big problems emerged in terms of the Cypriot citizens. In our study, some evaluations will be discussed in this perspective.

Damjan Voje

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Corporate Governance and Organizational Transformation in Developing Countries: Blockholding and Organizational Diversity in Republika Srpska

Although Republika Srpska, a part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is remote from the world public view, it represents a “laboratory”, where it is possible to follow organizational transformations that occur spontaneously on the basis of their own forces, and changes in the external environment (globalization). Three main groups of firms are observed. The first group are unionized firms that still resemble the behaviour of firms in former Yugoslavia. Rent seeking of firm's constituencies might be the main characteristic. The second group represents a segment of privatized firms in the manufacturing industry, based on core employment and accompanied by peripheral employment, particularly of unskilled workers. The third group consists of younger firms in the service industry and attracted educated entrepreneurs (managers) that employed skilled workers. Here, reciprocal essentials (RE) mode by Aoki (2010) represents a rising star in Republika Srpska. We also made methodological innovations in the approaches in surveying organizations.

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Italian Influence in the Composition of Rubens' Early Self-Portraits

Pater Paul Rubens (1577 Siegen-1640 Antwerp) is one of the great historical Flemish painters. There has been persistent interest among historians to understand various aspects of Rubens' career, and in particular, many historians have devoted study to the period of Rubens' stay in Italy during his early career from 1600 to 1608. In my presentation, I will argue that Rubens' exposure to Mediterranean painters is visible in the composition for two of his early self-portraits: the Mantuan Friendship (1602-1606) and the Four Philosophers (1611-1612), the former of which is estimated to have been painted during Rubens' period in Italy. The distinctive feature in the composition of these paintings is that they are self-portraits that include Rubens among a circle of intellectual peers, since typical self-portraits of the seventeenth century Spanish Netherlands were either single or depicted the artist with his family. Although there are instances of an Italian artist painting himself alongside elite educated companions, there is no case of a Flemish artist doing so before Rubens. Scholars studying Rubens have not mentioned that Italian influence can be seen in the composition of Rubens' self-portraits.

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Rubens' deviation from the usual forms of self-portraits by Flemish artists of his time had a larger social and cultural significance. In the Mantuan Friendship and the Four Philosophers, Rubens portrayed himself among educated friends in Italian scenery. Artists were not considered enough nobles in seventeenth century Northern Europe, although noble status was possible for artists already in Renaissance Italy. For instance in *Vite de' più eccellenti architetti, pittori, et scultori italiani* (1550-1568) Giorgio Vasari (1511 Arezzo-1574 Florence) wrote about a contemporary painter, Raphael Sanzio (1483 Urbino-1520 Rome), that "He did not, in short, live the life of a painter, but that of a prince". However, Netherlands painter and biographer Karel van Mandel (1548 Meulebeke -1606 Amsterdam) did not praise his contemporary painters like Vasari, though he admired old painters in his biography, *Schilder-boeck* (1604).

Going against the tradition of Flemish painters, Rubens painted himself in social settings conversing with educated companions. This composition embraced an Italian thought towards artists that allowed for the attainment of noble status. Rubens' pretensions were confirmed and reinforced by an Italian painter and biographer, Giovanni Pietro

Bellori (1616 Rome- 1690 Rome) who wrote of Rubens as a great artist in *Le vite de' pittori, scultori et architetti moderni* in 1672. In this work, only four Northern European artists including Rubens were selected and the remaining eleven artists were Italian. Rubens was not only the first Flemish painter to introduce the Italian form of self-portrait, but was also described by a contemporary biographer as a noble artist, like the great Italian painters.

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&

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Demographic Transitions and Social Changes in Mediterranean Countries

In Europe Demographic Transition - or First Demographic Transition - took a very long time and the social and cultural changes which are based on the Second Demographic Transition (Lesthaeghe and Van de Kaa, 1986; Van de Kaa, 1987) started only from the 1970s and the 1980s when the First Transition was already ended.

According to Caldwell (2004) only one demographic transition exists which in less developed countries is much faster than was happened in Europe. Indeed, fertility often falls quickly beyond replacement level in a very short time.

Total Fertility Rate is still above replacement level in many countries of the southern and eastern side of Mediterranean Sea but in these countries urban population often has high education and low fertility and does not agree any more with the ties and mores that the family of origin and society impose. In particular, this is true for women. This situation remembers what led to the Second Demographic Transition in Europe in the 1970s and 1980s but that is incompatible with political and religious condition.

Opposition between the requirements of young generations and "status quo" could be considered one of the causes of actual revolts in Arab world.

In this paper, our first goal is to analyze Demographic Transitions in some Arab countries verifying different theoretical schemes. We will mainly use data by United Nations and we will devote particular attention to young generations and population in reproductive age. Second goal will be to join demographic dynamics to economic growth and demand for political changes.