

2013

Mediterranean Studies Abstracts

Sixth Annual International
Conference on
Mediterranean Studies
26-29 March 2013,
Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



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Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *6th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies*, 26-29 March 2013, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 56 papers and 60 presenters, coming from 25 different countries (Albania, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Israel, Japan, Korea, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates and USA). The conference was organized into 13 sessions that included areas such as Politics and Society, the Eastern Mediterranean in the Later Ottoman Era, Economics and Business, Education-Culture and Society, Totems and Art in the Ancient and Islamic Mediterranean, The Mediterranean in the Medieval and Early Modern Era, Society and Economy of the Hellenistic and Roman Mediterranean, Women Issues, Economics, Business, Politics and Various Issues, Issues on History, Impressions of the Mediterranean in the Twentieth Century and Aspects of Ancient Culture and the Mediterranean e.t.c. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books 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

Athens Institute for Education and Research



**6th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean
Studies
26-29 March 2013, Athens, Greece**

PROGRAM

Conference Venue:

St George Lycabettus Boutique Hotel, 2 Kleomenous Street, Kolonaki, Athens

Organizing and Scientific Committee

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
3. Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
4. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President Academic, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
5. Dr. Sharon Bolton, Head, Management Research Unit, ATINER & Head, Business Studies, University of Sterling, U.K.
6. Dr. Jayoung Che, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Institute for the Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Pusan, Republic of Korea
7. Barbara Zagaglia, Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.
8. Dr. Matteo Rossi, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, University of Sannio, Italy.
9. Dr. Cleopatra Veloutsou, Head, Marketing Research Unit, ATINER & Senior Lecturer in Marketing, Department of Business and Management, University of Glasgow, Scotland, U.K.
10. Dr. John Roufagalas, Head, Economics Research Unit of ATINER and Professor, Troy University, USA.
11. Dr. Panagiotis Petratos, Vice-President ICT, ATINER & Associate Professor of Computer Information Systems, California State University, Stanislaus, USA.
12. Dr. Peter Koveos, Head, Accounting & Finance Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, Syracuse University, USA.
13. Ms. Lila Skountridaki, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
14. 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)

Tuesday 26 March 2013

08:00-08:30 Registration

08:30-08:40 Welcome and Opening Remarks

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

08:40-10:30 Session I (Room A): Politics and Society

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. Barbara Zagaglia, Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy & Eros Moretti, Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy. Discussing Demographic Transitions in Southern Mediterranean Countries.
2. Randa Aboubakr, Professor, Cairo University, Egypt. Digital Activism: Junctures of Transition in Post-Revolutionary Egypt.
3. Carolina Pontones Rosa, Lecturer, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain & Rosario Perez Morote, Professor, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain. Application of the United Kingdom's Model of External Control to the Spanish Local Government: A Proposal from a National Survey.
4. Alessia Chiriatti, Ph.D. Student, University for Foreigners of Perugia, Italy. Mediterranean Equilibria: Turkey, Syria and Cyprus in a Triangular Geopolitics.
5. Oguzhan Goksel, Ph.D. Student, Durham University, UK. Deconstructing the Discourse of Models: The 'Battle of Ideas' over the Post-Revolutionary Middle East.

08:40-10:30 Session II (Room B): Languages, Literature & Arts in the Mediterranean Basin

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

1. Meral Demiryurek, Head of Turkish Language and Literature Department, University of Hittite, Turkey. One City and Two Novels: Thessaloniki and Skoteinos Vardaris and Like a Sword Wound.
2. Ozlem Oz, Associate Professor, Bogazici University, Turkey & Kaya Ozkaracalar, Assistant Professor, Bogazici University, Turkey. Theorizing Path Dependency in Light of the Changing Geography of Istanbul's Film Clusters.
3. Jeries Khoury, Lecturer, Tel Aviv University, Israel. The Image of Antara Bin Shaddad in Qabbani's Poetry.
4. Malka Muchnik, Lecturer, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Typological Changes in Modern Hebrew. (Tuesday 26 March 2013)
5. Mika Yamaguchi, PhD Student, Leuven University, Belgium. Roman Ruins in Works by P. P. Rubens: the Attribution of the Three Goddesses Disrobing.
6. Kathleen Ann O'Donnell, Independent Scholar, British School at Athens, Greece. Scottish Literature in the South Eastern Balkans and Alexandria: 1863-9. The Poems of Ossian by James Macpherson.

<p>10:30-12:00 Session III (Room A): The Eastern Mediterranean in the Later Ottoman Era Chair: Kathleen Ann O'Donnell, Independent Scholar, British School at Athens, Greece.</p>	<p>10:30-12:00 Session IV (Room B): Economics and Business Chair: Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mehmet Demiryurek, Dean of Faculty of Arts & Sciences, University of Hittite, Turkey. The Commercial Relations between Cyprus and Aleppo in the 17th and 18th Centuries. 2. Hiroyuki Ogasawara, Lecturer, Toyo University, Japan. The Biblical Origin of the Ottoman Dynasty in 15th and 16th Century. 3. Hakan Yazar, Researcher, Hitit University, Turkey. The Consulate of England in Chios in the First Half of the 18th Century. 4. Sabrina Joseph, Associate Professor & Chair Department, of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates. Islamic Law and the Management of Natural Resources in 17th and 18th Century Ottoman Syria. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sibel Cengiz, Associate Professor, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Turkey & Afsin Sahin, Professor, Mugla Sitki Kocman University. Modeling the Nonlinear Behavior of Labor Force Participation Rate by STAR Models: An Application for Turkey. 2. <u>Renato Civitillo</u>, PhD Student, University of Sannio, Italy & Matteo Rossi, Assistant Professor, University of Sannio, Italy. Public Private Partnership: a General Overview in Italy. (Tuesday 26 March 2013) 3. Darko Vasevic, Business Development Manager, Johnson & Johnson, Bosnia and Herzegovina & Milan Gasovic, Associate Professor, University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Economics Subotica, Serbia. New Modalities of Category Management. (Tuesday 26 March 2013 morning) 4. *Arturo Gonzalez Romero, Managing Director, Fundacion Innovamar, Spain. Maritime Dimension of Spain's Economy. 5. Afsin Sahin, Associate Professor, Gazi University, Turkey. Estimating Money Demand Function by Smooth Transition Regression Model: An Evidence for Turkey.

<p>12:00-13:00 Session V (Room A): Invited Keynote Speech Chair: George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.</p> <p>Kerim Uras, Turkey's Ambassador to Greece. "Turkish-Greek Relations and the Turkish Foreign Policy"</p>

13:00-14:00 Lunch (details during registration)

14:00-15:30 Session VI (Room A): Education, Culture and Society Chair: Afsin Sahin, Associate Professor, Gazi University, Turkey.	14:00-15:30 Session VII (Room B): Topics in Mediterranean History Chair: Che, J., Professor, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, South Korea.
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Necla Ozturk, Assistant Professor, Akdeniz University, Turkey. New Developments Regarding Women Regulations under Turkish Law. (Tuesday 26 March 2013)2. Dorina Zenelaj, Lecturer, University Aleksander Xhuvani, Albania & Dritan Shoraj, PhD Student, University of Tirana, Albania. Communication Methods of Sexual Education at Albanian Schools.3. Caterina Pizanias, Sessional Instructor, University of Calgary, Canada. (Re)Configuring Knowledge: Teaching Propositions for the 21st Century.4. Oliver Bridge, Ph.D. Student, Oxford Brookes University, UK. Why Should Moral Education in Turkey Include Evolutionary Psychology: A Nietzschean Perspective.5. Balin Benezra, Teaching Assistant, Boğaziçi University, Turkey. The Turkish Health System in Transition: Family Planning in the Case of Istanbul.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Paul Sidelko, Associate Professor, Metropolitan State University of Denver, USA. Farming the Holy Land.2. Janet Sorrentino, Associate Professor, Washington College, USA. Places, Prayers, People: Descriptions of Ritual in Pre-modern Muslim Travel Accounts.3. Justin Stephens, Assistant Professor, Metropolitan State University of Denver, USA. A Christian and Pagan Interpretation of the 387 Riot of the Statues.4. Roger Fisher, Adjunct Professor, York University, Canada. Girls and Dolls in Ancient Greece: Memories and Perceptions.

15:30-17:00 Session VIII (Room B): Society and Economy of the Hellenistic and Roman Mediterranean Chair: *Arturo Gonzalez Romero, Managing Director, Fundacion Innovamar, Spain.
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Adam Paluchowski, Lecturer, University of Wroclaw, Poland. The Private Landed Property and Servile Labour in Hellenistic Crete.2. *Reda Abdelgawwad Raslan, Professor, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia. Romanization in Roman Egypt.

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

Wednesday 27 March 2013

08:30-10:00 Session IX (Room A): Women Issues

Chair: Caterina Pizanias, Sessional Instructor, University of Calgary, Canada.

1. David Makofsky, Professor, Research Professor-Visiting Scholar, Ethnic Minorities Studies Center, Minorities University of China Anthropology-History, Queens University, Belfast, Peoples Republic of China, United Kingdom. Uyghur Turkic Women and Cultural Change.
2. Mokaran Abbas, Researcher, Vrije University Brussel, Belgium. Women's Strategic Needs in Recreational Public Spaces, The Case of Nablus, Palestine.
3. Sylvia Saba-Sa'di, Lecturer, Gordon Academic College for Education. Israel. Moral and Ethical Issues Facing Arab Women Teachers in the Israeli Educational System.
4. Ozlem Dilber, Ph.D. Student, Boğaziçi University, Turkey. The New Woman and Modern Marriages in 1920s in Turkey.
5. Nadezda Koryakina, Researcher, University of Nantes, France. Her Husband Went Overseas": The Legal and Social Status of Abandoned Jewish Women in Medieval Provence and Languedoc.

10:00-12:00 Session X (Room A): Economics, Business, Politics and Various Issues

Chair: Mika Yamaguchi, Ph.D. Student, Leuven University, Belgium.

1. Ahmed Ferhadi, Professor, New York University, USA. Standard Kurdish: Lessons to Heed from Ataturk's Language Reform. (Wednesday 27 March 2013 morning)
2. Nellie Munin, Assistant Professor, The Law School, Zefat Academic College, Israel. Democratic Challenges during Financial Crises: the Case of the EU. (Wednesday 27 March 2013)
3. Ahmed Walid, Assistant Professor, ABM Military College, Qatar. The Trading Styles and Performance of Investor Categories in the Qatar Exchange.
4. Youcef Bouandel, Associate Professor, Qatar University, Qatar. The Algerian Parliamentary Elections and Algeria's Arduous Transition to Democracy. (Wednesday 27 March 2013 morning)
5. Secil Karal Akgun, Head of History Department, Middle East Technical University. Turkey & Ceren Aygul, Researcher, Middle East Technical University. Turkey. Introducing a New Research Center in Ankara: Red Crescent Archive.
6. Okan Külköylüoğlu, Faculty Member, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey & Murat Telli, Assistant Professor, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey. Application of Cosmoecious Species Concepts to Nonmarine Ostracoda (Crustacea).

12:00-13:30 Session XI (Room A): Issues on History

Chair: *Justin Stephens, Assistant Professor, Metropolitan State University of Denver, USA.

1. *Bogdan Atallah Kopanski, Professor, International Islamic University, Malaysia. The Muslim Settlements in Sicily and Italy during Saeculum Obscurum: Invasion or Invitation?
2. Murat Telli, Assistant Professor, Abant İzzet Baysal University,

12:00-13:30 Session XII (Room B): Impressions of the Mediterranean in the Twentieth Century

Chair: *Ahmed Ferhadi, Professor, New York University, USA.

1. Dilek Barlas, Professor, Koc University, Turkey. Turkey's Mediterranean Policies in the Interwar Period. (Wednesday 27 March 2013)
2. *Manuel Ferro, Professor, Coimbra University, Portugal. A Portuguese Literary View of the Mediterranean

<p>Turkey, Okan Kulköylüoğlu, Faculty Member, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey & Mehmet Yavuzatmaca, Researcher, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey. Comparative Analyses of Phylogenetic Relationships between Some Cave and Noncave Ostracods (Crustacea) from Central and Northwest Anatolia.</p> <p>3. Fatma Simsek, Assistant Professor, Akdeniz University, Turkey. The Story of Antidote from Antiquity into Ottoman Times.</p> <p>4. Dincer Savas Lenger, Assistant Professor, Akdeniz University, Turkey. Macedonian Royal Bronze Coins Uncovered at Nif (Olympos) Mount Near Smyrna.</p> <p>5. Samar Kamal, Associate Professor, Minia University, Egypt. Brides of Dead in Ancient Egypt. (Wednesday, 27 March 2013).</p>	<p>Culture(s): Peoples in Dialog under Manuel Teixeira Gomes' Point of View.</p> <p>3. Maha AlKhshail, Assistant Professor, Princess Noura University, Saudi Arabia. Greek Navy 1913 - 1915 in Admiral Mark Kerr Memoirs.</p> <p>4. Peter Andrew Novick, Ph.D. Student, Brandeis University, USA. Bad Latins: Fascist Italy's Visual Representations of France.</p> <p>5. Gamal Sheibani, Executive Manager of Academic Developing Center, University of Benghazi, Libya. The Future of the Libyan Housing: Reality and Prospects.</p>
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13:30-14:30 Lunch (Details during registration)

14:30-15:30 Session XIII (Room B): Aspects of Ancient Culture and the Mediterranean

Chair: *Bogdan Ataullah Kopanski, Professor, International Islamic University, Malaysia.

1. Jayoung Che, Assistant Professor, Busan University of Foreign Studies, Korea. The Social Role of Justice. Labour. War presented in the Ancient Greek Epics and the Hebrew Bible - Centering on the Hesiodos' Works and Days -.
2. Scott Rubarth, Associate Professor, Rollins College, USA. Competing Constructions of Masculinity in Ancient Greece.
3. Hussein Elsheikh, Professor, Alexandria University, Egypt. Recycling History in the Mediterranean Basin: Three Samples from Ancient History.

15:15-18:30 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

21:00-22:00 Dinner (Details during registration)

Thursday 28 March 2013

Cruise: (Details during registration)

Friday 29 March 2013

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Mokarram Abbas

PhD Student, Vrije Universiteit Brussel & Katholieke Universiteit
Leuven, Belgium

Women's Strategic Needs in Recreational Public Spaces, The Case of Nablus, Palestine

The core of this paper is about embracing Nablusi women's spatial needs in urban policies. The main dilemma is how to produce public spaces that meet not only women's practical needs, but also their strategic needs. The paper aims at highlighting how cultural and social values, even religious necessities affect women's spatiality in public spaces. The city of Nablus in Palestine was the milieu of this paper's field work. Recreational public spaces called '*mutanazahat*' were investigated in light of varied socio-spatial aspects. A special attention was drawn to the effect of the presence of men on women's spatial choices, behaviors, and their spatial perception. It has been noted that women's spatiality are more flexible and diverse in *mutanazahat* when the presence of men is low, where the present men have no direct impact on women's social lives, and where the present men are behaving properly. It is concluded that Nablusi women are in need of recreational spaces that fit their special socio-spatial needs, and allow them to actively engage in the built environment.

Randa Aboubakr
Professor, Cairo University, Egypt

Digital Activism: Junctures of Transition in Post-Revolutionary Egypt

This presentation attempts to trace the correlation between the monumental socio-political and cultural upheavals Egypt has been witnessing since (and a few years prior to) January 2011, and development in the field of information and communication technologies, more precisely digital activism. The research focuses on how the Revolution of January 2011 has ushered into a new route digital media, which had already not only been struggling with heavy state-policing, but had also still been in an uncertain position with regard to visibility and accessibility, in a country whose illiteracy and poverty rates are in the 40% zone.

Research on new media has always highlighted the assumption that in authoritarian contexts, communication technologies provide political activists with ampler space than available in the heavily policed physical world (*The Net Delusion*, 2011). However, current social and political transformations in Egypt reflect a perceptible shift which has been taking place gradually since the beginning of the 21st century (particularly since what has come to be known as the 'uprising of the judiciary' in 2005). At the core of these transformations is a new type of social and political actors who are not organized into traditional political and social movements, such as political parties and labour syndicates, but are rather "non-collective actors" operating on a collective level (*Life as Politics*, 2010).

To these new types of actors, digital media became both tool and condition of the social and political mobilization of the people. However, in a country where only around 25% of the population have internet access, the vibrant digital media scene is now witnessing yet a new phase of transformation, and is relocating itself once more in physical space. Digital initiatives, such as "*Askar Kathibun*" ("Lying Generals") and "*La lil Muhakamat al-Askariyya lil-Madaniyyin*" ("Stop Military Trials for Civilians") are turning away from their professed role, as online media, of initiating interactive dialogue and commentary, and are gradually assuming the roles of traditional media such as the dissemination of information and citizen journalism. The digital media scene in Egypt is also witnessing yet a more powerful turn towards the transformation by digital activists of online material into 'pre-modern' means of communication such as informal gatherings, graffiti, and travelling street performances which aim at making such material available to yet a wider audience, hence more interactive.

Maha AlKhshail

Assistant Professor, Princess Noura University, Saudi Arabia

Greek Navy 1913 - 1915 in Admiral Mark Kerr Memoirs

Admiral Mark Kerr (1864 - 1944) was an officer in the British navy, and then in the British air forces.

In the beginning of the twentieth century Greece has asked the assistance of the British navy to develop its navy, at the end of 1910 the British naval mission arrived to Greece under command of Admiral Lionel Tufnell, and in 1913 he succeeded by Admiral Mark Kerr in commanding the British naval mission in Greece, and Kerr also became the commander of the Royal Greece Navy and the naval consultant to Greece until 1915.

The work period of Mark Kerr in Greece was a important period in the history of the near east, as he took over work there after the end of the Balkans war, and his being there coincided with the declaration of the first world war in June 1914 and he remained in Greece until 1915.

Admiral Mark Kerr has noted down his memos in two books:

Land, Sea and Air, 1927.

The Navy in My Time, 1933.

In these two books, Mark Kerr has reviewed his experiment and experiences and noted down memos about his life and missions, including what he wrote about the period he spent in Greece.

The research aims at reviewing what Mark Kerr has written in his memos about Greece and Greek navy.

Dilek Barlas

Professor, Koc University, Turkey

Turkey's Mediterranean Policies in the Interwar Period

In order to provide a coherent understanding or general conception of Turkish foreign policy in the interwar period, one has to take a number of factors into consideration: The interwar period was a period of international transition. By definition, international transitions tend to be periods of uncertainty which do not lend themselves to clear-cut explanations. Another factor that renders a coherent understanding difficult is Turkish attempt for transformation. During the period under examination, Turkey was undergoing a far-reaching and transformative reform process. The pursuit of a fresh start with the advent of the Republic represented the deliberate choice of a clear break with the Ottoman past or heritage which Republican decision-makers often considered a burden on their new country. The Turkish transformation and its attendant domestic and international challenges caused ups and downs or inconsistencies in the country's foreign policy.

In the interwar period, Turkey's diplomatic efforts for regional political cooperation and its efforts to build a larger coalition in the Mediterranean aimed to preserve the post-war European order. Turkish diplomatic activism, though largely concentrated on and relatively more effective in the two sub-regions, the Balkan Peninsula and the Black Sea, featured a profound and wider Mediterranean dimension, particularly from the mid-1930s onwards. Moreover, primacy of the Mediterranean in Turkey's international normalization owed to a great deal to normalization of its relations with two Mediterranean countries first, namely Italy and Greece. It should also be borne in mind that it was the relative success of Turkish diplomatic activism in the early 1930s in the Balkans that paved the way for Turkey acting as a middle power in the second half of the 1930s. Only after that phase did Turkey seek to project its enhanced status on to the Mediterranean scene in order to promote multilateral arrangements to preserve peace and stability in Europe.

Balin Benezra

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The Turkish Health System in Transition: Family Planning in the Case of Istanbul

During the 2000s, the health system in Turkey was characterized both by the AKP (JDP, Justice and Development Party) -initiated reforms and the implication of neoliberal policies in Turkey, as well as in the international arena.

According to AKP, existing health system did not respond the growing needs and it needed a transformation to be more accessible and efficient as a system and to have higher quality services for citizens. Thus, the AKP government announced its reform program, the Health Transformation Project (*Sağlıkta Dönüşüm Programı*, HTP) in December 2003.

According to Ağartan (2008), the AKP's interest in health care reform has two dimensions. The first one relies on the party and its ideological position. The AKP locates itself as a pro-Western party in the Turkish political spectrum. In addition to this, the AKP advocates a conservative social agenda and a liberal market economy. The second one was affected by the wider trends in policymaking both in advanced industrial countries and developing countries; in other words, the countries were undergoing the pressures of globalization, liberalization and economic restructuring.

The main argument of this paper is that since the Health Transformation Project, family planning has never been granted its due importance. An important point is that while reproductive health perspective still has an influence on the health system, the findings show that family planning takes a back seat in the reproductive health system. In order to explain why, paper will be presented in two parts.

The first part will be focused on the new health system and its systematic problems. The indirect effects on how family planning loses ground in the health system due to system-related reasons. First, the role of the state on the responsibility of the health system will be discussed. Second, rural and urban relationship in the health system will be argued. Third, the Health Transformation Project plays preventive health care services down and there is an overemphasis on curative services, therefore, the indirect effect of this issue on family planning will be argued. Fourth, reducing the numbers of employees in Family Health Centers will be associated with the situation of family planning services.

In the second part, Istanbul will be taken as a case in order to show how family planning services have lost ground in the new health system. The argument will be supported by data from the Istanbul Provincial Directorate of Health. It includes several statistics about the usage of IUDs, condoms, and statistics on applied abortion, applied family planning service and the family medicine in Istanbul from 1998 to March 2012.

The data will indicate the declining trend in the use of contraceptives between 2010 and 2012. Second, the increase in abortion in private hospitals and its causes will be discussed. Third, the small number of Community Health Centers, which are responsible for family planning services, will be discussed by giving the number of institutions which provide family planning services. Fourth, the decline trend of the number of the MCHFP which is the backbone of the family planning services will be argued. Fifth, the family planning services which are given by Family Health Centers will be illustrated by the numbers in order to have a better understanding of the lack services regarding the use of the IUD in Istanbul. Sixth, which is actually related to the fifth one, the issue of certification for IUD provision will be given in detail. Last, the factors of the new performance management will be examined to show how family planning in practice does not exist anymore.

Oliver Bridge

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Why Should Moral Education in Turkey Include Evolutionary Psychology: A Nietzschean Perspective

The purpose of this theoretical study is to investigate how an evolutionary psychological perspective of morality can contribute to the development of moral autonomy of students in Turkey, using a Nietzschean approach to morality, autonomy, and perspectivism. How can different perspectives of morality increase moral reasoning? Can evolutionary psychology contribute to the moral development of students? How can moral autonomy be attained through a deeper understanding of morality? This research has sought to answer these questions from a Nietzschean perspective.

Being a theoretical research, the study did not have an empirical component. However, the philosophical concepts of morality, autonomy, and perspectivism explored in depth in the research demonstrated how approaching morality from different perspectives leads to deeper moral reasoning and thus, to greater moral autonomy. In order to show how evolutionary psychology can contribute to moral education, the second part of the study investigated evolutionary psychological accounts pertinent to morality in breadth. Finally, the focus of the third part indicated how moral education, as it is practiced in Turkey today, lacks a variety of perspectives that contribute to students' moral development discussed in the first part.

The results of the study conclude that using a variety of perspectives to approach morality in education would yield greater moral autonomy in students. However, the results also yielded a criticism of moral education in Turkey, as it lacks this variety of perspectives. As a proposed solution, the concluding remarks of the study argue that the inclusion of evolutionary psychological accounts would contribute to the variety of perspectives that would lead to greater moral reasoning and autonomy of Turkish students.

Youcef Bouandel

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The Algerian Parliamentary Elections and Algeria's Arduous Transition to Democracy

In February 1989, when the Algerian regime introduced a new constitution which set the country on democratic course, Algeria displayed all characteristics of a liberalised country on its path for a successful democratic transition. At that time, optimism prevailed and observers believed that Algeria could become the first democratic state in the Arab world. In June 1991, general Larbi Belkheir, the then strong man at the presidential palace, was confident that Algeria was “going to teach Morocco and Tunisia a lesson in democracy.” Following the events of the Arab Spring, with the fleeing of Bin Ali in Tunisia and the reforms undertaken by King Mohammed VI of Morocco, this paper addresses the question of reforms and democracy in Algeria and asks whether Algeria is still in a position to teach its neighbors lessons in democracy. The paper looks at Algeria’s transition to democracy since it started two and a half decades ago and looks the problems associated with it. The paper analyzes the four consecutive parliamentary elections held every five years since 1997 (1997, 2002, 2007 and 2012) as prelude to democratization. The paper will argue that Algeria, despite the reforms and holding of different elections, is still far from being a democratic country. The elections are meant to ensure legitimacy both inside the country and abroad and that genuine reforms and thus a smoother transition to democracy is yet to take place. The Algerian authorities have been able, thus far, to wither the storm of the Arab Spring, but they are not going to continue to do so indefinitely. By the same token, Algeria’s arduous and frustrating transition to democracy, should not necessarily be dismissed on offer. On the contrary experience should provide a valuable lessons to Arab Spring countries, especially with regard to the Islamist parties and the choice of electoral system. In other words, Arab Spring countries can learn no to make the same mistakes Algeria has made.

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&

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Modeling the Nonlinear Behavior of Labor Force Participation Rate by STAR Models: An Application for Turkey

During the economic crisis periods, because of the discouraged worker effect and added worker effects, we may not gather healthy information from the unemployment rates concerning the labor market. For this reason, it is claimed in the literature that the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) may be a better indicator than the unemployment rate during the economic crisis period. When the time series data exhibits asymmetry and nonlinearity, during the recessions the LFPR tends to diminish. Following, the unemployment rate may decrease because of the diminish in LFPR. Or it neither may reflect the actual aspects of the market. So while considering the unemployment rate we should also observe the LFPR. The participation decision of the labor in the course of shocks depends on the coherence of the labor market to the fluctuations. However, during the expansions, the LFPR increases gradually. The behavior and the univariate properties of the LFPR also vary differently considering the gender non-similarities.

Jayoung Che

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The Social Role of Justice . Labour . War presented in the Ancient Greek Epics and the Hebrew Bible - Centering on the Hesiodos' Works and Days -

The ideal land of Hesiodos was not ruled by Zeus, but his father Kronos whose reign was of Golden Race of men. Four races following the Golden Age were not just on the process of uninterrupted degradation, as the fourth race of heroes, it is said, was superior and righteous. Even if considerable part of them were to die during the war, the cause of war more or less related to the realization of justice or revenge. Moreover a few of them got to be assigned to the isles of the blest at the ends of the earth. There the glebe yields them its fruit twice a year under the reign of Kronos.

The story of Pandora in the *Works and Days* of Hesiodos is quite similar to that of lost paradise in the Bible. Every disease, pain, disaster and hard labour from the box of Pandora put the humankind into the yoke. In similar way, those banished from the Paradise got shackled by the pain of delivery and hard labour. In both cases, however, war was not referred to.

Common factors could be found in Hesiodos' *Works and Days* and the Hebrew *Bible*, as in both cases the justice of humankind was ultimately connected with the peaceful life committed by work.

Alessia Chiriatti

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Mediterranean Equilibria: Turkey, Syria and Cyprus in a Triangular Geopolitics

The state of emergency that characterizes the actual political and social situation in Syria, after the revolts arisen in March 2011, causes a real shift in the diplomatic relationships between Ankara and Damascus. While international community finds hard to intervene more drastically to seek a resolution to the conflict, Turkey has to consider the possibility to change its approach to foreign policy: "Pax Ottomana" and "zero problems" doctrine don't seem to work.

The situation generally threatens the regional security, while Cypriot role becomes central for the implications of the conflict: the EU presidency, the sanctions against Bashar al - Assad's regime, the complicated relationship with Turkey and the Cyprus gas drilling finally constitutes a geopolitical triangle, in which the behavior of every single state could exacerbate the balance of power in Mediterranean Sea region.

Cyprus, Turkey and Syria are all states in transition: politically, in particular because Syria seems to be near to become a weak state; strategically, because Cypriot role influences also what happens in a fluctuating Middle East; and economically, for the Turkish ride to Great Power position.

Obviously, all these elements have reflections on geopolitics of Mediterranean Sea: the control of this marine region contains the access to a pivot area, constituted by Europe, Caspian Sea and Middle East.

The research has the aim to analyze the relationship between Turkey, Cyprus and Syria in the light of recent conflict in Damascus, with a focus on Cypriot EU presidency role in maintaining peacekeeping. The object is to answer to the question about Turkish security dilemma in the region, linked with its peaceful foreign politics. Finally the instruments for the study come from International Relations, Regional Studies and Geopolitics, in an optic of comparative and qualitative research.

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&

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Public Private Partnership: a General Overview in Italy

'Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) combine the resources of government with those of private agents (business or not-for-profit bodies) in order to deliver societal goals' (Skelcher, 2005:347; Amatucci et al., 2008; Bovaird, 2004; Kumaraswamy and Zhang, 2001). There are a lot of forms taken by PPPs that give rise to a series of ideological and managerial choices. Main sets are linked to (Linder and Rosenau, 2000):

- the relationship between private and public actors,
- the costs and benefit of each solutions,
- the degree to which businesses and not-for-profits should substitute the government.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the application of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Italy. The paper would like to study weakness and strength of these partnerships.

This is a descriptive paper based on secondary data. The research defines and describes the importance of PPPs in a period of financial difficulties for national and local governments, with a special focus on Italy experiences.

Partnership between public and private haven't a large diffusion in Italy and don't concern big or national structure but local structure like cemeteries, local stadium for swimming competition, little harbor for private ships.

PPPs in Italy context require important reflections because there isn't a high level of collaboration between private and public actors, for many reasons. For example, one of the main cause is represented by a very low level of preparation of local offices and the consequent difficulties of public local actor to manage the partnership.

Mehmet Demiryurek

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The Commercial Relations between Cyprus and Aleppo in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Both Cyprus and Aleppo were prominent emporia of the Ottoman Empire in the 17th and 18th centuries. Therefore, having gained the *ahdname* or capitulation, the European nations established their own consulates in these places and other important emporia, such as Smyrna, Durazzo and Alexandria. The main duties of the consuls of European nations in the Ottoman Empire were to deal with the problems of their merchants. The European consuls working in the Ottoman Empire could employ merely two dragomans. However, when they needed more than two due to the density of the commercial relations, they created a new formula and increased the number of dragomans. In this present study, it has been attempted to describe the commercial relations between Cyprus and Aleppo in the 17th and 18th centuries and discuss some theses about Aleppo through using the records of the Nicosia cadi's court and the documents of the Ottoman Prime Ministry archives in Istanbul.

Meral Demiryurek

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One City and Two Novel: Thessaloniki and Skoteinos Vardaris and Like a Sword Wound

Thessaloniki is a cultural and commercial city and it constitute the settings of some contemporary novels, in that its location and historical background is important for Greeks, Bulgarians and Turks. In this study, two novels which one of them was published in Turkey, Like a Sword Wound (*Kılıç Yarası Gibi*) by Ahmet Altan and the other was published in Greece, Skoteinos Vardaris by Elena Houzouri, will be examined. Although the characters and their narrators of these two novels are different, they reflect the same period and same geography. These two novels tell us the Balkan Wars and national bandits from Turkish and Greek point of views and Thessaloniki is one of the joint settings of the above-mentioned two novels. Therefore, the aims of this study are; to examine these points of views, to compare these novels and show how the historical events affect the literary works.

Ozlem Dilber

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The New Woman and Modern Marriages in 1920s in Turkey

This paper examines the role of the commodified beauty culture in the construction of the new gender relations between the sexes in 1920s in Turkey. It investigates how the new beauty norms in the mass-media problematized and idealized the middle class woman and the gender relations and in what ways woman negotiated for enunciation of her identity and challenged the traditional gender norms in this sphere. Primarily, this study accepts that the new beauty culture constituted the main area to analyze the transformation in the gender relations. The popular magazines of the era depict that the discourses on beauty subverted the traditional norms of gender relations and represented women as a partner in the new to desire and to be desired relationship. Secondly, the new beauty ideals became a sphere of construction of the new gender identity of the middle class woman which was in relation to three different identities of the woman; the individual identity, the middle class family identity and the national identity. This paper claims that the discussions on the magazines reveal that the modern gender relations and the marriage life were considered as the signifiers of the national identity and the beauty of the new woman was the visual language of the middle class family identity and the national identity. Thirdly, the modern marriages were constructed as love marriages which depended on pre-marriage meetings and flirts. In this new relationship, the role of the woman was not only being a good mother and wife but also being fashionable and chic in the decoration of her house and her physical appearance. Finally, this study underlines the fact that 1920s were the standardization years of the modern beauty ideology in Turkey with the proliferation of the mass media and the increasing circulation of the beauty images. In this direction, this study makes discourse analysis in the popular women's magazines of 1920s in Turkey, namely *Süs* (Ornament) (1923-1924) and *Resimli Ay* (The Illustrated Monthly) (1924-1931).

Hussein Elsheikh

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**Recycling History in the Mediterranean Basin:
Three Samples from Ancient History**

Most Of the historians accept that historical facts are something difficult to reach , in spite of this there are some events or historical actions taken for granted , or seems to be - in a way - a historical fact or truth.

This paper aims to deal with some of those setteled or dominant events , trying to establish a new methodology in dealing with these events or historical actions , this time analyzing them in the light of applied science and new technology . which might yield an outcome differ from what was accepted as an historical truth or settled actions .

Adopting this - so called - new methodology in recycling historical actions , I will examine three samples or events from ancient and byzantine history :

1 : Herodotus narration about the Egyptian voyage round Africa sent by the Pharaoh Necho of the 26 dynasty , which Herodotus himself refused completely .

2 : The disappearance of Cambysus army in the great sand sea in the western desert of Egypt during his campagne upon the temple of the God Amon on 525 B.C.

3 : Esibius story about the Byzantine Emperor Constantine during the battle of Milivian Bridge (312 A.D) when he saw a cross in the sky and heard the words (in hoc signo vinces) meaning (with this signe you will conquer) .

Ahmed Ferhadi

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Standard Kurdish: Lessons to Heed from Ataturk's Language Reform

While The Kurdish language is about to be “allowed” to be used in Turkey in 2013 and the Kurds of Syria are gearing up to gain recognition and acquire some rights of citizenship including linguistic rights, The Kurds in Iraq have been using Kurdish freely and widely for years and at all levels from everyday transactions to official correspondence to schools to the sessions of the Parliament and meetings of the council of ministers of the Kurdistan Regional Government.

Will there be one standard Kurdish to be used by all the Kurds straddling these three countries plus Iran? If so, what form, orthography and dialect will a unified standardized Kurdish espouse?

There are two major dialects of Kurdish: Kurmanji and Sorani spoken in various parts of greater Kurdistan. While the Kurds of Iraq, Iran and Syria use a modified Arabic-Persian orthography, their brethren across the border in Turkey are banned from using that alphabet. So are the Turks! In 1928, Ataturk embarked on a hasty campaign of “Language Reform,” whereby the Arabic script, which had been used by the Turks for centuries, had to be replaced with the Latin alphabet in a mere period of several months.

In their endeavor to standardize their language, the Kurds should heed the lessons learned from Atatuk's Language Reform with its perennial impact on Turkish and avoid its concomitant pitfalls.

This paper will shed light on the various aspects of these issues and address them in light of the new developments.

Manuel Ferro

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A Portuguese Literary View of the Mediterranean Culture(s): Peoples in Dialog under Manuel Teixeira Gomes' Point of View

If rightly Portugal is considered a Mediterranean country and the Portuguese people regards itself as Mediterranean, and reference works such as that one entitled *Mediterrâneo. Ambiente e Tradição/Mediterranean. Environment and Tradition* (Lisbon, 21983), by a Portuguese geographer and an exceptional writer called Orlando Ribeiro, leaves no doubt about this under a geographical and scientific point of view, the truth is that writers along the centuries have always looked mostly at the Roman and Greek legacy in the Portuguese cultural and literary tradition and have forgotten or dealt slightly with other contributions. However, in the 20.th century a former President of the Portuguese Republic, Manuel Teixeira Gomes (1860-1941), disenchanted with the political atmosphere in the country, after having resigned, left for a voluntary exile in Algeria, where he lived until he died. In his literary works, especially in the letters he wrote during this sojourn, but also when he travelled to Italy and Greece, he left to future generations one of the most complete and all-embracing images of the Mediterranean in the Portuguese literature, as the Arab, mainly the Tunisian and the Algerian cultures are put side by side with the others from Greece and Italy, even though having always in mind his own, the Portuguese identity. So, starting from the study of his letters, here is intended to draw his fascination he felt for the South, the Mediterranean, the respect he reveals regarding its cultural diversity and the ideas he considered unavoidable to promote the dialog among the Mediterranean peoples, configuring in their identity the ideal of tolerance.

Roger Fisher

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Girls and Dolls in Ancient Greece: Memories and Perceptions

Children have traditionally been seen as silent and passive participants in ancient society. But the children of the ancient Mediterranean were not just recipients of received knowledge and values, transmitted through education and training, they were also imaginative and creative beings. Thus, childhood became a place where constructed aspects of a society such as gender, class, ideology and race were mediated and rehearsed. The construction of childhood and the depiction of children by adults was also a reflection of broader philosophical outlooks and social values in the ancient world. While the comparative and comprehensive study of children and childhood in the ancient world is a field that is still in its "infancy," there is a wide body of ancient literary, iconographic and archaeological evidence, along with a large and growing body of secondary literature. In order to discover the experience and "voice" of ancient children and the imprint of these children's lives in the literary and material remains of their world, a diverse body of evidence must be studied interstitially, imaginatively and with a wide variety of methodological and interdisciplinary approaches. One way in which children shape and are shaped by their world is through toys and imaginative play. Because boys and girls (in Athens at least) were segregated and had different experiences of childhood, it is reasonable to assume that men and women had different memories of childhood and different perceptions of children's toys. It is well-established, for example, that girls in Ancient Greece played with dolls. A number of dolls, some with articulated limbs, have been found in graves and sanctuaries, and there are depictions of girls holding dolls in sculpture and pottery painting. But the physical evidence tells us little about the values, codes and cultural practices that accompanied the play and fantasy associated with such dolls. A handful of references to dolls in Ancient Greek literature suggest that women associated dolls with play and fond memories of childhood, while men associated dolls with magic and women's agency. This paper will summarize the author's research on gender and dolls in Ancient Greece and end with a new interpretation of a short passage from Sophocles' *Antigone* (lines 746-56).

Oguzhan Goksel

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Deconstructing the Discourse of Models: The 'Battle of Ideas' over the Post-Revolutionary Middle East

Since the beginning of the Arab Spring, the so-called 'Turkish model' has become a key ingredient of the discourse of democratization in the Middle East. The debates over the Turkish model are also related with discussions on the comparison of Turkey's democratic Islamic governance with Iran's radical theocratic Islamic rule in terms of appeal to the post-revolutionary Middle Eastern societies. As the Islamist political movements have gained pluralities in the first post-revolutionary parliamentary elections in Tunisia and Egypt, the debates on what kind of state would arise in these countries have become very popular. Today, there is great a need to approach the concept of 'model' with an objective analysis and discuss to what extent the Turkish model can be utilized to help these societies and assess whether Turkey offers the best modernization model to follow in terms of success in economic development and democracy building. This study has two objectives. Firstly, the assumption of the necessity of a 'model' for the emerging democracies in the Middle East will be discussed. This will be followed by a comparative analysis of the Turkish model with Iranian model in terms of their potential to affect and shape the nature and policies of the emerging new states in the Middle East. The study will acknowledge the various socio-economic, cultural and political differences between Turkey and Middle Eastern societies and the fact that the full application of the model may not be possible, however, the paper will conclude that despite these differences, the Turkish model is much more applicable to the emerging democracies in Tunisia and Egypt than other models and has a lot to offer to those societies in terms of guidance in areas such as the state-religion relations, the role of military, economic development and democracy building.

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Maritime Dimension of the Spain's Economy

The purpose of this paper is to describe the maritime dimension of Spain's economy. The conclusion drawn from the results is that the maritime sector -including all its sub-sectors and activities- accounts for 2.75% of the country's GDP, 2.56% of its total output and 2.29% of total employment. Considering the sector's additional driving effects on its suppliers and customers, these figures rise to 7.0% of the country's GVA/GDP, 9.63% of its total output and 6.47% of total employment. The resulting multiplier effects are 2.54 on GDP, 3.55 on effective production and 2.81 on employment. Every new job created in this sector generates 2.8 jobs in the global economy. Its productive structure comprises 53% intermediate outputs, 26% salaries, 17% profits and 4% net taxes on production. Sales analysis reveals that a 58% share answers to the demand of other industrial sectors, end-consumers represent a 23% share, investment share is 7% and exports share is 12%.

The analysis methodology is based on a 2005 Input-Output Table published by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), subsequently updated with 2009 National Accountancy figures and supported by several sectorial studies.

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Islamic Law and the Management of Natural Resources in 17th and 18th Century Ottoman Syria

Since the late 1990s, various scholars of Islam have emphasized that sustainable development can be achieved in Muslim societies by applying an Islamic economic system and traditional Islamic institutions geared towards resource management, including *haram* (forbidden area), *hisbah* (public inspection office), *hema* (a reserve area), *waqf* (religious endowment), and *ihya* (land reclamation). The existing research on sustainability and Islam, however, has provided limited insight into how Islamic law has historically dealt with environmental issues and conservation. Rather, this latter body of work largely addresses those key values and institutions central to Islam which are conducive in promoting sustainability—socially, economically and environmentally. Ultimately, sharia is neither monolithic nor static; it is a 'living' law which has adapted to changing social and economic conditions over time. Thus, in order to understand how Islam approaches development, it is first essential to examine the application of Islamic concepts and principles in historical context. In this vein, the current paper will examine the role played by 17th and 18th century jurists of Ottoman Syria in managing natural resources, mostly for the purposes of agricultural production. Such research will shed light on the evolution of the Islamic economic model historically and its legal application vis à vis the distribution and use of natural resources. The paper begins by addressing the definition of sustainability and its application to the study of the past (within the context of the existing literature on Islam and sustainability) and then moves on to examine the state of current scholarship on environmental issues in the Ottoman empire. Drawing on seventeenth and eighteenth century *fatwā* collections from Ottoman Syria, the paper examines the role of the law in managing the following: unproductive lands, water usage, trees, *waqfs*, and animals. Ultimately, Ottoman Syrian jurists took into consideration social, economic and environmental issues when deciding on various resource issues.

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Brides of Dead in Ancient Egypt

Brides of Dead are small statues of naked women with incomplete legs and were commonly buried with male mummies. They are believed to be symbols of regeneration and fertility. They have been found in the burials among funerary equipments as early as the predynastic period. Early Egyptologists mistakenly identified them as concubines intended to provide the spirits of men with an eternity of sexual pleasure. Recent studies show that both men and women used these figures to ensure fertility as they guaranteed the deceased's sexual power in the afterlife.

These female figurines were traditionally tattooed with dots, dashes and lozenges. The earliest intimations of these tattoos patterns came from clay figurines dating to roughly 4000BCE. The most likely accepted view of the dotted tattoos found on the abdomen and pelvic region on the figurines.

This paper aims to be a descriptive and an analytic study of the origin, patterns, materials, accessories and tattoos of the so-called '*brides of Dead*' in ancient Egypt, and searching for their functions and ritualistic role in the Egyptian burials.

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&

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Introducing a New Research Center in Ankara: Red Crescent Archive

This paper aims to introduce the archive of the Turkish Red Crescent (*Türk Kızılayı*) the benevolence society which is the equivalent of the Red Cross. This Association which is the oldest NGO in Turkey was founded in 1868. Preliminary duties of *Hilal-i Ahmer* as popularly known then, were similar with those of the Red Cross: providing medical care, nursing, training volunteers for health services during warfare. It gradually developed to include stretching helping hand during natural calamities and/or to destitute at peace time. *Hilal-i Ahmer* which displayed its major activities during the Ottoman- Russian War of 1877-78, Tripolitanian War of 1911, Balkan Wars, the First World War and Turkish Independence War also kept records of war prisoners who were taken captive during these wars and even served as the means to reach some of them. In the meanwhile it contributed to various Ottoman social developments, particularly to the inclusion of women into working life. The state support made *Hilal-i Ahmer* a semi-official institution however, with its international and benevolent identity, it became the only Ottoman institution transferred into Turkish Republic. With the mentioned historical past and qualifications summarized, although the archive of the Association was extremely important for historical research, it remained unorganized and closed to public until fairly recently when, after five years of intensive work, Department of History of the Middle East Technical University recorded and catalogued all of the documents surpassing one million, transliterated those previously kept in Ottoman script.

This paper will relate the categorization, transliteration and the contents of the documents now presented as a list through a web page to researchers with the anticipation of serving historians interested in the above-mention periods and events.

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The Image of Antara Bin ShaddÁd in QabbÁnÐ's Poetry

ÁAntara Bin ShaddÁd is a popular Arabic hero who, for the Arabs, embodies the values of whole generations: manhood, chivalry, generosity, along with pure love and romance. Through these values, the character of ÁAntara gained acknowledgment as an unprecedented myth character that reaches the stages of master perfection, despite its humble “popular” origin. ÁAntara has become thus one of the prototypes of Arabic character that is connected to popular emotions, and is considered ideal. QabbÁni used the epics for this reason. He used it to defy Arab culture and mentality. In this sense, he utilized **ironic counter allusion or parody**, with which he used to divert the characters from one side to another, and turned it from the symbol of Arabism and manhood, to an shameful symbol of backwardness and ignorant fundamentalism that has remained in the minds of Arabs since the days of JÁhiliyya. The characters of the epic did actually serve the “NizÁri” meanings, for it is typical comprehensive characters that reflect Arab though in a profound and direct manner, and is connected to the feeling of the reader. These characters have become an embodiment of Arab culture with its mentality and features. Criticizing these characters became a criticism to Arab culture throughout history.

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The Muslim Settlements in Sicily and Italy during Saeculum Obscurum: Invasion or Invitation?

The history of Islam in the *Mezzogiorno* begins in 827 CE., with the first Muslim settlement established in the Sicilian port of Mazara, after the official invitation of the Aghlabid emir al-Fihri by the Eastern Roman exarch Euphmius of Sicily to a military intervention in this "Byzantine"-occupied island on his behalf. The Muslim fleet from the Maghreb landed on the beaches of Sicily after the failed revolt of Euphemius' followers against the hegemony of the emperor of Constantinople. The subsequent Muslim colonization of Sicily and Malta started in the historical season of the Franco-Longobard-Roman wars in Italy coincided with the decadence of the papacy called by the European historians either as *saeculum obscurum* ("dark age") in Latin or *pornocratia* ("rule of the whores") in Greek. The Islamic Emirate of Sicily lasted until the Norman invasion of the Muslim Sicily fragmented by the civil war in 1061. Though Sicily was the main Muslim emirate in the post-Roman central Mediterranean, other Muslim trade colonies and factories established by the Arab or Berber-origin Muslim merchants and the Visigoth or Ibero-Roman-origin new converts from al-Andalus mostly in the Amalfi Coast, Capri, Campania, Calabria and Lazzio, on the Ligurian Isles, Malta and Pantelleria. The emirate of Bari (from 847 until 871 CE) was the most powerful independent Muslim state on the mainland peninsula. The Muslim Sicilians, Amalfians and Barians were in fact allies of the various Christian factions in Italy which struggled against the popes who infringed their Lombard liberties in their own power struggle for investiture against the Saxon emperors. In 1061, the first Norman war band took Messina and by 1071, Palermo and its *qala'at* (1072) were captured. In 1091 Noto fell to the Normans and the conquest was complete. Vigorous re-latinisation of the inhabitants led to the disappearance of both Islamic and Greek civilizations in Sicily. In the late 1240s, the Muslim Sicilian survivors of the the Hohenstauf emperor Friderico II's policy of starvation were deported to the internment town of Lucera. In August 1300, all male Muslim deportees in Lucera were massacred by condottieri and their wives and children had been sold into slavery to the local monasteries. The Lucera Massacre of "Saracens" ordered by Charles II d'Anjou and the pope brought an end to the Muslim presence in the medieval Italy. The paper is a brief critical survey of events recorded in the Arabic and Latin primary sources.

Nadezda Koryakina
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Her Husband Went Overseas: The Legal and Social Status of Abandoned Jewish Women in Medieval Provence and Languedoc

The paper deals with changes in status of Jewish women in Medieval Provence and Languedoc taking place as a result of Jewish family separation caused by the decision of a husband to go overseas for commercial or any other purposes. The texts selected for this paper are mainly rabbinic *Responsa* from Provence and Catalonia.

On the one hand, the women were deprived of support and protection provided by their husbands. On the other hand, such women were protected by the Jewish authorities as they had a special status granted by the law. The judicial capacity of these women moved forward and, after being abandoned by their spouses, they were allowed to assume legal guardianship over their minor children (otherwise it was always the man whose parental authority was recognized by the Jewish law). After divorce initiated by the leaving husband, those women were admitted to give testimony, take an oath and participate in other legal proceedings.

The controversial social issues around the abandoned women and the attitude of Jewish society towards them will be considered as well.

Okan Klkylođlu

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&

Murat Telli

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Applicaton of Cosmoecious Species Concepts to Nonmarine Ostracoda (Crustacea)

Based on a large ecological dataset (over 3000 samplings) gained from variety of aquatic bodies of Turkey showed that some cosmopolitan species with broader geographical distribution have also much wider ecological tolerance ranges to different environmental variables than previously known. To describe these kind of species [i.e., species with wide geographical distribution (cosmopolitan) and wide tolerances to different environmental variables (euryoecious)] a new term "cosmoecious species" is used. The term is different than generalist and specialist species concepts. It is assumed that cosmoecious species can be locally abundant with wide geographical distribution and wide tolerances to different ecological conditions. Such adaptive characteristics may enhance their survival chances in different aquatic habitats. Indeed, application of the concept on five well known ostracods displayed that these species fit well on the description of the concept. Results suggest that the new concept "cosmoecious species" can also be used for other taxonomic groups.

David Makofsky

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Uyghur Turkic Women and Cultural Change

Turkish people's culture now extends from the Mediterranean to Western China. Young Uyghur Turkic women face a unique set of choices than those of women in other Turkish cultures or those in the rest of China. . If they identify with their culture as Uyghur and Moslem, their culture restricts their opportunities as Chinese citizens. As students at Minorities University of China (MUC) in Beijing, the relative freedom of Beijing offers them many opportunities. Education and employment are the vehicles for integration into larger Chinese group. Institutions such as schools of ethnic studies and the college competitive exam (the gaokao) provide opportunities as well as obstacles for Uyghur women.

Dincer Savas Lenger
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Macedonian Royal Bronze Coins Uncovered at Nif (Olympos) Mount Near Smyrna

During the archaeological excavations on Mount Nif (Olympos), near Smyrna in Asia Minor, between 2006-2010, 81 coins were discovered in the necropolis of Karamattepe, which is thought to have been used between the 4th and early 3rd century B.C. 35 of these coins are autonomous city coins from Ionia, Aiolis, Mysia and Karia, and 43 of these coins are the Macedonian issues from the period of Alexander III and Philip III. The Macedonian royal coins, nearly all of them bronze, form 53 % of the total. The intensity of the Macedonian royal coinage finds from the Karamattepe necropolis is to be related to the presence of Macedonian military forces in this region. In this context, the Late Classic-Early Hellenistic citadel of Ballicaoluk, locally called "Kız Kalesi", and situated on a steep rocky hill to the northwest of Karamattepe should be associated with the necropolis area. One unit and half unit bronze Macedonian coins which were found in the necropolis area must be related to the salaries paid to the mercenaries. These bronze coins are *Sitarchia* which were paid at the beginning of the month, to enable the soldiers to meet their daily shopping needs.

Malka Muchnik

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Typological Changes in Modern Hebrew

While Classical Hebrew was a rather synthetic language, presenting numerous suffixed structures as is typical of Semitic languages, Modern Hebrew appears to be evolving into a more analytic language, preferring independent constructions. This trend, which is remarkable in spoken Hebrew, is gradually trickling down into literary language as well. Morphosyntactic categories are considered to be the most invariable linguistic characteristics and often serve as a basis for typological classification. Thus, changes detected in these features could be indicators of typological modifications.

The study deals with a comparison of different translations of plays written in the 20th century and translated several times from European languages into Hebrew. The purpose was to examine the morphosyntactic changes that have occurred over the past 60 years, and a quantitative methodology was used when performing a longitudinal analysis. The model for the study of linguistic variation is based on the principle that examining specific variables enables us to identify which features of the context co-occur with these forms and provides a cross-variety comparison.

The analysis comprised, inter alia, suffixed versus independent personal, object and subject pronouns, compound versus separated noun constructs, and changes in word order. Some of these changes were shown in previous studies (Muchnik, 2003, 2004; Ravid & Shlesinger, 1995). However, they were based on smaller corpora, and no extensive research was conducted. The statistical model developed for the present research tested its reliability, and we have found support for our hypothesis about the probability that changes in the use of language structures occur over time in the translation of plays. We were also able to predict the probability that changes in a specific direction would take place in the future.

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Nellie Munin

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Democratic Challenges during Financial Crises: The Case of the EU

The current economic crisis, ongoing since 2008 and heavily affecting the Eurozone, poses a dilemma for European decision-makers: on the one hand, more consolidation of policies (or even a political union) may be necessary to strengthen the monetary union. On the other hand, this process is criticized for being counter-democratic.

The article will examine the tension between these two poles, exploring to what extent the processes involved in the management of the Eurozone are democratic, addressing, *inter alia*, the following aspects:

Section 1: Existing Democratic Mechanisms to Affect Decision-Making Process

1. What is the source of power of the actors forming the Eurozone?

The article will address the democratic aspects involved in the ratification of international treaties and embodied in the formation of EU institutions, in charge of their exercise.

2. The role of Constitutional courts of different EU countries and their different approaches to the possibilities of Member States to withdraw from the EU if they feel that the democratic basis underlying the EU is threatened. This part will particularly refer to EU constitutional courts' judgments about the constitutional implications of the recovery programs for EU countries in financial difficulties.

Section 2: Internal and External Intervention in Domestic Affairs

3. Internal versus external help: this part will compare the internal financial help by the ECB, where representatives of the Eurozone Member States are involved in decision making (although not democratically elected), and the external help by international organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF, where the EU countries form a small part of all decision makers.

4. The rich and the poor countries: this part will examine what might be the democratic implications of EU rich Members helping the poor, in the short and long term.

Section 3: 'Defensive Democracy' and the Limits of Intervention in Domestic Affairs

5. Can democracy survive without sufficient financial resources? Isn't a mechanism which enables financial recovery supporting the defense of such economy (and its democracy) in the long term? Demonstrations in Greece and in other EU countries suffering from the

crisis reflect a democratic reaction by the public, but are they really instrumental for pulling out of the crisis? If the citizens refuse to adhere to strict financial discipline dictated either by the ECB or by international organizations, will their democracy survive the crisis? Can they expect help without assuming responsibility?

6. What are the limits of interference by the EU institutions and by external economic organizations in domestic affairs in the name of financial stability? Should this interference be limited to adherence to international standards (where they exist), or can an individual action plan be tailored for each country in crisis? Should the standard of behavior be externally imposed on a country or should the consent of decision makers and/or the public in this country be obtained? Are domestic politicians leading the process or led by international organizations/donors' demands? Does the public have the knowledge and understanding necessary to make such decisions? The article will analyze the democratic implications of each option.

7. The financial crisis and future generations: to what extent is it legitimate to take actions imposing obligations on future generations? And on the other hand: isn't it a demagogic argument, in light of the fact that many policy decisions currently taken, in almost every field, might have the same effect?

Section 4 of the article will conclude.

Peter Andrew Novick

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Bad Latins: Fascist Italy's Visual Representations of France

If the French Revolution represented a definitive moment for the birth of modernity, "Italy" might be considered the revolution's bastard stepchild. The latter's nationalist pangs, born of French invasion, gave birth to the Risorgimento, whose nationalist heroes either hailed from modern French territory (Garibaldi), spoke French as their first language (Cavour), or undoubtedly looked to France as a guide for unification under the banner of liberalism (Mazzini).

Nearly a half century later, Italy, transformed from a weak democracy to a Fascist state, continued the awkward embrace with its "Latin sister." Up until the Ethiopian War, Fascist officials and state propaganda regularly depicted France in a positive light, whether through celluloid depictions of "la gaie Paris" or images of mutual World War I commemoration ceremonies. Mussolini himself, expressing early Francophile tendencies, stated in an interview with the French Republican journal, *L'Avenir*, that, "Unies, la France et l'Italie doivent rester unies toujours, toujours!"

With the League of Nation's sanctioning of France following the Abyssinian invasion, the "unofficial" support by France for Republican Spain during the Civil War, and Il Duce's growing admiration for Nazism, Popular Front France quickly transformed from friend to dire foe. In visual discourse, Fascism depicted the Third Republic as its own racial bastard, a vivid consequence of France's gluttonous colonial enterprises of the 19th century which denied Italy its own colonial "place in the sun." Similarly, Fascist Italy, as the "inheritors of Roman blood," used visual discourses of *italianità* to make racial and territorial claims on France, which it regularly depicted in cultural, social, and demographic decline.

Fascism's visual representations of race and population in France over the course of the 1930s and early 1940s thus represented an inversion of historical events from the Napoleonic era. Fascism, never fully confident in its own attempts at totalitarianism, projected its vulnerabilities onto its neighbor to the Northwest. Such projects to literally reverse the realities of history, however, served only to magnify the vicissitudes of Fascist foreign policy and the awkward juxtapositions forced upon the Fascist state—how to commemorate Italian nationalist heroes, for example, without recognizing the inherent Frenchness which served to catalyze attempts to make the modern "Italian."

My project, therefore, represents a history of visual culture in which I trace the evolution of Fascist thought towards France from 1930-1943 in order to shed light on the internal crisis of Italian identity, a problem which has plagued the diverse peoples of the Apennine Peninsula from the foundation of the modern Italian nation-state to the present day.

Kathleen Ann O'Donnell

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Scottish Literature in the South Eastern Balkans and Alexandria: 1863-9 The Poems of Ossian by James Macpherson

Why have nineteenth century translations into Greek and Rumanian of Scottish literature through 'The Poems of Ossian', written by James Macpherson, been neglected? Three scholars, two from Kephallonia (Gerassimus Mavroyiannis and Gerassimus Voltairos) and one from Bucharest, the Greek-Rumanian Hellenist, Heliade Radulescu, translated the epic 'Fingal' into Greek and Rumanian respectively in the 1860s. Fingal, the magnanimous hero and father of Ossian, gave support to his defeated allies against the Danes. The epic 'Temora' which was a place where the tyrant Cairbar had murdered Cormac, the rightful ruler and usurped his throne, was translated by the Kephallonian scholar and radical journalist Panayiotis Panas.

Panas was the main translator of 'The Poems of Ossian'. He resided in both Rumania and Alexandria in the 1860s. In 1868, he set up a Democratic Eastern Federation in both Bucharest and Athens. He was the successor to Rigas Velestinlis (Pheraios), the Greek-Rumanian scholar and pro-martyr of the Greek Revolution who attempted to form a Balkan Confederation in Bucharest in 1780 to include Turks and Egyptians under threat of encroaching Western monarchy as the Ottoman Empire was falling into decline.

In order to demonstrate how the symbolism of this Scottish romantic poetry was used this presentation will give an account of events which took place in particular zones where translations were published and distributed while Western monarchy gradually forced its way onto the scene.

The evidence arising from this study indicates the extent to which Scottish culture, through this secular Celtic work of great literary and moral worth, penetrated and significantly influenced the zone, which has been ignored up until now.

Hiroyuki Ogasawara
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The Biblical Origin of the Ottoman Dynasty in 15th and 16th Century

Almost all the Ottoman historians of 15th century claimed that Ottoman dynasty stemmed from Japheth, the son of Noah. Japheth was generally regarded as the ancestor of the Turks in Muslim historiography. That is why Ottoman historians accepted Japheth as their ancestor, although the descendants of Japheth were less respected than those of Shem, from whom the Prophets originated.

In the second half of 15th century, however, Oruç and *Giese Anonymous* quoted a hadith that "descendants of Issac will conquer the Constantinople" and mentioned that Ottoman Sultans came from Issac, who was a descendent of Shem.

In 1480's, *Saltuk-nâme* and *Oxford Anonymous* claimed Esau, who was son of Issac and brother of Jacob, to be the Ottoman ancestor. The authors of these books narrated that the sons of Esau would be king because Issac prayed to God for Esau. It appears that this account was based on the former Muslim historians like Mas'ûdî and also that Esau was more respected than Japheth. Besides, Esau was also regarded as the ancestor of kings of Rum. Though "Rum" originally signified Roma, the Ottoman Sultans were the kings of Rum at that time. It might have helped the Ottoman historians to accept Esau as ancestor of the Ottoman dynasty.

During the late reign of Bayezit II, three historians, Rûhî, Bitlîsî and Kemâlpaşazâde strongly claimed that Esau was the ancestor of the Ottoman dynasty. Though they also briefly mentioned Japheth, they considered the Esau origin more important. The higher authority of Esau made the Ottoman historians of this period accepted Esau as the ancestor. Nevertheless, after the reign of Bayezit II, the Ottoman historians accepted the Japheth origin again, because Japheth was "the authentic ancestor" according to the Islamic tradition. The changes of the Biblical origin of the Ottoman dynasty might reflect the development in the identification and legitimization of the Ottomans.

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&

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Theorizing Path Dependency in Light of the Changing Geography of Istanbul's Film Clusters

Path dependence is now employed in a variety of disciplines, including organization theory, economics, anthropology, history, political science and sociology (Martin and Sunley, 2006). There is, as a result, a growing body of literature on the workings of the path dependence and lock-in paradigm, both in general and within the context of geographic clustering. Amongst the many applications of path dependency, cluster based ones have typically concentrated on exploring the path dependent evolution of highly specialized economic spaces such as Porter-type geographic clusters (e.g. Bathelt and Bogg, 2003). The path-dependence and lock-in perspective, for instance, helps us understand why the explanatory power of the accounts that relate the emergence of the film cluster in Hollywood to such factors as California's warmer climate, diversity in its topography, and some economic concerns (e.g. inexpensive land) remains rather limited. Accordingly, when looked through the lenses of the path dependence and lock in perspective, we first need to recognize that Southern California does not have a monopoly on sunshine and varied landscapes (Scott, 2005: 15), and hence acknowledge the need to explain how and why *self-reinforcing sequences* emerged in Hollywood rather than some place else. Only then perhaps can we begin to truly understand the dynamics shaping the emergence as well as the subsequent evolution of geographic clusters.

Exactly what provokes path dependency is, however, rarely communicated in the available literature (Glasmeier, 2000: 269), and "of itself path dependence tells us little about how new paths come into being" (Martin and Sunley, 2006: 407). Moreover, we also know little at the moment regarding why certain clusters become locked into development paths that lose dynamism, while others are able to reinvent themselves through new paths. It is to this growing literature that this paper seeks to contribute by focusing on the economic geography of the film industry in Turkey's cultural capital, Istanbul. The case of Istanbul's film industry provides us with a unique laboratory to explore and clarify some unresolved issues associated with path dependence. How exactly do new paths emerge, for instance.

And what is the relationship between path dependence, path destruction and new path creation? Are new paths latent in old paths? Can lock-in have positive outcomes? And finally, how do agents interact with, reproduce and transform the path dependence structures within which they are embedded? (Martin and Sunley, 2006: 404). The analysis of the changing economic geography of Istanbul's film industry provides rich insights regarding such key questions, and particularly for theorizing the dynamics at work during the re-emergence of a path since following the collapse of Yesilcam (the historical centre of Istanbul's film industry), two new clusters -one located in the vicinity of the old centre, and the other in a rising commercial district- have emerged.

We have structured the paper as follows. We firstly set the theoretical foundations for the study, followed by an analysis of historical geographies of Istanbul's film industry. We then proceed to an in-depth examination of the current economic geography of the film cluster in Istanbul, discussing the underlying reasons accounting for the prevailing geographic orientations in the sector. Insights for theorizing emergence, evolution, dissolution and re-emergence of path dependency are discussed next. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the study for the organization of economic activity in space in general and path dependence research in particular.

Necla Ozturk

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New Developments Regarding Women Regulations under Turkish Law

The primary regulation and law regarding women is incorporated in the Constitution of Republic of Turkey, 1982. In 2004, the amendment of the Constitution discloses that women and men have equal rights and it was stipulated that the state is obliged to implement or enforce these rights.

Other regulations about women are in the Turkish Civil Code and the new amended Turkish Civil Code came into force in 2002. The new Code tried to ensure equality of women and men, which was a very critical and a crucial amendment. Turkish Criminal Code, which consists of regulations regarding violence against women, which came into force in 2005 and it punishes or prohibits crimes such as sexual assault or sexual abuse. Unlike the previous Code, cases of first instance dealing with rape and sexual assault against the spouse are recognized in the new code

In 1998, Family Protection Act which is the first Act for protecting family members, especially women, against domestic violence, which came into force in Turkish Law. However, in 2012, Family Protection and Protection of Violence against Women was enforced in the year 2012.

In the focal strength of this paper, I will generally and briefly mention about latest amendments regarding regulations of women in Turkish Law. In addition to this, the main aim is to introduce the Family Protection and Protection of Violence against Women Act, 2012 and answer questions related to amendment, such as why the Government needed this Act and what is new in this Act about and the underlining policy behind the new act.

Adam Paluchowski

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The Private Landed Property and Servile Labour in Hellenistic Crete

The paper will start with the issue of supposed original equal allotment of landed private properties (*aphamiai* and *klaroi*) among the citizens of Cretan *poleis*, but its main part will focus on the increase and concentration of private landed properties in Hellenistic times. To establish whether the original equal allotment on the civic land (*chora*) has really taken place or not, an epigraphic and literary evidence seems to be useful (epigraphic evidence: *ICret* IV 72 col. V,27; A. Chaniotis, *Die Verträge*, 276–278 no 37,16+20 and 278–280 no 38,10+15; *ICret* II.12 16Ab,2; A. Chaniotis, *Die Verträge*, 338–351 no 59,72 and 358–361 no 61A,55; literary evidence: Ephor. *FGrH* 70 F29, Sosicr.Hist. *FGrH* 461 F4 and Kallistratos *FGrH* 348 F4). The substantial modification of patterns of private landed property in Hellenistic Crete will be studied in the way of comparison between three passages of Greek historians/philosophers – Plato (*Alc.I* 122d–e), Aristotle (*Pol.* II 1270a) and Polybius (6.45–47). Unfortunately, for our knowledge of the exploitation of the land in Hellenistic Crete, the archaeological evidence is, mostly, useless. The servile component will be taken into consideration – it means, for the initial patterns of land exploitation as well as for their subsequent transformations, the attached issue of the servile workforce used inside the private estates will be examined. So, a particular stress will be put on the disappearance of the dependent labour of helotic kind (*aphamiotai* and *klarotai*), which is definitely replaced, like in others regions of Greek world, by the chattel-slavery, and hence two essential questions should be approached – when and why did it happen?

Caterina Pizanias

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(Re)Configuring Knowledge: Teaching Propositions for the 21st Century

While writing on art education a century ago, Kazimir Malevich advocated that artists allow their “aesthetic immunity” to be infected by new and foreign “bacilli” to make it stronger and healthier. A century later Malevich’s propositions are still relevant for the closed world of isolated disciplines—they too need to be infected by “bacilli” from cross/inter/multi disciplines. *(Re)Configuring Knowledge: Teaching Propositions for the 21st Century* reports on a “successful infection” on Crete, a report from the ground, a hands-on discussion of a travel study credit course. The course, *By the Way of the Labyrinth: Minoans as Architects, Engineers and Merchants*, was designed by the author for engineering students of the Schulich School of Engineering, University of Calgary, Canada, and has been taught every spring at the Technical University of Crete, in Kounoupidiana since 2007 within the broad disciplinary landscape of the Mediterranean Sea. The paper will discuss the course’s evolution, institutional and educational challenges and successes, and will conclude that teaching that overcomes disciplinary divisions of knowledge is the most effective way to produce required skills and practices for the new century.

Carolina Pontones Rosa

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&

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Application of the United Kingdom's Model of External Control to the Spanish Local Government: A Proposal from a National Survey

This paper is concerned with the development of value for money audit in Spanish local government. It considers the current application of VFM audit by the statutory auditors of Spanish local government (OCEX), identifying the need for a stronger regulation and guidance for its accomplishment. For this task, it uses the findings from primary research along with the results of a national survey. Besides, following the scheme of the Audit Commission's Use of Resources Assessment, the paper shows the high endorsement to a set of aspects of public services' management and, by the application of statistical tools of data reduction, puts forward the content for a VFM audit standardized document directed to Spanish local authorities whose population is under 50,000.

Reda Abdelgawwad Raslan

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Romanization in Roman Egypt

Romans knew that civilized the provinces gave the provincial the chance to realize their full potential.

Early Writers such as Julius Caesar and Tacitus allow us to begin to probe the depth of how Rome expanded culturally through the provinces in a process commonly called Romanization.

Romanization progressed quickly in Southeast regions of the Island which already had intense contact with Gaul and the European mainland. Romans set out from the beginning on a mission to isolate the Egyptians and keep them separate from others Romans and impede their social mobility with the Empire in a way that was not repeated in any other provinces were encouraged to assimilate Roman culture .This paper will try to examine the re-evaluation of Romanization in Egypt. No one would claim that in Egypt Roman influence was a significant as in Gaul and Spain .the model of Romanization will be different. We shall examine how the Roman army lived in Egypt.

Scott Rubarth

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Competing Constructions of Masculinity in Ancient Greece

Scholars often speak of ancient Greek masculinity and manhood as if there was a single, monolithic, simple conception. I will show that the ancient Greeks, like us today, had competing models or constructions of gender and that what it meant to be a man was different in different contexts. I will focus on three constructions of the masculine gender in ancient (classical and post-classical) Greece: the Athenian civic model, the Spartan martial model, and the Stoic philosophical model. I will focus on how these share common certain commonalities, how they differ in significant ways, how each makes sense in terms of larger ideological contexts and needs, and, finally how constructions of masculinities today draw from all three.

Sylvia Saba-Sa'di

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Moral and Ethical Issues facing Arab Women Teachers in the Israeli Educational System

Critical theories in education postulate that schools do not only constitute social sites where political ideologies, social norms, attitudes, interests and aspirations of a given society are re/produced through the assigned curricula and pedagogical practices, but also recognize the role of the various parties involved (the teachers, the pupils the parents, the community - as individuals or groups) in affecting imposed/hegemonic meanings, through its interpretation against their own worldview and knowledge, values and aspirations, hence challenging it and construing alternative personal and social meanings (Freire, 1998; Giroux, 1981, 1986, 2003).

Nevertheless, the contesting ideologies, knowledge, attitudes, aspirations, etc., are hierarchized so as to reflect the power relations at play in the society, readily turning schools into embeds in the service of the hegemonic order, while forming an inexhaustible source of ethical dilemmas for teachers.

In my research I explore the ethical dilemmas of Arab women teachers in Israel, which stem from the state endeavor to socialize the pupils in line with the Zionist vision, through the official educational goals and the explicit and the hidden curriculum, the rites, the scholastic calendar etc., which contravene with the teachers' and the students' historical narrative, identity and heritage.

The ethical dilemmas confronting the Arab women teachers in Israel were gleaned from life stories interviews, which I conducted with 32 women teacher employed in the Israeli Arab educational system.

The dilemmas emerging from the participants' narratives revolve mainly around their attempts to cope with the contradictory obligations of being an employee in an official institution, and thus to carry out its policies, against their need to be culturally sensitive towards their pupils and the community to which they belong.

Afsin Sahin

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Estimating Money Demand Function by Smooth Transition Regression Model: An Evidence for Turkey

The money supply process is assumed to be fixed in economic literature or at least there is a central bank trying to control the liquidity in the economy. However the money demand is more volatile and more uncertain. This situation hinders the homogenous and symmetric information assumptions of the monetary models. The amount of money demanded is a dynamic process and changes during the expansions compared to the recessions of the business cycle. The money demand increases in the boom periods of the economy but may diminish in the recessions gradually. Therefore the nonlinearity of the money demand function indicates an asymmetric behavior and nonlinearity. This paper estimates the money demand function which includes the inflation uncertainty, that is assumed to be a transition variable for a small-open economy, Turkey by using the monthly data spanning from January, 1990 to May, 2012. The parameters of the money demand function are estimated by the Smooth Transition Regression (STR) models. While modeling the nonlinearity, appropriate logistic function is determined. The dependent variables used to estimate the money function are gold, interest rate, inflation uncertainty, share prices, exchange rate and income. The inflation uncertainty data is gathered from the conditional variances of a specified EGARCH model. For the monetary aggregate variable and dependent variables several types of different measures are considered. The results of the paper have several policy implications for the monetary authorities. First, the behavior of the money demand and its determinants is crucial at the times of adopting an inflation targeting regime. The stability of the inflation in the long-run depends on the stability of the money demand. So the results of the paper may be beneficial for the policy makers and monetary authorities during their decision making process. The organization of the paper is as follows. The first section of the paper is the introduction. The second section summarizes the literature of theoretical and empirical papers on the subject. The third section is on the data and methodology. The fourth section presents the results. The fifth section evaluates the results and the final section concludes the paper.

Gamal Sheibani

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The Future of the Libyan Housing: Reality and Prospects

Housing sector in Libya suffered a lot of problems since second half of 1980s, which led to huge shortage in housing. the causes of this shortage were different, some of them during dictator regime, and others during liberty war in revolution of 17 February 2011.

This paper presents firstly the reality of Libyan housing sector, then determine the housing shortage size. As well spotlight on the reasons of crises. The paper also will deal realistically about the impact of internal migration to the increasing severity of the crisis in the cities that received immigrants.

Secondly, will be attempting to present several of sinario to solve these problems.

Paul Sidelko

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Farming the Holy Land

This paper examines the agricultural activities of the Europeans that lived in the rural areas of Syria and Palestine during the Crusades (1099-1291 CE). It focuses on land tenure and relations with the indigenous Christian and Muslim inhabitants of Syria and Palestine. It is based on a re-evaluation of Latin sources, especially charters and land grants pertaining to the Roman Catholic religious and military orders that settled in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Crusades. The paper elucidates the intensive settlement and exploitation of rural areas under Crusader control, including types of property, measurements, crops and other foods. It also analyzes the relations between Crusader settlers and the native population, concluding that these relations were extensive with native Christians and very limited with Muslims.

Fatma Simsek

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The Story of Antidote from Antiquity into Ottoman Times

King Mithridates VI and his famous “antidote” Mithridaticum against poisoning are frequently encountered and amongst the first to be mentioned in sources concerning medical history. After the occupation of the Mithridatic fortresses by the Roman, some books from Mithridates library were brought to Rome and translated into Latin. This enabled this antidote of 54 ingredients to become widely known. Because one of the primary sources of classical Ottoman medicine was upon the studies of Avicenna, and of other Muslim physicians, we find Mithridaticum also mentioned in Ottoman medical books. Some medical historians claim that Mithridaticum gradually evolved into mesir. In Ottoman folklore the mesir tradition was mostly associated with the personality of Merkez Efendi. When Hafize Sultan, Suleyman the Magnificent’s mother, fell ill during the time when he was a prince in Manisa, Merkez Efendi, a physician in the hospital, healed her with the mesir paste he had prepared. And then there was the tradition of distributing mesir paste composed of 41 ingredients to people at the annual Newroz celebrations so that everybody could benefit from it. Mesir Festivals are still organized today and are celebrated every March, remaining popular over the course of more than five centuries.

Janet Sorrentino

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Places, Prayers, People: Descriptions of Ritual in Pre-modern Muslim Travel Accounts

Muslim travel literature of the medieval and early modern period is rich with observations about the culture around the Mediterranean. Although these accounts have been studied to learn about scientific and artistic exchange, there is little investigation into the ways these travelers articulated their observations of worship. Since ritual reflects both doctrine and practice in a culture, understanding it is vital to intrafaith and interfaith knowledge and communication.

For this paper, then, I will present a portion of my quantitative and qualitative study of the observations made by medieval and early modern Muslim travel writers about ritual prayers, actions, spaces and the material culture associated with those spaces, to gain a better understanding of the meaning of ritual and worship for pre-modern Muslims. The study has particular relevance now, as some Islamist groups call for the destruction of ancient and medieval monuments in the name of purity of faith, which does not accord well with the teachings of many classical teachers of Islam.

This paper expands on the project I began during the National Endowment for the Humanities seminar in 2010, "Remapping the Renaissance: Exchange between Early Modern Islam and Europe". The seminar focused on the Renaissance states of Europe and the Middle East: their trade relations, travel literature, cartography, and material culture, including art exchange, science, medicine and shared fascination with discoveries about the new and different, whether flora and fauna, or religious practices. As a fellow during that seminar, I worked on a project to examine the accounts of Muslim travel writers for evidence of their observations on ritual. Using Geographical Information Systems technology, I presented a GIS virtual tour that followed the journal of Qasim, a sixteenth-century Muslim traveler whose diplomatic mission required him to visit royal and noble European courts in an attempt to recover the properties confiscated from Muslims expelled from Spain.¹ Qasim was an expert in Christian as well as Muslim theology, so his travel account left us an important record of interfaith contact in the early modern period.

Qasim's journal is one among many such travel accounts. The paper I propose for ATINER will include data from other medieval Muslim travel writers, quantifying their mentions and descriptions of ritual places, and analyzing the results.

¹Ahmad Bin Qasim al Hajari, "The Book of the Protector of Religion against the Unbelievers," selections in Nabil Matar, ed. and transl. *In the Lands of the Christians: Arabic Travel Writing in the Seventeenth Century*. New York and London: Routledge, 2003), 5-44.

Justin Stephens

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A Christian and Pagan Interpretation of the 387 Riot of The Statues

My paper explores the conflicting accounts of John Chrysostom, a young Christian priest, and Libanius, a famous pagan orator and teacher, regarding the events surrounding the 387 Riot of the statues in Antioch. While the riot and its aftermath have been well-studied, more remains to be said about what the conflicting accounts and the pardon of Theodosius reveal about the changing nature of imperial politics in the late 4th century. I argue that Chrysostom's interpretation of events anticipates an emerging political order in which Christian officials would play a much larger role in imperial politics. Thus, Chrysostom highlights the influence of the bishop over all Christian subjects, including the emperor Theodosius. From this perspective, the riot is viewed as a story of sin, repentance and forgiveness. Theodosius is shown as a powerful subject who submits to the reasoning of the bishop and ultimately pardons the city and citizens of Antioch. Libanius, on the other hand, emphasizes the role that imperial officials and the emperor played in the successful outcome of events. In Chrysostom, we see a political model that foreshadows the future with a more central political role for bishops and Christian officials. In Libanius, we see a model of the pre-Christian past. I argue that the truth, in this case, is somewhere in the middle.

In the second part of the paper, I argue that the competing claims were each author's attempt to shape Antiochenes' understanding of how the successful outcome, i.e. the pardon of Theodosius, was secured. This pardon represented perceived access to the emperor and was no small prize. Ultimately, I believe that Chrysostom's version of events was triumphant as Libanius admits in his autobiography that he was booed by Antiochenes while giving speeches about events surrounding the riot. In the final part of the paper, I look at reasons that help to explain why Chrysostom's narrative of events triumphed.

Murat Telli

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Comparative Analyses of Phylogenetic Relationships between Some Cave and Noncave Ostracods (Crustacea) from Central and Northwest Anatolia

Phylogenetic relationships of Ostracod species from both cave and non-cave freshwater systems in Central and Northwest Anatolia (Turkey) were investigated. Nucleotide sequences for the COI mitochondrial DNA of 9 freshwater ostracod species, representing 5 genus (Psychrodromus, Heterocypris, Ilyocypris and Candona and Pseudocandona), 2 family and 1 extant order were determined. Average length of 580 aligned base pairs of COI mitochondrial DNA was analyzed. Molecular phylogenetic trees constructed by maximum-likelihood maximum-parsimony, and neighbor-joining methods are identical and generally well supported. Although there is molecular divergent in species of Ilyocypris and Heterocypris collected from Çankırı region, most of the species from 4 genera (Psychrodromus, Heterocypris, Ilyocypris and Candona) were separately grouped as distinct clusters. Results display that cave species show molecular divergent from non cave samples in the genus Ilyocypris.

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&

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New Modalities of Category Management

Category management is defined as process which treats groups of products as business units, organized by level specifics of each retail store and by satisfaction of consumer needs.

Category management as quite dynamic business concept, continuously experiences improvements through new modalities, which broaden category management practice and usage. The most significant modalities are Loyalty Marketing, Shopper Marketing, Department Management, Coopetition Theory and RFID Technology.

Loyalty marketing helps increase of existing customer retention rate and the attraction of new ones. These have high influence on category management efficiency and therefore are adopted by a lot of big retailers.

Shopper Marketing is understanding of consumer behavior target groups and usage of that knowledge in order to get benefits for consumers, buyers, brands, retailers and manufacturers.

The basic idea of Department Management is to offer consumers all complementary products in the same store department.

Competition Theory stimulates relationship and cooperation with competition in some fields of business while remaining competitors in other fields.

Strong development of RFID technology that supports Supply Chain Management, based on product identification through radio waves, is supposed to replace EAN codes. Expected outcome should be significant cost decrease in entire supply chain, which is already proven true where implemented.

Each of these new modalities of category management have their own advantages and disadvantages. Adopting the strongest sides of them with category management practice can derive significant improvements for all stakeholders.

Ahmed Walid

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The Trading Styles and Performance of Investor Categories in the Qatar Exchange

Over the past two decades or so, a plethora of behavioral finance research has been devoted to exploring the trading patterns of behavior and investment performance of investor categories over time and across exchanges. In fact, this intriguing research topic is of considerable interest to academic scholars and market practitioners alike, because it has great academic value and practical implications for industry. Specifically, capturing the trading pattern and investment performance of each investor group within a particular country can cast light on some worthwhile issues such as market composition, information transmission, asset price formation, and market efficiency and liquidity.

Utilizing daily aggregate investment flow data from Qatar's stock market, the present study is intended to examine the trading patterns of behavior and investment performance of individual, institutional, and foreign investor categories transacting in equity securities listed on the Qatar Exchange (QE, henceforth). More explicitly, this study addresses empirically the following set of questions:

- What does the trading pattern of individual investors in the QE look like?
- What does the trading pattern of institutional investors in the QE look like?
- What does the trading pattern of foreign investors in the QE look like?
- Which investor category shows better investment performance?
- What impact does foreign investor group have on the QE?
- Does foreign equity investment undermine the QE?

The present study contributes to the existing literature by addressing the above raised questions for a relatively nascent yet important Gulf market, the QE. To the author's best knowledge, this study represents the first one to provide new empirical evidence on the trading pattern differences amongst investor groups in the QE.

Mika Yamaguchi

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Roman Ruins in Works by P. P. Rubens: the Attribution of the Three Goddesses Disrobing

During my last presentation, at the 6th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies in 2012, we examined the early Rubens' self-portraits, *Rubens with Friends in Mantua* (1602-1606) and the *Four Philosophers* (1611-1612). In the *Four Philosophers*, we paid particular attention to the Roman ruins which are found on the Palatine Hill. The building is composed of a round dome and a gable. In fact, the building still remains at the north-west foot of the Palatine Hill. Rubens painted the same type of buildings in several of his paintings. We will see in which paintings Rubens painted old Roman buildings.

Rubens painted this type of building in the *Roman Triumph* which was repainted by Andrea Mantegna in his paintings. Rubens likewise painted such buildings in the *Choice of Hercules* which was inspired by Alessandro Farnese as Hercules guided by Religion by his master, Otto van Veen. We also find the same type of the dome in the *Three Goddesses Disrobing* in the private collection drawn by Van Dyck. Although the sketch is thought to have been made by Van Dyck, there is no consensus on this attribution among scholars. In this presentation we will examine whether this sketch was made by Van Dyck or by Rubens.

First, we will examine the poses of the *Three Goddesses Disrobing*. The poses of the left and right side goddesses, above all, the lower half of their body, look like the *Daughter of Cecrops* painted by Rubens. Moreover, Rubens painted the same pose as that of the goddess on the right on several occasions, for example in the *Judgement of Paris* in the London National Gallery and the *'Late' Judgement of Paris* in the Prado museum. The pose of the goddess in the middle reminds us of Rubens' *Perseus Liberating Andromeda* in the Prado. Each goddess' pose in this sketch can be found in Rubens' paintings.

Rubens often drew and painted domed Roman buildings in the background when he depicted mythological themes. There is an oil sketch in the Dulwich Picture Gallery in London in which he drew the three graces and an ancient round domed building together. It seems that he did not make a clear distinction between the three goddesses (Hera, Athena and Aphrodite) and the three graces (goddesses of charm, beauty, and creativity). Van Dyck used to draw with a chalk or a pen. When he made a sketch for a whole composition, it was often a rough sketch. The *Three Goddesses Disrobing*, on the other hand, is a precisely drawn oil sketch. Given these facts, it is highly likely that the sketch was drawn not by Van Dyck but by Rubens or was the copy of one of his assistants.

Hakan Yazar

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The Consulate of England in Chios in the First Half of the 18th Century

The Island of Chios had very important role in Aegean Sea for its geographical and strategical location during the Ottoman period. Because of this, Chios had also played a very significant role in terms of trade. Therefore, the European nations trading in Mediterranean, used Chios effectively. During the Ottoman period, having gained the ahdname or capitulation a European nation could establish an embassy in Istanbul and consulates in the ports of the Ottoman Empire. Chios was one of the ports where the European nations set up their consulate.

This study focuses the activities of the English consulate in Chios between 1700 and 1750. The aims of the study are identifying English consuls, consuls's dragomans and revealing the trade carried out by the English traders, their trading products, and illustrating Ottoman- English commercial relations in the light of documents of the Ottoman Prime Ministry Archives in Istanbul.

Barbara Zagaglia

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&

Eros Moretti

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Discussing Demographic Transitions in Southern Mediterranean Countries

In a few decades Mediterranean societies deeply transformed themselves as regards many demographic aspects. As in the Northern rim but with remarkable delay, in the Southern one a lot of countries entered a new regime. This became evident in the second part of the last century.

Demographic literature usually calls the passage from pre-modern to modern regime "Demographic Transition".

According to some scholars (Lesthaeghe and van de Kaa, 1986; van de Kaa, 1987; Lesthaeghe 2010), in Europe and in some other developed countries outside Europe the development of Demographic Transition led to enter a further new regime known as "Second Demographic Transition". But accordance does not exist on a different and new demographic transformation (Coleman, 2004) and also the presence of a breakdown is disputed (Caldwell, 2004).

Knowledge risen from our past and present research (Di Comite and Moretti, 1999; Zagaglia and Moretti, 2012; Zagaglia, Moretti, and Cela, forthcoming) led us to argue about different demographic situations in Southern Mediterranean countries. Our purpose here is to better address the theoretical issue of demographic transitions for the countries of the Southern rim of the Mediterranean. Moreover, problems concerning tempo effects and tempo distortions in period indicators usually employed to measure demographic behaviours are considered to assess the real event intensities and, consequently, the real state of demographic development.

Dorina Zenelaj

Lecturer, University Aleksander Xhuvani, Albania
&

Dritan Shoraj

PhD Student, University of Tirana, Albania

Communication Methods of Sexual Education at Albanian Schools

Before 90's the guidelines for communication methodology on the institutionalized sexual education of young people in Albania, were considered a taboo. However, more than 20 years after the collapse of communist regime, very few things have changed compared to what the young people learn at schools about the hygiene and sexual health, sexual norms and ethics or linguistic methods that may be employed to convey a clear and non-ambiguous message to the young people. This is a sociological field of research which indeed remains unexplored in the Albanian society. Scientific research and analysis of the techniques used for the development of educational programs on sexual education and sexual ethics among the adolescents and young people at the Albanian high schools are almost missing. The present study aims to analyze through the theoretical review of high school textbooks and empirical study of this focus group, the current situation of sexual education of the young people, forms of communication with them and to identify the causes bringing about these shortcomings in their life as adults.