

2014

Mediterranean Studies Abstracts

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Mediterranean Studies
14-17 April 2014, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



7th Annual International
Conference on
Mediterranean Studies
14-17 April 2014,
Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

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Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *7th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies, 14-17 April 2014*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 38 papers and 43 presenters, coming from 20 different countries (**Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA**). The conference was organized into 9 sessions that included areas such as Political and Economic Issues in the Mediterranean Basin, Languages, Literature, Arts and Architecture (Modern and Classical), Education, Religion, Culture and Society, Historical and Classical Studies e.t.c. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books 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.

[Athens Institute for Education and Research](#)



**7th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies
14-17 April 2014, 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 of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
5. Dr. Chris Sakellariou, Vice President of Financial Affairs, ATINER, Greece & Associate Professor, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.
6. Dr. Panagiotis Petratos, Vice-President ICT, ATINER & Associate Professor of Computer Information Systems, California State University, Stanislaus, USA.
7. Dr. Sharon Bolton, Head, Management Research Unit, ATINER & Head, Business Studies, University of Stirling, U.K.
8. Dr. Jayoung Che, Head, History Research Unit, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Institute for Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Pusan, Republic of Korea.
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. Peter Koveos, Head, Accounting & Finance Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, Syracuse University, USA.
12. Dr. Nellie Munin, Academic Member, ATINER & Lecturer, Zefat Academic College, Israel.
13. Dr. Caterina Pizantias, Academic Member, ATINER & Independent Curator, Canada.
14. Dr. Mihalis Kuyucu, Assistant Professor, İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey.
15. Mr. Vasilis Charalampopoulos, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
16. Ms. Zoi Charalampous, Researcher, ATINER.
17. Ms. Despoina Katzoli, Researcher, ATINER.

Administration

Fani Balaska, Stavroula Kiritsi, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki, Celia Sakka,
Konstantinos Spiropoulos & Ioanna Trafali

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

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

Monday 14 April 2014

08:00-08:30 Registration

08:30-09:00 Welcome and Opening Remarks

- Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

09:00-10:30 Session I: Political and Economic Issues in the Mediterranean Basin I

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

1. Karen Pfeifer, Professor, Smith College, USA. The Tortuous Path to a New Economic Agenda for Egypt and Tunisia.
2. Beyza Tekin, Assistant Professor, Galatasaray University, Turkey & Visiting Fellow, LSE, UK. Is the EU A Normative Power of Cosmopolitan Nature? A Reappraisal in the Midst of Crises.
3. Julia Simon, PhD Student, Helmut Schmidt University, Germany. The European Union and the Post-Arab Spring Mediterranean: Which Kind of Democracy for Export? (Monday 14 April 2014)
4. Somdeep Sen, PhD Student, University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Bringing Back the Palestinian State: Hamas between Government and Resistance.
5. Iman Hamdy, Editor of Cairo Papers in Social Science & Adjunct Assistant Professor in Political Science, The American University in Cairo, Egypt. Egyptian-Israeli relations in Two Eras: More of the Same.

10:30-12:00 Session II: Languages, Literature, Arts and Architecture (Modern and Classical)

Chair: Karen Pfeifer, Professor, Smith College, USA.

1. Michele Hannoosh, Professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA. The Photographic Mediterranean: Practices of Portraiture in Nineteenth-Century Photography.
2. Enrique Mallen, Professor, Sam Houston State University, USA. Pablo Picasso and the Truth of Greek Art.
3. Scott Rubarth, Associate Professor, Rollins College, USA. Ideology and Mythology in Pasolini's Medea and Edipo Re.
4. Caterina Pizantias, Independent Curator, Canada. Art in Times of Crisis –Greece, Portugal and Spain at the 55th Venice Biennale.
5. Anna Litovchenko, Master Student, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece. On origin of early Christian artistic tradition in Byzantine Chersonesos.

12:00-14:00 Session III: Education, Religion, Culture and Society

Chair: Michele Hannoosh, Professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA.

1. Fátima Velez de Castro, Auxiliar Professor, University of Coimbra, Portugal. Lifestyle Migrations in Mediterranean Context. The Future for Depopulated Areas?
2. Emmanouil Doundoulakis, Assistant Professor, University Ecclesiastical Academy of Heraklion of Crete, Greece. The Hagiological Supplements of the Writings of the Patriarch Dositheus of Jerusalem as Sources and Expressions of Religious and Cultural Treasures and Heritage of the People of the Mediterranean and the Balkans.
3. Emre Ergul, Assistant Professor, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey & Oya Saf,

Assistant Professor, Mersin University, Turkey. Analysis of House-Lot Interaction in Traditional Urban Pattern of Ottoman-Anatolian City. (Monday 14 April 2014)

4. Inmaculada Garcia-Mainar, Lecturer, University of Zaragoza, Spain & Victor Montuenga-Gomez, Lecturer, University of Zaragoza, Spain. Educational Attainment and Occupational Segregation: The Spanish Case.
5. Ahmad Ighbariah, Lecturer, Tel Aviv University, Israel. Greek Science in Islamic Culture: The Current Debate.
6. Viacheslav Rudnev, Senior Researcher, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia. Diet and Healthy mode of Life (Greek salad and Global problems of Health).

14:00–15:00 Lunch (details during registration)

15:00-16:30 Session IV: Political and Economic Issues in the Mediterranean Basin II

Chair: *Maria Lara Martinez, Lecturer, Open University of Madrid, Madrid.

1. Nellie Munin, Lecturer, Zefat Academic College, Israel. EU Sanctions on Activities by Israel in the Occupied Territories: A Diplomatic Achievement or a Pyrrhic Victory?(Monday 14 April, Afternoon).
2. Margerita Topalli, PhD student, University of Lorraine, France. Mapping the Evolution of the Impact of Economic Transition on the Enterprises in CEE through the Co-Word Analysis.
3. Iole Fontana, PhD Student, IMT- Institute for Advanced Studies, Italy. How great expectations in Brussels are dashed in Tunis (?) A bottom-up approach to the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in Tunisia.
4. Erden Eren Erdem, Researcher, Hacettepe University, Turkey. Big Business Associations in the light of Gezi Park Process.

16:30-18:30 Session V: Round Table Discussion on *The Challenges Facing Mediterranean Countries in Times of Social, Economic and Political Crises*

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

1. Dr. Manuel Ferro, Professor, Coimbra University, Portugal.
2. Dr. Iman Hamdy, Editor of Cairo Papers in Social Science & Adjunct Assistant Professor in Political Science, The American University in Cairo, Egypt.
3. Dr. Michele Hannoosh, Professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA
4. Dr. Dragos Constantin Mateescu, Lecturer, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey.
5. Dr. Nellie Munin, Lecturer, Zefat Academic College, Israel.
6. Dr. Karen Pfeifer, Professor, Smith College, USA.

20:30–22:30 Greek Night (Details during registration)

Tuesday 15 April 2014

08:30-10:30 Session VI: Historical and Classical Studies

Chair: Kathleen Ann O' Donnell, Independent Scholar, British School at Athens, Greece.

1. *Ahmed Ghanem Hafez Ahmed, Associate Professor, University of Alexandria, Egypt. The Social Position of the Hoplites in Classical Athens: A Historical Study.
2. Jayoung Che, Assistant Professor, Busan University of Foreign Studies, S. Korea. Different Concepts of 'Hybris' between Herodotos and Thucydides.
3. *Laura Lara Martinez, Lecturer, Open University of Madrid, Madrid. The Greek of Toledo and his Revival during the Spanish Silver Age.
4. *Maria Lara Martinez, Lecturer, Open University of Madrid, Madrid. Empress Helen and the First Freedom of Conscience.
5. Reda Abdelgawad Raslan, Professor, King Saud University, Saudia Arabia. The Titles of Ptolemaic Queens.

10:30-12:00 Session VII: Languages, Literature, Arts & Architecture (Modern and Classical)

Chair: Jayoung Che, Head, History Research Unit, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Busan University of Foreign Studies, S. Korea.

1. Kathleen Ann O' Donnell, Independent Scholar, British School at Athens, Greece. The Scottish Poems of Ossian and the Democratic Eastern Federation.
2. Benjamin Lewis, PhD Student and Graduating Teaching Fellow, The Catholic University of America, USA. Augustine on Seeing, Hearing and Reading: An Examination of Structure and Language in Conf. 3 and 7.
3. Burcu Tasci, Architect, Research Assistant, Izmir Katip Celebi University, Turkey, Buke Ozden, Architect, Turkey, Fatma Davras, Architect, Turkey, & Humeyra Birol Akkurt, Architect, Associate Professor, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey. Rediscovering the 19th Century of a Port Town in Levant: Izmir. (Tuesday 15 April)
4. Milton Dias Pacheco, PhD Student, Coimbra University, Portugal. Greek Mythology at the service of the Portuguese Inquisition: The case of Hercules and the Hydra of Lerna.

12:00-13:00 Lunch (Details during registration)

13:00-14:30 Session VIII: The Media, Political Matters and Mediterranean Society

Chair: *Ahmed Ghanem Hafez Ahmed, Associate Professor, University of Alexandria, Egypt.

1. Tolga Yazıcı, President & Chairman, International Plato University, Turkey. Dynamics of Turkish Media in 21st Century between the Lines: Ownership, Concentration and Censorship. (Tuesday 15 April 2014)
2. Manuel Ferro, Professor, Coimbra University, Portugal. A Romantic Panorama of the Mediterranean Basin.
3. Mihalis Kuyucu, Assistant Professor, İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey. Community Radio Broadcasting: Use of Community Radio for Turkish and Greek in Turkey and Greece.
4. *Dragos Constantin Mateescu, Lecturer, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey. Political Stability in the Eastern Mediterranean: Turkey's Present and Impossible Future under the Lausanne Treaty. (Tuesday 15 April 2014)

14:30-16:00 Session IX: General/Other Topics

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

1. Rungchatchadaporn Vehachart, Assistant Professor, Thaksin University, Thailand. Educational Management of Thai Language School in Malaysia: Case Study in Kedah State.
2. Dilek Penpece, Assistant Prof., Adana Science and Technology University, Turkey. The Characteristics of Innovative Product Marketing.
3. Chuanphit Chumkhong, Lecturer, Thaksin University, Thailand. Reflection of Teacher Knowledge - Base Competence on Language and Technology through Self - Awareness Raising.
4. Ireen Choga, Lecturer, North West University, South Africa & Asrate Tsegaye, Professor, University of Fort Hare, South Africa. An Empirical Analysis of the Determinants and Growth of South Africa Exports: 1980 -2013.
5. Fredrick Okaka, Assistant Lecturer, Moi University, Kenya. Climate Change: Implications for Urban Planning in Kenya in the 21st Century.

17:00-20:00 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

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

Wednesday 16 April 2014

Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 17 April 2014

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Jayoung Che

Assistant Professor, Busan University of Foreign Studies, S. Korea

Different Concepts of 'Hybris' between Herodotos and Thucydides

The 'hybris(arrogance)' in Herodotos frequently refers to the individual, Xerxes, while that of Thucydides to collective selfishness based on the systematically organized militarism of Athens. That is, the 'hybris' of Xerxes does not concern the monarchic domination itself, but his excessive desire to occupy territory of an over-exaggerated and ineffective scale, leading to the invasion as far as Hellas. The monarchy is not so bad in itself, having strong points as well as the weak, the situation being applicable likewise to the case of democracy and oligarchy. This is proved in Herodotos' own account (III.80~83), where, having discussed the relative merits of each polity, the seven Persian rebels consented at last to take the rule of monarchy by the Persians.

The Athenian 'hybris' of seeking after militaristic hegemony as presented in the Melian Dialogue in Thucydides, however, is not primarily related to the scope of territorial domination, but could be applicable even over a small area. And militaristic rule could never be realized by mutual consent, but only by coercion.

The precepts of eternal value Thucydides intended to leave for us, in my opinion, referred to the side effects caused by the growth of militarism. Military power is inevitable to defend against enemies as well as pirates, but an inordinate pursuit of power as well as militaristic hegemony results sooner or later in the self-destruction of human society.

The difference presented in the concepts of 'hybris' between the two historians reflects the difference of social environments in which each historian lived. After the Persian War, the Delian League around the Aegean Sea was organized under the hegemony of Athens, to respond against the possible invasion of the Persians. And the creation of the Delian League provided a momentum for the growth of professional mercenary marine soldiers, causing a great change in the Greek society which was previously based for the most part on the power of its citizen soldiers. Furthermore, the militaristic hegemony was sought after not only by the Athenians, but also the Spartans who took over the hegemony of the Aegean Sea after the final victory against Athens in the Peloponnesian War.¹ The pursuit of militarism of each state led the whole Greek society to the whirlpool of mutual conflicts in the 4th Century B.C.

¹ Cf. Polybios, VI.48.6.

Chuanphit Chumkhong
Lecturer, Thaksin University, Thailand

Reflection of Teacher Knowledge - Base Competence on Language and Technology through Self - Awareness Raising

This research was aimed to give opportunities for teachers to reflect their opinions on the abilities of teaching Thai and English including the use of computers for professional development 2] to build knowledge for finding patterns of filling the competence of teaching using language and technology. The participants were the teachers in regional education of Songkhla, Phattalung and Tran. The purposive sampling participants were chosen from 300 teachers who taught different subjects both in primary and secondary levels regardless of teaching Thai or English or majoring in Thai or English. Twenty teachers were from primary school with 4 from each school and twenty teachers were from secondary school with 4 from each school. The research questionnaires were collected as data of the research study. The analysis of the data was done using percentage, means and standard deviation.

The findings were as follows:

1. The results from evaluation of teachers' competence in language and technology found that the three provinces have the means and standard deviation in the lower level of 2.25. When each aspect of the competence was examined, teachers' competence of using Thai for communication was at the average of 2.52. Teachers' competence of using computers for searching knowledge was at the lower level of 2.32 and the competence of using English for seeking knowledge was at the lower level of 1.73.

2. How to gain knowledge, awareness or the importance in using language and technology in communicating and seeking knowledge for developing learners. Teachers think that they need self-studying, being selective in learning, using technology in seeking information by themselves, getting to know computers by seeking knowledge starting from reading books, training using basic computers frequently particularly in training so that teachers can keep up with the progress and trend of technological changes.

Ireen Choga

Lecturer, North West University, South Africa
&

Asrate Tsegaye

Professor, University of Fort Hare, South Africa

An Empirical Analysis of the Determinant and Growth of South Africa Exports: 1980 -2013

Exports have considerable effects on economic growth, employment and trade so it is crucial to understand the factors that are responsible for their variation. This paper analyses the fundamental determinants of exports using annual South African data covering the period 1980 to 2013. It initially provides an overview of the South African export structure and export growth. A review of theoretical determinants is then specified. The study tests for stationarity and cointegration using the Johansen (1991, 1995) methodology. A vector error correction model is run to provide robust determinant variables on exports. The following variables which have been found to have a long run relationship with exports include: the domestic price of exports, real effective exchange rate, trade openness, foreign income and price of inputs (cost of production). The estimate of the speed of adjustment coefficient found in this study indicates that about 96% of the variation in exports from its equilibrium level is corrected within one year. The results that have emerged from this analysis corroborate the theoretical predictions and are also supported by previous researchers or studies.

Emmanouil Doundoulakis

Assistant Professor, University Ecclesiastical Academy of Heraklion of
Crete, Greece

**The Hagiological Supplements of the Writings of the
Patriarch Dositheus of Jerusalem, as Sources and
Expressions of Religious and Cultural Treasures and
Heritage of the People of the Mediterranean and the
Balkans**

As the Hagiographical supplements of the Patriarch Dositheus of Jerusalem are important sources regarding the religious and social data for the religious and cultural treasures and legacy of the people of Mediterranean and the Balkans, I am going to examine these. Many important elements are going to be revealed about their religious heritage throughout the research, placing emphasis on the enlightening of their lives, in a specific way, during the 18th century.

Erden Eren Erdem

Researcher, Hacettepe University, Turkey

Business Associations in the Light of Gezi Park Process

Taksim Gezi Park protests in 2013 were the result of a series of social and political tensions in Turkey. It's now clear that these protests will be seen as an important part of the Turkey's recent history. The protest's their selves became a concern to all the social groups of Turkey due to their extensive impact and widespread application. I believe when these protests are examined enough they will reveal important clues about the political and social structure of Turkey. In my presentation I want to study big business groups in related with their attitudes towards the Gezi Park protests. Because of their intimate relation with Turkish politics they have very important bearings on ongoing issues and their associations with different social groups and movements compels the big business groups to exhibit similar features and attitudes with these groups. Furthermore the big business groups in Turkey are divided between themselves in respect to their social, economic and political differences so they represent a similar division between each other with the cleavages of Turkish society. In this regard I believe a careful examination of the attitudes of these groups can give us ideas about the perception of Gezi Park protests by different social groups. To get clues about these perceptions and attitudes I intent to study TUSIAD, MUSIAD and TUSCON, the three biggest business associations of Turkey through Turkish media, their own statements and their direct involvements with the Gezi Park process.

Emre Ergul

Assistant Professor, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey

&

Oya Saf

Assistant Professor, Mersin University, Turkey

Analysis of House-Lot Interaction in Traditional Urban Pattern of Ottoman-Anatolian City

The spatial organization of Ottoman House and the architecture of traditional houses in Ottoman Anatolia have been studied by many researchers. Some studies depend on a typological-morphological analysis mainly focusing on the elements of houses like doors, windows, cantilevers and eaves. Some of them consider the houses in their historical background focusing on how they were appeared under the circumstances of period. And some look into urban pattern, in particular physical development of city centre and districts. But, few studies have tried to explain an interaction between the house and its lot as well as the dead-end streets and curvilinear street pattern. In opposition to the form and use of street and courtyard, the house is different in shape and manner. The regular geometry of house is in conflict with the lot's irregularity, so differs from each other. This statement leads researchers to the idea: there is no link between the house and its lot.

It is clear that asserting a deterministic relation between the lot and house is not possible. However, it seems reasonable to propose that both effected to each other. Questions like which type of house might require a certain shape of lot, might be there some limitations on the orientation and size of a house type, and might the house type be varied by the effect of lot shape are more suitable to approach the topic and to close the knowledge gap in this field. Within the scope of this study, as a first step of a method which is able to explain the interaction, house types and lot attributes are correlated in a traditional settlement: Kula which is a typical 18th century Ottoman settlement.

Manuel Ferro

Professor, Coimbra University, Portugal

A Romantic Panorama of the Mediterranean Basin

Following international examples of contemporary media, *O Panorama* was a magazine published from 1837 to 1867, of romantic imprint, firstly under the direction of one great writer of the time, Alexandre Herculano. Its aim was to deal with historical, geographical, literary, scientific, economical subjects, travel reports, within a liberal political tendency, in a word, knowledge considered useful to the development and progress of society at the time, so fulfilling the goals of the "Society propagator of useful knowledge", which was its editor entity.

If popular instruction and education was one of its main objectives, generalist diffusion of recent discoveries and exotic places, as well uncommon civilizations, in general, produced a large quantity of short news, articles and essays, in which it is possible to draw an exquisite image of the Mediterranean basin, emphasizing the culture of the European southern countries, the Middle East and North Africa, all of them, most of the time, illustrated with beautiful prints.

The adopted perspective, the details used, favorite landscapes and the specific historical background are then the evaluated points of view used here to draw the main features of the Mediterranean panorama, as well of the the countries and civilizations there mostly apreciated, in a complexive and global overview.

Mihalis Kuyucu

Assistant Professor, İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey

Community Radio Broadcasting: Use of Community Radio for Turkish and Greek in Turkey and Greece

Radio is one of the oldest communication media in the World. The medium has about a hundred year history in the communication of human. It sometimes have a mission of giving news and an entertainment role in the mainstream media. The radio medium also has some missions for the communication of people from different cultures. This paper express how communities may communicate with each other with the use of radio type called as community radio.

Community radio is an alternative radio which has been used for different aims. These radios differ from mainstream national and local radios and target to a specific culture in their formats and contents. Community radios have been organized for different purposes to different geographical audience. These radios serve to different geographic communities and communities of interest.

Community radio stations are operated, owned, and influenced by the communities they serve. They can be called as nonprofit radio stations which provide a mechanism for enabling individuals, groups, and communities to tell their own stories, to share experiences and, in a media-rich world, to become creators and contributors of media via radio.

In the first part of this study there is conceptual literature review for the concept of "community radio", its historical and theoretical background and its main difference from mainstream radio. In the second part of the study there is a field research for the two Mediterranean neighbored countries Turkey and Greece and their way of look to community radio. The field research give sample of Turkish community radios broadcasting in Greece and Greek community radios broadcasting in Turkey. The method of the study is qualitative method based on the content analysis of Turkish and Greek community radios.

Iole Fontana

PhD Student, IMT- Institute for Advanced Studies, Italy

How great expectations in Brussels are dashed in Tunis (?) The Implementation of the EU post-Arab Spring approach in Tunisia

The goal of this paper is to analyze how the EU post-Arab Spring approach is implemented in the local context of the Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) countries. Traditionally, the implementation analysis of the EU policies in the MENA has adopted a “top-down” perspective, which looks at implementation from the EU point of view, starting from the authoritative decision and analyzing the role of the EU centrally located actors and their instruments. In this regard, the EU is blamed because of its “rhetoric-practice gap” (Crawford, 2004) and the incapability to achieve the stated goals. While this “inside-out” perspective is fundamental, still it is not able to fully capture the “dilemmas of the implementation” (Bicchi, 2009; 2010) that lay behind EU policies in the area. The greatest bulk of these studies is “context free” and does not shed light on how implementation actually works on the local ground and on how the EU interacts with local actors.

The contention here is rather that implementation arises from the interaction of the policy and the local setting. Local players and context’s constraints and features are fundamental explanatory variables ultimately impinging upon the implementation of the EU policies in the MENA. Furthermore, in the post- Arab Spring environment, where some of the old constraints disappear while others continue to stand and where the stage is set for new political actors, the implementation issue and the relevance of the local players and features become even more important. How are EU initiatives in the MENA implemented on the local ground? Which are the main local actors and constraints? How did the Arab Spring impinge upon the implementation of the EU policies?

On the assumption that both politics and polity determine policy, the purpose of this work is to adopt a “reversed focus” in the implementation analysis of the EU policies by analyzing the current reality on the ground. For this purpose, Tunisia is here selected as a case study which is part of a broader comparative analysis.

Inmaculada Garcia-Mainar
Lecturer, University of Zaragoza, Spain
&
Victor Montuenga-Gomez
Lecturer, University of Zaragoza, Spain

Educational Attainment and Occupational Segregation: The Spanish Case

In recent decades, in most European countries, the increase in the education level of workers has helped to reduce gender occupational segregation. In Spain, however, the increase in education has been accompanied by an increase in occupational segregation. In this paper, we investigate the relationship between the educational attainment of workers and the probability of working in a gender-dominated occupation, controlling for the individual and labour characteristics of workers. Using microeconomic data, we find that the negative relationship between educational attainment and segregation would be stronger if it were not for over-education.

Ahmed Ghanem Hafez Ahmed
Associate Professor, University of Alexandria, Egypt

The Social Position of the Hoplites in Classical Athens: A Historical Study

A hoplite is nothing more than a heavy armed and armoured foot-soldier, but the Greek armies depended on them as they formed the feared phalanx. Later on the Greek armies got more versatile as light infantry, the peltasts, and cavalry were added, but the hoplite remained by far the most important unit.

An Athenian hoplite was not as well trained as a Spartan hoplite, but he was superior to most other fighters nevertheless. At the age of 18 the boys from the rich classes of the hoplites received a training which took two years. They learned how to handle the weapons, but they also learned several tactical manoeuvres and fortification methods. After this they remained liable to military service till the age of 60. However, men younger than 20 or older than 50, could only be used for garrison duties in Attica itself. Pericles estimated the number of hoplites at 13000 in 431 BC, while 16000 had garrison duties. Rich citizens who could afford themselves a panoplia are also included in the 16000 people who had garrison duties.

There are numerous books and articles on ancient Greek warfare which focus on tactical or strategic problems. This article, however, concentrates on the experiences of the soldiers who did the fighting, not on their generals, nor on logistics, tactics, or strategy, which were, after all, deliberately secondary considerations. In the first part, The Men and their Equipment. In the second part, How the Classical Athenian laws consider the Hoplites, through an analytical study of these laws specially which had been recorded either by Solon or Cleisthenes, so that we can follow up the progress that the Hoplites of Athens may witnessed in their social position according to their increasing importance to the different Athenian conflicting Political systems till the end of the Peloponnesian wars.

Iman Hamdy

Editor, The American University in Cairo, Egypt

Egyptian-Israeli relations in Two Eras: More of the Same

When Sadat and Begin signed the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in 1979, they had a clear and simple formula: trading land for peace. Peace here meant full 'normalized' relations between the two countries. Although the Arab-Israeli conflict was not yet resolved, politicians on both sides had the hope that this normalization process would contribute to achieving comprehensive peace in the region and develop with time to become an active interaction between two neighboring peoples rather than being an artificial relationship between states.

However, the failure of the peace process between Israel and the Palestinians and the continuous Israeli aggression against the Palestinians and Lebanon have nourished public anger in Egypt against Israel and drove large sectors to demand severing Egyptian-Israeli ties. In the past two decades, the Mubarak regime was accused of yielding to US pressure and strengthening its ties with Israel despite public resentment.

Little after the January 2011 uprisings, some of the Egyptians attacked the Israeli embassy and it was clear that Egyptian-Israeli relations would take a different turn from the of the Mubarak era. That feeling grew as the Muslim Brotherhood came to power. During the Mubarak era, the group had presented itself as the champion of the Palestinian cause and called for annulling the peace treaty or at least subjecting it to public referendum for approval or rejection. But have things really changed? If they have, to what extent?

These are the questions that the paper will attempt to answer by examining the post-January 2011 Egyptian-Israeli relations especially during the rule of the Muslim Brotherhood, and comparing them with those that prevailed during the Mubarak era and analyzing the variables that determine these relations and would continue to shape them in the future.

Michele Hannoosh

Professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA

The Photographic Mediterranean: Practices of Portraiture in Nineteenth-Century Photography

In October of 1839, the French painter Horace Vernet set out on a six-month journey to Egypt and the Levant. With him was a young, then unknown painter named Frédéric Goupil-Fesquet (1817-1881), who recorded the journey in both text and image. These were no ordinary images, however: for Goupil-Fesquet took along with him equipment for the brand-new medium of the daguerreotype, which had been revealed only two months before. The daguerreotypes which he and Vernet took were the first photographic images to be made of the Near East, and in some ways set the terms for what was to become the “photographic Orient,” the explosion of photographs of ancient sites and modern customs of the countries of the Mediterranean basin by Maxime Du Camp, Joseph-Philibert Girault de Prangey, Francis Frith, Gustave Le Gray, William James Stillman, and others. From the very beginning, then, the history of photography was closely tied to that of the Mediterranean.

The scholarly narrative of the place of photography in the Mediterranean has largely followed that of Orientalist painting: western Europeans creating an image of the region for audiences back home, images of desire and fantasy more than of reality or interpretative depth. As I shall argue, however, a very different and far more complex picture of photographic production in the region emerges from considering the full *range* of photographic activity that took place there. Indeed, shortly after the invention of photography in 1839, both amateur and professional photography began to be practiced in the major cities of the southern and eastern Mediterranean by a variety of people – not only by visiting or resident western Europeans, but also by local photographers who learned from them or who had themselves travelled abroad, or by immigrants from other cities of the Near East. Early photography in the region was indeed a highly internationalized field, displaying the kinds of exchanges and intersections that mark the Mediterranean as a cultural, social, economic, and political space.

In this paper, I propose to reexamine the traditionally western-European centered narrative of the history of early photography by considering the full “photographic field”: the range of photographers and photographic activity that defined early photography of and in the Near East. I will consider to what extent it is possible to speak of a “photographic Mediterranean” defined by a complex, varied, and shifting set of relations between local photographers, immigrants from elsewhere

in the eastern and southern Mediterranean, and western Europeans. I will consider not only photographers but the business of photography, the circulation of photographs, trade in equipment and materials, and reception. By way of example, I propose to focus on Athens, which, as others have shown, had an important photographic culture from the 1850s onward and which I believe provides a rich case-study for a wider consideration of the role of photography in defining the modern Mediterranean.

Ahmad Ighbariah

Lecturer, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Greek Science in Islamic Culture: The Current Debate

The paper will focus on the question of the transmission of Greek science to the Islamic world during the first centuries of Islamic history. The views of some scholars about this topic will be introduced. The classical Orientalist position is presented and then the works of D. Gutas (*Greek Thought, Arabic Culture*, 1998) and G. Saliba (*Islamic Science and the Making of the European Renaissance*, 2007) are highlighted. The discussion mainly centers around questions such as: when did the translation movement into Arabic start? What are the motives that led to it? Who are the people engaged in such an enterprise?

The paper concludes with the assessment and evaluation of the works of both researchers while emphasizing the hidden positions in their works.

Laura Lara Martínez

Lecturer, Open University of Madrid, Madrid

The Greek of Toledo and his Revival during the Spanish Silver Age

The Contemporary Age had arrived to Toledo around 1900. However, the Cathedral, the Bisagra Door and Zocodover Square still lived in the time of Alfonso VI, when the coexistence of three cultures caressed the five senses.

In this mythic context, Toledo wakes up in the Mediterranean culture. First, in the XIXth century, the island of the river Tagus captivated the foreign travelers, as Andersen, and the Spanish romantics, such as Bécquer and Zorrilla. Later, the former visigoth capital attracted several generations of intellectuals: Galdós, Arredondo, Urabayen, Cossío, Vega-Inclán and Marañón. They rescued The Greek and spread the legendary essence through tourism.

The objective of this paper is to analyze the Renaissance of The Greek in Toledo during the Silver Age, since 1898 up to the Spanish Civil War. In addition, 2014 is the Year of the Greek, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the death of Cretan painter who loved and painted Toledo.

Maria Lara Martinez

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Empress Helen and the First Freedom of Conscience

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the life of Helen, investigating the sources of Late Antiquity as well as those of ancient Latin and Greek authors and numismatic or epigraphical inscriptions.

Flavia Iulia Helena was born in Bithynia around 250 CE and died in Rome in 330 CE. She would become empress without ever seeking it, because she had been the concubine of Constantius. His son, Constantine I (272-337 CE) was the first Christian Roman emperor and the founder of imperial Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul, Turkey).

Helen was the first pilgrimage to Palaestina, during which she discovered the True Cross of Jesus. In addition, Helen helped put an end to the persecution of Christians, who were soon thereafter granted freedom of worship throughout the Roman Empire. The Edict of Milan (313) proclaimed the toleration for all the religions up to 380 CE, when Theodosius recognized a single expression of the Apostolic Faith and banned the other cults in the Mediterranean area.

Benjamin Lewis

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Augustine on Seeing, Hearing and Reading: An Examination of Structure and Language in Conf. 3 & 7

In the *Confessions*, Augustine is attentive to sights and sounds. He frames the narrative in terms of seeing and hearing (Chidester 1986). His story is full of literal and metaphorical visions and voices (Courcelle 1952). His story is also full of books, including Cicero's *Hortensius* (3.4.7f.), the books of the Manichees (3.12.21), Aristotle's *Categories* (4.16.28), and the "books of the Platonists" (*platoniorum libros*, 7.9.13).

This paper explores 1) how Augustine understands sense perception, especially sight and sound, 2) how the reading of books fits into this understanding of sense perception, and 3) how Augustine uses the categories of seeing, hearing, and reading to give shape to the narrative of the *Confessions*. Augustine accepts the Platonic "ray theory" of vision (Sermon 277.10; O'Donnell 1992), which creates an opposition between seeing (active) and hearing (passive). A look at Augustine's semiotics (in *De Dial.*, *De Mag.*, and *De Doctr. Chr.*) shows that reading is for him a kind of hearing and, therefore, passive. An examination of the contrasting categories of seeing and hearing/reading in the *Confessions* reveals a structural pattern of "hearing leading to seeing." This pattern appears in the parallels between Books 3 and 7: Right after reading Cicero's *Hortensius*, Augustine suffers from "swollenness" of pride (*tumor enim meus refugiebat modum eius*, 3.5.9); right before reading the Platonists, Augustine recovers from this "swollenness" (*residebat tumor meus*, 7.8.12). These passages reveal a double movement: a reversal of swollenness that fits the chiasmic structure of the narrative (Crosson 1989); a progress in the "love of wisdom" that begins with reading Cicero and culminates in reading the Platonists. Augustine connects this double movement to the idea of the Incarnation, which "heals the swollenness of pride and fosters love" (*sanans tumorem et nutriens amorem*, 7.18.24).

Anna Litovchenko

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On Origin of Early Christian Artistic Tradition in Byzantine Chersonesos

In spite of a considerable number of well known Byzantine centres, systematic archeological research has been conducted only in few of them, Chersonesos-Kherson being one of them¹. More than 150 years of excavations at the site have resulted in discovery of a significant number of artifacts. Among them a prominent place is taken by Christian churches. The elements of ornament, sculpture, monumental painting and mosaics which have remained intact allow us to assume about the origin and development of the artistic tradition. The early Byzantine mosaics are a subject of special interest.

The main goal of this article will be to represent an analyse early christian symbols of mosaic in Chersones-Kherson and in Syrian's monuments.

The Byzantine mosaics of Chersonesos churches have repeatedly drawn attention of researchers². Their fullest treatment is given in the monograph by O.I. Dombrovskiy³. It would seem difficult to say something new but the authors came across some materials dedicated to the early Christian mosaics of Syria. Study and comparison of the floor mosaic of the early Christian centres of Syria and Tauris in combination with other kinds of sources uncover a lot of new in the process of establishment of the artistic tradition of the early Byzantine Chersonesos.

Together with the Christianity spreading from the East, artistic traditions were brought in which were reflected in fresco paintings of the Chersonesos early Christian crypts and in mosaic floors in churches later on. There is every reason to speak about existence of an artistic tradition which was reflected in the compositions of floor mosaics of the churches of Chersonesos and Syria. In spite of some differences in individual elements of the "picture", the design in general is identical. All this allows us to maintain that the system of painting of floor mosaics in Syria and Chersonesos has a common source. The most logical would be borrowing of such a system by the artists who covered the floors of the Chersonesos temples and possibly their belonging to the Syrian artistic "school".

Enrique Mallen

Professor, Sam Houston State University, USA

Pablo Picasso and the Truth of Greek Art

In a brilliant article for the exhibition *Picasso and Greece*, organized by the Basil and Elise Goulandris Foundation at the Museum of Contemporary Art, Andros in 2004, Niki Loizidi, Professor of Art History at the University of Thessaloniki discusses the role of classicism in Picasso's art as a counterpart to Modernism. According to Loizidi, Picasso juxtaposes the character of the Apollonian youth in some of his works from the early 1930's to the figure of the Minotaur, a symbol of modernist distortion. "The juxtaposition of the Minotaur-Picasso and the Apollonian figure of the young girl may embody the symbolic juxtaposition of two formative turning points of western art: the classical tradition and the modernist revolution". The final death of the Minotaur is interpreted as a victory of classicism over modernism. It is argued that in spite of Picasso's decisive contribution to the modernist revolution, the artist did not hesitate to honor a classical structuring of reality, a declared "truth" that he searched for throughout his life. Loizidi's argument is corroborated in the present paper by examining it under Timothy Clark's (2013) recent proposal that Picasso's work (and in particular cubism) involved a form of classical framing of reality: He states: "Physical reality is something the mind or imagination can only reach out to incompletely, for objects resist our categories; and painting can speak to this ultimate non-humanness of things very well; but only by giving their otherness the form of a certain architecture, a certain rectilinear—indeed, 'cubic'—constructedness." While classicism and the presence of the Apollonian frame declare victory in the end, as Loizidi contests, I would claim that this still allows Picasso to establish the permanence of an ungovernable reality (the monstrous Minotaur) as an external "untruth," that is simply impossible for the human eye to fully conceive. It is only through the infrastructure of classical art that reality can even be thought of, it is the only "truth". To quote Clark, "Painting's ultimate coldness is only excusable (only nontrivial) because it follows desire's path. It mimics the process—the geography—of splitting and projection, but only by having those movements of mind and feeling become nothing but moves in an aesthetic game. 'Expressiveness' cedes to choreography." The paper examines a range of artworks by Picasso from the late 1920's and 1930's that were clearly under the influence of Greek art, and analyses the recurring presence of "monsters" in these compositions as instantiations of a reality ("untruths") that Picasso finds it difficult to accommodate to his classical framework. In the end, Picasso must accept a partial defeat. As the artist

openly declared: "We all know that Art is not truth. Art is a lie that makes us realize truth, at least the truth that is given us to understand. The artist must know the manner whereby to convince others of the truthfulness of his lies. If he only shows in his work that he has searched, and re-searched, for the way to put over lies, he would never accomplish anything."

Dragos Constantin Mateescu
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Political Stability in the Eastern Mediterranean: Turkey's Present and Impossible Future under the Lausanne Treaty

The discourse of national sovereignty in the Turkish Republic has traditionally built on an ethno-centric definition of the political community along the logic behind relevant provisions in the Treaty of Lausanne. This logic has dominated political and legal discourse and, thus, political possibilities in Turkey from 1924 until nowadays, with the result that large segments of the population, especially the non-Turkish Muslim minorities, have been subjected to intensive assimilation policies. The current government has embarked over the last years on a drive to replace this dominant discourse with one recognising the country's ethnic and religious diversity. However, the strict provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne and the 1982 Constitution reflecting them continue to hinder, together with the general perception of political possibilities they nurture, further liberalisation in this sense. The paper proposed here makes the case that the formal annulment of the Lausanne Treaty with the consensual decision of all signatory parties, or its unilateral denunciation by Turkey is an important condition for the adoption of a non-ethnocentric constitution and for a credible alignment of Turkey to international standards of liberal democracy concerning the condition of ethnic minorities.

The argument builds to this end on an understanding of sovereignty, inspired by Jacques Rancière, as sovereign consensus that excludes politics. Drawing on Rancière, Erin Manning interpreted the politics of national sovereignty as the production of an ethnicised political temporality ontologically unfriendly to minority ethnic identities to the extent that it acts toward their exclusion from the "time of the nation". It is in this sense that the paper also presents the politics under the Turkish Republic as a politics of the nominal ethnic group that has systematically excluded ethnic others from its political ontology.

This perspective allows for understanding that the reforms undertaken by the current government in Turkey are of little if any value since they run contrary to the principles in the 1982 Constitution that, in turn, follows strictly the "Lausanne" principles. A democratic Turkey at ease with its cultural richness would have to move not only beyond its Kemalist limits, but beyond the interwar limits to political imagination, which continue to dominate conceptions of political possibilities in this

country. The paper also argues that overcoming these limits is an essential condition for the regional stability, especially regarding the relations between Ankara and the various actors representing the Kurds within and without Turkey.

Nellie Munin

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EU Sanctions on Activities by Israel in the Occupied Territories: A Diplomatic Achievement or a Pyrrhic Victory?

In July 2013 the EU Commission published guidelines providing for non-eligibility of Israeli entities established in the territories, or activities held in the territories by entities established in Israel to grants, prizes and financial instruments provided by the EU.

This initiative is meant to make a political statement regarding EU's view on the Israeli presence in these territories, attempting to create an economic incentive for the parties in the region to speed up towards a permanent settlement of the ongoing dispute between them. It is complementary to a former EU step, taken since late 1990's, whereby exports originating in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967: the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights (hereby: 'the territories') are deprived of economic benefits emanating from the EU-Israel Association Agreement.

The article will analyze the two EU initiatives and their effect on the ground, attempting to evaluate whether the EU's sanctions form a diplomatic achievement or rather a Pyrrhic victory.

Section 1 will address the denial of Association agreement's benefits from exports originating in the territories and its legal implications. Section 2 will compare between the two sets of sanctions, to evaluate their relative effectiveness in terms of achieving EU goals. Section 3 will conclude, attempting to draw a lesson from this comparison.

Kathleen Ann O' Donnell

Independent Scholar, British School at Athens, Greece

The Scottish Poems of Ossian and the Democratic Eastern Federation

This paper will demonstrate why translations into Greek from the Scottish literary work of 'The Poems of Ossian' by James Macpherson were selected as an ethical precept of the Democratic Eastern Federation.

By the nineteenth century, 'The Poems of Ossian' had been translated into twenty-seven languages. The main Greek translators of this Celtic work were Kephalonians who had suffered for half a century under English occupation, especially during 1848.

The Democratic Eastern Federation was set up by Panayiotis Panas, the Kephalonian radical scholar, itinerant journalist and main translator of 'The Poems of Ossian' in 1868. Panas endeavoured to fulfil the dream of Rigas Velestinlis, the eighteenth century Greek-Wallachian scholar and revolutionary whose aim it was to create a Balkan-Anatolian Confederation in the face of further enslavement by encroaching Western monarchy.

Panas was a supporter of French Utopian socialists, including Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, a philosopher who was one of the main instigators of the 1848 Revolution: Proudhonians also took part in the 1871 Commune.

Did Greek translations of this Celtic work contain cryptic content regarding this movement, which strove to bring peace and harmony among these diffuse people? The relevant texts of this influential but neglected Scottish masterpiece, from 1870 to 1884 will be discussed.

Fredrick Okaka

Assistant Lecturer, Moi University, Kenya

Climate Change: Implications for Urban Planning in Kenya in the 21st Century

Climate change has been singled out as a major challenge currently facing the world and a major threat to sustainable urban development. Achieving sustainable cities and contributing to climate protection requires planned change to the way in which cities are spatially configured and serviced. Both adaptation and mitigation measures to respond to the effects of climate change require that cities are planned differently. Major towns in Kenya are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as evidenced by many disasters that have afflicted them over the recent past. It is expected that urban planning and land-use management should successfully address and ensure risk reduction. Unfortunately this is lacking. Drawing upon the available literature, this paper synthesizes the factors responsible for the vulnerability of Kenya's major urban centers to climate change, the impacts of climate change vis-a vis failure of current urban planning practices in the country and implications for urban planning in the 21st Century in Kenya.

Milton Dias Pacheco

PhD Student, Coimbra University, Portugal

Greek Mythology at the Service of the Portuguese Inquisition: The Case of Hercules and the Hydra of Lerna

Greek mythology has been along the centuries a fruitful source of inspiration to artists and writers, as it possesses the strength of expressing symbolically the most common circumstances of life that affect in general all mankind. Regarding the threats that in every age put in danger human life the most popular figure was maybe the Hydra that infested the neighborhood of the Lake of Lerna in Argolis. This mythical figure may still have an older origin as it is connected with chthonic dangers. Besides its terrifying aspect, reptilian traits and poisonous breath and blood, it was related to the evil and the domains of Hell, as beneath the waters where it lived it was supposed to find the entrance to the underworld, of which it was considered the guardian.

Later, in Christian times, Hydra significance became larger and deeper as it represented the infidel and all the heresies that could affect the religious orthodoxy. According to this point of view, every defender of the Catholic Faith was immediately compared to Hercules, the mythical hero who succeeded in killing the mythological monster. In this way, it is easy to understand why the representation of Hercules killing the Hydra was often used in connection with the Habsburg Kings of Spain and Portugal, as it worked as a political strategy of *Representatio Majestatis* of this dynasty, in which the Spanish Habsburgs were faced as the guardians and defenders of the Church of Rome, mainly in times when the Inquisition developed a determinative role.

An illustrative example of this was the decoration of the Arch built by the Inquisition in Lisbon, when King Philip the 3.rd visited the Portuguese capital, in his honor. There, allegorical compositions could be seen, exploring the symbolism of the defeat of the Hydra, in a clear allusion to the decisive role fulfilled by Inquisition and the king himself. Thus, within the evolution of the symbolic load of this myth in the Mediterranean basin has to take into account the Christianization of it in the European southern countries emphasizing its religious allegorical meaning.

Dilek Penpece

Assistant Professor, Adana Science and Technology University, Turkey

The Characteristics of Innovative Product Marketing

Rapid advances in current technologies and the accelerating emergence of new ones are flooding the marketplace with innovative products. In today's highly competitive and uncertain market environment, product development must ensure that product itself have included innovative values. Shorter product life cycles for products and the other variables that effect the innovation change the marketing nature in order to sustain competitive advantage. Marketing capability influences the innovation development stage and it also facilitates the market success of innovative products. So the purpose of the paper is to investigate distinctive characteristics of marketing methods in innovative products. The article evaluates different types of innovations and characteristics of marketing that innovative products differentiate.

Karen Pfeifer
Professor, Smith College, USA

The Tortuous Path to a New Economic Agenda for Egypt and Tunisia

There is broad agreement across the political and economic spectrum on three overarching facts about the economic evolution of Egypt and Tunisia. First, in terms of macroeconomics, they were the celebrated “success stories” of neoliberalism in the Arab Mediterranean and participated fully in the worldwide economic boom of the 2000-2008 period. Rapid economic growth, liberalization, privatization, success in attracting foreign investment and expanding exports, and constricting the public sector to enable the private sector to take over as the engine of growth and new job creation, all accorded with the neoliberal model.

Second, the simultaneous appearance of negative features ultimately underpinned the uprisings of 2010-2011, including stubborn unemployment, especially among educated youth, the expanding informal economy and uneven regional development. Organized labor was constrained and salaries and wages for the majority of the workforce stagnated or fell as the incomes of a wealthy, well-connected elite soared. Public services were constricted while ownership and control of assets such as land were redistributed to the elite through endemic graft and systematic corruption. The state was fused to the wealthy owners of capital, giving most benefits of liberalization and privatization to a class of crony capitalists. Fraud in politics and the often-brutal repression of labor and opposition movements led to rising anger among the citizenry, with the maneuvering by the ruling families to convert their presidencies into dynastic rule a final and fatal insult. Throughout the 2000s, despite political oppression, these opposition movements grew among both the middle and working classes.

Third, as of September 2013, none of the governments that followed the ousting of the Mubarak and Ben Ali regimes in 2011 has been able to pull together a meaningful program for more equitable and sustainable economic transformation, while political turmoil, violence – in Tunisia’s case, two political assassinations, and, in Egypt’s case, a military coup d’état -- and economic uncertainty prevail.

Aside from the perpetuation of slow growth, rising unemployment and inequality due to the atmosphere of mistrust and uncertainty, there is a wide range of possible alternatives for economic transformation. From “right to left” these include (1) neoliberalism with an inclusive mask, as promoted by the IMF and the Deauville Partnership, (2) an elite-led developmental state and industrial policy in the East Asian mode, (3) a

more egalitarian developmental state as proposed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the International Labor Organization (ILO), and (4) a social-democratic formation as encoded in the work of NGOs and the independent trade union movements.

Caterina Pizantias
Independent Curator, Canada

Art in Times of Crisis – Greece, Portugal and Spain at the 55th Venice Biennale

The Venice Biennale, the world's most prestigious art exhibition and a bastion of modernism where the art work is seen as the unique object of individual creativity, has taken a turn towards the "political" during its 55th (2013) manifestation. The current political, economic and social crises have had a profound effect on day-to-day life in Greece, Portugal and Spain. This paper will explore these countries' national pavilions/contributions at the Biennale, in order to examine if the art presented reflected the complexities and contradictions of the continued, multiple recessions—economic, political and social, plaguing their citizens. It will conclude that the recessionary times have acted as a challenge to the imagination and a creative opportunity to tell stories that both reflect the crises and at the same time offer ways to think of them differently.

Reda Abdelgawad Reslan
Professor, King Saud University, Saudia Arabia

The Titles of Ptolemaic Queens

The ptolemaic queens played a very important political and religious role during this period. This paper presents an interpretation of the ideological and symbolic significance of queens's titles. All ptolemaic queens received the title mistress of the two lands. Most queens were furthermore honored with the epithete noblewoman and/or female ruler. There are many other titles which we shall discuss in this paper for example:

- Soteria
- Philadephia
- Basilissa
- Basileon
- Posthumous
- Bassilissa
- MeterTheon
- Philometer
- Philopater

Scott Rubarth

Associate Professor, Rollins College, USA

Ideology and Mythology in Pasolini's Medea and Edipo Re

This presentation examines the socio-political and mythico-philosophical motivations behind Pier Paolo Pasolini's adaptations of two Greek Myths: The Medea/Argonautika myth and the Oedipus Tyrannus myth. In his *Edipo Re* (1967) and *Medea* (1969), Pasolini adapts and molds the ancient Greek myths in novel and unexpected ways to explore contemporary socio-political issues rising from first world/third world interactions. In addition, Pasolini's adaptations offer a theory of myth which has important implications regarding the tensions, disruptions, and alienation emerging from contemporary modern and postmodern sensibilities in respect to our relationship to myth and early archaic (Christian and Pagan) religion. I argue that Pasolini seeks to renegotiate the relationship that contemporary man has with ancient myth and history. I conclude my analysis by comparing Pasolini's theory of film and myth with Federico Fellini's use of cinema to reflect on the relationship between Ancient Roman literature and history and contemporary (Italian) perceptions and values.

Viacheslav Rudnev

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Diet and Healthy Mode of Life (Greek Salad and Global Problems of Health)

The system of nutrition is a fundamental aspect of human being. Human health and the well being of society and society's future depends on the quality of the food consumed and the human regime of eating. Problems of obesity and poor health (linked with it) have a global importance for mankind and are an urgent issue for many peoples in post-industrial world. Special attention of many peoples to diets and the regime of eating are important indicators of the modern epoch.

Traditionally, Greek cuisine employs vegetables, fruit, olive oil and spices. These components of Greek nutrition play an important role in eating and ensure success in health. This has attracted human attention to Greek cuisine and provided special interest in Greek diet among peoples of the Mediterranean area as well as other parts of the world. Today Greek salad is a part of a family's meal in Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia.

Spices are important and a quite difficult component of Greek cuisine. Spices (*Piper nigrum*, *Majorana hortensis*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Zingiber officinale*, *Anisum vulgare*, *Petroselinum crispum*, *Anethum graveolens*) were used traditionally both for cooking meals and in medicine. Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) was well known in Dioskorid period as a drastic remedy for the protection against stomach's problems. Spices and mastic were components of wine.

Spices used frequently assist to increasing the effectiveness of Greek meals as important products for sustain life. The interest of modern society in Greek meals is stimulated by modern mankind's problems in the health area and a Greek meal is recognized as part of an outstanding cultural heritage at the universal level.

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Bringing Back the Palestinian State: Hamas between Government and Resistance

So far, most of the literature on Hamas, now espousing the role of government and resistance, has either emphasized the organization being historically conditioned to being a sociopolitical and military entity or one treading a path of de-radicalization. Emphasizing the analytical limitations of such perspectives, this article proposes a recalibration of the manner in which we study Palestinian politics in general and the Islamic Resistance in particular. To this effect, and drawing on reflections from fieldwork experiences in the Gaza Strip, it claims that Hamas today isn't necessarily engaging in a brand of political behavior of its own creative doing but living a Palestinian vernacular condition mandated by the Oslo Accords. That said, and within this condition, political behavior is not only informed by the state as an aspiration but also by the state as a model and inspiration, as it marks and informs the conduct of political factions. Then, by proposing the existence of a Palestinian state oscillating between being an aspiration and an inspiration, it is hoped that it would allow for new parameters and vocabulary for understanding Palestinian politics as more than a 'problem' waiting to be solved but as a cite for reconsidering the manner in which the politics of liberation movements is understood.

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The European Union and the Post-Arab Spring Mediterranean: Which Kind of Democracy for Export?

Since the beginning of the Arab Spring, the European Union (EU) has tried to (re-)establish a focus on democracy promotion in its communication efforts as well as in the development or review of policies and instruments. Frequently referring to the “errors of the past” (Füle) and to the initiated shift towards a genuinely democracy-oriented agenda, the EU itself has established the catchphrase “lesson learned” in the context of the ‘new’ approach towards the Southern Mediterranean. This inevitably triggers the follow-up question “what lesson?”: What lesson has the EU learned when it comes to democracy promotion in the Southern Neighbourhood? Based on the following specific questions the proposed paper will shed light on this subject: What kind of democracy promotion does the EU outline in the respective documents and provisions of the instruments launched in response to the Arab Spring; what understanding of democracy(-building) serves as the foundation for the approach? And: Does the current concept differ substantially from the previous one and in which areas can (dis-)continuities be identified?

Embedded in a constructivist frame of reference with a focus on linguistically transmitted meaning, the above mentioned data sources to be analyzed and interpreted are assumed to not only have declaratory and political functions but also to fulfill strategic and operational purposes as they provide the conceptual basis for subsequent political practice (and a background for later evaluations of policy implementation).

On this background, the essential features of the EU’s understanding of democracy –codified in key documents and the provisions of the instruments recently established or remastered for the upcoming financial cycle–will be extracted.

In order to systematize the concept of democracy which the EU aims to promote and to render a comparative study (pre-/post-Arab Spring) feasible, the ‘objects of transfer’ will be in focus: What specifically is the content of the notion of democracy put forward in the EU’s external democracy promotion efforts? What kind of “democraticness” (O’Donnell) and which temporal or area-specific emphasis become manifest, how are specific goals and measures sequenced?

A comparative analysis of the EU’s approaches before and after the beginning of the Arab Spring along these questions will clarify if and where specific changes have been made with regard to the EU’s concept of

democracy promotion as a basis for action within the 'Partnership for
Democracy and Shared Prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean'.

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Rediscovering the 19th Century of a Port Town in Levant: Izmir

Till 16th century, the city of Izmir that located around a sheltered bay surrounded by rivers, valleys and mountains was a small town with an economy based on farming activities. In the 17th century, in accordance with the large trade volume of the Mediterranean era, the city had become an important port not only in Ottoman lands but also in the east Mediterranean. As a result of its importance for the region and for the commerce network, the city attracted attention of travellers from the 16th century with an increasing frequency in the 17th century. The travellers who visited the city had shared their experiences related to the geography, topography, economy and socio-cultural life of Izmir through their notes, paintings and the photographs.

In this context, this paper aims to rediscover the city of Izmir through the experiences of the travellers. As the data related to the 19th century of the city is much more varied such as travel notes, engravings, maps and photographs, the study focuses on the 19th century. With the aim of rediscovering the culture-space relations of the city through the observations and expressions of the travellers, the physical and socio-cultural formation of the city will be examined while the differential perceptions and comments will be evaluated through a comparative study.

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Is the EU A Normative Power of Cosmopolitan Nature? A Reappraisal in the Midst of Crises

Today, there is a growing need to reconsider the European Union's (EU) international identity claims in the light of the changing structural reality of EU internal governance, the embrace of neo-liberal policies and restructuring in the aftermath of the euro-zone crisis. The EU's fervent pursuit of austerity-driven policies raised many questions about the ideational credentials of the EU to deal with the challenges of global capitalism. This study aims to provide a critical assessment of the conceptualization of the EU as a normative power, by examining the financial rescue programmes and austerity measures imposed on crisis-ridden members of the euro-zone.

"Can one safely claim that the EU financial rescue deal represents a genuine act of European/cosmopolitan solidarity?" "What makes the Greek, Irish, or Portuguese rescue programmes distinctively European?" "To what extent the bailout programmes managed by the Troika -- composed of the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the IMF -- differ from previous structural adjustment arrangements provided by international financial institutions such as the World Bank or the IMF to countries seeking financial assistance?" In an attempt to address these questions and see whether the EU bailout programmes are in accordance with the solidarity tenet of the normative power EU, the making and the implementation of these financial support schemes are examined in a critical perspective and in comparison with typical IMF/World Bank structural adjustment programmes.

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Mapping the Evolution of the Impact of Economic Transition on the Enterprises in CEE through the Co-Word Analysis

The economic transition in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), that replaced most of the former Soviet Union, provides a useful laboratory to investigate the impact of the economic transition on the enterprises during the transition process. In this paper, we utilize co-word analysis on existing research publications, to map the intellectual structure of the field of 'the impact of economic transition on enterprises in CEE', during the period of 1989-2013. We collected 2053 scientific publications from 'Business Source Complete', 'Proquest', 'Sciences Direct', 'Wiley Online Library', and 'Springer' databases, in order to reveal major patterns and trends in this domain. The results suggest a list of 39 (networks) different research themes for the whole period. Certain research themes ('Privatization', 'Foreign Direct Investment', 'Entrepreneurship', 'Trade', 'Banking industry', 'Enterprise Restructuring', 'Innovation', 'Institutional changes' and 'Farms') are considered to be central and represent well-developed cohesive concepts for the whole period. Others themes (for example: 'Agriculture', 'Human Freedom') have arisen, matured, and then faded as major research concepts. Some others themes seem to be emerging or immature ('Human Resource Management', 'Labor Market', 'Budget Constraint', 'Manufacturing Enterprises'), but they signal the appearance of new research areas that are becoming central. Finally, there are some areas that are peripheral and others that need development. We propose some research directions to better understand the effects that the economic transition had on the enterprises in CEE.

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Educational Management of Thai Language School in Malaysia: Case Study in Kedah State

This research studied about Educational Management of Thai Language School in Malaysia : Case Study in Kedah State include Wat Phadittharam and Wat Thamkhireewong. The scope of contents consist of 8 components : 1) Contents 2) Teachers 3) Teaching materials 4) Teaching Model 5) Personnel Administration 6) Support funding 7) Location and environment 8) Students. Key informants are teachers, students, parent and community. Structured interviews for focus group and participant observation are used as research tools. Data were descriptively analyzed. The research results were as follows:

The school curriculum is the course curriculum from Ministry of Education of Thailand incorporated with Thai culture. Teachers are mostly monks without educational degree graduation who voluntarily teach. Simple materials such as pictures, VDOs and textbooks are used. Teaching methods are mainly lecturing, discussing, and doing activities. Personnel recruitment is done through calling for volunteers from Thailand which include monks and teachers. Supported funds are partly obtained from both Malaysian government and some donors from different organizations. Buddhist chapel sand sermon halls in monasteries are used as place for studying. The students are Thai race who want to learn Buddhist principles and Thai language.

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Lifestyle Migrations in Mediterranean Context The Future for Depopulated Areas?

Among the several types of migration, there can be identified several profiles of migrants and rationales on the base of the dislocations. In this sense, the “lifestyle flows” distinguish for being volunteer dislocations, normally associated to a group of individuals of retirement age, having good monetary dividends, as well as a high level of education and seeking other country to live based on a hedonistic life philosophy that defends that the quality of life is associated to geographic factors like the climate, landscape and cultural dynamic of the local communities, among other aspects. This generalized definition is in consonance with the Mediterranean migration flows, namely of the Northern Europeans moving, for example to countries like Spain, Greece, Italy, Malta, Turkey, or Croatia.

In the Portuguese case it has been intensified, yet in relative form, the presence of these retired or at the end of their careers foreigners, who face the low density rural areas, scarred by depopulation, as locations with high life quality. The rural idyll based on a ruralophilic perspective of the territory, has transformed these immigrants into permanent residents, inhabiting regions with a strong repulsive character whether for the autochthones, whether for the traditional working immigrants. Bearing in mind the approach of the Portuguese perspective, in consonance with other experiences, in particular in Southern Europe, one question can be posed: are these lifestyle migrants the future of these depopulated areas?

This communication intends, in an initial theoretical approach, to discuss the meaning of “lifestyle migrants/migrations”, as well as questions related to its epistemological nature and conceptual aspects. Case studies at an international scale will be subsequently analysed, with special focus on the Mediterranean, aiming to understand where, how and why certain lifestyle migrant communities settled, having into account the similarities and differences among distinct geographic points. It will be presented the particular case of Portugal and, in the end, it will be debated the main conclusions about the importance of these migrants to the demographic, economic, social and environmental revitalization of the low density regions in the Mediterranean context.

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Dynamics of Turkish Media in 21st Century between the Lines: Ownership, Concentration and Censorship

In 20th century, the developments occurring in social, political and economic aspects, affected most spheres of business lines as well as media sector. With the rising of liberalization tendencies, media sector which used to be operated by government was subjected to privatization in a short period of time. There are lots of problems aroused along with the de-regulation process in media sector.

Turkey immediately took its place in the competition of privatization and de-regulation process of media sector. Turkish media has been a ground of many interventions in the last decade of 20th century. The connection between the political power and media apparatus extremely affected the operation of these regulations in practical terms.

With this study, it is intended to analyze the dynamics of most current Turkish media structure in relation to its connection with media concentration, ownership and censorship practices. For this reason, the stance of major media during Gezi uprising will be taken as a case study.