Mediterranean Studies Abstracts

9th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies 21-24 March 2016, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH





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

ISBN: 978-960-598-034-4

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

8 Valaoritou Street Kolonaki, 10671 Athens, Greece www.atiner.gr

©Copyright 2016 by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. The individual essays remain the intellectual properties of the contributors.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(In Alphabetical Order by Author's Family name)

Preface		9
Confere	ence Program	11
1.	Implementation of Steganograph Using PN Sequence based on Wavelet Saad Al-Janabi	15
2.	Portraits of Ancient Greek Poets in the 19th Century European Art Sibel Almelek Isman	16
3.	The Class as a Space of Mutual Recognition - Analyzing the Film Entre Les Murs Kobi Assoulin	17
4.	A Porphyry Workshop in Palermo Rosa Bacile	18
5.	Toward a European Defence Union? Military Burden sharing in the European Union 2006-2013 Robert Beeres & Myriame Bollen	19
6.	Mediterranean Vegetation to Speak about Man's Relationship with the World in Some Anglophone Writers' Works Francoise Besson	20
7.	Citizenship and Social Position of Athenian Women in Classical Age Jayoung Che	21
8.	Financial Determinants of Corporate Governance Disclosure Quality: Portuguese Evidence Vera Cunha & Silvia Mendes	22
9.	Quantum Learning in Education Oguz Dogan	23
10.	Telecom Domain and the Impact of Online Brand Communities - Research Guideline Menachem Domb, Bishnoi Kadambari & Upadhye Rucha	24
11.	Bronze Age Center of Oriental Civilization in the Karakum Desert (Turkmenistan) and its Connections with Mediterranean World Nadezhda A. Dubova	25
12.	Graduates' Perceptions on the Link between Higher Education and the Labour Market: Evidence from Greece and Cyprus Maria Eliophotou Menon	26
13.	Fairness of Consumer Transactions in United Arab Emirates and English Law, a Comparative Study Mahmoud Fayyad	27

14.	Creativity at Work: The Role of National Culture Context	28
	Jorge Gomes & Mauro Damião	
15.	Nationalities of ISIS fighters Reopens Investigation into	29
	Reasons for and Potential Solutions to International Terrorism	
	Joseph Helou	
16.	Relations between the Ottomans and the Safavids in the 16th	30
	Century: An Analysis of the Rhetorical Epistles	
	Chino Ichikawa	
17.	Leonardo's Painting about Knowledge	31
	Sharon Khalifa-Gueta	
18.	The Athletics and Music in Ancient Greece	32
	Bok Hee Kim	
19.	Greek Referendum 2015 as Reflected on South Korean News	33
	Media: Analysis of Contents and Reporting Frames	
	Hyejin Kim	
20.	Increasing Security of Natural Gas Supply in Croatia	34
	Daria Karasalihovic Sedlar	
21.	Women and National Territory in Contemporary Palestinian	35
	and Israeli Cinema.	
	Rami Kimchi	
22.	Collection of Ancient Art in the National Museum of Wroclaw	37
	Agata Kubala	
23.	The Accountability of and for United Nations Peacekeepers: A	38
	Study of the Theory, Norms and Practice	
	Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya	
24.	Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-	40
24.	Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco- Roman Antiquity	40
	Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco- Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis	
	Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco- Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law	
	Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco- Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform	
25.	Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco- Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain	41
25.	Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco- Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats	
25. 26.	Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco- Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang	41
25.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A	41
25. 26.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order	41
25. 26. 27.	Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco- Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order Marco Martins	41 42 43
25. 26. 27.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order Marco Martins Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement	41
25. 26. 27.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order Marco Martins Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement Competence-Based Curriculum in Albania	41 42 43
25. 26. 27. 28.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order Marco Martins Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement Competence-Based Curriculum in Albania Mimoza Milo	41 42 43 44
25. 26. 27. 28.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order Marco Martins Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement Competence-Based Curriculum in Albania Mimoza Milo Hellen(ist)ic Mermaids between Longing and Belonging	41 42 43
25. 26. 27. 28.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order Marco Martins Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement Competence-Based Curriculum in Albania Mimoza Milo Hellen(ist)ic Mermaids between Longing and Belonging Martine Mussies	41 42 43 44 45
25. 26. 27. 28.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order Marco Martins Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement Competence-Based Curriculum in Albania Mimoza Milo Hellen(ist)ic Mermaids between Longing and Belonging Martine Mussies The Democratic Eastern Federation and The Poems of Ossian:	41 42 43 44 45
25. 26. 27. 28.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order Marco Martins Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement Competence-Based Curriculum in Albania Mimoza Milo Hellen(ist)ic Mermaids between Longing and Belonging Martine Mussies The Democratic Eastern Federation and The Poems of Ossian: Egypt.	41 42 43 44 45
25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order Marco Martins Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement Competence-Based Curriculum in Albania Mimoza Milo Hellen(ist)ic Mermaids between Longing and Belonging Martine Mussies The Democratic Eastern Federation and The Poems of Ossian: Egypt. Kathleen Ann O'Donnell	41 42 43 44 45 47
25. 26. 27. 28.	Resolofetse Olivia Lefenya Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity Benjamin Lewis The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform Nicole Maggi-Germain Model of Military Spending Allocation Based on Multi-Threats Fei Mao & Jun Zhang The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order Marco Martins Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement Competence-Based Curriculum in Albania Mimoza Milo Hellen(ist)ic Mermaids between Longing and Belonging Martine Mussies The Democratic Eastern Federation and The Poems of Ossian: Egypt.	41 42 43 44 45

32.	'Immerse Yourself in the Past':	49
	Baths (Hammamat) in Time and Space	
	Julie Peteet	
33.	Tidal Signal Processing by Harmonic Analysis for the Algerian	50
	Vertical Reference Determination	
	Ali Rami, Said Maârouf & Touati Benkouider	
34.	Pasolini: Greek Texts in Italian Cinema	51
	Scott Rubarth	
35.	The Form-Context Analysis of Rebetiko Album Covers in Terms	52
	of Design Principles	
	Cinla Seker	
36.	Cooperative Learning in K-5 English Classrooms: A Turkish	53
	Case	
	Ailar Shahamat & Enisa Mede	
37.	Beirut: Changing Landscapes and Contested Spaces towards	54
	Globalization	
	Alessandra Terenzi	
38.	Homer's Ogygia: An Imaginary or a Historiography?	56
	John Vella	

Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the 9th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies, 21 March - 24 March 2016, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 40 papers and 48 presenters, coming from 25 different countries (Albania, Algeria, Austria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UAE, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 8 sessions that included areas such as Historical/Classical Studies of the Mediterranean World, Law, Economics and Media, International Political Issues, etc. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books and/or journals of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

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

Gregory T. Papanikos President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

9th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies, 21-24 March 2016 Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Street, 10678 Athens, Greece

Organization and Scientific Committee

- 1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
- 2. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
- 3. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics Affairs, ATINER, Greece & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
- 4. Dr. Chris Sakellariou, Vice President of Financial Affairs, ATINER, Greece & Associate Professor, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.
- 5. Dr. David Philip Wick, Director, Arts and Humanities Research Division, ATINER & Professor of History, Gordon College, USA.
- 6. Dr. Steven Oberhelman, Academic Member, ATINER, Professor & Associate Dean of Undergraduate Programs, Texas A&M University, USA.
- 7. Dr. Jayoung Che, Head, History Research Unit, Atiner & Research Professor, Institute for the Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Republic of Korea.
- 8. Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece, Deree College, Greece.
- 9. Ms. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.

Administration

Stavroula Kyritsi, Katerina Maraki, Aggeliki Mourtzouchou & Kostas Spiropoulos

Conference Program

Monday 21 March 2016

08:00-08:30 Registration and Refreshments

08:30-09:00 Welcome & Opening Address

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

09:00-10:30 Session I: The Mediterranean in Time and Space

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

- 1. Julie Peteet, Professor, University of Louisville, USA. 'Immerse Yourself in the Past': Baths (Hammamat) in Time and Space.
- Alessandra Terenzi, Professor, Politecnico di Milano, Italy. Beirut: Changing Landscapes and Contested Spaces towards Globalization.
- 3. Rosa Bacile, Independent Scholar, University of Oxford, U.K. A Porphyry Workshop in Palermo.

4. Jayoung Che, Head, History Research Unit, ATINER & Research Professor, Institute for the Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Republic of Korea. Citizenship and Social Position of Athenian Women in Classical Age.

10:30-12:30 Session II: Topics in Education, the Arts & Music

Chair: Jayoung Che, Head, History Research Unit, ATINER & Research Professor, Institute for the Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Republic of Korea.

- 1. Bok Hee Kim, Professor, Andong National University, Korea. The Athletics and Music in Ancient Greece.
- 2. *Scott Rubarth, Associate Professor, Rollins College. USA. Pasolini: Greek Texts in Italian Cinema.
- 3. Cinla Seker, Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey. The Form-Context Analysis of Rebetiko Album Covers in Terms of Design Principles.
- *Agata Kubala, Senior Lecturer, University of Wroclaw, Poland. Collection of Ancient Art in the National Museum of Wroclaw.
- 5. Mimoza Milo, Curriculum Expert, Institute of Education Development, Albania. Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement Competence-Based Curriculum in Albania.
- Sharon Khalifa-Gueta, Ph.D. Student, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel. Leonardo's Painting about Knowledge.

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-15:00 Session III: Historical/ Classical Studies of the Mediterranean World

Chair: *Agata Kubala, Senior Lecturer, University of Wroclaw, Poland.

- *Nadezhda A. Dubova, Professor and Head of the Department of Ethnic Ecology, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia. Bronze Age Center of Oriental Civilization in the Karakum Desert (Turkmenistan) and its Connections with Mediterranean World.
- 2. *Benjamin Lewis, Founding Director, The Philology Institute, USA. Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity.
- 3. *John Vella, Ph.D. Student, University of Malta, Malta. Homer's Ogygia: An Imaginary or a Historiography?
- 4. Chino Ichikawa, MSc Student, Kyushu University, Japan. Relations between the Ottomans and the Safavids in the 16th Century: An Analysis of the Rhetorical Epistles.

15:00-16:30 Session IV: Law, Economics and Media

Chair: *Benjamin Lewis, Founding Director, The Philology Institute, USA.

- Menachem Domb, Professor, Ashkelon Academy, Israel, Joshi Sujata, Professor, Symbiosis Institute
 of Telecom Management, India, Padman Arjun, Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management, India,
 Bishnoi Kadambari, Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management, India & Upadhye Rucha,
 Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management, India. Telecom Domain and the Impact of Online Brand
 Communities Research Guideline.
- Hyejin Kim, Assistant Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea. Greek Referendum 2015 As Reflected on South Korean News Media: Analysis of Contents and Reporting Frames.
- Nicole Maggi-Germain, Senior Lecturer and Director of the Labour Studies Institute (ISST), University of Paris 1, France. The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform
- 4. <u>Vera Cunha</u>, Professor, Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra, Portugal & <u>Silvia Mendes</u>, Assistant Professor, Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra, Portugal. Financial Determinants of Corporate Governance Disclosure Quality: Portuguese Evidence.

16:30-17:30 Session V: International Political Issues

Chair: *Mahmoud Fayyad, Assistant Professor, Sharjah University, UAE.

- 1. *Marco Martins, Teacher, Evora University, Portugal. The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order.
- 2. Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya, Senior Lecturer, North-West University, South Africa. The Accountability of and for United Nations Peacekeepers: A Study of the Theory, Norms and Practice.
- 3. *Joseph Helou, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Exeter, U.K. Nationalities of ISIS fighters Reopens Investigation into Reasons for and Potential Solutions to International Terrorism.

17:30-19:30 Session VI: Panel on the Current Refugee Crisis in the Mediterranean Basin

Chair: Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.

- Anna Gansbergen, Research Associate, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany, <u>Tobias Breuckmann</u>, MSc Student, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany & Thomas Hoppe, Student, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany. Refugee Related Organisations in Greece and their Cooperation Networks in the Context of the European Asylum Regime.
- 2. <u>Georg Neubauer</u>, Senior Scientist, Project Coordinator, Austrian Institute of Technology, Department Digital Safety and Security, Austria, Marianne Hörlesberger, Austrian Institute of Technology, Department Innovation Systems, Austria & Roman Grüner, Deutsches Zentrum für Luft und Raumfahrt, Institut für Verkehrssystemtechnik, Austria. The Role of Interoperability for the Management of the Refugee Flow.
- Valia Kasimati, Head, Tourism Research Unit, ATINER & Editor, Athens Journal of Tourism. Migration Flows and their Impact on the Greek Tourism.

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

Tuesday 22 March 2016

09:00-10:30 Session VII: Literature and the Arts

Chair: *Jorge Gomes, Associate Professor, ISEG, University of Lisbon, Portugal.

- 1. Helena Pericic, Professor, University of Zadar, Croatia. Some Elements of Greek Mythology and History in Croatian Drama (T. S. Marović and M. Gavran).
- 2. Francoise Besson, Professor, University of Toulouse 2-Jean Jaurès, France. Mediterranean Vegetation to Speak about Man's Relationship with the World in Some Anglophone Writers' Works.
- 3. Sibel Almelek Isman, Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey. Portraits of Ancient Greek Poets in the 19th Century European Art.
- 4. Kathleen Ann O'Donnell, Researcher, British School at Athens, Greece. The Democratic Eastern Federation and The Poems of Ossian: Egypt.

10:30-12:00 Session VIII: Topics on Education and Society

Chair: *Scott Rubarth, Associate Professor, Rollins College. USA.

- 1. Maria Eliophotou Menon, Professor, University of Cyprus, Cyprus. Graduates' Perceptions on the Link between Higher Education and the Labour Market: Evidence from Greece and Cyprus.
- 2. Daria Karasalihovic Sedlar, Associate Professor, University of Zagreb, Croatia. Increasing Security of Natural Gas Supply in Croatia.
- 3. *Jorge Gomes, Associate Professor, ISEG, University of Lisbon, Portugal & Mauro Damião, MSc Student, ISEG, University of Lisbon, Portugal. Creativity at Work: The Role of National Culture Context.
- 4. *Mahmoud Fayyad, Assistant Professor, Sharjah University, UAE. Fairness of Consumer Transactions in United Arab Emirates and English Law, a Comparative Study.

12:00-14:00 Educational and Cultural Urban Walk Around Modern and Ancient Athens (Details during registration)

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:00 Session IX: Panel on Military Spending

Chair: *Joseph Helou, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Exeter, UK.

- Robert Beeres, Professor, Netherlands Defence Academy, The Netherlands & Myriame Bollen, Professor, Netherlands Defence Academy, The Netherlands. Toward a European Defence Union? Military Burden sharing in the European Union 2006-2013.
- 2. <u>Fei Mao</u>, Associate Professor, Military Economy Academy, China & <u>Jun Zhang</u>, Associate Professor, Military Economy Academy, China. Model of Military Spending AllocationBased on Multi-Threats.

16:00-18:00 Session X: General Topics on Education, Culture and Society

Chair: Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER

- Ailar Shahamat, Instructor, Bahcesehir University, Turkey & Enisa Mede, Professor, Bahcesehir University, Turkey. Cooperative Learning in K-5 English Classrooms: A Turkish Case.
- 2. Kobi Assoulin, Lecturer, Oranim College of Education, Israel. The Class as a Space of Mutual Recognition Analyzing the Film *Entre Les Murs*.
- 3. *Saad Al-Janabi, Professor, Al-Turath University College, Iraq. Implementation of Steganograph Using PN Sequence based on Wavelet.
- 4. *Oguz Dogan, Professor, Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey. Quantum Learning in Education.
- 5. *Ali Rami, Centre of Space Techniques, Algeria, Mohamed Nechimi, National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing, Algeria, Said Maârouf, National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing, Algeria & Touati Benkouider, Centre of Space Techniques, Algeria. Tidal Signal Processing by Harmonic Analysis for the Algerian Vertical Reference Determination.
- 6. Martine Mussies, Independent Researcher/Ph.D. Student, The Netherlands. Hellen(ist)ic Mermaids between Longing and Belonging.
- 7. Rami Kimchi, Assistant Professor, Ariel University, Israel. Women and National Territory in Contemporary Palestinian and Israeli Cinema.

21:00- 22:30 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 23 March 2016 Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 24 March 2016
Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Saad Al-Janabi

Professor, Al-Turath University College, Iraq

Implementation of Steganograph Using PN Sequence based on Wavelet

Steganography means the use of a cover image to hide bits of information or image in a way that it's imperceptible to an observer. We use wavelet because it gives perfect reconstruction of original image. The method proposed to embeds the message bits stream is LSB method. Matlab implementation for two algorithms one for implements the embedding procedure the anthor for implementation the extracting procedure. The result showed the high invisibility of proposed modle.

Sibel Almelek Isman

Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey

Portraits of Ancient Greek Poets in the 19th Century European Art

European art presented diversity of styles and movements in the 19th century. Neoclassicism, Romanticism, Academicism and Symbolism can be counted among the various ways of approaching to life and art. It can be seen that Ancient Greece had been an important source of inspiration for artists who worked in these different styles. Mythological subjects as well as the daily life of the Ancient Greece had been depicted often by European artists. This article will explore the portrayals of Ancient Greek poets.

Homeros, the first and the greatest of the epic poets, had been depicted by the French artists Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, Camille Corot, William Adolphe Bouguereau, Jean Baptiste Auguste Leloir and the Dutchborn English artist Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema. Heroes and heroines of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* have been picturised often by the artists since the Renaissance. The aforesaid artists focused on Homeros himself.

Hesiodos who is famous for his *Theogony* and *Works and Days*, had been depicted with a Muse or a group of Muses, goddesses of inspiration of literature, science and the arts, by the French artists Eugene Delacroix and Gustave Moreau,

Sappho, the lyric poetess whose poetry only survived in fragments, was greatly admired in the antiquity. The French artists Gustave Moreau, Pierre Narcisse Guerin and Antoine Jean Gros depicted Sappho on the Leucadian cliffs where she killed herself for the love of Phaon. The French Neoclassical artist Jacques-Louis David presented the love affair of Sappho and Phaon, a boatman of Mytilene in Lesbos. Alma Tadema picturised Sappho while listening to Alcaeus, another important lyric poet who lived on the same island as Sappho. The French sculptor Jean Jacques Pradier showed Sappho with her lyre.

Anacreon was a lyric poet famous for his drinking songs and hymns. The French Academic artist Jean Leon Gerome depicted Anacreon with the wine god Dionysus and the love god Eros. The Scottish historical painter David Scott presented Anacreon in the accompaniment of Sappho.

Pindaros was a lyric poet from Thebes who is counted among the nine lyric poets of Ancient Greece like Sappho, Alcaeus and Anacreon. The French Academic artist Henri Pierre Picou depicted the birth of Pindar celebrated with music and dance by the seaside.

Kobi Assoulin

Lecturer, Oranim College of Education, Israel

The Class as a Space of Mutual Recognition – Analyzing the Film *Entre Les Murs*

Themockumentary film Entre les murs (The Class), an highly awarded film (Cannes film festival, 2008; César Awards, France, 2009; Los Angeles Film Critics Association Awards, 2008 situated), depicts one year in the life of a classroom of students at a high school in Paris. This class is composed mainly of immigrants' children - mostly from Africa and their educator: a typical young, white, educated, middle class Parisian. As an audience we are exposed to a dedicated and intelligent educator with the very best intentions, one we would like to admire. However, as the film develops we are witnessing more and more a sense of a failure, up to what I term educational tragedy. My claim is that one of the main reasons for this is the type of relationships which are developed between the educator and the students. That is, though the educator intends for the best, he fails regarding a major aspect of people's relationships, that of giving recognition. Thus, by analyzing his behavior, as it manifested in many scenes, and using philosophic and sociological thinkers like G. F. Hegel, A. Honneth, C. Taylor, I. Goffman, P. Bourdieu et al. I argue that, contrary to intuitive and generous interpretation of the film, an educational failure is performed by the class educator, which mainly is due to a lack of reflection and consciousness of class' discourse practices. These discourse practices exemplify lack of cultural empathy, condensation, disrespect, a blind tendency of blocking meaningful discourse on the one hand and dogmatic defense of social codes and a lack of sensitivity to the need of recognition. In a way these practices nullify the student's concept of self or at least exemplify the lack of an appropriate acknowledgement from the teacher. What makes this a educational tragedy is the fact that no bad intentions are involved here from either sides, on the contrary, but only blindness to subconscious power relations among educator and students and blindness to the other as an Other.

Rosa Bacile

Independent Scholar, University of Oxford, UK

A Porphyry Workshop in Palermo

That a workshop specializing in the carving of porphyry existed in 12th-century Palermo can be proven not only by the presence of five porphyry sarcophagi in the cathedrals of Palermo and Montreal, but also by the presence of other medieval porphyry artifacts in churches sponsored by the king of Sicily, Roger II (1130-54), and his successors. This paper considers the porphyry sarcophagi as a coherent group of monuments commissioned by the Norman kings of Sicily from a workshop that specialized in carving porphyry. Until recently, scholars have assumed that there were no stonemasons who had the technical skills and the tools to carve porphyry during the middle ages. However, the Norman tombs and their demonstrably 12th-century carving are evidence that both sculptors and tools must have been available. Analysis of the form and making of the tombs will suggest the provenance of the material, and possibly also that of their sculptors either from the eastern or western Mediterranean.

No other capital in either the West or the East housed a workshop that specialized in carving porphyry during the middle ages. Thus, the provenance of the material and of the sculptors, and an analysis of the techniques used to carve porphyry, is crucial for an understanding of these extraordinary monuments. A discussion of porphyry will show that the material was scarce by the 12th century, and medieval usage was relatively rare. Hitherto, the form of the tombs has led scholars to see them as medieval works made by reusing porphyry columns. However, this theory has never been proved. This article will attempt to reconstruct the putative columns from which the sarcophagi were possibly made and their provenance. Finally, an analysis of the techniques and tools necessary to work porphyry will show how might have been possible to turn antique porphyry columns into sarcophagi.

Robert Beeres

Professor, Netherlands Defence Academy, the Netherlands

Myriame Bollen

Professor, Netherlands Defence Academy, the Netherlands

Toward a European Defence Union? Military Burden sharing in the European Union 2006-2013

According to the European Council (2013), "Defence matters". However, the extent to which defence does matter appears to vary among the member states. As, currently, EU cannot avail of communal armed forces, the military defence of its member states, as well as of some states aspiring to join the union, remains a sovereign responsibility safeguarded by NATO. Increasingly, however, it is being argued EU should command their own communal armed forces.

Kollias (2008), analyzing burden sharing and free-riding behaviour of EU15 members of the Union over the year 2001, asks: Suppose the EU15 would create an EDU (i.e., a formal EU military alliance offering an umbrella of collective defence and security to its members) what member states would be over-contributing or under-contributing regarding the provision of collective defence and security? From his research, Kollias concludes out of all EU15 members France, Greece, Italy and the UK would be considered overpaying countries. At the time, Kollias holds, all other EU 15 countries would be considered underpaying as compared to the benefits they would enjoy.

Our paper primarily aims to test the robustness of Kollias' analysis and to find out whether, nowadays, EU member states have actually moved towards each other in the provision of EU-wide defence and security and the distribution of costs and benefits. To this effect, first, we expand the number of member states by using data contributed to European Defence Agency. Secondly, we focus on the development of burden sharing behaviour over the period 2006-2013.

We find that over the period 2006-2013 change has occurred. Based on our data, France, Italy and the UK remain over-contributing countries. However, during this timeframe, Greece has evolved into an under-contributing country, while Germany should be added to the overpaying countries.

Francoise Besson

Professor, University of Toulouse 2-Jean Jaurès, France

Mediterranean Vegetation to Speak about Man's Relationship with the World in Some Anglophone Writers' Works

Mediterranean plants appear in poems, novels or essays in English and they speak about history and man. This paper aims at showing that poets see in Mediterranean vegetation the relationship of man with the world and the lessons he may draw from a combined reading of nature and history. The reed in which the pipe is made in Blake's poem, rhyming with "read", suggests that vegetation is as the origin of writing, storytelling and poetry: we are invited to read nature. When Momaday mentions the origin of the name of Granada, the evocation of the pomegranate shows the link between Spanish people invaded by the Moors and Native Americans invaded by Spanish Conquistadores. The fruit invites the reader to think about two visions of the world, the circle of violence being opposed to the movement of seeds. Durrell, in his travel books, uses Mediterranean trees, fruit and flowers to characterize each place and his link with the place. Mediterranean plants, perhaps because they are in a space of the origins-particularly in Biblical lands, Greece or Egypt-, are used by English-speaking writers to speak about the origins of man and of writing, and about the relationship between time and eternity, like those garlands of flowers on the Grecian Urn described by Keats.

Mediterranean vegetation gives a sign of a necessary dialogue between peoples who are united by plants having their origins in the Mediterranean world. It becomes the visible and colourful sign of a dialogue between man and the non-human, which reveals man's place in the world. Through texts by Romantic poets, by Laurence Durrell, N. Scott Momaday and Niyi Osundare among others, this paper will try to show how Mediterranean plants in Anglophone literature reveal a common space in which the poet sees a new way of inhabiting the world.

Jayoung Che

Head, History Research Unit, ATINER & Research Professor, Institute for the Mediterranean Studies, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, Republic of Korea

Citizenship and Social Position of Athenian Women in Classical Age

Opinions range from one extreme to the other on the position of women in Classical Athens. The orthodox view, coming down from the late 19th century and early 20th century, is that Greek citizen wives were generally despised and kept in seclusion. From the first half of the 20th century, however, challenges have been raised against the alleged subjugation of women, with the contention that women were respected and enjoyed more or less freedom.

In the last half of the 20th century S.B. Pomeroy gave a warning that women should not be treated as an undifferentiated mass, and contended that different standard should be applied to the categories of citizens, resident foreigners (metics), and slaves. I agree to the opinion of Pomeroy.

In my opinion, however, the differences among social group should not refer just to women, but to the citizen themselves. The criterion of the citizens is not one and the same for all the epochs and places. For example, in the time of Solon, there was not a clear division among citizens and non citizens and the social status was not so exclusive and the citizenship itself did not have any great meaning. Then, most of people were divided to four classes according to economic capacities.

Furthermore, in the same society there could be multiple criteria for the citizenship. For example, one is the political rights to assume military service and magistrates of the government and to vote in the assembly, and the other is some traditional rights inside the family, gene, phyle, etc. The women, who did not participate in the government, were also called citizens (politis, politides), as they had social and economic rights in the family. In the ancient Greek society, the politics assumes less significance than today.

Vera Cunha

Professor, Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra, Portugal

&

Silvia Mendes

Assistant Professor, Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra, Portugal

Financial Determinants of Corporate Governance Disclosure Quality: Portuguese Evidence

This study investigates the financial determinants of the level of corporate governance disclosure for a large sample of Portuguese listed on Euro next Lisbon between 2005 and 2011. The construction of the corporate governance disclosure index relied on the data extracted from the firm's corporate governance and annual reports using content analysis. Using an ordinal logistic regression model our results show that firm size and growth opportunities had a significant and positive influence on corporate governance disclosure, whereas financial leverage had a significant and negative influence on corporate governance disclosure, while no relationship was observed between corporate governance disclosure and financial performance.

Oguz Dogan

Professor, Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey

Quantum Learning in Education

A basic definition of learning is the acquisition of knowledge and skills as well as modification of a behavior. In QL we emphasize that learning results in academic and personal growth. Taking it further, deep learning requires making connections and associations, shifting perspectives, and developing new ideas - in other words, creating cognitive change. Deep learning is achieved by applying higher order cognitive skills such as critical thinking, asking insightful questions, analyzing, problem solving, decision making, and effective learning strategies.

Quantum Learning borrows the physics term quantum and modifies it for educational purposes. As used in physics, quantum means a discrete quantity of energy, momentum or electric charge that is in direct proportion to radiation frequencies (wave patterns) the energy represents. Educationally, Quantum Learning represents mental energy and brainwave patterns produced by learning as the teacher orchestrates interactions between students and content. Deep thinking and understanding produce a radiance seen as joy, competence and confidence in learning.

Quantum Learning is a system that artfully orchestrates learning and increases teacher effectiveness while facilitating student mastery of rigorous academic content. The Quantum Learning System focuses on what teachers and students do to teach and learn effectively (1).

Menachem Domb

Professor, Ashkelon Academy, Israel **Joshi Sujata**

Professor, Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management, India **Padman Arjun**

Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management, India **Bishnoi Kadambari**

Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management, India

&

Upadhye Rucha

Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management, India

Telecom Domain and the Impact of Online Brand Communities - Research Guideline

Telecommunication space in India has become highly competitive and hence organizations are looking for newer value propositions and innovative ways to compete. With the advent of digital media, physical spaces are now being complimented with virtual spaces by organizations in order to achieve competitive advantage. Online brand communities (OBC's) is one such source by which Telecom companies can achieve value creation and enhanced online customer engagement with customers.

Very few studies on OBC's have been conducted in the telecommunication domain. This study analyzes the impact of OBC's on selected brand equity dimensions of loyalty, awareness, association and perceived brand quality of telecom service providers. Primary data has been collected from a sample of 200 respondents by means of a questionnaire. Data analysis using statistical methods are used to group inter related variables and predict the relationship between correlated variables respectively.

The study will help telecom managers to determine how brand generated content and community participation can drive business to next level through engaged online customer experience. It will help telecom companies in analysing brand equity building through online space, in turn enhancing the purchase decision, customer engagement and create competitive advantage.

Nadezhda A. Dubova

Professor and Head of the Department of Ethnic Ecology, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

Bronze Age Center of Oriental Civilization in the Karakum Desert (Turkmenistan) and its Connections with Mediterranean World

In the late 1960th Russian, Greek and Turkmenian archaeologist professor, honorary academician of Turkmen Academy of sciences Victor Sarianidi began to publish articles and later books about some parallels and analogies of architecture, culture, rituals etc. between many Near and Middle Eastern sites and those of the southern part of the Middle Asia. In the early 1970th he proved a scientific idea about the existence in the Bronze Age of the affinity of artifacts within the wide area in the Eastern Mediterranean, including southern parts of modern Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, which he named Bactria-Margiana archaeological complex (BMAC). More than 40 years of excavations (1972-2013) of the capital city of Margush country Gonur Depe (2300-1600 BC) have brought many new interesting findings, confirmed multidirectional communication throughout this vast area in the Bronze Age. They can be seen in motifs of glyptic (for example - a man, jumping over bull), in Hypogeum types of graves, in architectural canons (parallels in construction of the ceremonial halls of palaces) etc. All materials show that there, under the sands of the Karakum desert four thousands year ago earlier unknown center of Oriental civilization was flourished. As prof. Victor Sarianidi argued, one of the important forces that unite the entire population of the country were the rituals, custom and religious ideas on which Zoroastrianism later formed. Thanks to the International conferences, organized by the President of Turkmenistan, many of the world's leading experts agreed with the first idea about the existence of the new Oriental center. But the second point about the roots of Zoroastrianism are taken now only by few of them.

Maria Eliophotou Menon

Professor, University of Cyprus, Cyprus

Graduates' Perceptions on the Link between Higher Education and the Labour Market: Evidence from Greece and Cyprus

In recent decades, the link between higher education and the labour market has been increasingly investigated by researchers and policy makers, especially since the advent of the financial crisis. However, there is a limited number of studies on the perceptions of students and/or graduates on the relationship between higher education and the world of work. The study investigates the views of higher education graduates regarding the link between higher education and the labour market in two Mediterranean countries, namely, Greece and Cyprus. Both countries have been hit hard by the financial crisis, which has affected, among others, the employability and career prospects of higher education graduates.

The study reports the findings of qualitative research which was conducted in Greece and Cyprus in order to examine the perceptions of employed graduates. Specifically, in-depth interviews were conducted with 58 university graduates (39 for Greece and 19 for Cyprus). Most respondentshadbetween three and nine years of labour market experience. In the interviews, Greek and Cypriot graduates were asked to discuss the link between higher education and the labour market based on their university and work experience. Respondents identified several problems in the relationship between higher education and the world work, the most important of which were the high unemployment and underemployment of university graduates, and weaknesses in higher education curricula. In addition, they pointed to the need for changes in the higher education preparation of graduates and the practices of employers. Proposed changes included more flexible higher education curricula, provision of on-the-job training by employers, better hiring criteria, and better work conditions and terms of employment for university graduates.

Mahmoud Fayyad

Assistant Professor, Sharjah University, UAE

Fairness of Consumer Transactions in United Arab Emirates and English Law, a Comparative Study

In 2006, the Emirates lawmaker realized the importance to enact the consumer protect law to ensure market fair transactions. Many objectives declared including: the consumer right to receive a fair treatment without discrimination by the supplier of the product or the manufacturer, in addition to his right to access fair transactions. The law authorizes the national council of consumer protection to review fairness of contract terms used in standard forms in market transactions, and recommends the minister of national Economy to suspend the use of these terms. The challenge of this action is how to keep balance between the application of the principle of private "autonomy", which the general theory of contract is based on, and the requirements to intervene in order to get over any significant imbalance of the relation between consumers and sellers. English law could get over this challenge via the application of the principle of good faith in consumer transactions after the adoption of the unfair contract terms regulation (1999) since the national judge has the right to amend the relation between both parties in case unfair terms were imposed upon consumers. The regulation provides that contract terms which are not individually negotiated between consumers and sellers are null and void in case they create a significant imbalance of rights and obligations between both parties to the detriment of consumers (the test of fairness)The aim of this paper is recommend the transposition of the above English measures into the Emirates legal system to ensure the fair application of this principle and finally keep balance in market transactions. This requires us to examine to what extent English measures are in harmony with Islamic traditions and jurisdictions in order to ensure the compatibility of these measures with national rules.

Jorge Gomes

Associate Professor, ISEG, University of Lisbon, Portugal

&

Mauro Damião

MSc Student, ISEG, University of Lisbon, Portugal

Creativity at Work: The Role of National Culture Context

Creativity has been at the core of much research in individual and organisational sciences. Whilst the first theories and models focused on the individual, recent perspectives suggest that contextual factors play an important role in creativity. In this new paradigm, creativity is as much the result of social interaction, as it is of individual action.

The context of creativity is particularly relevant to organisations, as creativity feeds other organisational capabilities, such as continuous improvement and innovation. It does not come as a surprise then, that research over the last decades has turned attention to the environment in which creativity takes place. However, despite some progress, knowledge about the context of creativity is still surprisingly scarce and underdeveloped. Questions that still remain to be answered include "what is the context of creativity?", "what context factors matter most?", and "how do context factors affect the creative individual?"

The current research is based on a qualitative study, carried out in two national culture contexts: Portugal and Angola. 20 interviews were conducted in these two countries, in which several conditions were similar: a) both sets of interviews conducted in the military forces, with comparable ranking positions; b) both countries share the same language and to some extent the same national culture (Angola was a former Portuguese colony); and c) all interviews were carried out by the same researcher and followed a previous question guide.

Results show that despite some similarities, differences exist with regards to the way creativity is defined, to its importance in organisational life, and to the conditions that it is managed (including promoting factors and blockages to creativity). Based on these results, several implications for theory and the international management of creativity are put forward.

Joseph Helou

Ph.D. Candidate, University of Exeter, UK

Nationalities of ISIS fighters Reopens Investigation into Reasons for and Potential Solutions to International Terrorism

The historic agreement reached between the 6 world powers and Iran over its nuclear dossier on July 14, 2015, in Vienna may provide a window for a broader consensus on the means to combat the seemingly unhindered growth of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. But whether this consensus is reached or not, the mere existence of ISIS in such size and strength poses an imminent security challenge that is going to loom large on the global arena for some time.

ISIS fighters have originated from countries as dissimilar as Afghanistan and the U.S.A, UK and Yemen, Egypt and Germany, and Somalia and France to name a few, whose economic, political, and social fabric include the odds of poverty versus wealth, dictatorship versus democracy, and religious versus secular government etc. I argue that this debunks deprivation theories and theories of material determinism as a sufficient cause for the rise and operations of ISIS on such a global scale, considering that the profiles of some ISIS fighters and the skill set required for some of their tasks in the group require the education and knowhow characteristic of middle class individuals. Instead, it begs an exploration of the framing of ideas and mobilization patters of the group that helped it draw such a diverse fighter core into Iraq and Syria. Furthermore, I aim to explore and propose a set of measures to be adopted to limit the growth of radical Islamist groups on a global level.

I divide the proposed paper into two parts. In the first part, I adopt the social movement theory concepts of framing and mobilization to help explain the spread of ISIS ideas and the mobilization patterns of recruitment that the group has adopted. In part two, I explore potential methods of tackling the challenges posed by the spread of this Islamist group, both on the national and international level, by proposing security measures to combat the spread of radical Islamist groups-most notably ISIS.

Chino Ichikawa

MSc Student, Kyushu University, Japan

Relations between the Ottomans and the Safavids in the 16th Century: An Analysis of the Rhetorical Epistles

The Ottomans and the Safavids which were great powers in the Muslim world exchanged envoys and letters throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In shaping their relations, they were sometimes in conflict and sometimes in peace each other. The letters exchanged between them were used for legitimating their sovereignty, challenging their opponent's religious claims, congratulating a newly enthroned ruler, and negotiating an asylum status. In addition, the rhetorical use of exemplars like Solomon and Alexander expressing an addressee or sender was designed to signal particular virtues. Therefore, the elements, such as the composition of the letter, the titulature, tropes, and Qur'anic verses used in the correspondence, tell us how these two dynasties managed to build their relations.

This study accesses a sizeable amount of epistolary evidence, written in Ottoman Turkish and Persian, from both the Ottoman and the Safavid courts in the sixteenth century, whereby I try to achieve a comprehensive understanding of their changing relations and the international order in the East Mediterranean world. By focusing on the aforementioned elements in the letters, what kind of ideologies they employed in their respective diplomatic policies will be revealed. This will provide a new perspective in their relations, since it has not been fully discussed from both sides.

Sharon Khalifa-Gueta

Ph.D. Student, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

Leonardo's Painting about Knowledge

Leonardo da Vinci's unfinished *Adoration of the Magi (and the Shepherds)* has puzzled many scholars over the years. There are several extant sketches of a rider combating a dragon that we know were preparations for that painting, but what is the connection between a rider combating a dragon and the *Adoration of the Magi*? Why did he eventually omit the dragon? Decoding the meaning of the rider-dragon motif offers a new interpretation for the *Adoration* painting as a *paragone* concerning knowledge in light of Leonardo's innovative perception.

I look at the rider-dragon motif taking account of accepted interpretations as a battle between contraries, but at the same time I relate to Leonardo's writings on true knowledge vs. falsehood and sophistry. Similarities between the ideas visualized in his sketches and those expressed in his writings suggest that the issue of Leonardo's revolutionary knowledge perception is crucial for a new understanding of his sketches and paintings. Leonardo's combat motif embodies his definitions of force, action, and reaction and his philosophy concerning contraries, together with his proto-scientific knowledge perception that true knowledge is acquired by observation, experimentation and experience, rather than by meditation and philosophical observation.

Leonardo's personal symbolism of contraries, force, and knowledge perception reveals a deeper layer of meaning to *the Adoration* painting, which sheds new light on the sacred narrative about the search for knowledge of truth. The painting reflects Leonardo's conviction that the scholars of his time were unable to discern truth. The painting, which suggests that the new means of acquiring knowledge is the gift of the infant Jesus to humanity, implies a look toward the past and the present, as well as the future. Hence, this painting is a meditation regarding the path to salvation.

Bok Hee Kim

Professor, Andong National University, Korea

The Athletics and Music in Ancient Greece

This paper analyzed the origin and characteristics of Aulos and Lyra to clarify the meaning of Aulos that was used in sports, and also tried to make clear how Aulos was utilized for sports and related music events.

While Aulos expressed Dionysian excitation, fascination, and sensual passion, Lyra expressed the harmony of echoes with multiple sounds, simpleness, intelligence, and order. Plato encouraged the simply-tuned Lyra. Aristotle was also in the same position when he rejected Aulos from education because it just provoked excitation and could not give any mental stimulus. Ancient Greek people played music for their public festival marches, choirs, and sacrifice rituals. At pan-Greece sports festival, the winners performed congratulatory ceremonies in their hometown. It is estimated that they formed choirs for the ceremonies which were performed to divinize them. The Aulos players were depicted together with athletes of board jump, the discus throw, and the javelin throw. These three sports seemed to require a very good harmony of physical conditions and rhythm and it is also believed that Aulos could be performed for those sports to encourage individual players to produce more advanced physical elegance and balance.

The fact that Aulos was played for sports seemed to reflect the unique pursuit of beauty found by Greek people. They generally used music in everyday life, which suggests that the music played an important role in ancient Greece.

Hyejin Kim

Assistant Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

Greek Referendum 2015 As Reflected on South Korean News Media: Analysis of Contents and Reporting Frames

The South Korean news reports concerning Greece since the financial bailout of Greece by EU and IMF in 2010 have predominantly focused on its economic crises. It has been a significant departure from the past reporting practice that used to be confined to scholastic and travel-related topics when it came to Greece. While we take it positive that the volume and scope of news stories about Greece have improved considerably providing Korean readers with opportunities to gain a clearer understanding of contemporary Greece, we also take note of markedly disparate viewpoints taken up by different South Korean news media depending on their political proclivity and their attitude toward the incumbent Korean government.

This observation gives the Korean scholars in Greek studies a compelling reason to undertake a systematic analysis on the way the South Korean new media have been covering the Greek economic crises and further investigate how their current reporting frame would affect the image of Greece as perceived by Korean news readers. Such a study will not only help enlarge the envelope of the Greek studies, which has so far been lopsided toward ancient Greek studies, to encompass contemporary Greek issues, but also serve as a timely review of the prevailing mechanisms for conveying and disseminating information in regard to Greek studies in Korea.

The study will involve the analysis of news reports that covered the Greek referendum of July 6, 2015, which was the most critical moment of the Greek economic crises. The target news articles will consist of those published in the four Korean daily newspapers, which will be chosen to represent both conservative and liberal perspectives, during a two-month period beginning June 26, 2015, when Greek Prime Minister Alex Tsipras announced the call for the referendum, and ending August 25, 2015. They will be analyzed with respect to their respective types, sources, contents, and tones so that their reporting frames can be identified and discussed.

33

Daria Karasalihovic Sedlar

Associate Professor, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Increasing Security of Natural Gas Supply in Croatia

Global energy market trends and increasing role of geopolitics in energy supply, especially in Europe, are reason why energy security becomes the main task of energy policy. Security of oil and natural gas supply is the main goal of energy policy. Analysis of possibilities and terms of primary energy resources supply, related to natural gas due to its high share in energy consumption, and particularly because of its strategic role in each country's economy, so in Croatian, represents the base of state security in natural gas supply. Security of natural gas supply in Croatia should be based on three main activities that should be introduced in natural gas sector. Primarly, technology advances in enhanced oil recovery on mature fields and unconventional gas production should be activated. Secondly, new exploration activities onshore Panonian Basin and offshore Adriatic should be launched. Tertiary, analysis of critical energy infrastructure and determination of system for continuous monitoring of security of gas supply along with actions for preventing and eliminating disruptions of supply should be implemented. Unconventional gas could be step toward increase of security of supply for Croatia. The development of unconventional reservoirs could enable the reduction of overall European energy import dependence. Due to contemporary technology and gas prices, gas production from unconventional reservoirs is much more complex comparing to gas production from conventional reservoirs. Croatia as other European countries is facing necessity for adoption of legislative framework for environmentally sustainable unconventional gas reservoirs exploration and production. On the other hand, integration into Mediterranean energy circle could diversify natural gas supply and increase security of supply.

Rami Kimchi

Assistant Professor, Ariel University, Israel

Women and National Territory in Contemporary Palestinian and Israeli Cinema

The proposed paper will investigate Palestinian cinema vis-à-vis Israeli cinema using the perspective of the cinematic representations of women as allegorical symbols for the national space of the land of Israel/Palestine in both cinemas.¹It will compare the ways in which each cinema represents women and explores the connection of these representations to each cinema's illustration of landscape and material culture, of the land of Israel/Palestine, including fields, groves and major cities. The paper will present the patterns which affix the representation of women as symbols to the national territory in each cinematic tradition. The papers' hypothesis is that in each cinematic tradition the representation of these "objects" walks along incredibly different routes. It is my assumption that these differences correspond to dissimilarities in national narratives, ideologies, and the political interests of the nations' elites; the paper will therefore eventually shed light on each nations' national ethos, and indicates each nations' national pathologies.

After illuminating the third world cinema aspects of both Israeli and Palestinian cinema, following Gertz and Khleifi (2008), the paper will turn to critically integrate Katz's (1996) claim that national narratives of both the Palestinian and the Israeli nations are gendered texts. Thus stressing the notion of manhood and masculinity connection to nationalism on the one hand and at the same time emphasizing feminization of the land as a central symbol. In Israeli discourse, claims Katz, nationality itself is considered to be an achievement of manhood. Jews who are exiled and living amongst other people area associated with femininity; however Zionists who are connected with the new land and have new nationality in Israel area associated with masculinity. Palestinians, correspondently view men's commitment to Palestinian women's sexual integrity to play a central role in the rise of Palestinian national consciousness. Both narratives, continues Katz, also use a feminization of the land as a central symbol. In the Zionist narrative the Land of Israel is frequently imagined as a female, which when defended will turn someone into a real man. In many Zionist texts, the land is described as a lover to be conquered or as the mother

35

¹ I use this name here to indicate the territory that was under the role of the British Mandate between 1920 and 1948, and was called Palestine.

giving birth to a new, masculine people.² In the Palestinian narrative the homeland, Palestine, is presented as a women who needs the care of the man in order to flourish.

The paper will then present the patterns which affix the representation of women as homeland in national allegories in each of these cinematic traditions. Using cinematic examples of recently made Israeli and Palestinian films(from the years 2005-2015), the paper will show that although women represent the same territory allegorically in both cinemas, the construction of women characters in each group of the films is however totally different:

While the Palestinian homeland is presented through female characters in the films as beautiful, fertile, fruitful, sensual, loyal, and strong, the Israeli woman-land is presented as beautiful, but also as unwilling and untrustworthy, not so sensual and infertile, and sometimes even overwrought and emotionally all shook up.

The paper will suggest that these differences testify to differences in the history, ethos, narrative and self-observation of both nations, and shed light on national pathologies and collective fixations in both nations. Thus this introspection has external repercussions today.

_

²Katz gives an example to feminization of the land from Modern Hebrew. For example in Hebrew, **Adam** is "a male human being": But **Adama**, the feminine linguistic mode of Adam, the male human, means not "a female"; but "the land".

Agata Kubala

Senior Lecturer, University of Wroclaw, Poland

Collection of Ancient Art in the National Museum of Wroclaw

The National Museum of Wrocław is fortunate to possess a collection of ancient objects of Egyptian, Greek and Roman provenance, which once belonged to Wilhelm Grempler, a Wrocław collector and researcher of antiquity. His sizeable collection of antiquities was created as a result of his numerous travels around Africa, Asia and Europe started from 1890. This collection he then donated to the Museum Schlesischer Alterthümer, whose co-founder he also was.

The largest part of Wilhelm Grempler's collection created a set of glass vessels. Among 91 preserved objects of this category there are products of Egyptian, Greek and East Roman workshops. Nowadays, this set belongs to the most valuable of its kind in Poland. The oldest in the discussed collection are fragments of clay vessels from Troy and Mycenae dated to the second millennium B.C.E. Very interesting are also clay and stone Egyptian ushebti dated to the time of XIX and XX dynasties. Among the donated objects there were also Greek terracotta antefixes dated to the fourth century B.C.E. with the stamped decoration and terracotta oil lamps dating from the period between first and third centuries B.C.E.

Among ancient Greek objects from Wilhelm Grempler's collection a silver fibula deserves a special attention. It is the only one preserved object of this kind from the whole set of pins of Egyptian, Greek and South Russian (Kerch) provenance once forming a part of the mentioned collection. The fibula represents a very characteristic type called "millwheel" because of a distinctive decoration of a bow occurring in a limited area and in a limited time span. Almost identical fibulae found during American excavations at Halai are now stored in the National Archaeological Museum at Athens.

Most of antiques from the former Grempler's collection have not been published so far. They are worth discussing because of their importance for improving our knowledge of ancient art.

Kesolofetse Olivia Lefenya

Senior Lecturer, North-West University, South Africa

The Accountability of and for United Nations Peacekeepers: A Study of the Theory, Norms and Practice

Borne out of the devastation caused by World War II in which millions perished, the United Nations (UN) was created, in the words of the Preamble to the Charter, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". This underscores that the central mission of the UN is intimately linked to the core purpose of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) to mitigate against unnecessary human suffering caused by war. Against this background, it is useful to reflect on the purposes of the UN, which include first and foremost, to maintain international peace and security, to take collective measures to prevent and remove threats to the peace, to bring about the peaceful resolution of disputes in conformity with principles of justice and international law, and to promote and encourage respect for human rights.

These purposes are as relevant today as they were when they were drafted in 1945, and they go to the heart of the UN's work to prevent armed conflict, and to create conditions conducive to peace and respect for human rights.

In the recent past, there have been numerous reported cases of human rights abuses and commissions of crimes against humanity by UN peacekeepers during peacekeeping missions.

One of the earliest reports of violence against local populations, including murder, torture, rape and other sexual violence was recorded in Somalia in 1992 and 1997. Canadian, Belgian and Italian peacekeeping troops were alleged to have been involved in these atrocities. For example, certain Italian peacekeepers were alleged to have pinned a man to the ground and shocked his genitals with wires from a radio generator, while other Italian troops were alleged to have bound a woman to an armoured truck and raped her with a flare gun. Belgian peacekeepers were alleged to have roasted a boy over an open fire until his clothes caught fire alight. While peacekeepers are expected to uphold principles of humanitarian law and prevent human rights abuses, especially during the existence of peacekeeping operations, the trend has been that peacekeepers violate those principles themselves.

International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law share the goal of preserving the dignity and humanity of all. Although different in scope, IHRL and IHL offer a series of protections to persons in armed conflict, whether civilians, persons who are no

longer participating directly in hostilities or active participants in the conflict. Indeed, as has been recognized, *inter alia*, by international and regional courts, as well as by UN organs, treaty bodies and human rights special procedures, both bodies of law apply to situations of armed conflict and provide complementary and mutually reinforcing protection.

This paper will outline the nature and mandate of UN peacekeeping forces during armed conflict situations. It will highlight several reported incidents of abuses on civilians by these peacekeepers. It will also identify the gaps that exist in the current regulatory regime of peacekeeping forces, especially within IHL and IHRL. At the end, it will recommend ways of how perpetrators can be held accountable for their acts.

Benjamin Lewis

Founding Director, The Philology Institute, USA

Poetry and Rhetoric Meet Metaphysics: Metaphor in Greco-Roman Antiquity

Aristotle defines metaphor as "an application of a foreign word either from genus to species, or from species to genus, or from species to species, or according to analogy" (Poet. 1457b). This more general sense of metaphor (μεταφορά) is later termed a trope (τρόπος, Latin tropus; Philodemus Rhet. I, 164, col. III; Quint. Inst. 8.6.1), whereas the term metaphor comes to be restricted to the species of trope we associate with the word today (Lausberg §558; Quint. Inst. 8.6.8). But Aristotle himself uses the term metaphor in this more specific sense in his *Rhetoric*: "Even the simile is a metaphor. For the difference is small. For when the poet says that Achilles "rushed forth as a lion", it is a simile; but when he says, "the lion rushed forth", it is a metaphor" (Rhet. 1406b). This more specific use of the term metaphor, with its comparison to simile and its literary example, is echoed in the treatment of Quintilian and Cicero. Thus, a closer look at Aristotle's discussion, and subsequent treatments of metaphor in later philosophers (such as Philodemus) and rhetoricians (especially Cicero and Quintilian), will emphasize the place of metaphor in speech and writing, both in Greece and at Rome. The picture that emerges will show the overlapping, often conflicting, worlds of philosophy, poetics, and rhetoric in antiquity.

Nicole Maggi-Germain

Senior Lecturer and Director of the Labour Studies Institute (ISST), University of Paris 1, France

The Personal Learning Account: An Overview of a Recent French Law Reform

The recent personal learning account (CPF) aims to attach universal, fundamental and non-patrimonial rights to the person. In so doing, it brings together different legal perspectives sinceit is based on two different logics: the asset-basedapproach (endowment)andthe drawing rightsapproach, contributing to the construction of the professional identity while increasing the level of instruction and improvement of members of a society.

The first mechanism is restricted to provide individuals with a predefined number of hours. It lies within an individualistic perception of professional training: human beings possess a degree of rationality that allows them to make pertinent use of training systems. It also confines continuous professional training within a consumerist approach by limiting it to affording the character of a claim which the worker (or any individual) would be able to make to the employer, a joint institution or to the whole community.

The social drawing right substantialises the right to training, which it coalesces to the person*per se*.Professional training belongs to the category of social rights, which is of non-commercial character and has to do with national solidarity. This is because it is essentially attached to the person, contributes in shaping them through the construction of their professional identity while increasing the level of instruction and improvement of members of a society.

The originality of the CPF is to establish, inside a professional path, continuity of rights acquired outside the employee status and independently of any condition related to individual seniority. In other words, the "opening" of rights assumes a progressive detachment from the employment status. Furhermore, the CPF aims not to foster employability of employees but to develop or maintain their professional capacity. This includes the development of their qualifications and competencies, while taking into account the acquisition of theoretical and empirical knowledge as well as opportunities to apply them. While these opportunities depend upon the person per se, they primarily depend upon the context and means made available within the enterprise to maintain and develop this professional capacity.

Fei Mao

Associate Professor, Military Economy Academy, China

&

Jun Zhang

Associate Professor, Military Economy Academy, China

Model of Military Spending AllocationBased on Multi-Threats

With the development of the security environment, the development of the military spending theory requires us to study the efficient allocation of military spending. After comparing study, we conclude that the moderate scale of military spending should be 2.5% of GDP. In order to determine the optimal allocation of military spending between the traditional-security and non-traditional security, we established a model of military spending allocation based on multithreats on the basis of Smith's neo-classical model. In this way we find that the optimal military spending scale allocated on protecting traditional security should be 96% of total military spending.

Marco Martins

Teacher, Evora University, Portugal

The BRICS and the European Union as International Actors: A Strategic Partnership in a Multipolar Order

Takes into account the relevance of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) in the framework of international relations and on the world stage. It is important to analyze the challenges of the European Union in order to initiate the development of a specific foreign policy to those emerging economies and power, to underscore aspects such as: human rights, social disparity and domestic political risks. Furthermore, the fact that the EU seek a specific answer based on common values through the BRICS to maintain balance and to promote universal values in a multipolar world in transformation and transition of power in the name of consolidating strategic partnership.

Mimoza Milo

Curriculum Expert, Institute of Education Development, Albania

Teacher Professional Development a Key Factor to Implement Competence-Based Curriculum in Albania

In 2014, competence based curriculum was introduced as a new approach in pre-university education in Albania. Upper secondary schools are not yet been involved in this process.

The study examines the general performance of high school teachers in the annual national teacher examination and including their professional portfolio over the course of three years (2012-2013-2014).

Professional portfolio contains documents and training certificates obtained throughout a teacher's career. In addition to passing the test, in the framework of the qualification, the portfolio is submitted to the appropriate local educational unit (REO/EO), where it is reviewed and evaluated by a special committee.

The analyses were based on a total sample of 131 biology high school teachers participated in the qualification process from 12 districts in Albania. Although the findings are not representative of all the upper secondary school teachers in Albania nevertheless, the study shed light on issues related with the performance of in-service teacher.

The main research question is: How are the Albanian teachers ready to implement successfully changes in curricula?

The analysis of the data reveals that despite the high points the participants took in portfolio, examination results are incoherent with the latter.

Work experience and training (documented in professional portfolio), respective qualification category, examination results explain differences in general teaching performance.

Martine Mussies

Independent Researcher/Ph.D. Student, the Netherlands

Hellen(ist)ic Mermaids between Longing and Belonging

Amidst all the subjects in the folklore of Europa and the Near East, one of the more common mythical creatures is the mermaid. From Galatea to Undine and from Lorelei to Rusalka, nearly every culture has its own version of the "water woman". The Southeastern European cultures are no exception and many of the identity markers of various mermaids have been shaped in Greek antiquity.

In my presentation I will discuss the similarities and differences that can be found in the Greek, Roman and (other) Balkan traditions. My plan is to create an overview of original literary sources mentioning mermaids (with new original translations) to analyze in order to arrive at a definition (in which sirens differ from mermaids). Focus will be on the the construction of the identities of the mermaid (the fluidness of her identity, the quest for an eternal soul and her struggle between longing and belonging to find her place), contextualized within a geographical and chronological framework.

We are going to be doing a lot of time travel, going back a couple of millennia. But before we do that, we should locate ourselves more firmly In the real world, the world where the Greeks themselves lived. The Mediterranean extends 2400 miles from the west, at the Strait of Gibraltar, to the east at the Levant, that's about 3,800 kilometers. And from its widest expanse, north to south, it's almost 1,000 miles, or 1,600 kilometers. There is no area in Greece that is farther than some 80 kilometers from the sea. The Greeks were always sea peoples, so it is no surprise that mermaids and (other?) sea monsters play a big part in their mythology. Some of the earliest examples include Derketo, the ancient Greek version of the Assyrian Goddess Atargatis. Before 546 BC, Milesian philosopher Anaximander postulated that mankind had sprung from an aquatic animal species. He thought that humans, who begin life with prolonged infancy, could not have survived otherwise. Two centuries after that, a now popular Greek legend turned Alexander the Great's sister, Thessalonike, into a mermaid after her death, living in the Aegean. These three stories have a large heritage all over Southeastern Europe.

After exploring these and various other mermaid myths from Hellenic and Hellenistic civilization, we will compare those stories with other folk tales of the Balkan Peninsula. I will explain how some of the attributes of Balkan mermaids may have been influenced by the Sirens

of Greek mythology. Special attention will be devoted to Southern Italy, where the population has prehistoric genetic ties to the Balkans, as this area has been a part of the ancient Greek world, where linguistic minorities speak various Balkan languages.

Kathleen Ann O'Donnell

Researcher, British School at Athens, Greece

The Democratic Eastern Federation and The Poems of Ossian: Egypt

The founder of the Democratic Eastern Federation and main translator of "The Poems of Ossian", Panayiotis Panas, was born in the British Protectorate of Kephalonia, in the Seven Islands. In 1865, after the uniting of the Seven Island to Greece, Panas went to Alexandria where he published a book of poetry entitled "Memnon" which included an extract from "The Poems of Ossian". This prose poetry, written by the Scottish scholar James Macpherson, contains tales based on Celtic values in the art of combat against usurpation and despotism, led by Ossian and his magnanimous warriors. "Memnon" was circulated to various towns along the Nile including Zagazig, near to where Colonel Ahmad Arabi, a fellah, and leader of the Egyptian revolution was born.

Arabi began the Egyptian revolution after 1878, when the Treaty of Berlin was being discussed by the Great Powers: Egypt was on the agenda. Similar to Panas's colleagues who helped Halim Pasha, Pretender to the throne, under threat from Ismail, to escape from Alexandria in 1866, two residents in Egypt William Blunt and Lady Augusta Gregory would also give their full support to Arabi in 1882. A fierce opponent of British Imperialism, and firm believer in the liberation of the Egyptian people, William S. Blunt, a former diplomat and poet, known as the Byron of Egypt – his wife was Byron's granddaughter - believed that Arabi was the best leader to secure Egypt's freedom. Lady Gregory, an Irish scholar and wife of an English diplomat would save Arabi from execution by the English. Both Blunt and Lady Gregory wrote works based on Oisin from the Irish in Ireland, where Blunt was imprisoned by the English in 1822.

Was Egypt connected to the Democratic Eastern Federation?

Helena Pericic

Professor, University of Zadar, Croatia

Some Elements of Greek Mythology and History in Croatian Drama (T. S. Marović and M. Gavran)

In this paper the author will discuss the topic she had been studying for almost ten years: the elements of Greek mithology and tragedy in the Croatian playwriting of the second half of the 20th century. The author, a literary comparatist, will present her typology of Croatian playwriting of the chosen period in which the role of (Greek) mithology plays an important part, and will try to explain the motives for using those elements in the (modern Croatian) playwriting. She will present her observations and conclusions on the basis of some – for the period and spac e- typical and most prominent plays and their authors such as: Marijan Matković, Tonči Petrasov Marović, Miro Gavran and others.

Julie Peteet

Professor, University of Louisville, USA

'Immerse Yourself in the Past': Baths (Hammamat) in Time and Space

Baths and communal bathing once constituted a common spatial form and cultural practice that spanned the Middle East and the Mediterranean from ancient times to the early 20th century. The recent revival of the baths (hammamat) in these regions is embedded in neoliberal notions of the body and new forms of consumption and leisure. While the meaning and usage of the baths has been profoundly transformed, continuity with the past is evident architecturally, spatially, and in the sequencing of activities. Moreover, they are once again sites for leisure, life-cycle celebrations, and the performance of bodily rituals - sacred, profane, and medicinal. As the baths have been repurposed for a novel set of consumers and to new ends, they have been endowed with new and markedly different meanings. Although imbued with nostalgia for an imagined Arab-Islamic, as well as an Ottoman past previously conceptualized in rather negative terms, they now operate under market principles and are geared to tourists and young local consumers in a neo-liberal urban environment.

Ali Rami

Centre of Space Techniques, Algeria **Mohamed Nechimi**

National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing, Algeria
Said Maârouf

National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing, Algeria

Touati Benkouider Centre of Space Techniques, Algeria

Tidal Signal Processing by Harmonic Analysis for the Algerian Vertical Reference Determination

The ocean tide is defined as periodic variations of sea levels due to the attraction of the moon and the sun effects.

For the Algerian vertical datum determination, the National Institute of Cartography and Remote Sensing (INCT) completed the installation of tow automatic acquisition tide gauge (LOG_aLevel) at Algiers and Jijel harbors (Algeria).

The harmonic analysis of tide gauge data from this station provided by the INCT within the INCT/CTS agreement and for a period of over a year, allowed us to determine the tide harmonic constants and the mean sea level at Algiers harbor.

The mean sea level calculated in this work, after one year processing of tidal time series for each station, is 40.6 cm at the Algiers harbor and 41 cm at Jijel station that is a difference of 10.4 cm and 7.0 cm, respectively in Algiers and Jijel, compared to the current reference.

Spectral analysis has allowed us to locate the significant amplitudes of the tide temporal variation and thus to detect the tide type at each station.

Scott Rubarth

Associate Professor, Rollins College, USA

Pasolini: Greek Texts in Italian Cinema

Why won't Pasolini let his Greeks be Greek? Pier Paolo Pasolini (1922-1975) wrote and directed several films that drew on Greek classical texts: *Edipo Re* (1967), *Medea* (1969), and *Appunti per un'Orestiade Africana* (1970). Yet in all three films, the director explicitly and intentionally de-hellenizes the myths and internationalizes (or some might say "orientalizes") the plot, characters, setting, and cultural context.

In this presentation I examine both the motivations and effect of dehellenizing Greek myth for contemporary audiences. Contrasting Pasolini's philosophical motivations with Federico Fellini's unconventional adaptation of Petronius' *Satyricon*, I argue that Pasolini's motivations are more philosophical and political than aesthetic or commercial.

Cinla Seker

Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey

The Form-Context Analysis of Rebetiko Album Covers in Terms of Design Principles

The aim of this paper is to analyze the album covers of rebetiko music according to the six main principles of graphic design, which are unity/harmony, balance, hierarchy, scale/proportion, dominance/ emphasis and similarity/contrast. As a musical style rebetiko or rembetiko is a term used today to designate originally disparate kinds of urban Greek folk music. Accepted as a single genre rebetiko is a synthesis of European music, the music of the various areas of Greek mainland and the Greek Islands, Greek Orthodox ecclesiastical chant, and the modal traditions of Ottoman art music and café music. Most rebetiko songs are based on traditional Greek and Anatolian dance rhythms. It lyrics reflect the harsher realities of a marginalized subculture's lifestyle. Album covers are products of the design field graphic design both protect and visually present the music. An album cover should be consistent as form and context in order to be effective and an effective album cover should be designed according to the graphic design principles' setup, which supports the form-context balance.

Ailar Shahamat

Instructor, Bahcesehir University, Turkey

Вт

Enisa Mede

Professor, Bahcesehir University, Turkey

Cooperative Learning in K-5 English Classrooms: A Turkish Case

The purpose of this study to investigate the effects of cooperative learning on teaching English in fifth grade Turkish EFL classrooms. Specifically, it attempts to explore how the participating students and teachers perceive such language classes. A sample of fifty-seven students and fourteen English teachers of fifth grade classrooms participated in the study. Data were collected through dairies and classroom observations. The findings of the study revealed that cooperative learning has positive influence in fifth grade English classrooms.

Alessandra Terenzi

Professor, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Beirut: Changing Landscapes and Contested Spaces towards Globalization

The current research proposal focuses on the impact of "globalization" on the urban development of Beirut, a former Levantine port-city, in relation with local grassroots needs. The cosmopolitan and multicultural nature of Beirut, multi-layered centre inhabited by innumerable civilizations and crossed by major trade routes, made this place a *crossroads between three continents*, also identified as *the Paris of the East*.

In the current city, contrasting landscapes merge and juxtapose: behind some abandoned ruins of the civil war, lie tall glass skyscrapers, belonging to the Beirut Central District, political and commercial center of the *new Beirut*, resort and leisure park, framed between two fashion marinas, where luxury hotels and restaurants have totally erased the collective memory of the place.

The areas around the BCD belong to different private western universities, like the American campus, built at the end of the nineteenth century by American Jesuits that bought the whole hill overlooking the Mediterranean.

The building boom that Beirut has experienced for forty years is unprecedented, but there are no projects for new infrastructures or laws protecting historic buildings. New skyscrapers are arising with no relations with the historical preexistences, with the context, with the culture of the place, as well as with the real needs of the local inhabitants.

Such real estate policy is expressed through the creation of physical and social fragmented spaces, marked by internal borders and by a succession of wars, contested between religions, ethnic groups and cultures in conflict. Such places become the theater of all the contradictions of contemporary Arab society, linked to new forms of individualism and to structural inequalities between rich and poor in the access to urban services, to an employment, as well as to the education system, that clashes with a social immobility where the rich families can afford private schools and colleges to which the poorest can never access.

In a context such as this, where the inability to interact with the past seems to be dominant, this research aims to investigate whether Beirut, as a former Levantine port-city, could more likely evolve towards a

Southern-Mediterranean model of "world city", open to global influences but, in the same time, able to actualize its consolidated and rooted historical identity, merging with local needs and identifications, across diverse ethnic, cultural and religious groups.

John Vella

Ph.D. Student, University of Malta, Malta

Homer's Ogygia: An Imaginary or a Historiography?

Epic poetry and legends are thought to be imaginary. Studies and science show that they may have a basis in history, yet the study of place-names - toponymy - supported by a multi-disciplinary approach provide sufficient tangible evidence for tracing unwritten historic events and describing forgotten contexts. In this paper, the researcher will conduct an analysis of Homer's Ogygia, its character Calypso, and the events which took place there. These provide enough details to classify and transform the perception of an imaginary place into a fact-based historic account – an early form of historiography - about the Island of Gozo (Malta).