



THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Abstract Book

12th Annual International Conference on
Mediterranean Studies, 15-18 April 2019,
Athens, Greece

Edited by
Gregory T. Papanikos

2019

Abstracts
12th Annual International
Conference on Mediterranean
Studies, 15-18 April 2019,
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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 12th *Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies (15-18 April 2019)*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 46 papers were submitted by 47 presenters, coming from 20 different countries (Algeria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, France, Israel, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, and USA). The conference was organized into 10 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as Politics, History, Tourism, Business & Economics, Arts, Heritage, as well as Social, Cultural & Educational Issues. A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. ATINER 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 to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through ATINER's conferences and publications, Athens will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 400 international conferences and has published nearly 200 books. Academically, the institute is organized into 6 divisions and 37 units. Each unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

For each of these events, the involvement of multiple parties is crucial. I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together. Specific individuals are listed on the following page.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

12th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies, 15-18 April 2019, Athens, Greece

Scientific Committee

All ATINER's conferences are organized by the [Academic Council](#). This conference has been organized with the assistance of the following academics, who contributed by chairing the conference sessions and/or by reviewing the submitted abstracts and papers:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
2. Steven Oberhelman, Vice President of International Programs, ATINER & Professor and Associate Dean, Texas A&M University, USA.
3. David Philip Wick, Director, Arts and Humanities Division, ATINER & Professor, Gordon College, USA.
4. Yannis Stivachtis, Director, Center for European & Mediterranean Affairs and Director & Professor, International Studies Program Virginia Tech – Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, USA.
5. Sharon Claire Bolton, Vice President of Research, ATINER & Professor, The Management School, University of Stirling, Scotland.
6. Jayoung Che, Head, History Unit, ATINER & Visiting Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea.
7. Elina Gugliuzzo, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, Pegaso University (Unipegaso), Italy.
8. Eyal Zisser, Professor, Tel Aviv University, Israel.
9. Dunja Brozovic Roncevic, Head of the Adriatic Onomastic Research Center, University of Zadar, Croatia.
10. Paul Rowe, Professor, Trinity Western University, Canada.
11. Maria Rosaria D'Acierno, Academic Member, ATINER & Associate Professor, University of Naples Federico II, Italy.
12. Mordechai Shechter, Professor Emeritus, Department of Economics, University of Haifa, Israel.
13. Valia Kasimati, Head, Tourism, Leisure & Recreation Unit, ATINER & Researcher, Department of Economic Analysis & Research, Central Bank of Greece, Greece.
14. Iman Hamdy, Academic Member, ATINER & Editor of Cairo Papers in Social Science and Adjunct Assistant Professor, The American University in Cairo, Egypt.
15. Chaim Nissim, Academic Member, ATINER & Researcher, The Open University of Israel, Israel.
16. Utku Özer, Research Fellow, ATINER.

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
12th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies, 15-18
April 2019, Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

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

Monday 15 April 2019

08:00-08:30 Registration and Refreshments

**08:30-09:00 Welcome and Opening Address by Gregory T. Papanikos,
President, ATINER**

09:00-10:30 Session I: History I

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

1. Steven Oberhelman, Professor and Associate Dean, Texas A&M University, USA. Dream-Texts as Psychological Coping Mechanisms in Medieval Europe.
2. Robert B. Kebric, Senior Professor (Retired), University of Louisville, USA. The Colossus of Rhodes: Some Observations about its Location.
3. Dunja Brozovic Roncevic, Head of the Adriatic Onomastic Research Center, University of Zadar, Croatia. Stratification of Croatian Island Names.
4. Rami Kimchi, Assistant Professor, Ariel University, Israel. On the Renaissance Spanish Origins of Writings by the Israeli Writer-Izhak Gormezano Goren.
5. Bok Hee Kim, Professor, Andong National University, South Korea. Athletic Beauty Shown in Art and Athletics in Ancient Greece.

10:30-12:00 Session II: Politics I

Chair: Dunja Brozovic Roncevic, Head of the Adriatic Onomastic Research
Center, University of Zadar, Croatia.

1. Eyal Zisser, Professor, Tel Aviv University, Israel. Israel and the Arab World - The Renewal of the Alliance of the Periphery.
2. Lars Erslev Andersen, Senior Researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark. Power Sharing and Security in Beirut.
3. Carlos Gonzalez Villa, Lecturer, Antonio de Nebrija University, Spain. Combat Referendums: An Articulation of Post-Fascism in South-Eastern Europe.
4. Steven Forti, Researcher / Lecturer, Universidade Nova de Lisboa / Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Portugal / Spain. Italy, Promised Land of Populism? From Berlusconi and Bossi to Grillo and Salvini.

12:00-14:00 Session III: History II

Chair: Steven Oberhelman, Professor and Associate Dean, Texas A&M
University, USA.

1. Massimo Bianchi, Professor, University of Bologna, Italy. The Contribution of Archaeologists to the Multidisciplinary Approach in Managerial Studies on Resilience. The Experiences of Sara Santoro.
2. Peter Carl Mentzel, Senior Fellow, Liberty Fund, Inc., USA. Nationalists, Phanariots and Constitutional Crisis: The Case of the 1908 Samos Uprising.
3. Chava Bracha Korzakova, Lecturer, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. What is Revealed in the Beginning of the "Iliade"? The Asian Background of Homer and its Consequences for the Understanding of the Poem in the XXI Century.

4. Jayoung Che, Visiting Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea. The Nature of Man and External Cause of Disease in Hippocrates – Referring to Four Human Humors and Four Natural Elements.
5. Maher Abu-Munshar, Associate Professor, Qatar University, Qatar. The Christian Tribe of *Banu Taghlib* and Its Reaction towards the Islamic Conquest.
6. Chaim Nissim, Researcher, The Open University of Israel, Israel. Biography and Autobiography Ibn Tūlūn's Works.

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-17:00 Session IV: Politics II

Chair: Jayoung Che, Visiting Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea.

1. Conchi Villar, Professor, University of Barcelona, Spain. Barcelona 1930: A City of Migrants, a City of Women. Some Ideas about Causes and Effects.
2. Fanny Christou, Research Fellow, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Lund University, Sweden. Plural Mobilisations of Palestinians in Sweden and Their Multiple Diasporas.
3. Imanol Ortega, Researcher, Antonio de Nebrija University, Spain. New/Old Turkey: From Defective Democracy to Electoral/Competitive Authoritarianism.
4. Paul Rowe, Professor, Trinity Western University, Canada. An Ascetic Polity? The Political Role of the Monastery in the Middle Eastern Church.
5. Maysoun Irshead Shehade, PhD Student, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Religious Terminology as Consolidating and Mediating between Ethno-National Groups. A Case-Study of the Arab Communists in Mandatory Palestine and in Israel (1925-1967).
6. Maria Rosaria D'Acierno, Associate Professor, University of Naples Federico II, Italy. The Religions of the Book and the Word Charity in an Interfaith Dialogue.

17:00-18:00 Session V: Tourism

Chair: Valia Kasimati, Head, Tourism Unit, ATINER & Researcher, Department of Economic Analysis & Research, Central Bank of Greece, Greece.

1. Jose Maria Espinet Rius, Professor, Universitat de Girona, Spain & Ariadna Gassiot, Professor, Universitat de Girona, Spain. Cruising in the Mediterranean: A Competitive Pricing Analysis.
2. Joao Paulo Baia, Adjunct Professor, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal. National Cultural Constructs and Consumer Socialization Effects on Adolescent's Influence on Family Vacation Decisions.
3. David Jorge Garcia, PhD Student, Polytechnic University of Valencia, Spain & Vicente Estruch Guitart, Professor, Polytechnic University of Valencia, Spain. Comparison between the Social and the Professional Point of View in Terms of the Economic Valuation of the Albufera Natural Park in Valencia (Spain) by Using the Analytic Multicriteria Valuation Method.

18:00-20:30 Session VI: Social, Education, Arts & Culture

Chair: Eyal Zisser, Professor, Tel Aviv University, Israel.

1. Alessandra Gargiulo Labriola, Professor, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy. The Contribution of the Kayros Community to the Education of the Young to Health, Wellness and Social Inclusion.
2. Bogdan Mihai Dascalu-Romitan, Associate Professor, Romanian Academy, Timisoara, Romania. The Philippides: A Greek-Romanian Cultural Dynasty.
3. Ahmed Kadiri Hassani Yamani, Assistant Professor, Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco. Intergenerational Perceptions of Gender and Premarital Sexuality in Morocco: Rabat as a Case Study.
4. Roberta Cruciată, Lecturer, University of Palermo, Italy. The Circulation of Alabaster Copies of the Madonna of Trapani in the Mediterranean Area.
5. Ana Maria Dascalu-Romitan, Assistant Lecturer, Politehnica University Timisoara, Romania. Approaches to the Teaching of Translation and Cultural Studies in Classes for German as a Foreign Language.
6. Said Al Ghawiel, PhD Student, University of Lille, France. What Significant and Adapted Models of Assessment Performance in Higher Education? A Theoretical and Pragmatical Approach.
7. Sara Carmel, Head, The Center for Multidisciplinary Research in Aging, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel. Are Depression and Will to Live Two Sides of the Same Coin?

21:30-23:30 Greek Night and Dinner

Tuesday 16 April 2019

07:45-11:00 Session VII: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens.
Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)

11:00-13:00 Session VIII: Politics III

Chair: Paul Rowe, Professor, Trinity Western University, Canada.

1. Laura Perez Rastrilla, Lecturer, European University of Madrid, Spain. Fake News and Propaganda: Spanish Media Coverage of the Bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999.
2. Enver Gulseven, Lecturer, Girne American University, Cyprus. Identity Contestations in the Turkish Cypriot Community and the Peace Process in Cyprus.
3. Mihalis Kuyucu, Associate Professor, Istanbul Aydın University, Turkey. The History of Music Distribution and Its Effects to Audience in the Sample of Turkey.
4. Iman Hamdy, Editor of *Cairo Papers in Social Science* and Adjunct Assistant Professor, The American University in Cairo, Egypt. Religion and State in Egypt and Israel.
5. Yehudith Kahn, Lecturer, Hadassah Academic College, Israel. Transforming Regions of Conflict through Trade Preferential Agreements: Israel, Egypt and the QIZ Initiative.

13:00-14:30 Session IX: Heritage

Chair: Utku Özer, Research Fellow, ATINER.

1. Elina Gugliuzzo, Researcher, University Pegaso Naples, Italy. Urban History in the Early Modern Age Mediterranean: The Case of Constantinople/Istanbul.
2. Giuseppe Restifo, Independent Scholar, Italy. Mountains of the Mediterranean Sea.
3. Noa Benvenisty, Independent Researcher, University of Bergamo, Italy & Rossana Bonadei, Professor, University of Bergamo, Italy. Marsaxlokk Fishing Port & Its Local Fishing Community - Maritime Heritage and Practices in Times of Change.
4. Christian Mifsud, Manager Policy, Planning and Research, Valletta World Heritage Management Unit (Heritage Malta), Malta. 3D Computer Simulation as a Method for Studying City Transformations.

14:30-15:30 Lunch

15:30-17:30 Session X: Business-Economics & Other Essays

Chair: Elina Gugliuzzo, Researcher, University Pegaso Naples, Italy.

1. Raphael Bar-El, Professor, Ben-Gurion University, Israel, Dafna Schwartz, Professor, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, Israel & David Bentolila, Coordinator of Management Division, Zefat Academic College, Israel. Innovation in Israel - A Special Case.
2. Paulino Montes-Solla, Associate Researcher, University of Coruña, Spain. EU Regional Policy and Development in Spain: Capital Widening and Productivity Stagnation over 1989-2010.
3. Angel L. Gonzalez Morales, Associate Professor, University of Seville, Spain. The Master Plan of the Historic Center of the Central District of Honduras. Affect as the Origin of new Strategies and Mechanisms for Social Innovation and Sustainable Urban Regeneration.
4. Rimi Zakaria, Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, USA. Cultural Intelligence: The Role of Individual Differences in International Management.
5. Salem Kahlouche, Research Director, Centre of Space Techniques, Algerian Space Agency, Algeria, H. Dekkiche, Centre of Space Techniques, Algerian Space Agency, Algeria, K. Benghanem, Research Centre of Astronomy, Astrophysics and Geophysics, Algerian Space Agency, Algeria, K. Hasni, Centre of Space Techniques, Algerian Space Agency, Algeria, Y. Ahmed Betchim, Centre of Space Techniques, Algerian Space Agency, Algeria, K. Sekkour, Centre of Space Techniques, Algerian Space Agency, Algeria & S. Miloudi, Centre of Space Techniques, Algerian Space Agency, Algeria. Twenty Years of Crustal Deformation Monitoring by GNSS and Interferometry Techniques in the West Mediterranean Area.
6. Intissar Farid, Teaching Assistant, Higher Institute of Sciences and Techniques of the Water of Gabes, University of Gabes, Tunisia. Geotourism as Novel Strategies for Socio-economic Development in Rural Areas of Kairouan (Central Tunisia).

20:00- 21:30 Dinner

**Wednesday 17 April 2019
Educational Island Tour
Mycenae and Epidaurus Visit**

**Thursday 18 April 2019
Delphi Visit**

**Friday 19 April 2019
Ancient Corinth and Cape Sounion**

Maher Abu-Munshar
Associate Professor, Qatar University, Qatar

The Christian Tribe of *Banu Taghlib* and its Reaction towards the Islamic Conquest

It was common practice for Muslim conquerors to negotiate pacts and treaties with conquered peoples. These treaties were quite similar in structure and content and reflected a spirit of tolerance towards non-Muslims. They consisted of three main elements: safety for their persons, property, and an assurance of freedom of religion. The simplicity of these agreements changed dramatically with the promulgation of a controversial agreement known as the Banu Taghlib peace treaty. This article is an attempt to present a critical analysis of the historical narratives of Muslim and non-Muslim scholars regarding Banu Taghlib's treaty. It will also be an elaboration to the degree of tolerance attributed to Caliph 'Umar ibn al-Khattab. Finally, this article will try to answer the following questions. Were the tribe of Banu Taghlib really exempted from paying the *jizyah*? Were they prohibited from baptising their children? Is it true that 'Umar instigated those conditions?

Said Al Ghawiel
PhD Student, University of Lille, France

What Significant and Adapted Models of Assessment Performance in Higher Education? A Theoretical and Pragmatical Approach

Higher Education constitutes a strategic tool, narrowly linked to the society evolution in order to solve (or try to solve) its problems and the building and orientation of its future. As Azaryeva, Stepanov & Shaposhnikov (2008, p. 425), explain, "*the development of the intellectual, scientific, technical and economical potential of the state is to great extent determined by the universities*". However, according to Philippe Perrenoud (2002, p. 1), «current international surveys mainly focus on the gap between what educational systems intend to do and what they actually implement».

Education is a huge investment, which needs resources and competences. This goal demands more and more restitutions towards the whole society and its political, economic, juridical dimensions. In that regard, Perrenoud (2002, p. 1) insists on the situation we have to face: "in such a conjuncture marked by public finance deficits and, at the same time, an invasive and simplistic assessment culture, education effectiveness became a major concern". Nowadays, every expense must be justified regarded the objectives given by public institutions and all the actors engaged in the educational process.

Thus, the weight of economic factors influences the considerations on the educational system efficacy. That aspect leads us to regard the system as a society project that should ally financial and scientific constraints. On the one hand, the conception of the educational system tends to depend on pedagogical experts; on the other one, the involvement of the sociocultural and economic actors seems to be major because it can bring a supposedly objective evaluation of the system performance.

Some researchers showed the importance to resort to managerial tools to examine the educational system effectiveness. Indeed, as Jacqueline S Golberg (2002) points out, "More recently, education leaders have begun to organize the potential for Total Quality Management applied to educational organization". Moreover, according to Jean-Marie De Ketele, (2018, p. 23), "in numerous contexts, the management and regulation of the educational systems have been marked by changes, reflecting in particular the evolution of our thinking about education and training". In this sense, evaluation has spread internationally as an essential tool for public management and the regulation of educational policies. The evaluation objective is to produce suitably measurable and observable

results to account for the functioning of the education systems and their quality.

However, according to de Gaulejac, (2009, p. 291), “the managerial ideology kills politics. By advocating a requirement of results and efficiency, it shifts the policy towards performance and profitability”.

My paper intends to highlight the theoretical constructions, which make it possible to build a model of evaluation of the performance. My study is based on an empirical research conducted for two years within the Libyan educational context.

Lars Erslev Andersen

Senior Researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark

Power Sharing and Security in Beirut

The paper analyses two major dilemmas in contemporary Lebanon: Firstly, based on the theory of Consociational democracy it identifies an increasing divide between the state that is building on a national security consensus among the power sharing elites and the society, which suffering from the political paralysis concerning reforms is depending on the market, the private initiative and the international donor community in coping with the challenges rooted in inadequate infrastructure, failing public services, corruption, and migration including the influx of Syrian refugees. Secondly, it discusses the contradiction between the cosmopolitan self-image of Beirut versus social exclusion of Palestinians, Asian and African migrant workers, and sexual minorities. Even if the Lebanese government points to terrorism and the refugee's crisis as the biggest threats to the Lebanese state a closer analysis points to the increasing divide between state and society, which leads to a rise to a social crisis that involves all layers in the Lebanese society except the elite. Much of the discontent with this situation among Lebanese citizens and the Palestinians is today directed against the Syrians who are portrayed as the roots of the problems in Lebanon. It is an open question though that how long time the Lebanese society accept this narrative: the mass mobilization behind first You Stink movement in 2015 and then Beirut Madinati in 2016 indicates a political awareness in Beirut that holds the government and political system responsible for the huge problems and at the same time acknowledges that political reforms leading to a better economic distribution of Lebanese resources and power sharing not only for the elites but for the Lebanese society as such is the only way ahead and the best bulwark against a breakdown of the state.

Joao Paulo Baia

Adjunct Professor, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal

National Cultural Constructs and Consumer Socialization Effects on Adolescent's Influence on Family Vacation Decisions

With the expansion of globalization, the search for new markets and the interest of companies in the knowledge of how, in specific cultures, families structure their purchase decisions, is of particular relevance nowadays. Literature has evidenced the existence of diverse cultural dimensions, namely individualism-collectivism and power distance. In addition, the family buying decisions is one of the most difficult consumer behavior subjects. Thus, adolescents became an increasingly attractive segment for companies, because they are considered as an active element and have influence the most important consumption unit, the family. However, services for family use have not yet been properly studied.

This research main goal is to examine the influences of the national cultural constructs of individualism-collectivism and power distance, and consumer socialization effects on adolescent's influence on family vacation decisions.

A quantitative research method is utilized in high schools in Lisbon district, Portugal. 1,800 questionnaires were delivered in classrooms during May 2018. Adolescents were instructed to deliver questionnaires to their mothers, and 727 validated questionnaires were returned.

Results of logistic regression analysis point to Individualism, parental communication style, internet influence, television influence, adolescent's service knowledge, size and family structure as purchase important explanatory variables.

Several contributions are made to this knowledge area. Firstly, the importance of including the adolescent in purchases for family use is reinforced.

Secondly, marketers should focus their efforts on adolescents more individualistic, with more permissive parenting styles families, more influenced by internet and television, with greater service knowledge, and from single-parent and larger families. These results are innovative.

A contribution to companies is offered by providing evidence of adolescent's influence on family purchases. Given their importance on family decisions, it is important that marketers focus their efforts on adolescent satisfaction.

Raphael Bar-El

Professor, Ben-Gurion University, Israel

Dafna Schwartz

Professor, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, Israel

&

David Bentolila

Coordinator of Management Division, Zefat Academic College, Israel

Innovation in Israel - A Special Case

Israel is known as one of the leading countries in innovation, mostly in terms of Research and Development (R&D) activity. We describe the growth of innovation activity and focus on the question about the leading factors that explain the rapid growth of innovation activity.

Against the theoretical background of the rule of comparative advantage, we find that the innovation trend in Israel was mostly stimulated by comparative disadvantages. The explanation of the growth of innovative activities is mostly attributed to the characteristics of the national innovation ecosystem, and to the ability to understand its functioning and to derive appropriate policy measures.

Using the data of 127 countries as gathered in the Global Innovation Index (GII), we propose a model for the explanation of the relative growth of innovation in Israel, and support it through an in-depth survey of the main leaders of innovation in the last years, from the fields of academy, industry and government.

Noa Benvenisty

Independent Researcher, University of Bergamo, Italy

&

Rossana Bonadei

Professor, University of Bergamo, Italy

Marsaxlokk Fishing Port & its Local Fishing Community - Maritime Heritage and Practices in Times of Change

Many tourists visit the various seaside destinations located along the coasts of the Mediterranean every summer. Many of these places existed in the past as fishing villages, including Marsaxlokk in Malta, which is mentioned today in the tourist guides as one of Malta's attractions, with its Sunday market offering local color and history.

Braudel, when speaking of the Mediterranean, writes about the artisanal fisherman and the craftsmanship of the fishing as still being conducted at the "Inner Sea" ports; being basic and traditional, traditional fishing brings only little damage to the sea. The fisherman for Braudel is like a farmer, who knows the sea in front of its port like the farmer knows his village's lands.

In Malta, and particularly in Marsaxlokk, a fishing village and the largest fishing harbor of Malta, fishing has always been an integral part of the inhabitants' life. Still today, the Maltese fisheries are considered a type of Mediterranean artisanal activity, operating multi-species and multi-gear fisheries, with fishers switching from one gear to another several times a year, according to the fishing season.

However, the tourist and economic climate of the village is different from other seaside places we know in the Mediterranean. Traditional fishing is dying out, and many artisanal fishermen decide to resort to making money on the side as water taxis, ferrying tourists around the bay and to St. Peter's Pool. This relevant change is caused by the fatigue of long hours spent at sea, together with new difficulties that did not exist in the past: ecological problems, climate change, marine pollution and overfishing. These local and regional problems - that also other fishing communities in the EU are facing and dealing with - do not encourage the young generation to follow their parents' way of life. Today, in Marsaxlokk, the local fishermen employ workers from Indonesia and Egypt.

Massimo Bianchi
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The Contribution of Archaeologists to the Multidisciplinary Approach in Managerial Studies on Resilience. The Experiences of Sara Santoro

The paper wants to discuss the contribution of humanities to the multidisciplinary approach in managerial studies on resilience based on the experiences of Sara Santoro, an illustrious archaeologist operating in Mediterranean countries immaturely disappeared.

Management was formed as a discipline with significant contributions from other scientific and technical knowledges. In recent years, the debate on the multi and interdisciplinary approach in managerial sciences expanded due to the technological revolution and multicultural challenges. Another reason is connected to the increasing attention of scholars to new fields of research and applicative purposes as the management of catastrophes, of emergencies and of resilience. The recovering of a community after catastrophic events highlights a particular and not frequently evidenced aspect of the multidisciplinary approach concerning the contribution of humanities and namely of archaeologists to studies on resilience. A distinct mention must be attributed to the scientific and research activities of Sara Santoro, a well-known archaeologist in the Mediterranean area immaturely disappeared. Because of the results obtained by this scientist in Castel Raimondo, Pompei, Pantelleria, Durres and Bliesbruck Reinheim as it concerns the recovering after catastrophic events with a multi-disciplinary approach, the paper aim is to discuss the content of this methodology and its potentials in the advancement of theoretical and applied assumptions on the resilience. Topics particularly analysed are: 1) the relevance of the survey on the land; 2) the impact of no local staff on the theatre of catastrophic events; 3) the cultural roots of communities rebuilding; 4) the historical memory in the prevention and management of emergencies; 5) The management of small teams in which the interdisciplinary means knowing how to coordinate different professional skills and specializations, proceeding not by adding or overlapping results that are not completely consistent, but by systematically integrating the contributions that the different methodologies and techniques can produce.

Dunja Brozovic Roncevic

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Croatia

Stratification of Croatian Island Names

Unlike the western, Italian side of the Adriatic, on the Croatian side we find more than a thousand islands and cliffs whose names clearly reflect the history of the people and languages that have lived for centuries in the eastern Adriatic. Almost all of the larger islands on the Croatian part of the Adriatic were named long before the Romans settled this area. Most of these names belong to the so-called Illyrian substrate, and some of the in the southern part, are of Greek origin. Many of these names were recorded in ancient written sources, although not all of them are reliably identified. Although a large number of Croatian islands preserved a continuity of their names for centuries, a form of the name has been modified along with the changes of the ethnic composition of the population. After settling on the islands in the early Middle Ages the Croats adopted existing names from earlier Romance population, but the initial content of names for the new settlers often became unrecognizable. Although most of the big islands (except for *Dugi otok* 'Long Island') carry pre-Slavic names, the names of the Croatian, that is Slavic origin, predominate in the overall corpus of the island names along the eastern Adriatic coast.

It is well known that place names never occur randomly. They regularly provide valuable data on the ethnolinguistic affiliation of the community that created them. These names reflect the way in which the Croats, who initially were not a maritime nation, perceived and experienced their relationship with the new insular landscape, the relationship that is often reflected in narratives that are constructed upon those place names. Place names are one of the key factors in shaping the perception of the landscape in the eyes of the community that uses them. This is even more true for the nesonyms (names of the islands) since the island is a very specific form of landscape. When an island community is not able to understand and interpret the name of their island with the means of their own language, they often create new interpretations that in most cases have nothing to do with the actual linguistic etymology of the name. However, those folk etymologies eventually become part of the collective memory of the island community. New narratives are constructed and "upgraded" through generations with the aim of the story to be meaningful for the local community.

Sara Carmel

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Are Depression and Will to Live Two Sides of the Same Coin?

Introduction: Depression is widely prevalent in late life. Will-to-live (WTL) declines with age and is a significant predictor of survival. WTL and depression are important indicators of subjective well-being and are interrelated. The motivation to continue living embedded in the WTL led us to examine the direction of long-term influence of Depression and WTL on one another.

Methods: At baseline, 1,216 randomly selected elderly persons (75+) were interviewed at home (T1), and 892 of them were interviewed again two years later (T2). Cross-Lagged SEM analysis (using AMOS 18) was performed to assess direction of influence from Depression (15-item GDS scale Zalsman et al., 1998 - higher scores reflecting lower Depression levels) to WTL (5-item Carmel's scale, 2017 - higher scores reflecting stronger WTL).

Results: The research model yielded good fit indices with $\chi^2/DF=3.17$, CFI=.969, NFI=.955, TLI=.956, RAMSEA=.049 (CI=.043-.056) and SRMR=.038. The correlation between WTL-T1 and Depression-T1 was $r=.44$ ($p<.001$), and $r=.40$ ($p<.001$) between WTL-T2 and Depression-T2. Analysis revealed significant positive effects of Depression-T1 on WTL-T2 ($\beta=.098$, $p=.006$), and of WTL-T1 on Depression-T2 ($\beta=.171$, $p<.001$). However, the long-term influence of WTL on Depression was significantly stronger than the influence of Depression on WTL ($\chi^2=22.21$, $df=1$, $p<.001$).

Conclusion: Our results indicate the existence of a longitudinal reciprocal relationship between WTL and Depression with a stronger influence of WTL on Depression than the influence of Depression on WTL. Interventions for older persons to maintain and promote WTL for as long as possible have the potential to prolong life and maintain quality of life.

Jayoung Che

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The Nature of Man and External Cause of Disease in Hippocrates – Referring to Four Human Humors and Four Natural Elements

There are common elements as well as differences of medicinal philosophy between Hippocratic Greece and the Eastern. In supposing that the nature consists of Warmth, Cold, Dryness and Dampness, a common feature is shared between the works of Hippocrates, <On the Nature of Man> and <Parts of human body>, and <The great Political Theory of Five Phases 五常政大論> in the *Yellow Emperor's Inner Canon* (黃帝內經) in the East.

However, there are distinct differences between the two regions. First of all, the theory of discrepancy in the same works of Hippocrates, as, in <On the Archaic Medicine>, independent existence of the four elements of climate is denied, while defined as being attributed to no more than subordinate properties of materials.

Hippocrates warned against naive philosophers whose dogmatic theories were not supported by evidence. According to him, medical techniques should not be concerned with superficial theory, but based absolutely on the empirical data. Secondly, the four constituents of the human body – Blood, Phlegm, Black Bile and Yellow Bile – in Hippocrates are applied throughout the body, even if each is created from a different internal organ. For reference, it differs from the East, where Five Phases or Five Energies correspond to each internal organ: for example, Wood to Liver, Fire to Heart, Earth to Spleen, Metal to Lungs, and Water to Kidney. Thirdly, in Hippocrates the body is healthy when each organ sustains its original nature of Cold, Warmth, Dryness or Dampness. In the East, however, the Five Phases as well as the five internal organs are found in a supportive relationship with a definite one among them, on the one hand, and at the same time in a competitive, exclusive against other, on the other. Fourthly, in Hippocrates, when one element that prevails in a definite season is plentiful, it could cure illness. In the East, however, evil energy (邪氣 illness) would attack the internal organs when a corresponding Energy, destined to prevail in a season, is either excessively plentiful or insufficient. Fifthly, in Hippocrates, climate, air and water are not related to specific internal body organs, but are spread over everywhere, and show differences according to regions. However, in the Eastern <Great Political Theory of Five Phases (五常正大論)>, Five Phases and Five Energies are related not only to seasons, but other diverse natural phenomena. Each of them refers not only to one of the five internal organs, but to respectively the five

directions (East, South, Center, North, West), five (oriental) notes, and to numbers, animals, years, etc. Sixthly, according to Hippocrates, illness breaks out because of the unnatural state of the four climactic elements (Cold, Warmth, Dryness and Dampness), as well as the conditions of climate, air and water in the region. In the <Great Political Theory of Five Phases> in the East, however, each of Five Phases respectively refers to the human dispositions of mildness, impatience, obedience, solidness, and peacefulness or chasteness. And in the <Great Alteration Theory of Phases (氣交變大論)> in the *Yellow Emperor's Inner Canon (黃帝內經)*, it is schematically connected to the human emotions: happiness, anger, anxiety, sorrow over death, abundance or gauntness (喜怒憂喪澤燥).

Thus, we could conclude, Hippocratic medicine is mostly found on the data of clinical, empirical research, which differs from Eastern traditional medicine which has a tendency of arbitrary abstractionism.

Fanny Christou

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Sweden

Plural Mobilisations of Palestinians in Sweden and their Multiple Diasporas

Nearly 25 years after the Oslo accords, the Palestinians are still in the quest for Statehood. The emigration of Palestinians from the Middle East is still increasing in volume and is directed towards more distant areas with Sweden being one of the sites where part of the Palestinian diaspora is located and becomes active today. Palestinian mobilization first began in different Middle-Eastern host territories as an expression of the political aspirations of the displaced Palestinian Arabs but also in response to their living conditions and their level of socio-political integration thereof. Today, the failure of the Oslo Accords and the absence of a “Palestinian spring” have contributed to a reconfigured territorialisation of the Palestinian diaspora political mobilization in localities situated beyond the first places of exile.

This paper sets out to think through some of the theoretical issues around diasporas and mobilization. It starts from testimonies and debates gathered through fieldwork based on my PhD research that deals with the Palestinian diaspora in Sweden and uses particular embodied events to discuss and assess the relevance, limitations and tensions in the existing scholarship on migrants’ activism and conflict-generated diasporas. While over the past decades, there has been a tendency across the literature to start with pre-defined understandings of what diasporas are or are not and criteria to define them. In contrast, I use in this paper discussions and testimonies by Palestinians and local actors in Sweden collected in the field as an analytical thread in order to guide my selection of scholarly literature. In other words, I attempt to present empirical and theoretical insights on the basis of fieldwork observations and to think through the Palestinian diaspora mobilization case study that can be relevant to deconstruct traditional approaches dealing with the concept of conflict-generated diaspora.

More specifically, this paper aims at identifying the experience of mobilization of the Palestinian diaspora in Sweden that draws a space for activism where politics endorse a new dimension. In this respect, a more critical approach to political activism that embraces non-formal spheres of participation will allow for a stronger engagement with the politics of identity beyond formal activism and into less politicized everyday realms such as education, family life and personal processes of identification. In addition, stressing how a Palestinian identity is interrogated and negotiated among Palestinian immigrants in Sweden will give the

opportunity to probe the fragmented and plural elements of diasporic identity.

With the ambition to transcend an approach centered on the Palestinian issues in the Middle-Eastern host territories, my research focuses on a micro-located analysis in Malmö, Sweden. It questions the contours of the Palestinian diasporic fluidity based on the spatial, identity and political fissures that are emerging. The purpose here is to understand the meaning of “being Palestinian” by taking into consideration multidimensional factors situated at the crossroads of varied contexts and temporalities. This research witnesses the emergence of new modes of contestation that have for too long been limited to the struggle against Israel. Thus, it aims to contribute to a re-reading of the political sense given to the territorialisation of the Palestinian mobilization in the post-Oslo context looking at the ways migratory trajectories have contributed to deep reformulations of modes of expression of Palestinians in exile.

Roberta Cruciatà
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The Circulation of Alabaster Copies of the Madonna of Trapani in the Mediterranean Area

The study of the circulation in the Mediterranean between the second half of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries of small religious works of art, such as the alabaster copies of the fourteenth-century marble simulacrum of the Madonna di Trapani (located in the Basilica dell'Annunziata of the Sicilian town), it may have purely artistic and religious connotations, but also of a cultural and socio-spiritual nature. In fact, it cannot be dismissed as a manifestation of exclusive relevance to the history of collection.

The most befitting approach in the analysis of the phenomenon up as been up to now the identification of these artifacts in private and public collections in Italy mainly and abroad, highlighting the skill of the workshops in Trapani specialized in such artistic creations, which were linked to those of larger sizes by the identical subject spread by the seventh decade of the fifteenth century; and to underline the great demand that such devotional works had above all in the centuries mentioned before and their consequent diffusion and circulation outside Sicily, starting from the territories politically and culturally linked to it, in primis Malta and Spain. These were generally manufactured articles commissioned and purchased mostly by aristocratic devotees, or in any case of medium-high lineage, for needs related to domestic worship, or by members of the best known religious orders, first of all the Carmelites. It is a custom closely related to the importance that the venerated marble image of the "Patroness of the Mediterranean" had reached starting from the city of Trapani, a privileged landing place for the maritime routes of the most famous Mediterranean maritime cities, but not only.

But there is more to it. It is important to investigate so as to understand more this phenomenon! What was behind it? Looking at it through the eyes of 21st century citizens we could consider it, due to the serial repetition of the iconographic and stylistic-compositional characteristics of the known examples even in the precision of the material used, like modern prints and santini through which the popular devotion spread, witnessing at the same time the reality of a faith lived at the private and personal level. It is very important to understand ethno-anthropological and socio-economic motives that are hidden, therefore, behind the production of these copies of the Madonna of Trapani in small format.

Botteghe specialized in the processing of such artifacts, sometimes with active Sicilian masters, also rose outside Sicily, where the alabaster

was also produced. This is the case of Malta, where in recent years many small sculptures have been identified by reproducing the Madonna of Trapani, which are added to the rich heritage originally known in Spain and valued since the eighties of the twentieth century, where for example an area rich in this precious sedimentary rock is Aragon.

Maria Rosaria D'Acerno

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The Religions of the Book and the Word Charity in an Interfaith Dialogue

The aim of this study is to establish an inter-faith dialogue among Judaism, Christianity and Islam by overcoming all the historical disputes over doctrinal matters in order to focus on the common principles shared by them, because of their roots. Dialogue, as attested by Ataullah Siddiqui, becomes the main means of communication, since it clarifies many notions which can drive to misunderstanding, and therefore, generate conflicts. After discussing the positions of various contemporary scholars when discussing about the role of dialogue (Gülen, Nursi, Idris Zakaria and Aeny Elyani Mat Zain, Pope Benedict XVI, Pope John Paul II, etc.), we were able to examine the points of view as held by the main representative sages of the past belonging to both the Western and the Middle East world (Aristotle, St. Paul, St. Augustine and Thomas St. Aquinas. Rumi, 'A¥¥...r, Ibn al-'Ar...bi, al-Ghaz...l†). I have chosen to establish the link between these three faiths, by considering the Greek word for charity/love: agape/Pgáph, which, from the semantic point of view, finds similarities with the Arabic word al-himmah *الهمة* as considered within Sufism. The contrast between eros/6rwj (the other Greek word for love) and agape/Pgáph has overcome by infusing into 6rwj the noble nuances, the virtues of Pgáph.

Ana Maria Dascalu-Romitan

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Approaches to the Teaching of Translation and Cultural Studies in Classes for German as a Foreign Language

This paper discusses the role of the translation and of the cultural studies within the classes for German as a foreign language and aims to highlight the most important aspects of this field. In the last decades the concepts and theories of translation and cultural studies have undergone an important development, starting from transmitting information and data up to communicational, intercultural and integration approaches. The aim of this paper is to illustrate how translation and cultural studies – as an indispensable component of the foreign language didactics – should be redefined in the age of globalisation and what function it should occupy within the lessons of German as a foreign language.

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The Philippides: A Greek-Romanian Cultural Dynasty

In this study, two personalities with Greek origins will be mentioned: Al. Philippide, the creator of the Iasi language school, the author of some fundamental works for the science of the Romanian language, and his son, Al. A. Philippide, a neo-classical poet, translator, essayist and academician, who enriched the Romanian culture without forgetting their Greek roots.

Jose Maria Espinet Rius
Professor, University of Girona, Spain
&
Ariadna Gassiot
Professor, University of Girona, Spain

Cruising in the Mediterranean: A Competitive Pricing Analysis

The cruise industry is one of the tourism segments that has grown more steadily in the last years. Mediterranean is the second most important region in the world in this industry (15.8% according to CLIA, 2018) and has some of the most important ports such as Barcelona, Civitavecchia and Balearic Islands.

The aim of this research is to analyze the price competitiveness of the Mediterranean ports. This is an empirical research based on prices obtained from different sources such as cruise companies websites and Online Travel Agencies. Research in this topic is scarce as involves the collection of a large number of information and the creation of different databases to present reliability results. Furthermore, the cruise product is composed by different ports and the ships have a wide range of cabins (Espinet, 2018) and type of prices (Espinet et al, 2018) which difficult this kind of analysis.

The methodology undertaken is the hedonic approach, widely used in tourism but scarce in the cruise industry, which allows researchers to identify the net price of each destination after isolating from different characteristic and services such as the cruise company, number of nights, date of departure, type of cabin, size and capacity of the ship, and other characteristics and attributes. The authors want to define a robust and stable methodology so that this study can be carried out every year in order to have an historical evolution of this competitiveness. If so, authors will try to undertake it around the world.

This research is expected to be useful for both, academics and practitioners.

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Geotourism as Novel Strategies for Socio-economic Development in Rural Areas of Kairouan (Central Tunisia)

Geotourism is a form of natural area tourism that can focus on geology and landscape. It promotes tourism to geosites and the conservation of geo-diversity and an understanding of earth sciences through appreciation and learning. This study aimed to explore the potential of geotourism development in central Tunisia and its benefits by studying the elements of geotourism supply and demand in Kairouan.

The potential benefits of developing geotourism can include enhancing the local economy; raising the geological awareness; improving the wellbeing of the local communities.

The tourism management in central Tunisia needs to adjust its geological tourism products to attract a new segment of tourists called geotourists. Ouesselate Mount, Serj Karstic cave and the Ancient Valley of Oued Sayada are potential geological tourism sites that have high appeal for different kind of geotourism activities in Kairouan.

Geotourism can be an opportunity for rural development, as they can effectively reduce the rate of unemployment and migration in rural areas by creating innovative strategies for local development.

The incorporation of the geotourism experience with traditional nature-based tourism and elements of cultural tourism represents a further move towards the 'experiential tourism' model.

Steven Forti

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Italy, Promised Land of Populism? From Berlusconi and Bossi to Grillo and Salvini

Italy has become a populist laboratory. Since the end of the so-called First Republic, in the early nineties, there have been different phenomena that can be defined as populist, starting with Lega Nord by Umberto Bossi or Forza Italia by Silvio Berlusconi. In the last decade, and especially as a result of the economic crisis of 2008, there have been new phenomena (such as the Five Stars Movement of Beppe Grillo) or renewed (like the “new” Lega by Matteo Salvini). There is a wide bibliography on the subject (R. Biorcio, I. Diamanti, G. Orsina, G. Passarelli and D. Tuorto, M. Tarchi, L. Zanatta; M. Revelli, etc.) that is part of the debates on international populism in the XX and XXI centuries (M. Canovan, PA Tagiueff, JP Rioux, JW Müller, C. Mudde, etc.).

This paper explores how different expressions of populism (the *Lega Nord*'s ethno-regional populism, Silvio Berlusconi's tele-populism and the web-populism displayed by the Five Stars Movement) took shape in Italy. The analysis traces back from the early 1990s, when the Tangentopoli *scandal* was a watershed between two distinct party systems (First vs. Second Republic) to the current context marked by the so-called “sovereignist” alliance Lega-M5S and the supposed end of the Second Republic with the formation of the government led by Giuseppe Conte. While both continuities and differences are taken into consideration, the common long-term traits of Italian populism are here emphasized, such as hostility to intermediations as well as to checks and balances, and deterritorialization.

Alessandra Gargiulo Labriola
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The Contribution of the Kayros Community to the Education of the Young to Health, Wellness and Social Inclusion

The cultural emergency today is a phenomenon that requires a real attention to the needs of young students be carefully identified in the contexts of the school and the world of work.

The welcoming communities of young people with educational problems of social exclusion require new skills in training and updating of intercultural and multicultural educational resources that favor paths for the recovery of personal and professional capacity in view of social inclusion (autonomy, work, accommodation).

The purpose of the contribution is to present the results of an action research carried out at the Kayros Community on the territory of Vimodrone in the Province of Milan on the subject of educational skills related to care and generativity skills concerning young people with educational difficulties and inclusion in the scholastic and educational system.

The experience of community educators for young children highlights some aspects concerning the well-being and difficulties of learning and inclusion in the school context of minors removed from the family unit, unaccompanied foreign minors, adults with administrative continuation, minors and adults undergoing probation, minors in probation in trial for social services, minors in a precautionary measure and pending preliminary hearing, minors and adults subjected to a declaration of conviction. Faced with these forms of social hardship, the educational experience in the community represents a context of learning and welcoming especially in collaboration with the world of schools and the network of socio-educational services. In the Community every child can feel loved, listened to and recognized in their educational needs and in their personal and professional resources.

AIMS

Starting from these assumptions, we will describe the socio-educational and transformative dimensions inherent forms of interaction and mutual relationship between Kayros Community educators who collaborate in the construction of the educational projects of reintegration and social inclusion of young people.

Angel L. Gonzalez Morales
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The Master Plan of the Historic Center of the Central District of Honduras. Affect as the Origin of new Strategies and Mechanisms for Social Innovation and Sustainable Urban Regeneration

From the education that is given in our schools to health services, from television to our homes, and from politics - and a whole growing multitude of fear exploiters - to our cities. Since the beginning of the 90s in which Mike Davis wrote his essay on the Ecology of Fear, the techniques of control, intimidation and manipulation based on this feeling have been perfected in each and every one of the facets of our life and the rise of fascist or extreme right movements is just one of the examples that show us.

Faced with this current situation, a group of professors, students and European professionals have carried out the applied research project "The Master Plan of the Historic Center of the Central District of Honduras. Affect as the origin of new strategies and mechanisms for social innovation and sustainable urban regeneration", based on a totally different point of view. Specifically, the main objective of this project was the difficult task of converting - or rather recovering - a territory that is currently clearly dominated and planned from fear, such as the historic center of the country's capital that until only a few years ago was considered the most dangerous on the planet⁸, in the first example of practical planning of that "Urbanismo de los Afectos" (Urbanism of Affect), introduced by Professor Bisquert in the 90s.

For this, issues such as the recovery and conservation of a daily life and a domesticity of an area abandoned by the population, the real implication of citizenship in the processes of change or the reinvention of an identity and a feeling of belonging and at the same time of community and of mutual trust, will be some of the fundamental strategies that from planning and design urban will be behind this document, which if they consider it interesting, we can share with all of you.

Carlos Gonzalez Villa

Lecturer, Antonio de Nebrija University, Spain

Combat Referendums: An Articulation of Post-Fascism in South-Eastern Europe

This paper develops the idea that referendums in South-Eastern Europe's recent history can be defined by their aggressive style and the prominence of identity politics. These characteristics concur with foundational moments of liberal democracies in the region, established concomitantly with the end of the Cold War and the violent dissolution of Yugoslavia. During this period, referendums were instrumental in the establishment of new definitions of the national community, which frequently involved territorial changes and exclusion of segments of the population, which, at most, have preserved the status of national minorities. In the name of the people, voters were faced with existential dilemmas that, in fact, were defined in terms of the strengthening of local elites, rather than in terms of fortifying newly established democratic institutions. Thus, referendums became an initial proof of the democratic character of new regimes, even in those cases in which the procedure was boosted by right-wing or ultranationalist populist actors.

These dynamics are analysed in the context of post-socialist transitions in Eastern Europe, which, in many cases, resorted to referendums as means of legitimising previously articulated decisions. Referendums in Eastern Europe eventually had an impact in the development of referendums in Western Europe, which, until the mid-two-thousands, had been working as balancers of established democracies. Hence, events such as the French and Dutch European Constitution referendums in 2005, the 2015 Greek referendum, the Brexit referendum in 2016, and Catalan regional government successive attempts to celebrate a secessionist referendum, can be depicted as sequels of a long-term dynamics initiated in Eastern Europe at the end of the Cold War.

The contention of this paper is that, starting from the South-Eastern European experience, referendums in Europe have played a major role in "post-fascist" politics, defined by Gáspár Miklós Tamás in terms of progressive reduction of political communities through the gradual contraction of democratic practices in the context of liberal democracy.

Elina Gugliuzzo

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Urban History in the Early Modern Age Mediterranean: The Case of Constantinople/Istanbul

The aim of this paper is to examine the creation of the Ottoman capital of Istanbul through the reformulation of the Byzantine capital of Constantinople, following new perspectives on a formative period in the city's history. Following its conquest, the Ottoman Sultan, Mehmed II, immediately set out to rebuild the city and re-establish its economic and social vivacity. He resettled people from across the Ottoman Empire in the capital, and built the Grand Bazaar in the city's marketplace, dominating Istanbul's citycentre. Although trade had fallen and the population had been depleted at the time of the conquest, it now picked up and many traditional trade alliances were re-established. Istanbul would also become renowned for its spectacular Islamic art and architecture, particularly under the reign of Süleyman the Magnificent, who ordered the construction of many bridges, palaces and mosques, including the impressive Süleymaniye mosque, built between 1550 and 1557. Indeed, Ottoman control over much of Asia and the Near East facilitated the exchange of not only goods but also ideas, crafts, skills and customs along the trade routes that passed through Istanbul, bringing new influences and cultures together and promoting innovation in the Ottoman arts of ceramics, calligraphy and stained glass. The passage of merchants, travellers, artists and craftsmen from East and West is a vital component of the city's history and identity.

Enver Gulseven

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Identity Contestations in the Turkish Cypriot Community and the Peace Process in Cyprus

The Turkish Cypriot identity is in a process of re-constructing itself following the events of 1974. In this process, two rival understandings of identity, namely an ethnic identity based on Turkish nationalism and a civic identity based on Cypriotism, are competing with each other. Despite the rise of Cypriotism since late 1990s, ethnic nationalism made a strong comeback in latest elections where the nationalist party emerged as the biggest yet was ousted from power with the establishment of a four-party coalition by mainly Cypriotist and anti-status quo parties which illustrates the intensification of the struggle between different notions of identity.

Highlighting the impact of significant issues such as immigration and demographic change, Europeanization, political uncertainty and isolation, economic transformation and Turkey's rising conservatism on the identity re-construction of Turkish Cypriots, this article aims to reveal how different notions of identity shapes the preferences of diverse political and societal actors in northern Cyprus by determining available and legitimate policy options in peace negotiations.

The paper will firstly provide an analysis of Turkish Cypriot identity in a historical setting and subsequently scrutinise the scope of identity contestations in the context of growing affiliation with the European Union while exploring the effects of important turning points in recent history such as the failure of the Annan Plan. Particular attention will be paid to the post-Annan Plan period and how consecutive failures in negotiations and enduring political limbo paves the way for a new understanding of identity and the emergence of new political parties and movements with alternative preferences in regard to the Cyprus Problem. The paper will conclude that as long as uncertainty continues on the island, the debates over identity and the tension between ethnic and civic understandings of it will remain high and will continue to shape Turkish Cypriot politics in the foreseeable future.

Iman Hamdy

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Religion and State in Egypt and Israel

There is more than one way to circumvent democracy in liberal values in today's world. And one of these is the user of religion in politics. In pre-modern societies, "divine rule" was the extreme model of how religion and politics were intertwined to grant the ruler immunity from any kind of accountability and subordinate the ruled population. Nowadays, the unholy alliance between religion and politics is still very instrumental in controlling the masses in states that claim to be "secular" whether they be authoritarian or "democratic". This is the case in Egypt and Israel.

When the Egyptian army announced the ousting of President Morsy on July 3, 2013, following the massive anti-Muslim Brotherhood demonstrations of June 30, the fundamentalist Salafi movement announced its approval of its roadmap for restructuring Egypt's political institutions. Responding to criticisms and accusations of supporting the coup and betraying the Muslim Brotherhood, the deputy leader of the Salafi movement responded by saying that they did so to save the "Islamist project". The same justification was given by the movement for participating in the Committee of 50 assigned with the redrafting of Egypt's constitution in 2013. This attitude of the Salafi movement looks similar to the attitude taken by Agudat Yisrael, the ultra-orthodox non-Zionist party, toward Israel in 1948. Since then, the party has granted the state de facto and not de jure recognition. The logic is to prevent the fall of the Holy Land in the hands of the secularists. On the other hand, although the Muslim Brotherhood (Egypt) and Shas (Israel) seem to be part of the political system, they share the same hostility to the secular state, though their pragmatic outlook allows them more flexibility in dealing with it. The state, on its part, while claiming to espouse modern secular values is using them to enhance its legitimacy and, more importantly, make sure the masses "are kept in line".

This paper seeks to compare the dialectical relationship between the state and orthodox religious groups in Egypt and Israel, focusing on the Salafi movement and the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Agudat Yisrael and Shas in Israel. It will investigate the attitude of the Islamist and Jewish groups to their respective states, how they seek to use the state for furthering their "religious agenda", and how the state – on its part – is using these groups to enhance its legitimacy, showing the stark similarities between the two cases despite the existing political and cultural differences.

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&
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Comparison between the Social and the Professional Point of View in Terms of the Economic Valuation of the Albufera Natural Park in Valencia (Spain) by Using the Analytic Multicriteria Valuation Method

The Albufera Natural Park is one of the most important wetlands in Europe and it is located 7 km away from the Valencia's city centre which is the third biggest city in Spain and placed in a big metropolitan area with others towns and villages, which make that this environmental place is, nowadays, surrounded by a population of up to one million inhabitants. Actually, the lake (fresh water) is a coastal ecosystem separated from the Mediterranean Sea by a little sandy forest area called 'La Devesa', although the Natural Park involves either the lake, the rice fields (the marsh) and other areas.

However, the lake's water quality and other ecosystem services have suffered many serious environmental problems owing to the eutrophication so it is such an important fact to evaluate the different ecosystem services in order to allow the public administration to make the necessary decisions to reduce the environmental impacts.

The aim of this work is to notice the differences between an ordinary economic valuation of this Natural Park by using the opinion of ten experts and another one using the current opinion of the society who lives in this area. Both kinds of economic valuation are made by using the Analytic Multicriteria Valuation Method, although the Analytic Hierarchy Process has been substituted by the Analytic Network Process in order to consider all the relationships between the different criteria.

According to the study, when considering society's behaviour, there is an overvaluation of the cultural services and an undervaluation of the other services, although only the difference in the cultural ones is statically significant. This fact produces a decrease of the Natural Park as it can be seen when calculating the Total Economic Value as society gives only half of the value compared to the professional view. Society tends to overestimate the groups of ecosystem services that are more visible or are related to their identity or feelings such as the cultural and the provisioning ones, while the inputs supporting them are not considered enough because of a lack of information.

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Intergenerational Perceptions of Gender and Premarital Sexuality in Morocco: Rabat as a Case Study

Gender and premarital sexuality is a thorny issue that raises generational conflict. Sexuality is defined as a central aspect of being human, and encompasses among other things dating and intimacy. These are sensitive questions, as both parents and their teenage children tend to cling strongly to what they believe according to their value systems.

Drawing on capabilities approach, social construction theory and a feminist perspective, the present study aims at comparing intergenerational perceptions and attitudes towards dating and premarital sexuality, and how both social background and religiosity are deciding factors in shaping one's sexual attitudes.

Results were based on responses to three Likert-scales, namely the Attitudes towards Women Scale, the Dating Scale and the Attitudes towards Sexuality Scale and non-structured and semi-structured interviews. The findings indicated that gender, generation, social background and religiosity have an impact on some attitudes related to gender, dating and premarital sexuality. As regards young participants, the higher was the social background, the more liberal were the sexual attitudes. Irrespective of their social background, middle-aged participants, on the other hand, did not reveal palpable divergences in attitudes. Besides, religiosity proved to be a deciding factor in moulding one's sexual attitudes. Thus, high degrees of religiosity were more related to conservative sexual attitudes. The analysis further revealed that negotiation over sexual conduct is frequently characterised by conflict rather than by mutual agreement. Furthermore, a firm grasp of religion, a clear understanding of duties and family obligations, as well as daughters' need to balance family demands and socialisation with liberal mainstream had a role on daughters' agency in negotiating decisions about dating. The findings also showed that little communication regarding sexuality as a private experience happened between mothers and daughters, and most of which was primarily confined to the risks of losing virginity.

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Twenty Years of Crustal Deformation Monitoring by GNSS and Interferometry Techniques in the West Mediterranean Area

The western Mediterranean, particularly the North African region, is characterized by an important geodynamical activity due essentially to the collision between the Eurasian and African plates which gave rise to some earthquakes of high intensity (*El Asnam*, 1980; *Boumerdes*, 2003).

In the setting of geodynamical surveillance project of the Tyrrhenian Sea (*Tyrgeonet*) by the *Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica* (Italy), two Algerian stations (Arzew and Algiers) were integrated since 1995 in the GPS campaign observations.

The study of the deformation velocity in the north of Algeria, with the setting up of the *Algeonet* project (Algerian Geodynamical Network), was initiated in 1998 by the *Centre of Space Techniques* to assess the crustal deformation and understand its evolution over the time. Three GPS observing campaign, using bifrequency receivers, were performed during June 1998, May 2001 and June 2005, on more than six sites. The use of other GPS data collected on the IGS permanent stations located in southern Europe and processed with the *Gamit/GlobK* software, provided some interesting results in comparison with ITRF solutions, about the behaviour of the deformation activity on the area.

With the aim to evaluate this crustal deformation on one of the important cities in the country (*Oran – West Algeria*), an urban GNSS network about 65 stations were set up in 2008 and partially (29 points) re-observed in 2017 and previously in 2019. The millimetric accuracies

obtained for each point showed that the highest amplitude of the displacements is about 10 cm in planimetry, and 5 cm depression in altimetry. On the other hand, the multi-temporal InSAR processing was investigated on several SAR images acquired by the ESA Envisat and Sentinel 1A satellites. The Small Baseline Subset technique applied to generate hundreds interferograms, provide an estimation of a 6 mm maximal annual mean velocity over the considered area for the 2008-2018 period.

Finally, among our targets is to check if ionospheric disturbances caused by seismogenic activity during the earthquake preparation process would be detected with cross correlation method using ionospheric foF2 data provided by various observation points. We have selected 10 earthquakes from Mediterranean Basin with magnitude $5 \leq M \leq 6.6$ according to the availability of critical frequency data of the F2 ionospheric layer. The main conclusion is that, neither the magnitude of the earthquake nor the position of the internal station could explain the difference in behaviour of the cross-correlation coefficients during the earthquake preparation process.

Yehudith Kahn

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Transforming Regions of Conflict through Trade Preferential Agreements: Israel, Egypt and the QIZ Initiative

Trade and economic cooperation are often promoted through policy to facilitate post-conflict normalization. The Qualified Industrial Zone (QIZ) model of duty and quota-free industrial regions is a policy tool initiated by the United States as a brokerage in promoting peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Using mixed methods, this study presents and evaluates the implementation of the QIZ in Egypt since 2004 and its results, both economic and political, contributing to the broader debate regarding the potential and limitations of facilitating post-conflict normalization through trade preference agreements.

This case study demonstrates the results of trade opportunity implementation as a reaction to threat rather than mobilization to realize ideologic vision or even to reap economic opportunity.

Notwithstanding the forces of globalization, Egypt's pre and post-revolutionary internal political economy, its trade deficit and its delicate relations with Israel, serve as the context for explaining the QIZ implementation and achievements as well as its unrealized potential, the surrounding atmosphere of secrecy, and only partial and sporadic available QIZ- related data. This context facilitates multiple ideologically-based interpretations of the QIZ, simultaneously celebrated as an economic success, criticized as an Egyptian escape route from structural reforms, and even accused as embodying a U.S. - Egyptian elite conspiracy, to coerce Egyptian economic normalization with Israel.

Robert B. Kebric

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The Colossus of Rhodes: Some Observations about its Location

The best location for the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, was atop the promontory known today as Monte Smith, once sharing with the Temple of Athena Polias and Zeus Polieus the same circumscribed sacred ground at the limestone apex of the ancient Rhodian acropolis. Common sense dictates that the colossal statue of Helios, god of the sun and patron of the island of Rhodes, was placed near the precinct of city guardians Athena and Zeus on the most hallowed walled heights of the city for all to see. It would not have been “buried” somewhere below in the streets, buildings, markets, and harbors-- or on a lower plateau of the acropolis, sloping inward toward the city and described as theater-like (Diodorus 19.45.3), only to restrict Helios from a full day’s exposure to his own sunlight.

On less sunny days, such an elevated position also protected the Colossus from the serious flooding that had at times already devastated the city; it also placed the giant statue in the less enviable but more practical position of drawing the countless lightning bolts, flung by neighboring Zeus, to its body. Had the colossal monument been erected within the urban precinct, the collateral damage from such strikes, probably numbering in the hundreds over its brief lifespan, would have been insufferable. Standing atop the acropolis heights and in an open precinct not far from Zeus’ own temple, the Colossus’ positioning on Monte Smith at least confined the bolts to these two deities, who were closely linked by tradition to solar mythology. Clearly, lightning strikes were a problem the creators of the Colossus would have to have considered from the start, and the only practical solution to constructing what would also be the Greek world’s greatest “lightning rod,” was to place it in an area where the least accompanying damage might be suffered. That would not have been in the city— but high above it on Monte Smith.

From the crowning elevation of the acropolis, the Colossus of Rhodes could be seen standing magnificently by itself (see Figure 1)—distinct from the numerous other “colossal” statues, including gods, which Pliny the Elder says (34.18.42) embellished the city at the same time. At about 160 feet (including pedestal), it would have towered over everything. Visible from the sea and as far inland and along the island’s coasts as the physical environment and clearness of day allowed, the site likewise provided a view of the largest Greek statue ever built and the most

dominating human-man feature on the island. It truly was a “Wonder,” as Helios gazed unperturbed, “Not only over the seas but also on land.”

The remainder of the paper presents additional evidence to demonstrate that the Monte Smith location for the Colossus of Rhodes is the most compelling. There are a number of additional photos, also.

Figure 1. *A composite photo in a modern setting at Rhodes, showing how the Colossus (a random image selected for illustration purposes, which, while reflecting the statue’s actual height, is not meant to be an accurate representation of its stance or configuration) would have dominated the city and harbors below – if, as proposed here, it was once located atop Monte Smith.*



Photo Property of the author.

Bok Hee Kim

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Athletic Beauty shown in Art and Athletics in Ancient Greece

In this paper, the developmental changes of physical beauty shown in the features of art and athletics in ancient Greece have been analyzed from the aesthetic point of view. From the analysis, I tried to understand the relationship between art and athletics. The result of this study is as follows.

First, according to the analysis on documentary records, vase paintings, and various sculptures, the most popular sport games to Greek people in 600 B.C. were fighting matches, weight lifting, and running. It has been noted that the feature of sports games in those days was that they expressed physical strength.

Second, the factors for the development of the beauty of exercise were balanced physical discipline through the pentathlon, the importance of the gymnasium, systematized education of Epheboi, the passion for exercise after the victory of Greco-Persian Wars, the development of art through the customs of naked games, combination of love and religious devotion to sports games which produced perfect beauty of exercise with the appropriate combination of body and soul.

Third, around the time of 500 B.C. perfect beauty of exercise through balanced physical discipline from the pentathlon appeared. The artists set up a prototype of an ideal player by expressing it from the moment of a movement or by producing splendid life-sized human sculptures whose total heights were seven times of their face length, which made sports games a great influence on the development of Greek art.

This study will be helpful for the systematic comprehension on the changes of Greek sports game patterns and the beauty of exercise through the chronical and archeological remains analysis. Considering that the ideal of Greek beauty of exercise was accomplished through endless physical discipline and the appropriate combination of body and soul, there are many considerations for the modern person who pursues only outer beauty.

Rami Kimchi

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On the Renaissance Spanish Origins of Writings by the Israeli Writer-Izhak Gormezano Goren

In 2018 Israel's Hakibbutz Hameuhad-Sifriyat Hapo'alim Publications will publish Izhak Gormezano Goren's *Alexandria's Shores*; the novel completes Goren's *Alexandrian Trilogy*, which also includes *Alexandrian Summer* (1978, Am Oved) and *Blanche* (1986, Am Oved). The trilogy describes the Sephardic Jews of Alexandria between the two world wars. Goren himself comes from a Ladino-speaking Sephardic family from Trakya (today Greece). The lecture places the trilogy within the context of the new "Mizrahi" literature in Israel, but within the confines of its deeper origins in the literature of the Marranos (Jews who converted to Christianity) in Spain of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, while pointing out similarities between the trilogy and *La Celestina* by Fernando Roches (1499). It uses historical and literary sources from the culture of Ladino-speakers, as well as the traits that Yirmiyahu Yovel attributes to the "archetypical Marrano" in his seminal *Spinoza and Other Heretics* (1998).

Chava Bracha Korzakova
Lecturer, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

What is Revealed in the Beginning of the “Iliade”? The Asian Background of Homer and its Consequences for the Understanding of the Poem in the XXI Century

Although the question of the very existence of the “Iliade”'s composer is now more esthetic than scientific one, I think that the sophisticated structure of the poem is one of the strong arguments in his favor.

The uniting role played by the stories of the Trojan war in the Archaic period and by the Homeric poems in the Classical period has somewhat clouded the original intention of the composer who belonged to the poetic guild which was acting on the both shores of the Aegean sea. The latest research in the field of the Anatolian studies and the Aegean culture during the Late Bronze and the Early Iron periods presents in the new light the things we knew about Homer and may be even the things we did not know about him, - for instance, his real name, if it was a name at all.

One of the many other matters that became approachable due to the research which combines the Classic and the Anatolian studies is the nonobvious choice of the episode for the plot. Achilles' anger does not appear at the beginning of the Trojan war nor at its end, so why it is so important for the poet?

We also can see another figure who became angry in the beginning of the “Iliade”, Apollo, but does his anger end with at the end of the poem? I suggest that Homer has left a clue for the answer within the poem itself.

The paper summarizes some of the conclusions from the recent research and presents several suggestions which can be made after closer look on the three episodes from the beginning, the middle and the end of the “Iliade”, in the context of the eastern part of the Aegean world.

Mihalis Kuyucu

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The History of Music Distribution and its Effects to Audience in the Sample of Turkey

Since the beginning of human history, music has been able to find its place in every aspect of life. After a series of technological developments starting from the recording of the voice, music has become a tool that is personalized by getting out of the masses and which people can carry and consume at any time. Before the recording technologies, music was created and performed by acappella to very small audiences. Thanks to development of recording technology, music starts to be spread to mass audience and it commercialized. After this commercialization music products turned to be a part of an industry. This paper is about how music is distributed through its historical milestones and how its distributed today. The paper consists of two main parts. In the first main part there is a conceptual part about the history of music. The paper explored the secondary data from industrial and academic researches done about how music is listened in Turkey. The application part of the research consists of a survey done in Turkey in the city of İstanbul about the music listening habits of Turkish music listener. The main question of the research is 'how people listen to music in millennium era' in the sample of Turkey. In the conclusion part of the research there is a statistical analysis showing that people have a big demand to the digital platforms for listening to music rather than traditional platforms. This finding is discussed on the effects of economy and industrial structure of music industry.

Peter Carl Mentzel
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**Nationalists, Phanariots and Constitutional Crisis:
The Case of the 1908 Samos Uprising**

This paper will use an account of the Uprising of 1908 in the Principality of Samos (1834-1912), to explore the Ottoman political culture of the period. More specifically, the Uprising (and its failure) mark a moment in Ottoman history during which older forms of governance, especially the kind of autonomous administrations characteristic of the Phanariot regimes in Moldavia and Wallachia coexisted, albeit uneasily, with modern ideas of Constitutional rule. This paper will argue therefore that the Uprising of 1908, while usually interpreted as a straightforward manifestation of Greek nationalism, was primarily the result of the collision of these two understandings of governance. To put it another way, the Uprising was not directly the result of anti-Ottoman, separatist nationalism, but it provided an opportunity for nationalists to demand an end to the Principality and the union of the island with Greece.

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3D Computer Simulation as a Method for Studying City Transformations

3D computer simulations are generally perceived as an effective way of how to convey complex information to the general public, especially when explaining changes occurring to space over time. The extensive research and modelling process which goes into these simulations is however likely to pass undetected, and though it may be appreciated by some, the method rarely garners its due importance in the final published version of the research. This study will be investigating the production process involved in creating a 3D computer simulation of historic buildings. It will investigate the validity of the research method involved, the potential for in-depth analysis provided during the 3D modelling process and will also delve into the logic behind the creation of a visual simulation. The study will present case studies of 3D computer simulations carried out by the author on three major sites in Valletta, the capital city of Malta. The three sites which have been investigated in this manner include two monuments and an archaeological site. The first site is the Sacra Infermeria, also known as the Knights' old hospital building, which survives largely intact to this date. The second case study is the Del Monte Gate, the principal gate of the city during the Baroque Age, which was largely rebuilt in the mid-nineteenth century. The third case study is that of the Valletta Market, completely demolished in the mid-nineteenth century to make space for a new market building. Each of the case studies which were modelled in 3D provided different scenarios in which the sites' authenticity was questioned, and consequently led to a deeper understanding and occasional reinterpretation of the sites' use and function. This study aims to provide an unconventional insight into the creation of 3D computer simulations by focusing not only on the final visual product, but primarily on the creation process which contributes to a more grounded understanding of the sites under investigation.

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EU Regional Policy and Development in Spain: Capital Widening and Productivity Stagnation over 1989-2010

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) in Spain over 1989-2010 has followed a decreasing trend. This paper seeks to answer to what degree the investments in transport infrastructure supported by the European Union Regional and Cohesion policy (EUINFP) prevented TFP over this period from falling further. Using an augmented Mankiw-Romer-Weil (1992) model we derive an econometric specification for the value added per worker where, besides the traditional factors of productions, it incorporates as TFP growth enhancing drivers EUINFP, Research and Development expenditures (RD), the interactions between EUINFP and business capital and the interactions between EUINFP and the labour market. We estimate this specification for the 17 Spanish regions over the period 1989-2010 and find positive marginal contributions on the TFP growth rate for EUINFP, RD, and the interdependencies between EUINFP and private capital. These factors partially offset the dismal TFP performance of Spain over this period.

Chaim Nissim

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Biography and Autobiography Ibn Ṭulūn's Works

Ibn Ṭulūn (1475-1546) was born in Damascus, to a family of merchants and 'ulamā'. His mother was of Turkish origin. Born and educated at the end of the Mamluk period, in his outlook and spirit Ibn Ṭulūn was a man of his times. The change of rules made no difference to his orthodox worldview. As a Muslim of the Ḥanafī school of law, the change from Mamluk to Ottoman rule was smoother for him than for members of the other legal schools, as the Ottomans only gradually changed things to do with religion. His intellectual world and process of obtaining religious knowledge may be reconstructed both from the large corpus of books that he studied and learned by heart in his youth, and from careful scrutiny of his historical and biographical works. The corpus appears in its entirety in his autobiographical work and sporadically in other works. The immense literary corpus that Ibn Ṭulūn read, learned by heart, wrote, copied or summarized tells us how wide his intellectual horizons were: he can be described as a polymath, familiar with many fields of knowledge.

Ibn Ṭulūn's historical writing was often tinged with autobiography. This style of writing creates a unique and interesting combination of historical and autobiographical works, to the extent that the chronicle can be considered an **ego document**: "texts in which the author writes about his or her deeds, thoughts and feelings," i.e. autobiographies, memoirs, diaries and letters. Ego documents may have a literary or even fictional aspect, in which the writer may distort the truth.

In order to demonstrate the statement that Ibn Ṭulūn was familiar with many fields of knowledge, I will discuss his following three books:

1. An autobiography called **al-Fulk al-Mashhūn**, composed toward the end of his life.
2. A collection of brief biographies of his contemporaries, titled **Mut'at al-adhhān**.
3. A unique biographical dictionary recently published. In this collection, titled *Dhaḥā'ir al-qāṣr fī nubalā' al-'aṣr*, Ibn Ṭulūn devotes entries to his **pupils**, a hitherto unknown phenomenon in Islamic biographical writing.

In my talk I will discuss these three compositions and examine the relationship between them.

Steven Oberhelman

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Dream-Texts as Psychological Coping Mechanisms in Medieval Europe

Dream-key manuals, are among the most well-known literary artifacts for dreams in the Western European and Eastern Greek traditions. These manuals were formatted specifically for quick consultation. On awakening one took the text, scanned through an alphabetical list of dream-symbols until the appropriate dream was located, and then read the interpretation assigned to the dream. A dream and its meaning were often stated as a simple equivalence: "x means y"; thus, "Walking on hot coals means your death." Or the dream could be written as a protasis, with the interpretation given in the apodosis. For example, "If you dream that reptiles are approaching you in a hostile manner, this signifies a rising up of enemies." Dreambooks served an important purpose in medieval society. They gave people living in times of great stress a means by which they could discover the future through dream interpretation. The Byzantine Empire, for example, experienced crisis after crisis after the sack of Constantinople in 1204. Civil wars, Ottoman encroachment, loss of territory, Serbian invasions, the Black Death—the anxiety and stress levels must have been high. People must have wondered, What will the future bring? Can we know something about the future? In such an age of anxiety, dreambooks offered a way for a reader to know whether he would live or die, whether he would prosper or be penniless, whether his life would be filled with despair or with joy. Dreambooks were a method of divination that allowed people in the final centuries of Byzantium a means to cope with the disasters and systems-collapse around them. In an age where anxiety and fear were pervasive, a person could gain some knowledge of what would befall him, his family, his friends, even his city and king, if he interpreted his dreams correctly. In my paper I will discuss modern psychological theories on anxiety dreams and how these theories allow us to understand the dreams recorded in medieval European dream-key manuals and lunar dreambooks as reflection of people's fears over plague and disease, hunger, wars and invasion, political instability, and economic ruin.

Imanol Ortega

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New/Old Turkey: From Defective Democracy to Electoral/Competitive Authoritarianism

The results of the parliamentary elections held on June 24th served to ratify the absolute majority of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) for the fifth (almost) consecutive time. It was the first time since the establishment of the republican regime that presidential elections were held simultaneously after the approval of a referendum by a narrow margin in April of 2017. The referendum established *de facto* a presidential system through a greater allocation of executives' powers and functions for the current President of the Republic, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. Moreover, it also disengaged from Kemalist Turkey which at the time was guided and influenced by the military through the Constitution of 1982, thus, promoting what is called "new Turkey".

While the first term of the party in power was characterized by major reforms, the second term was the opposite, represented with a significant increase on stagnation in the reformist momentum and the peak of the conflict with the Kemalist establishment. Likewise, the third term of the AKP's government has proved to be delineated by a decrease in the reformist acts implemented in all political processes. Furthermore, this situation has driven the civil society into a deep feeling of disappointment because of the authoritarian drift of the party which has drowned democracy in order to deploy their rules, processes, and outcomes for its own protection and political legitimacy thanks to the electoral coalition with the extreme right-wing, conservative and ultranationalist Nationalist Movement Party (MHP), providing him with the number of deputies sufficient to carry out his project to transform the parliamentary regime into a presidential one. In return, as on previous occasions, increase their influence in the public debate and infiltrate their representatives in the Administration.

For this reason, the aim of this paper is to analyze the different stages/legislatures of the AKP in power to be able to visualize more clearly the transition in the Turkish political regime of defective democracy to the "electoral/competitive authoritarianism" especially thanks to this right-wing, conservative and nationalist coalition.

Laura Perez Rastrilla

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Fake News and Propaganda: Spanish Media Coverage of the Bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999

While references to 'Fake news' phenomenon are relatively recent, previous events project some of its characteristics. One example can be found in media coverage of the bombing of Yugoslavia, which involved a transition from traditional journalistic dynamics to those of the 21st century. The faster flow of information, the enormous amount of available data and the higher level of technological development, aimed at a more transparent, precise and truthful coverage; however, the Kosovo war became one of the paradigms of media coverage dominated by disinformation.

One of the most widespread manifestations of disinformation was rumour, a technique that, as a result of acceleration in production and exchange of information, coupled with the reduction of verification processes, has become an efficient propaganda tool in recent decades.

This study focuses on the analysis of rumours in Spanish newspapers during the coverage of the bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999. Qualitative content analysis is used to observe verification processes, identifying, firstly, sources cited and, secondly, evidence supporting accuracy of published information. The aim of the study is to contribute to the detection of disinformation techniques in narratives of current international events.

Giuseppe Restifo
Independent Scholar, Italy

Mountains of the Mediterranean Sea

The Mediterranean sea - as Fernand Braudel taught - is a sea that lies between the lands. These lands are not all flat, but they are rather mountainous lands. If we look at this environment we can say that it is a sea in the middle of the mountains; this observation puts out of use the idea concerning the Mediterranean climate resting on current opinions, on the glossy image of tourist excursions, on a climatic reality brought to the extreme of mythologisation. Braudel wrote that the Mediterranean is a sea of mountains and the mountains are mountains of the sea, and there is nothing more true, because along the Mediterranean coast we meet mountains fallen to the sea. If we turn on the coasts of the Mediterranean, this situation reappears everywhere; for example, navigating with the Palermo-Genoa ferry and flanking Sardinia, you can see mountains constantly; so also Corsica presents itself as a great mountain on the sea. The mountains became marginal at a certain point of the history and remain marginal. The historian can now try to tell the historical moments and the passages in which the mountains have emerged from their marginality. Perhaps the first way to build a new mountain identity is to tell its stories.

Paul Rowe

Professor, Trinity Western University, Canada

An Ascetic Polity? The Political Role of the Monastery in the Middle Eastern Church

In the summer of 2017, the murder of the abbot of the Coptic Orthodox Monastery of Saint Macarius led to a papal intervention aimed at clamping down on the independent activities of monks throughout Egypt. Though the murder remains unsolved, the actions of the patriarchate seemed to reflect the fear that the case had something to do with the politicization of the monastic orders. The incident revealed the significance of monastic communities to the establishment of the Coptic Orthodox Church, and their unique importance in the politics of religion. The Egyptian monastic community is not unique: monastic orders are a central pillar of the internal hierarchies of most Middle Eastern churches, including the Syriac, Maronite, eastern rite Catholic, and Latin Churches.

Christian monasticism arose in the eastern Mediterranean and has remained an important part of Eastern Christianity ever since. The Christian monastic tradition was popularized by Saint Anthony the Great, beginning in the late third century. Over the next two centuries, monasticism became a central pillar of Eastern Christian spirituality. Its popularity later spread to the western church. Today, monasticism has seen a resurgence in popularity throughout the region.

Identifying the place of monastic communities in the politics of religion proves something of a challenge for social theorists. Should they be understood as representative of the institutional church, or are they independent spiritual communities that critique it or seek its reform? Monastic communities are subject to the discipline of church hierarchies. But they remain independent, closeted, and outside the usual priestly roles of the church. They share features of both clerical and lay movements, of a priestly and a prophetic stance.

In this paper, I seek to assess the significance of monastic orders in the politics of religion among Christian minority communities in the Middle East, emphasizing the Oriental Orthodox and Maronite cases. Using a theory of monastic communities as pluralist actors and drawing upon primary and secondary research, I consider their influence in three separate spheres. First is the role of monastic communities in influencing the popular political theology of the churches. Second is their important role as a platform for the internal politics of the churches. Third is their past and present role in the preservation and survival of the churches.

Maysoun Irshead Shehade
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Religious Terminology as Consolidating and Mediating between Ethno-National Groups. A Case-Study of the Arab Communists in Mandatory Palestine and in Israel (1925-1967)

The lecture will examine the influence of the religious origin of members of the Israeli Communist Party (Maki), during the period of military government, imposed on the Arab population in Israel, on the discourse among party members on political, national and universal ideas, as was reflected in the journals and newspapers of Israeli Communist Party (Al-Ittihad, Al-Jadid, Al-Ghad, Kol HaAm and Zu Haderech).

The purpose of the lecture is to present and analyze the use of religious values among members of the Communist Party as a strategy for bridging and consolidating their positions in three identity spheres: the Israeli common space (Jewish-Arab politics), the particular space - which is separated for each political movement (politics for Jews and politics for Arabs), and the international and inter-bloc space.

The lecture will attempt to examine the contention that despite the idea of separation of religion and state, emphasized in the political platform and discourse advocated by the party, it relied upon religious values that bring together different others (Arabs, Jews, immigrants, refugees, workers, unemployed, intellectuals, minority, majority, Christians, Muslims, religious, secular, etc.) under one Israeli, socialist, anti-class, universal, humanitarian and unifying umbrella. This umbrella almost completely ignored and even pushed aside the national identity. This umbrella almost completely ignored, and even pushed aside, the national identity. To this end, in a hybrid manner, and using these journalistic platforms, these party members leaned on religious values in order to consolidate those with similar national identity and to structure and shape a particular national discourse.

Using contemporary articles and journalistic contents, the lecture will attempt to establish the argument concerning the use of powerful, stable and unquestionable religious values, as a strategy which was used to soften the debates and even to bridge the intra-party conflicts, in order to bring the diverse people together. At the same time, it will present how these religious values served as the foundation for the construction of the national identity of each group separately, and also served as a unifying support.

Conchi Villar

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**Barcelona 1930: A City of Migrants, a City of Women.
Some Ideas about Causes and Effects**

From the 1980s, Feminist Studies on historical migrations started to include gender perspective. They have shown that, as men and women had different roles –economic, social– assigned, migration was a gendered experience. In spite of this, Migration History, which is currently looking for new conceptualization, typologies and methods of measuring migrations, still neglects gender. Thus, some studies dealing with socio-economic integration and life conditions of migrants to the urban areas during industrialization use a male perspective, even when women were more likely than men to migrate. In Spain, some studies have examined the differences between the experiences of migration of men and women during industrialization. However, in Catalonia, and concretely in Barcelona, the first Spanish industrialized city and the one of the three urban areas receiving migrants from mid-nineteenth century, the previous literature dealing with the sociodemographic characteristics, the living standards and the integration of the immigrants during the first third of the twentieth century is based on adult male data. This contributes to perpetuate an image of the migrants as a male collective. Notwithstanding, Barcelona received a greater female migratory flow than male between the mid-nineteenth century and the 1930s probably because the labour market expansion generated more labour opportunities to women than to men. However, these opportunities were restricted to some concrete sectors due to the gender labour market segregation. This paper addresses these ideas to call the attention to the fact that Barcelona represents a pattern of a “feminized” city during industrialization. The paper will analysed the reasons of this feminization and some of its effects through the analysis of a) population data, b) workforce occupation data, and c) migration spatial distribution in the city. For this purpose, aggregated data from National Population Censuses (1857-1930) and the Municipal Register of Inhabitants of Barcelona in 1930 will be used.

Rimi Zakaria

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Cultural Intelligence: The Role of Individual Differences in International Management

This study was conducted as an introductory-level expansion of Cultural Intelligence's nomological network. We explore the direct and moderating roles that individual differences such as self-construal, generalized self-determination, self-consciousness, and core self-evaluation play in the cultural experience-cultural intelligence relationship. To navigate the increasingly globalized economic landscape, organizations are tapping into the unique skillsets offered by cross-culturally effective leaders. The lack of such qualified leaders is considered a major challenge that needs to be addressed from both managerial and scholarly perspectives. Cultural Intelligence (CQ) has been widely recognized as one promising avenue to address this issue. This study was conducted as introductory-level research into some of the individual differences that can impact an individual's cultural intelligence. The purpose of this conceptual study is to explore factors which may help to identify and develop cross-culturally effective leaders to address the global leadership gap.

Eyal Zisser

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Israel and the Arab World - The Renewal of the Alliance of the Periphery

The crisis engulfing the Arab world enabled Iran to expand its influence in the region challenging both Israel and the moderate Sunni Arab states. Thus, Iran became a regional power casting its shadow over broad expanses in the areas adjacent to it, beginning with the Persian Gulf, Yemen and Iraq, passing on to Syria, and ending in Lebanon and Gaza. This made it possible for Israel to increase its security cooperation with several Arab countries. This cooperation amounted to an undeclared alliance with several countries, including Egypt, Jordan, and even Saudi Arabia (a new version of the alliance of the periphery). This alliance coalesced despite the lack of progress on the Palestinian issue, which was due to the domestic political constraints on both Palestinian Authority head Abu Mazin and Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu.

The historical Alliance of the periphery or the Periphery doctrine was a strategy that called for Israel to develop close strategic alliances with non-Arab Muslim states in the Middle East to encounter the threat they felt they were facing from Egyptian President Gamal `Abd al-Naser and the National Arab movement under his leadership. It was developed in the late 1950s by David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first Prime Minister of Israel, and employed chiefly towards Turkey, pre-revolutionary Iran and Imperial Ethiopia. In its modern version this alliance turned to be an alliance between Israel, Egypt and other Arab states against the increasing Iranian challenge they were facing.