

# MEDITERRANEAN SOCIAL SCIENCES NETWORK

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Newsletter – No. 1 – 1988



THE MEDITERRANEAN INSTITUTE  
FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES  
at the University of Malta, Valletta.



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*Newsletter*

*No.1 1988*



166316

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FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES  
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The editorial board welcomes articles and other information that could contribute towards broadening this 'network' among Mediterranean countries. Communications should be addressed to:

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## **P**reface

In recent years the ideas and thoughts embodied in the Social Sciences have once again gained prominence at Universities and other educational institutions worldwide, providing as they do a useful insight into seemingly unrelated fields of study and indeed to present international problems.

It was felt that the Mediterranean in particular would benefit from a Social Sciences Network concentrated exclusively on the region. At a meeting in Vienna in November 1985 convened by the Europe Centre, it was agreed that a Mediterranean Social Sciences Network be set up with the specific aim of coordinating such research.

The Mediterranean Institute at the Foundation for International Studies was designated as the focal point of the Network. The Institute welcomed this task, for one of its primary aims is the promotion of research and training on the Mediterranean culture as well as on the economical, political and social issues which should contribute towards the promotion of unity among Mediterranean peoples.

The main emphasis of this Network will be directed towards identifying the relevant Institutes and researchers within the region active in Social Science, thus providing the initial impetus for a Newsletter designed to serve as a link between the various institutions and as a point of reference regarding research in progress. We hope that the Newsletter will be the first step in a programme of coordination and cooperation concerning research in the Social Science in countries that border the Mediterranean as well as in other institutions which though not being Mediterranean have academic interest in this part of the world.

The international nature of this Network must be emphasised. Researchers should use the content of the Newsletter to identify specific problems or issues that call for further investigation and research and to contribute toward their analysis and, hopefully, resolution.

### **Salvino Busuttil**

*Director - General  
Foundation for International Studies  
at the University of Malta,  
Valletta (Malta).*

Introduction

# Mediterranean Social Sciences Network

The end of science is knowledge: the discovery of what concerns man and his world. The object of social sciences is the shared world of man, man's relationships and the product of these relationships. "Order" is the focal point of research in this area of science, order in social relationship which should serve for the benefit of all mankind.

Discoveries in the social sciences must therefore necessarily contribute to the creation and maintenance of social order. The practical relevance of research in this field of knowledge is not limited to that area which happens to come under the scientist's analytical eye. What a social scientist finds in the area of this observation is relatively applicable to any other area with the same properties and conditions. This would be more expedient if the areas concerned were somehow synonymous, sharing common elements and characteristics.

The Mediterranean basin presents one of these cases. It encompasses different peoples with their respective beliefs, traditions and customs and folkways resulting in a variety of civilizations. These peoples, however, have something in common. There is some shared element in the Mediterranean which makes possible the encounters and relationship of its components, which element should prove a unifying factor of this region.

The Mediterranean is made up of various civilizations mainly: Greco-Roman, Christian, Byzantine and Islam, civilizations which were mutually hostile. This did not present a distinctive way of living proper to the region of the Inland Sea (*mare internum*) or *mare nostrum* as the Romans used to call it. In both the physical and its human setting all the Mediterranean varieties leave a coherent image in the mind as a system in which everything mingles and then is recast to form a new, original unity.\*

The goal of the Mediterranean Social Network should therefore be the discovery of that common element or elements, characteristic or characteristics, which are the point of encounter of the peoples of the Inland Sea and which should be the basis of their relationship and unity.

\* Cfr. Fernand Braudel, "The Mediterranean: Land, Sea History", UNESCO, *The Courier*, December 1985

It implies the existence of a Mediterranean Culture, taking culture in the strictest sense of the term, based on the fact that the peoples of this region have a common genius or spirit which supercedes the diversity of civilizations and nationalities within the inland sea. It implies also the need for collaboration and cooperation between these peoples for the benefit of all.

The planning group agreed that the aims and objectives of the Network should be the following :-

**Aims**

- to discover and determine elements and characteristics constituting a Mediterranean Culture;
- to create a sense of unity and cooperation with an end result of concrete common action;
- to give prominence to the various institutes of research within the Mediterranean;
- to diffuse information about research being carried out by the various institutes and provide the necessary connections to share information;
- to promote the coordination of research and related action.

**Objectives**

- the distribution of a newsletter to the various institutes about the research in progress;
- to make a cross-analysis of the contributions and results of the varied research on a particular theme;
- to make possible for institutes collaboration on common research;
- to organize workshops on special themes as requested by the institutes, the latter hopefully providing the necessary sponsorship;
- the creation of a Data Bank for the Mediterranean region.

For the time being, the majority of the aims and objectives of the Network should be met by the publication of the Newsletter. It will be the principal organ of the Network for the distribution of information. However, as stated in the objective, we do not have in mind to limit ourselves to this. Eventually all the aims and objectives should be fulfilled.

The first issue of the Newsletter gives information about the social sciences research institutes in the Mediterranean region. Such information is indispensable as a start, as it serves to come to know each other better. It is also our intention to update the list of institutes as and when it

becomes necessary.

We suggest that a thematic approach be adopted in the layout of the Newsletter. A particular theme will be proposed with every Newsletter to be treated in the following issue. Each and every research institute will be expected to contribute a fair share of research material relevant to the theme in question. Suggestions about themes to be dealt with in future Newsletters would be most welcome. There will also be space allocated in the Newsletter for observations, comments and further analysis on themes already treated. In this way we would meet our aim of cross-analysis. We would also welcome articles as well as information about activities organised and services provided by Institutes which will be included in the Newsletter.

Finally I am pleased to say that the idea of creating such a network was very well received by all those concerned. This can be attested by the many letters of encouragement accompanying the responses to the call for information about the various research institutes. Full cooperation and collaboration was also guaranteed. I would like to express my gratitude to all those who willingly gave their encouragement and help. I am sure that with their collaboration this work will serve to promote the unity and well being of our people, the Mediterranean people.

**Carmel Tabone O.P.**

*Coordinator,  
Mediterranean Social Sciences Network*

## **S**ocial Sciences :

# **An Institutional Framework for Development in the Mediterranean**

The term *Social Sciences* has a very wide connotation. Various studies have highlighted the term as that body of knowledge that deals with man as a member of society or of any integral part of society as, for example, the family, the state, etc... In Western culture the term encompasses a number of disciplines which are specifically and categorically interrelated. In the East, for example, as in China, the term is viewed in its broadest sense. It embraces, without disregarding the specificity of other disciplines, the humanistic sciences as well. This contrast is indeed very interesting, as it shows that the interrelation that exists within the various sciences gives rise to complicated and often contrasting definitions of the term *social sciences*. One of the most analytical and critical diagnosis of the term is made by the Polish philosopher Bogdan Suchodolski (cfr. "Implications for European Universities" in *Higher Education and the New International Order*, edited by Bikas C. Sanyal, Unesco pub., Paris 1982 pp. 108-9).

He focuses on the term against the purpose and background of what he calls a Humanistic Culture (very much appropriate to Mediterranean philosophy). It is indeed stimulating to note in his essay, on an epistemological level, the idea that "it would be erroneous to label all non-natural sciences as social sciences", as against the concept that "the organisation of social practice" largely depends on "how to learn and accept human values".

*"Here opens a vast field for study that has been neglected thus far. Social, economic, and legal sciences will have the opportunity to offer their expert contribution, and carry on a dialogue with politicians responsible for introducing new forms of public life and controlling the country's development. These goals are becoming integrative and orientating factors in the social sciences. Their methodology takes shape under the pressure of the need for attaining the highest possible efficiency. The whole new praxiological terminology is becoming generally accepted. It must define particular elements and conditions of the strategy for action,*

decision-making, optimization of results, assessing proper parameters, etc. Social sciences tend mostly toward informatics, which may be differently interpreted but must always lead from facts to management.

Here, too, we touch on the central problem of our times. Does the aforementioned tendency of the social sciences really serve the purpose of humanistic culture? In a sense everything that promotes order in the world in which people live serves that purpose but does not necessarily bear direct significance to the humanistic culture. Today, it has become clearer than ever before that it would be erroneous to label all non-natural sciences as social sciences. It would obliterate the specificity of the humanistic sciences which deal with humanity and culture. The fact that humanity and culture exist within social life is not sufficient to define that branch of science as social science; similarly, they cannot be named 'historical' though they 'occur' in the course of history.

The more social sciences - in the strict sense (i.e. sociology, economy, law, politics) - will tend towards praxiological and pragmatic aims, the more pronounced will be the differences separating them from those sciences concerned with humanity and culture. Along with the organization of social practice the most significant question appears to be how to learn and accept humane values. What is the essence of that sphere of problems? It is closely connected with our quest for the worthy life, for existence justified by satisfaction gained through diversity of experience and activity. It embraces answers to the deepest anxieties of our times, to human alienation, to our feeling of weariness and indifference, to social unrest. Finally, it is a question of the style of everyday life, built in opposition to easy conformity of consumption, to the monotony of the mass production of 'cultural' models."

To my way of thinking, Suchodolski's quest features two parallel strata, the lower supporting the upper one though 'apparently' both seem independent and self-supporting. The upper layer we can define as "the more social sciences - in the strict sense (i.e. sociology, economy, law, politics)", the lower layer consists of the term **social sciences** in the broadest sense - (i.e. philosophy, anthropology, philology) - our quest for a worthy life... the essence of that sphere of problems" as they are explored by the "more social sciences".

Does this mean that there are "more social sciences" and; "less social sciences"? The fact is that both are so closely interrelated that no complete

answer could be given to an institutional framework for social development unless both strata are considered, if not as equally important, yet justified for co-existence on different levels. What follows conforms to this brief epistemological version of Suchodolski's hidden vision of the term **social sciences** - it consists in viewing, on the one hand, **science** as an end in itself rather than as a means, a transfer from pure objects to the quest for being; on the other hand the term **social** refers not merely to a world of social beings but rather to a world which is social because it is more humane and worthy of mankind.

Further to this preliminary critical epistemological clarification, one could perhaps focus on the various disciplines within the idea of an institutional framework for development (as related to the Mediterranean) under four general headings :-

- a. Social and Political Concerns
- b. Economic Growth
- c. Human Development
- d. International Relations

**(a) Social and Political Concerns**

Ethical questions on how and why men devised a particular system of knowledge and government may be thoroughly analysed through Social and Political Concerns. Political Science, Sociology, Law, Demography, History, Geography are all disciplines, within the context of social sciences, that can focus on a plethora of social and political developments and problems. An institutional network for the region could well incorporate research to identify differences, in legal and governmental systems as well as at the level of development and military capability, especially noticeable between the northern and southern Mediterranean countries. In the field of history, research could help trace the common historical factors specifically affecting Mediterranean countries which explain present and future developments in the region, stressing the need for a unified response to the problem of demilitarizing the area in view of the devastation of past wars. Similarly in the field of law, common elements in the legal systems of different countries could be identified and positive arguments and thinking encouraged; thus putting into motion a process of rethinking and amendment, hopefully leading to the possibility of setting up a Mediterranean legal system.

The study of the development of political and social thought, for example the tracing of past and present standards of literacy and

cultural contacts between Mediterranean countries, as well as different types of linguistic influences, could help to create a Mediterranean identity; the focus being on a distinctive Mediterranean way of thinking.

Within this institutional framework, a Mediterranean circle could be set up which would be responsible for organizing exchange visits by lecturers, politicians, lawyers, sociologists, historians and researchers. This would have multiple benefits, for it could serve as a meeting-place for the peoples of the Mediterranean where important contacts could be made and communal problems discussed, as well as providing a greater insight into the problems affecting each individual country. This would hopefully allow for the lowering of defences and lead to the adoption of a common policy to the problems besetting the region.

#### **(b) Economic Growth**

Economics is a new branch of the social sciences and this is due to the increasing demands of socio-economic development in most countries. Industrial Trade, Agricultural Developments and Technical Economics are among the most important research areas that have made great progress during the last few decades. An institutional framework for the Mediterranean in this area could well increase cooperation among the countries that border this region. The main focus of attention should be laid on studying the problems involved in introducing a system of regional economic management. An attempt could be made, through communication, to establish a scientific base for a more global scheme of distribution and the development of the commonwealth productive forces of the Mediterranean region. These considerations could well be the focal point for a new economic strategy for the year 2000. Diversity of language, history and traditions as well as political problems could thus be minimized. Cooperation and collaboration between economists on a regional level is as desirable as it is necessary. A research centre for economics of the Mediterranean should, if established, provide students and researchers not only with an overview and awareness of the various economic systems, but also lay down the fundamental concepts and interrelationships that will help them identify the main resources required to satisfy the economic needs of developing countries.

**(c) Human Development**

One of the fundamental objectives geared towards Human Development found in Tiberger's **Reestructuracion del Orden Internacional** is to "obtain a life of dignity and welfare for all citizens of the world". Democracy, participation, *acknowledgment of cultural diversity*, equality and freedom form the basic values that govern choices in society according to Tiberger. The lines of action of such an order imply new development strategies which should basically encompass those areas of knowledge that express the evolution of ideas, concepts of man, forms of behaviour and the components of literacy. Philosophy, Anthropology, Psychology and Philology have all contributed their fair share to change and development as witnessed within the institutional and professional framework of knowledge. The increasing links between the disciplines mentioned and development, force us to ask how this relationship could be made more fruitful and positive. An institutional framework in the area of Human development for the Mediterranean could help bring about a greater understanding of the way of life, thinking and behaviour of the different societies of the Mediterranean, thereby reducing national and religious prejudices and promoting regional harmony.

Research in the field of philosophy with regard to the Mediterranean region could help provide the peoples of the region with a better understanding of how and why each different country as a growing society has followed its own particular path of communal thought. It will help clarify why the legal, political, economic and ethical systems developed as they did within each individual country, and, hopefully, point the way to a future crossing of those paths for the mutual benefit of all the countries concerned and the region as a whole.

To these fundamental questions of human existence one could perhaps add another important element in Mediterranean culture: **religion**. The Mediterranean area can be described as a micocosm of the religious world representing as it does a diversity of religions: Islam, Judaism, Catholicism and Greek Orthodox. It is important that efforts be made to underline key elements common to all these religions such as the belief in one supreme Being, whether his name be Allah, God or Jehovah. Such research will result in a more objective knowledge of the religions which is vital, for religion in the majority of Mediterranean countries pervades all facets of life.

In the field of philology, exchange visits of theatrical companies and other such groups should be encouraged to present plays, not only

in theatres but also at schools and universities, thus providing an introduction to the literature of other Mediterranean states. Some of the plays could even deal with the subject of Mediterranean unity, subtly promoting it or provoking thought in that direction. At the same time literary contacts between young people in the different countries of the region could result in a beneficial exchange of ideas, visits, etc.

The field of psychology should provide insight into the behaviour of individuals and states. Research in this field could proceed along historical lines, studying the actions of the ancient peoples of the Mediterranean, paying particular attention to the high incidence of war in the region. Even in present times, the Mediterranean is a centre of turbulence as evidenced by the number of conflicts, for example the dispute between Greece and Turkey, the Arab -Israeli conflict and the Lebanese civil war.

If a dialogue between different cultures in the Mediterranean is to take place, and if it is to lead to an institutional framework for human development, then the concept of man must be thoroughly explored. Anthropology, as the study of the evolution of man as an animal in society, should restore and enhance the Humanistic culture and Vision of the Mediterranean. Efforts could be made to trace ideas on the evolution of man from one country to another, not simply as a faded memory or as the product of a cultural model, but as a dialectical interaction of transcendental visions directed against stereotypism and the social dangers brought about by modern industrial civilization. These **visions** should call for reconciliation between peoples and their respective civilizations. Anthropology could provide tangible proof for socio-historical contacts between the countries, thus inculcating a sense of regional unity through diversity.

Efforts in this area should be directed towards the goal of protecting the civilization and culture the peoples of the Mediterranean have created, and recognizing the conceptual and social barriers to development. Studies and research on the image of man should reshape the region's sense of existence.

#### **(d) International Relations**

International Relations is an important recent development in the field of social sciences. Seeking as it does to incorporate and draw upon knowledge from a number of disciplines, namely politics, economics, law and history at the international level, it applies that

knowledge to the resolution of global problems and to the study of relations between states. An institutional mechanism for International Relations in the Mediterranean could utilise material collected under the other three headings and use this as a fundamental basis to analyse problems affecting Mediterranean countries and the Mediterranean Sea from various perspectives - political, economic etc... This will help provide greater insight into why states act as they do; for example a small island with limited economic and military capability tends to adopt a certain defence policy that encourages greater efforts in favour of dialogue and peace. Such a strategy should be adopted by other states as a means of enhancing greater understanding between Mediterranean countries and peoples and in order to prevent the outbreak of serious conflicts in the region. International Relations based as it is on cross-cultural communications should be considered as the new language of peace. A research centre for the study of International Relations of the Mediterranean could help provide decision-makers in different countries with up-to-date and accurate information of the latest political, military and economic developments in the Mediterranean, an objective interpretation of these developments and how to formulate a foreign policy can thus result in a higher level of rational decision-making on the part of state leaders and a greater possibility of a common policy being adopted on key global issues.

Such a research centre financed by Member States could serve yet another function. It could be responsible for arousing public awareness to the enormity of present-day problems and for the need to resolve differences between their respective countries in the drive to implement a well-planned common policy. Such a centre could help to blur national boundaries and racial prejudices and supercede these by a regional identity. It is imperative that such a process is put into action as the right shift in public opinion can bring about important changes in government's policies, be they foreign or domestic. Nowadays few decision-makers can afford to ignore their voters' wishes. Thus in this way state leaders can be constrained to adopt a more regional outlook in tackling foreign policy, hopefully preventing the outbreak or escalation of regional conflicts.

"The problem faced by the Mediterranean", says Paolo Apolito, "is how to vanquish its inferiority complexes so that it may again become a centre of attraction, continuing its history, which is far from ended and reviving the Utopian dream. We must start talking earnestly about the Mediterranean again, and lay the first stone in the construction of a soundless future". (Apolito Paolo, *A region in*

search of itself in *The Courier*, December 1985). The close connection between the social sciences and development on the one hand, and the educational level of people and the requirements of sound international relations on the other, make the task of cultural transformation and the search for a new profile of the Mare Nostrum insurmountable unless there are radical changes in the organisational field of Education. The need for fresh talking about the Mediterranean requires the support of an inbuilt aim in the philosophy of education of the countries that border this region. The above comments point inevitably to scholars, researchers and policy-makers to move in the direction of consensual and conscious action on an international basis in education. The Social Sciences, in a concerted network, can become a valuable resource in this respect for each and every young Mediterranean citizen. Universities and related organizations remain the best-equipped institutions to carry out planned research to help people, to become more genuinely in touch with their own culture and heritage and to create a data bank related to Mediterranean Education and Culture. To quote Suchodolski once more "it is a question of everyday life, built in opposition to easy conformity of consumption, to the monotony of the mass production of cultural models".

**James Calleja**

*Acting-Director*

*Mediterranean Institute*

## List of Research Institutes in the Network



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A presentation of Research Institutes within the Mediterranean Region that will be participating in the Network.

Information on each Institute is given with reference to its objectives, main areas of specialization and publications where this is available.

Research Institutes in Network

**EGYPT**

**Institute**

Social Research Centre  
The American University in Cairo  
113, Sharia Kasr El Aini,  
Cairo.

Director  
(or person responsible)

Dr Laila El-Hamamsy,  
Director

Main Areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

- Population and Family Planning
- International Migration
- Health and Sanitation
- Rural and Urban Development
- Women Studies

**FRANCE**

**Institute**

M.C.D. Modes de Ue,  
Communication et Developpment  
CNRS - IRESCO  
59 Rue Pouchet,  
Paris, 75017  
Tel: (1)40 25 10 25

Director  
(or person responsible)

Victor Scardigli

Main areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

- Technological advances  
(Information-communication new technologies; biology) and socio-cultural changes in ways of life.

**Institute**

Département de Sociologie de l'Université  
Paul-Valery,  
Montpellier III - B.P. 5043  
34032 Montpellier Cedex  
Tel: 67 63 91 10

Director  
(or person responsible)

Alex Muchielli, professor

Main Objectives

- Observation of the population living in region Languedoc - Roussillon with a special attention to their ways of life and communication.

Main Areas of Communication/  
Specialization

- Sociology of communication and new technology of communication.

**Institute**

Centre d'études et de recherches internationales (Foundation nationale de sciences politiques)  
27 rue St Guillaume  
Paris - 75341, Cedex 07.

Director  
(or person responsible)

Jean Luc Domenach

Main Objectives

- Research on international relations, comparative politics and area studies.

Main Areas of Concentration/  
Specialization

- Relations between East and West European Problems.
- The diffusion of Western Cultural Patterns in Third World Countries.
- Regional crisis resulting from Political and Ideological phenomena.
- Problems of Communist Countries.

**Institute**

Société d'Économie et Science Sociale  
80 Rue Vaneau  
Paris 75007.

Director  
(or person responsible)

Edouard Secretan,  
Président de la Société

Main Objectives

- Toutes recherches, études, enquêtes dans le domaine des sciences économiques et sociales.

Research Institutes in Network

**Institute**

Centre de Recherches Interdisciplinaires  
sur les Transformations Sociales (Crit)  
Institut de recherche sur les sociétés con-  
temporaines  
59-61 rue Pouchet  
Paris 75849 Cedex 17  
Tel: 40 25 10 25

Director  
(or person responsible)

M. Strmiska Zdenek

Main Objectives

*Thème global:* Vie individuelle et collective,  
systèmes institutionnels et transforma-  
tions sociales  
*en particulier:*

- Acteurs, cultures sociales et politiques,  
transformations des systèmes sociaux;
- Milieux sociaux, permanence et  
développement des identités culturelles;
- Rapports entre processus sociocognitifs  
et pratiques sociales chez certains  
groupes sociaux;
- Transformations sociales et pratiques de  
l'espace.

Main areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

France et recherches comparatives interna-  
tionales, en particulier, entre les pays de  
l'est et les sociétés occidentales.

**Institute**

Groupe ment scientifique Nord  
Méditerranée cultures et civilisations  
Méridionales,  
XI e - es  
Université de Provence  
29, av. Robert Schuman  
13621 Aix-En-Provence  
Tel: 42202825, 42599930

Director  
(or person responsible)

Philippe Joutard

Main Objectives

Created 5th May, 1986. Part of C.N.R.S.  
Interdisciplinary research on the North

Western of the Mediterranean. Interested in historical, geographical, ethnological, linguistic and architectural fields, as part of one and the same research project.

Main Areas of Concentration/  
Specialization

*Migration*. Origins, forms and duration. Economic and cultural effects.

Publication

*Rives nord Méditerranéennes*

## **Institute**

Institute de Recherches et d'Études sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman (Iremam)  
Maison de la Méditerranée  
5, avenue Pasteur  
13100 Aix-en-Provence  
Tel: 42 96 27 81/42 21 59 88  
Telex: 430 225F CNRS-MAR

Director  
(or person responsible)

André Raymond

Main Objectives

L'I.R.E.M.A.M. est un Institut Fédératif du CNRS créé au début de 1986 dans la cadre d'une Convention conclue entre le CNRS, les Universités d'Aix-Marseille et la région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur.  
L'activité de l'I.R.E.M.A.M. couvre le domaine des sciences de l'Homme et de la Société (Anthropologie, Ethnologie, Sociologie, Démographie, Géographie, Sciences de l'économie, Sciences de Droit, Sciences de politique Histoire, Langue et Littérature), l'ensemble du monde arabe ainsi que les régions musulmanes situées sur le marges du monde arabe (Turquie, Iran, Afrique islamisée).

Main areas of Concentration/  
Specialization

Monde arabe et marges musulmanes

Publications

*Maison de la Méditerranée - Annuaire 1986*

## GREECE

### **Institute**

Research Centre for Greek Society  
at the Academy of Athens  
84 Solonos Str.,  
10680 Athens.  
Tel: 3603028

Director  
(or person responsible)

Gregory Gizelis Ph.D.

Main Objectives

- The research in the whole spectrum of Greek Society
- Social research for the development of social sciences
- Collaboration with scientific institutions for the promotion of Social Sciences

Main areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

Structure and organization of the Greek Family and Community

### **Institute**

Ethniko Kentro Kinonikon Erevnon, EKKE  
National Centre of Social Research  
1 Sophocleous Street,  
10559 Athens  
Tel: 3212611

Director  
(or person responsible)

Prof. Konstantinos Tsoukalas

Main Objectives

Promotes the development of Social Sciences in Greece, organises and conducts social research and promotes International cooperation in this field. Publishes and issues studies and researches. Has established a library of special publications, periodicals and archives of scientific information.

Main Areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

Research \*

**\* List of research projects**

1. Fertility and employment of the married woman in Greece.
2. Social characteristics of employment.
3. Leisure time, interpersonal relations and values of the young.
4. Economic and social transformation of the Greek village.
5. Prisons in Greece.
6. Day-care Centres for the aged.
7. Housing and Construction companies in Greece.
8. Income and wealth distribution - Poverty limits.
9. Compilation of a National Directory of social service agencies and organizations.
10. Social Sciences Directory.
11. Political behaviour in Greece (cross-national project on Southern Europe).
12. The life of the young in a rural society.
13. The political personnel in Greece.
14. Attitudes and judgements of the adolescent toward the image of drug addicts.

## ISRAEL

**Institute**

The NCJW Research Institute for Innovation  
in Education  
The School of Education  
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
Mt Scopus Campus  
Jerusalem 91905.  
Tel: 02-88201516  
Telex: 26458 SCOMP IL

Director  
(or person responsible)

Prof. Chaim Adler, Director

**Main Objectives**

Development of research projects and implementation programmes in the area of cultural disadvantage. The Institute aims to confront special educational problems and needs of children and youth from the weaker segments of Israel's population.

*Research Institutes in Network*

Main Areas of Concentration/  
Specialization

Early Childhood Education, Education in the Family and the Community School Integration, Informal Education, Career Education, Recovery and Second Chance Institutions, Cross Cultural Research, Experimentation and Intervention in the School and its Evaluation.

**Institute**

Department of Sociology & Social Anthropology  
The Hebrew University  
Jerusalem, 91905  
Tel: (02) 883327  
Telex: 26458 SCOPM IL

Director  
(or person responsible)

Prof. Mosche Lissak

Main Objectives

- Social Mobility of Orientals in Isreal
- Civil-Military Relations in Israel

Main Areas of Concentration/  
Specialization

Political Sociology, Civil Military Relations, Ethnic Relations

**Institute**

Work and Welfare Research Institute  
Hebrew University  
Jerusalem 91905

Director  
(or person responsible)

Prof. Rivka Bar-Yosef & Dr Boas Shamir  
Dept of Sociology  
Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Main Objectives

- Research in the field of quality of working life and organizational behaviour.
- A training programme for graduate students at the Faculty of Social Sciences which focuses on the area of quality of working life (including courses as : diagnosis, evaluation and intervention in organizations; work and work organizations; work values; applied sociology; non-occupational courses)

Main Areas of Concentration/  
Specialization

Welfare at the workplace and schemes of workers' participation in management; unemployment; trade-unions; women's role at the labour market.

**Institute**

The Hebrew University  
Dept. of Sociology and the Truman Institute, & Program in Comparative Civilizations of the Dept. of Sociology  
Tel: (02) 883048  
Telex: 26458

Director

Prof. S.N. Eisenstadt

Main objectives

Comparative study of civilizations from the sociological point of view.

Main Areas of Concentration/  
Specialization

Mediterranean civilizations, Axial Age Civilizations. Modernization. Modern civilizations.

Publications

*A Sociological Approach to Comparative Civilizations :- The Development and Directions of a Research Program*, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Jerusalem 1986.

**Institute**

The Centre for Study and Documentation of Israeli Society.  
The Faculty of Social Sciences,  
Hebrew University,  
Jerusalem, 91905  
Telex: 26458

Director  
(or person responsible)

Prof. Baruch Kimmerling

Main Objectives

The structure and the values system of the Israeli society, from a comparative framework.

## Research Institutes in Network

Main Areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

Ethnic relations, Arab-Jewish relations, civil-military relations, societal cleavages, labor relations, Jewish diaspora, and urban development.

### **Institute**

Programme in Medical Sociology  
Hebrew University Medical School  
Ein Karem  
Jerusalem 91010  
Tel: 972 2 428015  
Telex: 26212 Joint IL

Director  
(or person responsible)

Prof. Judith T. Shuval

Main objectives

- Research in the sociology of health
- Training and teaching the sociology of health to students of sociology
- Public health and the health care occupations (medicine, nursing, occupational therapy)

## ITALY

### **Institute**

Department of Sociology  
University of Milan  
Via Conservatorio 7  
20122 Milan

Director  
(or person responsible)

Prof. Alberto Martinelli

Main Objectives

Graduate and post-graduate education

Main Areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

- Economy & Society
- Industrial relations
- Social services' methodology
- Political sociology
- Higher education studies

**Institute**

Dipartimento di Sociologia e Scienza della  
Politica

Università della Calabria

87036 - Arcavacata di Rende (Cosenza)

Tel: (0984) 839570

Director  
(or person responsible)

Professoressa Ada Cavazzani

Main Areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

(\*)



(\*) ELENCO DELLE RICERCHE IN CORSO PRESSO IL DIPARTIMENTO DI SOCIOLOGIA E DI ECONOMIA RIGUARDANTI L'AREA MEDITERRANEA

DIPARTIMENTO DI SOCIOLOGIA

- Dott. O. Pieroni: *Part-time agriculture in Italy*  
*objectives* : Analysis of the spread of *part-time farming* at the national, regional and provincial levels in Italy.
- Prof.ssa F. Piselli: *Labour market, emigration and economic cycles*  
*objectives* : Analysis of emigration from Calabria during the last 30 years in relation with the phases of expansion and stagnation of the world economy.
- Prof. P. Fantozzi: *Mafia and client-relations in Southern Italy*  
*objectives* : The relationships between client-related phenomena and mafia-related phenomena in Italy, Spain, Greece and the USA.
- Prof. G. Colasanti: *Economic structure and Social classes in Consenza*  
*objectives* : The process of change in the structure of social classes in Calabria, induced by the intervention of the state.
- Prof. G. Congi: *Forms of entrepreneurship in Calabria*  
*objectives* : Processes of formation and types of entrepreneurship in economically marginal developing region of the Mediterranean.

DIPARTIMENTO DI ECONOMIA

Prof. G. Gagliani: *Changes in the occupational structure over the long period. Links with the income distribution and with social mobility.*  
*objectives* : Study of 55 communes based on a cross-section of data, including the appropriate censuses.

## JORDAN

### Institute

Institute of Archeology & Anthropology  
Department of Anthropology  
Yarmouk University,  
Irbid,  
Tel: 271100 - 271115  
Telex: 51533 Yarmuk JO, Cable: Yarmouk

Director  
(or person responsible)

Dr. Z. Aydin (acting head)

### Main Objectives

Sociologically oriented Research in the Project: *The social history of the Jordan valley* which incorporates anthropological, archeological, sociological and historical studies.

## MALTA

### Institute

Workers' Participation Development Centre  
University of Malta,  
Tal-Groqq, Msida.

Director  
(or person responsible)

Dr. Edward L. Zammit

### Main Objectives

Workers' participation is envisaged by the Centre as providing an alternative strategy for the social and economic liberation of working people within undertakings and society at large. This main objective is sought through the organization of educational research and consultancy activities in the field of industrial relations.

Main Areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

- Workers participation
- Industrial Relations
- Labour Studies
- Personnel Management

## PORTUGAL

### Institute

Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e  
Políticas  
Universidade Tecnica de Lisboa  
Tel: 63 71 21

Director  
(or person responsible)

Prof. Doutor Oscar Soares Barata

Main Objectives

Research and Training

Main Areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

- Anthropology
- Social policy studies
- Public Management & Administration
- Social Communication & Public Opinion Studies
- International Relations
- Sociology
- Political Science
- African Studies
- Strategy

### Institute

- (1) Instituto Universitário de Desenvolvimento e Promocao Social  
Universidade Católica Portuguesa  
Estrada da Circunvalacao  
3500 Viseu  
Tel: (032) 27708
- (2) Centro de Estudos dos Povos e  
Culturas de Expressao Portuguesa  
(CEPCEP) da Universidade Católica  
Portuguesa,  
Palma de Cima  
1600 Lisboa  
Tel: (01) 726550  
Telex; 65094 UNICAP P

Director  
(or person responsible)

1. Prof. Nicolau Raposo
2. Eng. Roberto Carneiro

Main Objectives

1. Training
2. Research

### Research Institutes in Network

Main Areas of Concentration/  
Specialization

1. Social & Regional Development Social Work
2. Cultural Sociology

**Institute**

Instituto Politécnico de Viana do Castelo  
Universidade Do Minho  
4718, Braga  
Tel: (058) 26188/26239  
Telex: 32941 ISPAM P

Director  
(or person responsible)

Prof. A. Lima de Carvalho

Main Objectives

Courses in the areas of education, technology and management and agronomy.  
Applied and experimental research in the areas of education, cultural tourism (rural/agro tourism), rural development, and technology (civil eng. and systems and management).

Main Areas of Concentration/  
Specialization

- Educational development
- Technological and management development
- Rural development
- Social cultural development

Other Institutes in this field

Social Sciences Unit  
University of Minho  
Av. Central, 45  
4719 Braga  
Tel: (053) 75391  
Telex: 32135 UMINHO P

## SPAIN

**Institute**

Centro d'Informació Documentació Internacional a Barcelona (CIDOB)  
Roger Lluria, 125  
08037 Barcelona  
Tel: 2158949

Director (or person responsible)	M. Josep Ribera M. Dolores Ivern (Mediterranean Section)
Main Objectives	To make available to experts and all interested people a service infrastructure that facilitates and stimulates the knowledge and study of international issues.
Main Areas of Concentration/ Specialization	Research of international issues, if possible on an interdisciplinary scale.

**Institute**

	Department of Social Structure Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología Universidad Complutense de Madrid Ciudad Universitaria, 28040 Madrid.
Director (or person responsible)	Prof. Salustiano del Campo
Main Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Teaching in Social Structure of Advanced Societies</li><li>• Social Structure of Spain</li><li>• Sociology of Work</li><li>• Sociology of Education</li><li>• Sociology of Religion</li><li>• Sociology of the Family</li><li>• Economic Sociology Research in the areas</li></ul>

**Institute**

	Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología Universidad de Deusto Apartado 1 48080 - Bilbao Tel: 4453100 y 4453150 Telex: 34221 UDDE
Director (or person responsible)	Antonio Yabar Maisterrena
Main Objectives	Urban Sociology; Political Sociology; Industrial Sociology.

*Research Institutes in Network*

Main Areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

Urban, Political and Industrial  
Sociology

Other Institutes in this  
field

Instituto Deiker  
Universidad de Deusto  
Apdo 1  
48080 - Bilbao

## TURKEY

### **Institute**

Graduate Institute of Social Sciences,  
Anadolu University  
Eskishir  
Tel: 50581/3266  
Telex: 35147 ESAK tr.  
Telefax: 53616

Director  
(or person responsible)

Prof. Dr. Fazil Tekin

Main Objectives

Graduate and post graduate level training  
and research.

Main Areas of  
Concentration/  
Specialization

- Economics
- Management
- Public Finance
- Educational sciences
- Foreign Languages
- Cinema & Television
- Printing & Publishing
- Communicational Arts
- Educational Communication & Planning

### **Institute**

Institute of Social Sciences  
Yildiz Universitesi  
Yildiz  
Istambul  
Tel: 1 - 904 - 1610220 Ext. 234

Director  
(or person responsible)

Associate Prof. Dr. Ilker Birkol (Director)  
Associate Prof. Dr. Seno Koloyuoples (Vice  
Director)

**Main Objectives**

Research and graduate training at Masters level are two main objectives of our Institute. However, our graduate training as well as our research activities are concentrated on Business and Finance not on Sociology.

**Main Areas of Concentration/ Specialization**

- Business Administration
- International Finance

**Other Institutes in this field**

Bagozici Universitesi, Atohirk Ilkeleri Enstrihesu, Hiseristrii - Istanbul.  
Contact: Associate Prof. Dr. Ersin Kaloyciopl. Tel: 1-90-1-1631500 Ext. 581

*Proposed Theme*

PROPOSED THEME FOR NEXT ISSUE ■

The following is the theme that will be discussed in the second edition of the Newsletter:

*Cultural patterns (Modes of life), including folkways and customs as manifestations, contributing to the identification of a Mediterranean culture.*

To ensure having enough material for the next Newsletter a subsidiary theme is being proposed, namely:

**TOWARDS A SOCIETY FOR PEACE : THE NEED FOR  
PEACE EDUCATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

Research material concerning these two themes would be most welcome. Focus could be on a descriptive account of the research highlighting findings and conclusions.

Research material and articles as well as information about services provided and activities organised by the Institute should be addressed to:-

THE COORDINATOR SOCIAL SCIENCES NETWORK,  
DR. CARMEL TABONE OP.  
THE MEDITERRANEAN INSTITUTE  
FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITY BUILDING, ST PAUL STREET,  
VALLETTA, MALTA

TEL: (0356) 234121/2  
TELEX: 1673 FOUND MW

## **G**etting to know us

### MALTA

The Maltese archipelago consists of a group of five islands situated approximately sixty miles from Sicily and one hundred and twenty miles from the North African shore. Malta, the largest island, has an area of about ninety-five square miles and its sister island, Gozo, an area of about twenty-six square miles. The remaining three islands are barren and uninhabited. Over the past decade, the population has remained stable at about 325,000 with over 90% living in Malta and the other 10% residing in Gozo. Malta has been conquered by a succession of peoples including the Romans and the Arabs. This has resulted in a culture which portrays vividly the different racial influences. However, when Malta became a British colony in 1814, a process of anglocization was initiated which has had lasting effects on Maltese social and political life despite the achievement of Independence in 1964. Malta became a Republic a decade later. The majority of Maltese can trace their cultural roots to other countries, the main ones being Italy and Britain and at the beginning of the century loyalties were often divided between Malta and one or the other of these countries. With the formal creation of a Maltese language, Maltese nationalism began to develop, blurring the old loyalties and creating allegiance to the notion of a Maltese State. Religion is a further unifying force as 95% of the population are of Roman Catholic faith.

### FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The Foundation for International Studies at the University of Malta, Valletta, was set up by Public Deed in May, 1986 as an autonomous, self-regulating body with the following main objectives :

- (a) the promotion of research and training in international studies particularly those which have relevance to the Mediterranean area, to the environment and to ocean affairs;
- (b) the understanding of projects connected with the above fields;

### Getting to Know Us

- (c) the cooperation with national and international bodies, organizations and individuals concerned with or engaged in any of the aforesaid activities and objects; and the provision of a permanent secretariat, where appropriate, for such bodies or organizations;
- (d) the organization and running of seminars, conferences and summer school programmes;
- (e) through appropriate agreements with the University, and in conformity with the provisions of the University Senate, the holding of diploma and degree courses in the areas covered by the Foundation, all the above activities carried out in close cooperation with the University of Malta with which the Foundation while retaining its self regulating character is being statutorily incorporated.

The Foundation is governed by a Board of Trustees, and advised in academic matters by a Planning Council, both organs being composed of eminent international and Maltese personalities. The Foundation has three associated institutions, namely the Mediterranean Institute, the International Environment and the International Ocean Institute.

#### THE MEDITERRANEAN INSTITUTE

The origin and development of the Mediterranean Institute at the Foundation for International Studies is closely connected with Malta's social and cultural heritage on the one hand and strong cross-cultural crosswinds of the Mediterranean civilization on the other. The Institute aims at being a focal point of all the disciplines that study problems related to the past, present and future of human activity in this region of convergences and unique example of cultural divergences, which is the Mediterranean.

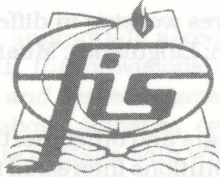
In its first year of existence the Institute has already been the venue for important International conferences such as the International Conference on *The Mediterranean in the New Law of the Sea* held in cooperation with the International Ocean Institute and the Malta Oceanographic Commission; the second session of the Euro-Arab University and the *Pacem in Maribus XV* Congress. Other smaller symposia, seminars and research projects were held during 1987. The Mediterranean Institute stimulates this regular mechanism of cultural and scientific exchange between academics of Mediterranean countries, so that it may well become the agency of a network of dialogue and education. The Mediterranean Institute's main functions are :-

- (a) to hold interdisciplinary courses on the Mediterranean, aimed at an international audience of various kinds;
- (b) to act as a focal point for researchers in the area;
- (c) to promote and conduct research on particular topics and publish it;
- (d) to provide facilities for specialized centres working in different fields; e.g. Archeology, Architecture; Education; Linguistics; Music; Religion; Social Anthropology;
- (e) to hold international conferences, seminars and other meetings, called by itself or in association with other institutions interested in the same topics.

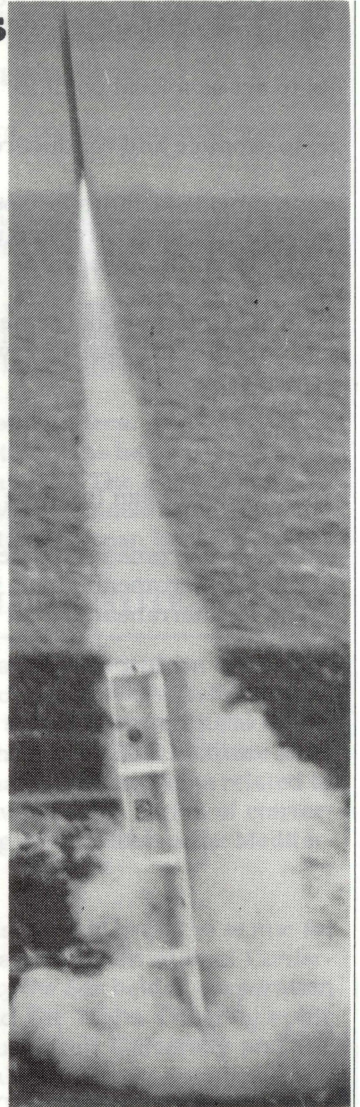
The Mediterranean Institute has three affiliated centres namely:

- The Mediterranean Archaeology Centre
- The Mediterranean Music Centre
- The Mediterranean Island Cultures Centre.

## **S**ome FIS Activities A Pictorial Record



Photos: Godwin Mercieca



### EURO-ARAB SUMMER UNIVERSITY

The two photos show the launching of the Friendship Rocket and Science Atelier held on July 29, 1987, at the Martin Luther King Hall, White Rocks, Malta.

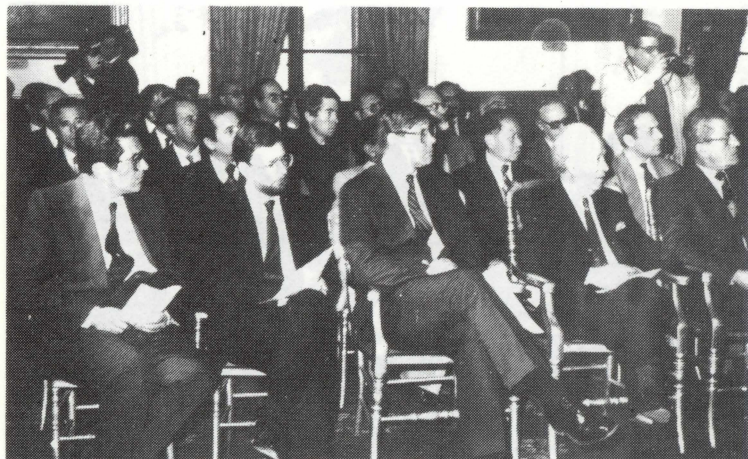
Unless otherwise stated, photos are by courtesy of *The Times* (Malta).



FIS GOLD MEDAL FOR MALTESE ARCHITECT

April 1, 1987

Internationally known Maltese architect Mr. Richard England became the first recipient of a gold medal from the Foundation for International Studies which selected him for his "notable contribution to the development of Mediterranean architecture". Picture above shows the Acting President of the Republic of Malta, Mr. Paul Xuereb, presenting the gold medal to Mr. England. Below are some of the guests who attended the presentation.





UNESCO MEETING OF LAW EXPERTS

June 30-July 3, 1987

Dr. Ugo Mifsud Bonnici, Minister of Education (above, centre) delivering the inaugural speech in which he stressed that "outside the laws there is no liberty". Flanking him are Professor Salvino Busuttill, Director-General of the FIS, and Madame M. Marassi, representative of the Director-General of Unesco. Below are some of the participants in the meeting held by the FIS in collaboration with Unesco on the Current Place and the Role of the International Community in International Relations, Public international law and international cooperation and understanding.





EURO-ARAB SUMMER UNIVERSITY

August 3-8, 1987

Foreign Minister Dr. Vincent Tabone (above, centre) delivering his address to participants at the start of a week of studies on Euro-Arab relations. With him are Professor Salvino Busuttil and Mr. Mohammed Aziza, president of the University.

Photo below shows the Prime Minister, Dr. Eddie Fenech Adami, delivering the closing speech, between Prof. Busuttil and Mr. Aziza. Behind them, partly visible, is a painting symbolizing peace, which was unveiled by Argentinian artist Juan Carlos Langlois and presented to the FIS. The third session of the Euro-Arab Summer University will be held this year at Bologna, Italy.



*Mediterranean Social Sciences Network*



WORLD CONGRESS ON HUMAN RIGHTS TEACHING, INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION  
August 31-September 4, 1987

The Acting President, Mr. Paul Xuereb, addressing the Unesco Congress participants and guests, and Prof. S. Busuttil, Mr. Martin Del Campo, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice & Internal Affairs. Dr. Guido De Marco, who also addressed the Congress, and Mrs. Marion O'Callaghan, secretary to the Congress. Picture below shows a section of the participants who attended the week-long congress at the Grand Verdala in Rabat.

Speaking at the opening session, both Mr. Xuereb and Dr. De Marco proposed to Unesco to use Malta as a site for an international centre for the documentation and teaching of information on human rights.





"PACEM IN MARIBUS" CONVOCATION

September 1987

Prime Minister Dr. Eddie Fenech Adami addressing the concluding session of the "Pacem in Maribus" Convocation, in which he stated that Malta is ready to apply the same effort it used in its 1967 Law of the Sea initiative so that the "common heritage of mankind" could become a basic concept in international law.

With Dr. E. Fenech Adami (from left) are Professor Elizabeth Mann Borgese, Ambassador Layachi Yacker, Professor Salvino Busuttill and Dr. Arvid Pardo. Photo below shows a section of the participants who attended the closing session in which the Prime Minister spoke on Malta's commitment and bid for "common heritage" as a basic concept in international law.



*Mediterranean Social Sciences Network*



AGA KHAN SEMINAR ON "CRITICISM IN ARCHITECTURE"

December 7-9, 1987

Over fifty architects and architecture critics from various parts of the world attended the third Aga Khan regional seminar, which was officially inaugurated at the Palace, Valletta, by the Acting President Mr. Paul Xuereb (above centre). With him are Prof. S. Busuttil, Mr. Said Zulfikar, secretary general of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, Mr. Michael Falzon, Minister of Development of the Infrastructure, and Mr. Richard England. Below are some of the participants.

In his speech the Minister referred to past mistakes concerning the environment and said, "...I would like to think that we are still in time and that we have a potential to give Malta an architectural present and future which will do justice to its grandeur".





Photos by courtesy D.O.I.

THE UNITED WORLD COLLEGE MALTA PROJECT 1987

The Minister of Education, Dr. Ugo Mifsud Bonnici, addressing the United World College Malta Project 1987, which the FIS organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. The lower photo shows a section of the guests and participants on board the Palinuro. This was on the occasion of the visit by the Cadet Training Ship, Palinuro in Malta, July 1987.

## The Secularization of the Family in Changing Malta

## NEW BOOK

CARMEL TABONE O.P.

A research based on a sample survey carried out by the author who interviewed four hundred heads of families from various parts of the Island.

A sociological analysis aimed at establishing to what degree the family in Malta, as perhaps the most important cell in the web of structures that make up Society, has become secularised and to find factors responsible for it.

This is elaborated in the book in three stages:

*PART I* looks at the main themes to be used in this study: the family, social change and secularization.

*PART II* discusses Malta and its people, focusing on the family, analysing in statistical terms how the family can be said to be secularized.

*PART III* analyses the effect of six factors namely: economic development, politics, religion and the church, education, mass media, migration and tourism.

The final chapter summarizes the main conclusions of the study.

The Appendix includes the questionnaire used in the survey and a number of tables.

XX + 268 pages (including 19 tables and 20 figures)

June 1987

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ORDER FORM :-

PRICE:- £7.00 or \$15 (postage included)

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of copies: \_\_\_\_\_

Forms to be sent to: The Secularization of the Family  
The Mediterranean Institute  
Foundation for International Studies  
St . Paul Street,  
Valletta, Malta.

# The Mediterranean in the New Law of the Sea

Foreword by  
SALVINO BUSUTTIL

Preface by  
DAVID J. ATTARD.

Contributors: *Alex Sceberas Trigona, Micheline Galley, S.P. Jagota, Daniel Charbonnier, Aldo Manos, Christopher M. Young, Gerard Dedeystere, Joseph Curmi, Roger Scotto, David J. Attard, Elizabeth Mann Borgese, J. Scicluna, Rachid Driss, Maurice Lubrano, D. Domovich, Gaetano Allotta, Mohammed Bedjaoui.*

Published by the Foundation for International Studies at the University of Malta.  
Edited by Victor Fenech. 144pp

The Mediterranean Institute, Foundation for International Studies, in collaboration with the International Ocean Institute and the Malta Oceanographic Commission, organized an International Conference on THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE NEW LAW OF THE SEA between the 23rd and 24th February, 1987.

The main theme of the conference was cooperation between States and organizations in the Mediterranean on matters concerning the New Law of the Sea. Topics included Cooperation in the Management and Conservation of Living Resources; the Regulation of Navigation and the Law of the Sea; Cooperation in Shipping and the outlook of Transshipment in the Mediterranean; Cooperation in Surveillance and Security in the Mediterranean; and the Establishment of a Marine Technology Centre for the Mediterranean.

The collection of papers presented during the two-day conference put forward the idea that the peaceful utilization and exploitation of the resources of the Sea for the benefit of Mankind can be evolved into a statutory tool to safeguard the interest of the peoples of the Mediterranean.

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## ORDER FORM

Price: Lm3 or \$24 (including Postage)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
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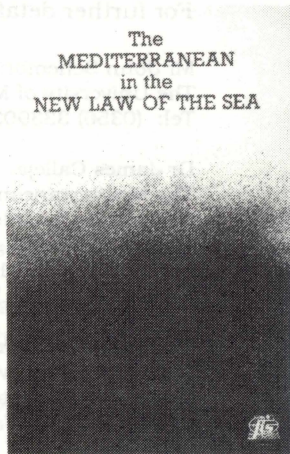
No. of books required \_\_\_\_\_

Send this form to:

*The Secretary,  
The Mediterranean Institute,  
Foundation for International Studies,  
St. Paul Street, Valletta, Malta*

All cheques are to be made payable to the Director-General, Foundation for International Studies.  
Kindly quote our invoice number.

The  
MEDITERRANEAN  
in the  
NEW LAW OF THE SEA



**THE UNIVERSITY OF MALTA**  
in collaboration with  
**THE MEDITERRANEAN INSTITUTE**  
FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES  
and with the sponsorship of the Council of Europe

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON  
CULTURAL TOURISM IN  
MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS**

4 - 6 October 1988

**THEME:** Tourism to Mediterranean Islands is an extremely important phenomenon, economically, culturally and socially, for all Mediterranean countries over the years. Such Tourism has massively influenced The Economic Development, Culture and The Social Structures of these Islands.

Although there have been some significant studies of Tourism to such Islands, many have been single case studies and not comparatively based. This workshop will aim at highlighting the common problems encountered in Mediterranean Islands in hosting large numbers of temporary visitors, and the training of personnel, educational programmes and the promotion of cultural tourism.

**VENUE:** The University of Malta.

For further details please contact:

Mr John Schembri.  
The University of Malta, Msida, Malta,  
Tel: (0356) 333903-6

Dr James Calleja.  
The Mediterranean Institute  
Foundation for International Studies,  
University Building, St Paul's Street, Valletta, Malta  
Tel: (0356) 234121/2 or (0356) 224067  
Tx: 1673 FOUND MW

Mr Anthony Schembri.  
Coordinator for Overseas Programmes.  
Foundation for International Studies,  
St Paul's Street, Valletta, Malta.

*Typeset at A - Z Publicity Co. Ltd., Valletta*

*Printed at Interprint Ltd.*

*Malta 1988*

BACK COVER

The *cippus* which was found at Marsaxlokk in 1694. Its inscription enabled scholars to decipher the Punic alphabet. It is now at the National Museum at Valletta. A second *cippus* was presented to Louis XIV by Grandmaster De Rohan and is now at the Louvre in Paris.



ΑΑΥΥΕΡΗ ΣΟΦΗΡΕΤΕΣΥΥΥΥΥ  
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ΣΑΡΑΓΩΝΕΤΥΡΩΙ  
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑΡΧΗΝΤΕΙ