

research newsletter

Eastern Mediterranean University



6th Eastern Mediterranean
Underwater Photography & Film Festival
EUIFA Award by Jean-Louis Danan
& Jury Award by Deger Erken (below)

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Dear Colleagues,

As the new Editor-in-Chief, I would like to welcome you all to the first issue of 2010, and to take this opportunity to thank the previous Editors-in-Chief, Derya Oktay, Dizem Arifler, and Bahar Taneri, as well as all the associate editors and editorial assistants, without whose hard work, effort, and time, the *EMU Research Newsletter* would not have developed to this professional level. Special thanks go to Fatih Parlak, who has continued to help us with the photography although he is no longer a member of the editorial team. I should also thank all the faculty members and students who have contributed to the newsletter since 2005. Their contributions mean a lot.

In line with the mission of the Research Advisory Board, the aim of the Research Newsletter is to promote and advance the research culture at EMU. With this aim in mind, we hope to keep you informed about the research activities EMU faculty members and students are involved in, hopefully enhance new research collaborations, and acknowledge and appreciate the abundance of research carried out at our university. Needless to say, the fulfillment of these aims relies on your invaluable contributions.

In this first issue, two new sections are introduced to the *Research Newsletter*. The first of these is a feature where we interview a graduate student and the supervisor simultaneously. With this new feature, we hope to bring together the perspectives of the two main research stakeholders. The second addition is a section entitled 'Upcoming conferences in North Cyprus'. Through this section, we intend to keep EMU researchers informed about upcoming conferences at METU North Cyprus Campus, European University of Lefke, Near East University, The American University of Girne, and Cyprus International University. In the near future, we will also have a website, through which we can reach you more easily, and get your feedback and comments towards the betterment of the EMU Research Newsletter.

In this issue, we present two research articles by three EMU researchers, Naciye Kunt, Burak Ali Çiçek and Cem Çiçek. Kunt's study targets international university students learning Turkish as a second language in EMU, North Cyprus. In this study, the researcher investigates how learners' beliefs about language learning can affect their ability, and expectations to learn a language. In the EU supported research project, Çiçek and Çiçek, explore the factors affecting low productivity in fishing in Northern Cyprus, and describe how the implementation of artificial reefs will influence the fishing sector.

Again in this issue, you will find news on a variety of research activities EMU academic staff and students have been engaged in during the first three months of 2010.

We are very grateful to Mürüde Çelikağ and Sepanta Naimi, who kindly agreed to be the pioneers of our joint interview section. Çelikağ and Naimi give us information about their research activities, and share their opinions regarding research and research collaboration.

We hope you will find this issue interesting and useful. Many thanks to all the faculty members and students for their contributions, and to the members of the editorial team, Jim Kusch, Ulrike Lerner, and Olusegun A. Olugbade, for all their support.

With my best wishes,

Nilgün Hancıoğlu

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Research @ EMU

■ 4th International Symposium on Underwater Research held at EMU

The 4th International Symposium on Underwater Science and Research organized by the Eastern Mediterranean University Underwater Research and Imaging Center (EMU URIC), took place at EMU between March 18th and 20th 2010. The symposium brought together many well-known academics. There were about 60 participants, from Russia to Italy, working on different aspects of underwater research such as marine biology, medicine, technology and underwater archaeology. A wide range of topics were covered at the symposium including underwater archaeology and history, diving physiology, diving safety and first aid, ecology of coral reefs, artificial reef construction, marine pollution, coastal zone management, wetlands, marine mapping and navigation. The symposium not only created an opportunity for researchers from different fields to exchange scholarly information but also aided in raising awareness about the current ecological concerns of the Mediterranean Sea. Moreover, this symposium brought to the forefront the issue of marine species living in the TRNC coastal zone which are protected by international agreements. Current protection and research activities concerning species like Monk Seals and Sea Turtles were discussed. During the symposium, the effects of illegal fishing on the ecology of the Mediterranean shores were explored. In this regard, the importance of wetlands for ecosystems was also discussed. Research studies conducted especially on the Eastern Mediterranean coastal lines concluded that increasing urbanization, excessive use and pollution affect wetlands negatively. All the presenters at the symposium agreed that each and every coastal and marine habitat of Eastern Mediterranean must be continuously under protection, and that collaborative research projects should be carried out. One of the leading topics that attracted a lot of attention at the symposium was underwater medicine and hyperbaric healing techniques. Joined by experts and doctors from the Burhan Nalbantoğlu Hospital, the panellists had a vivid discussion about the implementation of underwater healing techniques in the TRNC. The symposium also gave young emerging researchers the opportunity to present their research in a competition, and the top three researchers received awards. Concurrently with the International Symposium of Underwater Research, the 6th Eastern Mediterranean Underwater Photography and Film Festival also took place, where world famous underwater photographers and film makers competed with their work in the best underwater photography, short film, and documentary categories. As in previous years, photographs and films sensitive to the environment were honoured with 'Environment Awards' by EUIFA (European Underwater Images Festivals Association).

News submitted by: Burak Ali Çiçek and Hakan Öñiz

■ An International Workshop on Community Conflicts

A group of social scientists and researchers from Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Poland, Turkey, UK and USA met in Montecatini Terme (Florence-Italy) during 24-27 March 2010 to present their original research papers on various aspects of Community Conflicts. The Workshop titled "*Re-examining Federalism and Consociationalism as Constitutional and Political Arrangements for Community Conflicts in Post-Ottoman Lands*" was directed by Nicos Peristianis (University of Nicosia) and Yücel Vural (Eastern



Mediterranean University). The Workshop took place as a part of 11th Mediterranean Research Meeting organized by Mediterranean Program of Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies of European University Institute. The participants focused on various aspects of community conflicts to elaborate on the theoretical and empirical relationship between the millet system and the major mechanisms of conflict resolution – namely federalism and consociationalism. The workshop sessions were designed to include presentation of the paper, review by a discussant and general discussion of the paper. Workshop participants decided to follow up on their research. The presentations covered the following topics:

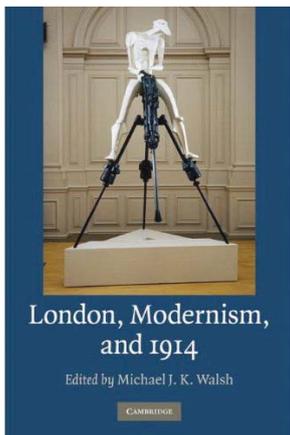
- The Ottoman legacy as the antecedent of current ideological perspectives on federalism and consociationalism: the case of Cyprus (by N. Peristianis and Y. Vural)
- Re-examining federalism and consociationalism as constitutional and political arrangements in Bosnia Herzegovina (by M. Mellou).
- Rethinking Federalizing Cyprus: Can comparative perspective into post-Ottoman and post-colonial power-sharing systems offer insights into resolving ethnic/state conflicts? (by N. Trimikliniotis).
- Inter-communal Relations in the 21st century: The case of the 'Jewish majority' and the 'Arab minority' in Israel (by M. Khaddar).
- Testing consociational democracy in divided societies in the

post-Ottoman lands: Lessons from Jordan and Lebanon (by N. Köprülü).

- Partition of Palestine and political stability: Ottoman legacy and international influences (1922 – 1948) (by C. Rossi).
- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Kosovo – comparative assessment of the millet system’s legacy and its connection with federalism and consociationalism (by J. Mus).
- From Cultural Unity to Multiculturalism: Critical Dimensions in Turkey's Search for a New Constitutional Identity (by L. Köker).
- Re-imagining history: the framing of a usable past in present day Turkish foreign policy (by L. Yanık).
- Federations/consociations in the post-ottoman world: Cyprus and its immediate neighbourhood (by N. Loizides).
- From Millet to Nation: The limits of consociational resolutions for Middle East conflict (by S. Shields).

News submitted by: Yücel Vural

■ CUP releases ‘London, Modernism and 1914’ edited by EMU Reseacher



In March 2010 Cambridge University Press released *London, Modernism and 1914*, edited by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Michael J K Walsh of the Department of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences at Eastern Mediterranean University. He gratefully acknowledges the research leave offered by EMU, and also the financial backing by Yale University’s Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, which helped to make this research

and publication possible. The Visiting Research Collaborator status offered by Princeton University and the Visiting Fellow status by the University of Texas at Austin were also very helpful indeed. A synopsis of the current study is as follows: The outbreak of the First World War coincided with the beginnings of high modernism in literature and the visual arts to make 1914 a pivotal moment in cultural as in national history. Yeats, Wyndham Lewis, Gaudier-Brzeska, Sickert, Epstein and many other avant-garde artists were at work in London during 1914, responding to urgent political as well as aesthetic problems. London was the setting for key exhibitions of high modernist paintings and sculptures, and home to a number of important movements: the Bloomsbury Group, the Whitechapel Boys and the Vorticists among them. These original essays collectively portray a dynamic, remarkable year in the city’s art world, whose creative

tensions and conflicts were rocked by the declaration of war. A bold, innovative account of the time and place that formed the genesis of modernism, this book suggests new routes through the fields of modernist art and literature.

News submitted by: Michael J K Walsh

■ EMU paper shortlisted in Architectural Essay Competition organized by The European Association of Architectural Educators (EAAE)

Assist. Prof. Dr. Isaac Lerner’s paper has reached a finalist position and is being considered for being selected among the top three entrants in the Architectural Essay Competition. The EAAE prize seeks to stimulate original writing on architectural education in order to improve the quality of architectural teaching in Europe. A short summary of the shortlisted paper follows:

This paper is part of an ongoing study regarding the co-formal co-evolutionary relationship between technology and culture as applied particularly to the transformation of architecture and urbanism. Last year (2009), for the first time in history, over half the world’s population lived in an urban context. In retrospect, with the launch of the first satellite (sputnik) in 1957, the urban context was obsolesced by an information infrastructural surround. Since the 1960’s, and in tandem with the accelerated development of air travel and broadcast communications, such as live television and the Internet, we now live in a global village. Within a global village, grounded upon instant communication systems, we engage with the urban and natural environments by means of data processing and digital imaging (e.g. think of weather reports on television or the various models analyzing global warming). These images and, in particular, the first pictures of our beautiful blue planet from space, consequently fostered the bias for the current use of the term ecology, rather than ‘nature’. Our broadened horizons induced a sense of stewardship, or mutual interdependence between nature and culture, by means of an extended, electronically mediated, view of the planet. However, if we factor in such human activities towards an inclusive understanding of a sustainable environment, or the consequence of an accelerated pace of innovation and concomitant social transformation, then we must concern ourselves not simply with the physical viability of nature but also with a concern for a deep ecology. A deep ecology refers to a holistic study of the complex co-formative interplay between the natural habitat and the affective dimensions shaping the cultural environment as transformed by technological innovation.

News submitted by: Isaac Lerner

■ Academic Protocol signed between EMU and the University of Warwick.

EMU now provides more international career opportunities for EMU students through another international project. EMU has signed an academic collaboration protocol with University of Warwick, which is one of the UK's leading universities with its numerous international collaborations and accreditations. The academic protocol was signed by Lord Prof. Dr. Bhattacharyya, director of Warwick Manufacturing Group (WMG), and Prof. Dr. Abdullah Öztoprak, EMU Rector. According to the protocol which has the aim of providing education in Engineering Business Administration and related research areas, joint master 's degree programs on project management and technical competence will be developed. The protocol also includes joint projects, exchange of academic staff and opportunities for EMU students to benefit from the PhD programs in Warwick University. Warwick Manufacturing Group, which was established with the aims of increasing the collaboration between the university and the industry, and doing research on these areas, has been providing educational programs related to engineering administration and research for 30 years in England. The protocol has become the pioneer of different projects in academic areas. MA program courses to be opened on the areas of Engineering Business Administration and Logistics Administration will be given by academic staff both from EMU and Warwick University at the Eastern Mediterranean University. As well as this, students following these programs will be given a chance to receive education at Warwick University during a specific period of their studies. Some information on WMG follows:

WMG as a model of university – industry collaboration

Warwick Manufacturing Group (WMG) was established in 1980 with the aim of reinvigorating UK manufacturing and improving competitiveness through the application of value-adding innovation, new technologies and skills deployment. Today WMG is not limited to manufacturing but works to assist in innovative ways of improvements in service oriented organizations as well. The University of Warwick is currently ranked 7th in the UK University league tables (Sunday Times) and WMG is a division of the School of Engineering within the Faculty of Science in the University of Warwick. The research programs of WMG amounts

to 100 million British Pounds per year. WMG's research amounts to 25 percent of all research carried out at the University of Warwick. Current research projects include interdisciplinary topics such as e-security, hybrid automotive technology, e-commerce, robotics, visualization and image analysis, product perception, product life-cycle management, healthcare, materials and business process reengineering. The interdisciplinary nature of the research projects mean that researchers from different academic fields collaborate and create synergies that could not be achieved by working independently. A key component of the WMG model is the involvement of business partners such as Jaguar & Land Rover, Tata, RBS, Network Rail, BAE Systems, AstraZeneca and a range of small and medium sized enterprises. WMG has 1100 undergraduate, 400 full-time masters, more than 1000 part-time masters, and 90 PhD students. WMG also has collaborative programs with educational institutions in Hong Kong, India, China, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. WMG's 250 full-time and 150 part-time staff work in International Manufacturing Center (7000 m2 building), International Automotive Research Center (4750 m2 building), Engineering Management Building (1000 m2 building), and the Warwick Digital Laboratory (recently opened 5000 m2 building).

News submitted by: Cem Tanova

■ EMU researcher appointed as Editorial Advisory Panel/ Board Member.

Prof. Dr. Derya Oktay was appointed as the Editorial Advisory Panel/Board Member of two reputable international journals for three years from January and February 2010 onwards. The first is the Journal Urban Design and Planning (ICE, UK). Information is available at

www.icevirtuallibrary.com/content/related/panel?pubId=udap
The second is Urban Design International (Palgrave, UK; Arts & Humanities Citation Index). Information is available at <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/udi/index.html>

News submitted by: Derya Oktay

A New Project By Eastern Mediterranean University Underwater Research and Imaging Center (EMU-URIC): "Sustainable Fisheries and Artificial Reefs on the Iskele Coasts"

By Burak Ali Çiçek and Cem Hüseyin Çiçek
Department of Psychology Department of Public Relations and Advertising
Faculty of Arts and Sciences Faculty of Communication and Media Studies



Cem Hüseyin Çiçek (left) and Burak Ali Çiçek (right)

ABSTRACT

The reason for low productivity in fishing in North Cyprus seas manifests itself as unwanted pressure on sensitive habitats, nursery grounds and non-target species, some of which are protected by international regulations and legislations. It has been known that artificial reefs contribute positively to the productivity of fisheries in areas with bare substratum in their natural standing. The artificial reefs to be implemented on the North Cyprus bare substratum biotopes (rocky, sandy, and muddy) will result in an increase in the productivity and have positive effects on fisheries. Making the fisheries more productive would result in gaining support from the fishermen, which is often considered to be a rare event under these conditions. Artificial reefs therefore can be

used as a tool to achieve sustainability of the fisheries sector in North Cyprus because implementation of the artificial reefs requires collaborative work with the fishermen, local authorities as well as the other stakeholders. This collaboration would naturally negate the fishermen as a threat to the species. On the contrary, implementation of the reefs would lead to a mind-set change in the fishermen's attitude towards non-target species.

In order to establish the integrated management of fisheries with a broad range of economic, social and environmental components in North Cyprus, a pilot project has been initiated in İskele by the Eastern Mediterranean University Underwater Research and Imaging Center (EMU-URIC). For the first stage of the project, a 300.000 EURO grant has been received from EU. The project will

be implemented collaboratively by EMU-URIC, İskele-Bogaz Fishermen Solidarity Association and İskele Municipality. The project is also supported by the Rectorate of EMU and the TRNC Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

INTRODUCTION

OLIGOTROPHY IN CYPRUS

North Cyprus seas are known for poor productivity, low biodiversity and oligotrophy. As a result of this fact, these seas are considered to be "clean and clear waters" by the tourism sector. However, the cleanliness of the seas results in low productivity for fisheries (Benli et. al, 1999; 2003).

RURAL AREAS IN NORTH CYPRUS

The current unresolved political situation in Cyprus has resulted in the isolation of the northern part of Cyprus from developments in Europe and in the world. In relation to this, the economic recession in the northern part of Cyprus, resulted in all the sectors – especially the rural sectors to fall behind. This state of affairs has also had negative effects on the social and cultural status of the people living in the rural areas. Throughout the years, it has been observed that there is serious migration of the rural communities into the more urban areas for monetary, social as well as cultural fulfillment. Rural areas have been abandoned and have been treated as "weekend getaways".

Additionally, the authorities and other administrative bodies failed to satisfy the needs of the sectors operating in the rural areas due to the lack of funds allocated for rural development; inadequate technical infrastructure and not being able to employ enough personnel. Therefore the rural sectors could not move forward or develop themselves. As a result of these negative factors, the sectors in the rural areas could not succeed in catching up with the international standards, could not implement proper management methods in terms of administration and marketing, and the residents of the rural areas failed in developing their technical capacity on various sectors and resorted to using “inherited techniques” in farming, fishing and other areas. In other words, the rural communities failed to employ modern and up to date techniques, have closed themselves to international developments, and therefore lost their competitive edge in the market and became dependent on the central government. Eventually, because the rural communities failed in developing themselves, the system implemented was far from being sustainable.

In view of these developments, instead of solving the problems of the local people, the method of “avoiding the problem” has been adopted and the activities in the rural areas have been abandoned. The rural sectors have become secondary (second job or as a hobby) to more financially rewarding areas such as civil service. In time, the rural areas have been abandoned and migration towards cities or more densely populated areas has begun. This unfortunate reality, keeping in mind the fact that the resources are limited, would undoubtedly create major socio-economic problems in the near future.

The results of problem analysis conducted with the residents and stakeholders from the rural areas revealed that the first step to take would need to be to increase the affluence of the peo-

ple in these areas. The social and cultural development of the rural areas can only be established through the people living in the area and through creating an ownership mentality among themselves. This can only be achieved in societies which have reached a certain level of affluence or wealth.

THE FISHERIES AND THE FISHERMEN IN NORTH CYPRUS

The activity of fishing can be described as “hunting” through traditional fishing nets in the northern part of Cyprus. Methods additional to fishing nets such as trawl, etc. have been banned since 1998 because of the damage these methods cause to the environment and to fishing/fisheries. It is also known that the fishing sector has failed to catch up with the international standards in terms of sanitation, productivity methods, hygiene, marketing, environmental conservation, etc. It is estimated that about 500 families earn their living solely through fishing in North Cyprus. Nevertheless, it should be noted that there is a high number of families, who have abandoned the occupation of fishing because of the fact that fishing does not provide adequate income for the fishermen or their families. Even though there is not adequate and reliable statistical data on the amount of seafood consumption, which is one of the healthiest food sources, or the amount of fish caught in the northern part of Cyprus, it is known that there is very low productivity, which results in high retail prices in the market.

CURRENT SITUATION IN ISKELE FOR FISHERIES

In the past two years, the current project proposal has reached a level whereby it can be presented to potential supporting organizations. In the initial phase of this process, contact with the fishermen was established and

the current situation of the sector was identified and summarized. After an initial meeting conducted at the Bogaz Fishermen Marina, a meeting with fishermen from the area was held at one of the meeting rooms of the Eastern Mediterranean University in February 2007. Following that meeting, in order to be able to reach the other fishermen, public meetings were organized and questionnaires were distributed in May 2007, July 2007, February 2008, and April 2008. During these consultations with the stakeholders, the completed questionnaires were collected, and the analysis revealed data detailing the current situation and the problems faced by the fishermen. Additionally, “marine surveys and evaluation of the area structure” were carried out as agreed after the first meeting. EMU Underwater Research and Imaging Center (EMU URIC), since then, has organized activities towards identifying the current problems of the fishermen, and trying to solve them, carried out various investigations, and made contacts in order to maintain liaison among the related organizations.

During the meetings and stakeholder consultations, the fishermen were also asked to prioritize and state their problems:

- Insurance firms not insuring the fishermen’s boats and their equipment against theft, fire and/or similar situations (50%);
- Lack of storage and sales facilities resulting in not being able to sell their catch directly to the consumer and therefore needing a “middleman”. (30%);
- The middlemen actually making more than 100% profit on the sales of the catch, which is reflected as a “loss” for the fishermen. (90%)
- The catch, with low profit margins not being bought by the middlemen on the basis of “lack of space in the transporting vehicle” and therefore that catch not being presented to the consumer. (90%)

- Even though, the Green Line Trade Regulation permits the fishermen to trade fish across the divide, the individual attempts are not effective. (90%)
- Administration not compensating the fishermen for damaged or destroyed nets, even though it is the same administration that has taken species like sea turtles, dolphins and monk seals under protection. (100%)
- The existence of illegal fishing activity (nets, parakat, harpoon) and the related administrative body not taking any action to prevent those activities (20%)
- Related administrative body not supporting the sector (technically, legally, financially) (80%)
- Low fertility/ productivity due to the sea base in the area. (50%)
- The fishermen cannot find any organization, which would guide them in new fishing techniques, international standards, and marketing techniques. (40%)
- People not recognizing some of the catch because it does not reach the retail stores and therefore people do not consume the catch. (20%)
- Lack of public awareness about fish/ sea-food consumption and the preference of frozen or canned fish/sea-food as opposed to fresh in retail stores. (70%)

Further detailed analysis of the problems confirms the issues laid out by the fishermen. As an example, after the meeting, there were two fires on boats and a storm damaged a boat on another occasion, for which none of the fishermen were compensated because insurance firms do not cover them or the boats. A partial compensation was made through the Association to these fishermen as they do not have any additional income sources other than fishing. Based on

the records, the fishermen nets were damaged by non-target species in 345 different incidents in 2008. During field trips with the fishermen (collection of nets), it was observed that the middlemen did not purchase certain species, which were at marketable size and taste (4.6kg per catch). Additional field trips were conducted at different points of the bay, in different seasons and at different depths by laying nets, and fertility/productivity rate was measured independently from the fishermen. Moreover, the base structure and habitat classifications were conducted through SCUBA dives. This investigation revealed that the hunting productivity of the area is at least 30% lower compared to Kyrenia, Morphou and Karpaz coasts, which all feature rocky bottom structure.

THE PROJECT

The concept of “implementing “artificial reefs” and sustainable fisheries management through the cooperative system” was first introduced to the fishermen with detailed targets and envisaged activities during the February 2008 meeting, and the fishermen were asked to provide input and approval. The fishermen took a vote, and the resulting vote was unanimously positive. The participants stated that they would like to see activities to commence towards the realization of this project. The fishermen, who were not present at the meeting, were subsequently asked to state their opinions and none of them objected to the idea.

For this project, the primary target group was identified as people living in the area, and who are involved in the sector (fishermen, hunters, officials, and assistant personnel). The secondary target group was identified as people from the sector, who do not live in the area. However, it was agreed that the people in the secondary target group would be constantly kept up to date about the

progress of the project and would be encouraged to participate in the project activities. Third and final target group would be all the population residing in the northern part of Cyprus, who are also identified as “consumers”.

The proposed project is consistent with the priorities set out in the rural development strategy of EU in North Cyprus and covers almost all conditions, set and prioritized above. For example:

- Create economic development in the rural areas
- Provide technical assistance to current economic activities in the rural areas
- Progress in the effort for harmonization for European Standards in the Fisheries Sector
- Create cooperation among different groups (Municipalities – sector representatives – civil society organizations – public) in the rural areas
- Have a positive effect on the socio-cultural level of the people and promote the quality of life through economic development in the rural areas
- Project is highly sustainable. The artificial reef project will result in a long term increase in the productivity levels. Additionally, the technical assistance provided is a concrete basis for sustainability.

The main objective of the project is to minimize the pressure, caused by development, on natural habitats in the northern part of Cyprus, and at the same time provide the structure whereby the fishermen and their families would reach a level of wealth both economically and socially. The foundation for realizing the main objective for the project is to establish Sustainable Fisheries whereby the balance among ecological conservation

and usage is maintained.

This project aims at developing sustainable fishing in Iskele, Bogaz, and all nearby villages (villages and rural areas in the Famagusta district, Kумыali and surrounding villages) as pilot areas.

AIMS AND EXPECTATIONS

With sustainable fisheries, the following are aimed at:

- Implementing proper marketing methods in order to decrease the commercial loss;
- Building artificial reefs in accordance with the northern Cypriot coastal area, therefore providing shelter, nesting and feeding areas for the organisms, resulting in the increase of the productivity, which would then result in an increase in the fish population for the fishermen;
- Making the fisheries more productive and implementing proper marketing methods. Therefore, the monk seals (*Monachus monachus*) and the sea turtles (*Caretta caretta* and *Chelonia mydas*) and other species which exist in the area under strict conservation regulations, would be protected and in occasional situations when these species damage the fishermen nets, a support mechanism would be implemented to replace the damaged nets. Therefore the economic and ecological imbalance among the fishermen and the non-target species would be minimized through the elimination of “competition” among them.
- Conservation zones will be established in certain areas through dispersing new or developing species) and therefore there would be an increase in the fishing productivity and protection of the non-target species.
- Increasing the capacity of the fishermen to international standards, in terms of hygiene, storage and dif-

ferent techniques.

- Implementing fishing activities, which would not disrupt the ecological balance throughout the island
- Increasing public awareness about consuming healthy sea-food, which is high in protein.

In accordance with the general aims, the project will initially be implemented with families earning their living from fishing in Iskele and nearby rural areas as a pilot area. The activities and the outcomes will be shared with the general public through media, printed materials and through a documentary.

In summary, the primary target group has been identified as the people who live in the area where the project will be implemented and who are engaged in the sector (such as fishermen/hunters, business owners, officials and assistant personnel). The beneficiaries, on the other hand, would be the people involved in the sector but not residing in the area permanently. This second group still would be encouraged to participate in the project activities. The secondary beneficiary group has been identified as the public at large, in other words the consumers residing in the northern part of Cyprus.

The primary target group is roughly 60 fishermen, who make use of the Iskele-Bogaz Fishermen Marina, support personnel working in the sector and their families. There are problems in this sector, like everywhere else in the northern part of Cyprus. Moreover, due to low income levels, there are many families, who have had to abandon fishing activities.

The problems faced by the primary target group are similar if not identical to those faced by people working in the same sector in the northern part of Cyprus. Therefore, it can be said that all the beneficiaries face very similar problems. Additionally, due to low

productivity levels, the catch is sold at high prices in the market to the consumer, which results in rather low protein intake from fish and sea food.

The proposed project would organize the fishermen under the umbrella of a cooperative system. At the moment, the status of the Association permits only direct sales of the catch, but after thorough analysis of the legislation, the Association will be converted into a Cooperative Organization. The most concrete support mechanism of the proposed project would be the creation of the “fish market”. The fish market concept, which would allow the fishermen to store, wholesale or sell directly to the consumer, will increase the fishermen’s income level by at least 70-80% after expenses have been calculated.

Additional to the increase in the income levels of the fishermen, a financial pool system would be created, which will serve the fishermen as an insurance system. This pool would be utilized to solve the problems of the fishermen, such as not being able to insure their boats against storms or disasters; damaged nets by non-target species, etc. The pool system would also cover the administrative costs (administration, follow-ups, lobbying, etc), and will allow the fishermen to purchase or follow the latest technology, international standards, and would facilitate further investments for and by the fishermen. It can be observed that the cooperative system would be highly profitable, and therefore it will be a sustainable approach to business.

The artificial reefs, which would be built through the project, would increase the direct income levels of the fishermen in addition to protecting the non-target species. Based on the data collected from meetings and face-to-face interviews, it was observed that the fishermen do not have the luxury to establish conservation zones for non-target species because they clearly stated that “they have to think of themselves first”. As part of this project,

conservation zones will be established for sea turtles and monk seals. Such an area for feeding – nesting – sheltering was identified three years ago.

”Establishing Conservation Zones” application has also proven valuable for the continuation of the fishing activity because the conservation zones would lower the pressure put on juveniles through hunting. During the meetings, it was agreed that the artificial reefs would be placed in such a way that the reefs would not allow hunting and therefore conservation areas would naturally be established.

The project would additionally improve the security systems and emergency response systems against theft, fires etc. This capacity would resolve problem situations such as “delay in information transfer in the case of a fire” – which actually happened recently. This system would also increase security for the boats.

Building a new laying catch area will help decrease the maintenance expenses. New nets will be distributed to the fishermen to increase the productivity levels and would support the fishermen until the “Cooperative Insurance System” is in place. Additionally the laying catch area would be used during the installation of the artificial reefs.

The project proposes the purchase of diving gear and underwater imaging systems so that the work that is being carried out will be shared with the public in the area as well as the public at large. Additionally, with the gear and the imaging systems, the project activities will be documented. It is envisaged that all visuals obtained through the project will be edited and presented as a documentary to the national and international audience. Moreover, the work carried out will be used as scientific data by the partners for capacity increase purposes.

The data obtained through monitoring work will be publicized through popular communication tools. Additionally, the decrease in competition between the non-target species and the fishermen, which is most often presented as an environmental problem, will have a very good multiplier effect.

The project also proposes a series of seminars, which will help increase the capacity of the target group and the partners in technical and administrative issues, catch up with international standards and increase the target group’s awareness of nature conservation. Furthermore, all the activities will be shared with sector groups in different areas and would enable a capacity increase in the sector in the northern part of Cyprus. The effectively working system, which is based on very simple principles, would create a great buzz throughout the northern part of Cyprus.

The public at large – the ultimate beneficiaries, would have access to more healthy and rich in protein seafood source and in time, would access it at cheaper prices through the capacity increase exercise. Additionally, public awareness of sea-food would be promoted through books, booklets and brochures.

One of the most fundamental elements of the proposed project is the establishment of the “fish market”. Based on consultations with the construction firm, the fish market will be built and be ready in six months. The District Office and the Iskele Municipality approvals have been taken for the fish market. The construction controls and additional work for the building will be carried out by the Municipality.

Prices for the tendering process have been obtained for the cold storage unit and ice machine for the fish market. However, during the implementation state, there will be a proper procure-

ment procedure and a tendering process in line with the European Union procurement guidelines. The Association will follow up with the tender bids for the cold storage unit and the ice machine and will be evaluated according to “best economic value and highest quality product basis”.

One of the other most fundamental elements of the proposed project is the “artificial reefs”. The artificial reef implementation will feature different types and designs. Mould (concrete) blocks, pipe-tiles and brick models will be used as artificial reef blocks in order to determine the most appropriate one. 2000 units of blocks have been planned to be deposited on the sea bottom to form the artificial reef. URIC conducted field research on the issue and has identified the most suitable locations for depositing the artificial reef blocks. Additionally, administrative permits for building artificial reefs have been taken from the authorities who have responded positively to the project.

The blocks will be loaded on “carrier boats” and artificial reefs built under the supervision of the Iskele Municipality and the Association. The manufacturing and technical monitoring of the blocks will be the responsibility of the experts working with URIC. In this regard, meetings with experts have been conducted and their contribution and commitment confirmed. The installation technique and the place for the blocks, pipe-tiles and the bricks will be identified by URIC. All work will be visually documented.

Introducing artificial reefs is a common practice in the world. In these activities, the stabilization of the surface, preventing sand movement, increasing fish productivity and creating visual wealth for underwater

tourism are among the goals. Many different materials can be used in the making of artificial reefs however concrete is the most preferred material today. Concrete structures are suitable for marine environment, are durable, and are environmentally friendly and can last for a long time. It is easy to obtain and can be shaped into different designs easily. Moreover, concrete is a suitable product for the development of prefabricated blocks (Lukens, 1997).

The artificial reefs introduced in Turkey have all used concrete. In order to decrease the cost of the manufacture of the concrete blocks, additional elements can be mixed in such as rubble, plastic, mud, and ash, etc. (Düzbastılar ve Lök, 2004).

Algae reproduction and development speeds on reef blocks and this fact attracts the fish populations. (Suzuki, et al, 1996) Concrete provides feeding grounds and shelter for invertebrates and fish in addition to housing fouling organisms to settle and to grow (Lukens, 1997).

Japan is the only country with standards for reef construction. The first detailed guide was published in 1978 as part of the Coastal Fisheries Development Program, (CFDP) as the "Structural Design Guide". It was further developed in 1984, which the develop version contains steel, concrete, plastic and similar materials to be used in artificial reefs. It was published as part of the Japan Coastal Fisheries Promotion Association. (Grove, et. al, 1989) These programs are being followed by many other countries in the world.

The proposed project also contains a component for harbor security. In order for the harbor to have a centralized control, CCTVs will be installed. By doing so, the losses as experienced in the past would be minimized. The installed close circuit TVs will be monitored by the Iskele Municipality and the Fishermen Association.

In order to increase the productivity percentages until the cooperative system with the insurance component is set up, fishing nets would be distributed to the fishermen only for once. The distribution of the nets would be carried out and controlled by the Association. Additionally, scientific research will be conducted on the correlation between distributed nets and the catch obtained using the nets. The research will reveal the area's fish population, and the frequency of catching the non-target species.

At the initial stage of the project, subject matter experts were invited to provide technical assistance on the "cooperative system", its applications, administrative responsibilities and day-to-day operations. The Project managers have received approval from the experts that they will deliver the training provided that the project would sponsor the experts' flight and accommodation expenses. During the "first seminar", there will be training on "the importance of sea food for consumption" and on "nature conservation issues". The program for trainings will be controlled and implemented by URIC and the seminars will take place at EMU meeting and conference rooms, and they would be open to public.

The second training would be on international standards, hygiene-sanitation, and fishing technology. These training will also be delivered by subject matter experts. The Project managers have received approval from the experts that they will deliver these trainings provided that the project would sponsor the experts' flight and accommodation expenses. The program for the training sessions will be controlled and implemented by URIC and the seminars will take place at EMU meeting and conference rooms, and they would be open to public.

All the activities through out the project will be recorded, which would be used as footage in the making of a

documentary. This production will not be limited to only Cyprus, but it would target a global audience. URIC will take the lead in preparation, coordination and production of the documentary. URIC features high profile, expert divers with many years of experience in diving, with the highest possible education.

The data collected and knowledge gathered throughout the project (seminars, current expertise and experience) will be shared with a targeted group of specific sector professionals, stakeholders, etc through booklets, posters and brochures. People in the sector working in different areas will be kept informed about the developments of the project at all times. This work will be controlled and monitored by URIC.

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About the Researchers

Burak Ali Çiçek has successfully completed his dissertation on marine ecology and continues to work primarily on this subject. In addition to marine ecology, Dr. Çiçek also works on terrestrial ecosystems, and participates in ongoing projects and research. He has been a part of many natural resource and land conservation projects, has contributed to management plans, conducted environmental impact assessments; and worked in coastal zone management, pollution, and environmental education related projects. In terms of project sites, he has worked in various and sometimes extreme environments such as coastal areas, wetlands, lakes, seas and forests. Dr. Çiçek is a member of many national and international organizations, and currently, he is teaching biology, ecology and environment related courses at the Eastern Mediterranean University. For more information about this research project, please contact our researcher at burak.cicek@emu.edu.tr.

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Beliefs about language learning: A study of international university students learning Turkish as a second language

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Learners' beliefs about language learning can have critical effects on their ability, and expectations to learn a language (Kunt, 2007). Horwitz (1999: 558) has argued that "it is important to understand learner beliefs about language learning in order to understand learner approaches to and satisfaction with language learning instruction". Young (1991), lists learner beliefs as one source of foreign language learning anxiety: personal and interpersonal issues, instructor-learners interactions, classroom procedures, language testing, instructor beliefs about language learning, and learner beliefs about language learning. Horwitz et al. (1986) also define learner beliefs as a source of language learning anxiety.

Considerable research indicates that learners' beliefs about language learning have a major influence on the language learning process itself. According to Abraham and Vann (1987), for example, language learners' beliefs may affect the variety and flexibility of the language learning strategies the learners use. Bundak (2006) also supported this view. Yorio (1986) found that some beliefs about language learning may have a negative influence on language learning. Also, Horwitz (1987) stated that some preconceived beliefs are likely to restrict learners in

the range of strategies they use. For example, some language learners believe that they should not say anything in the foreign language until they are able to say it correctly, and some believe that if beginning learners are permitted to make errors at the early stages of language learning, it will be difficult for them to speak correctly later. Mattheoudakis (2007) indicated that also student teachers have definite beliefs that influence their language learning and teaching.

In addition, Kunt (2007) stated that learners' beliefs usually spring from their earlier learning experiences and are shaped by their cultural backgrounds. Diab (2000) and Horwitz (1987, 1999) pointed out that cultural background may be one factor influencing learner beliefs about language learning. They also argued that specific educational and language learning environments in different countries may also be an important factor. Truitt (1995) found that learners' beliefs about language learning correlate with the learners' background variables.

To the best of my knowledge, no research has addressed Turkish as a Second Language (TSL) learners' beliefs about language learning. The focus of this study, therefore, is to characterize beliefs about language learning among international universi-

ty students of Turkish as a Second Language (TSL) at the Department of General Education in Eastern Mediterranean University. The study addresses the following questions:

- What beliefs do international TSL (Turkish as a second language) learners have about learning Turkish?
- How do the international TSL learners' beliefs about language learning compare to those of other language learners?

The Instruments

The questionnaire used in this study consisted of two measures: The Beliefs About Language Learning Inventory (BALLI) developed by Horwitz (1987) and a background questionnaire. The English versions of the instruments were used.

Beliefs About Language Learning Inventory (BALLI)

The BALLI was developed by Horwitz (1985, 1987) to identify students' beliefs about language learning. BALLI has been widely used, including studies on American learners of French, Spanish, German, and Japanese; US university instructors of French, pre-service ESL and EFL teachers of English; Korean, Taiwanese, Turkish and Turkish-Cypriot English as a Foreign Language

(EFL) learners.

The English version of BALLI was adapted to the Turkish as a Second Language (TSL) context by the author. One item was added to the questionnaire specific to Turkish language learning situation: "I am learning Turkish to be successful in my university education." The thirty-five items of the BALLI were scored on a Likert scale ranging from "1: strongly agree" to "5: strongly disagree." Because the BALLI measures different beliefs about language learning, there is no composite score.

Background questionnaire

The background questionnaire was developed by the author. The questionnaire provided a variety of information about the subjects of the study: gender, age, class, and home country. Additional questions ascertain whether the subjects had studied languages besides Turkish.

The Subjects

The subjects of this study were 60 international university students studying Turkish as a second language (TSL) at Eastern Mediterranean University in Famagusta, North Cyprus. The subjects were from eight different countries: Nigeria, Iran, Cambodia, Jordan, Cameroon, Pakistan, Iraq, and Mongolia. Their countries of origin are listed in Table 1. The students were all students in introductory level Turkish courses (TURK 100 and TUSL 180,) as part of their course requirements. Eastern Mediterranean University is an English medium university. Therefore, all the subjects were proficient in English. Also, there was a diversity regarding the subjects' first language backgrounds, and because of this reason, the English version of BALLI was administered.

Forty-six of the subjects were male and 10 female. Four of the subjects did

not specify their gender. The majority of the subjects were freshmen. Their age ranged from 17 to 36. The details about the age distribution are shown in Figure 1.

Country	Number of Students
Nigeria	38
Iraq	2
Cambodia	1
Jordan	2
Cameroon	1
Mongolia	1
Iran	12
Pakistan	3

Table 1. Subjects by Countries of Origin

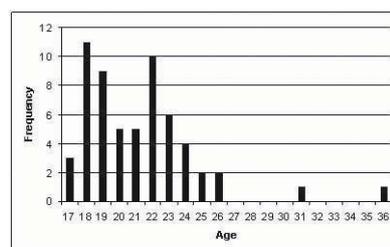


Figure 1. The age distribution of subjects

Data collection procedures and analysis

The questionnaires were administered by the researcher at the end of Spring 2007 to international university students with the cooperation of the Department of General Education administrators and course instructors.

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for MS Windows, Release 11.0 was used for the analysis of quantitative data in this study. Descriptive statistics were computed on the students' responses to the BALLI items. The descriptive statistics used in this study consisted of mean and frequency distribution of the BALLI items. These analyses addressed the research

question, "What beliefs do the international Turkish as a Second Language (TSL) learners have about learning Turkish?"

Results

Student responses for the BALLI were grouped into Horwitz's (1987) five major areas: 1- foreign language aptitude, 2- the difficulty of language learning, 3- the nature of language learning, 4- learning and communication strategies, and 5- motivations. The full results of the BALLI questionnaire are presented in Appendix A.

Foreign Language Aptitude. BALLI items 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 16, 19, 30, 33.

Some of these items involve the presence of the special abilities to learn a language: item 2- "Some people have a special ability for learning foreign languages", item 16- "I have a special ability for learning foreign languages", and item 30- "People who speak more than one language are very intelligent."

Regarding foreign language aptitude, most of the international Turkish as a second language (TSL) students believed that it is easier for children than adults to learn a foreign language (88%), but 75% agreed with the statement that everyone can learn to speak a foreign language, although this is contradictory with the previous statement. They also agreed that some people have a special ability for learning foreign languages (85%). On the other hand, 56% of the students agreed on item 6- "People in my country are good at learning foreign languages." Thirty-seven percent had neutral ideas about this item. Fifty-nine percent agreed that it is easier for someone who already spoke a foreign language to learn another one. Thirty-nine percent disagreed with the statement that people who are good at math or science are not good at learning languages, and 46% agreed that women are better than men at learning foreign languages.

Many (51%) also agreed that they personally are good at learning languages, and that people who speak more than one language are very intelligent (49%).

The Difficulty of Language Learning. BALLI items 3, 4, 5, 15, 25, 34.

These items relate to the difficulty of learning Turkish as a second language. For example, item 3 was "Some languages are easier to learn than others", and item 4 was "Turkish is (1) a very difficult language; (2) difficult language; (3) language of medium difficulty; (4) an easy language (5) a very easy language.". Items 25 ("It is easier to speak than understand Turkish") and 34 ("It is easier to read and write Turkish than to speak and understand it") evaluated the relative difficulty of various language skills and areas: and item 5 is related to the students' personal expectations regarding their own success to speak Turkish.

These international TSL learners overwhelmingly believed (85%) that some languages are easier to learn than others, and they were also quite positive about their own ability to speak Turkish very well (80%). Twenty-two percent considered Turkish to be difficult or very difficult, but the majority of the students considered Turkish moderately difficult (46%) and 10% thought it was easy. When asked, "If someone spent one hour a day learning Turkish, how long would it take them to speak the language very well?", their answers were less than a year (34%), one to two years (41%), three to five years (19%), and five to ten years (3%). Interestingly, nobody expressed the opinion that "you can't learn a language in one hour a day." Thirty-one percent of the TSL students disagreed with the item, "it is easier to speak than understand a foreign language" and 39% of the students had a neutral

opinion about this statement. On the other hand, 47% agreed with the belief that it is easier to read and write Turkish than to speak and understand it.

The Nature of Language Learning. BALLI items 8, 12, 17, 23, 27, 28.

This area includes different items regarding the nature of language learning. For instance, item 8 was "It is necessary to know about Turkish-speaking cultures in order to learn to speak Turkish" and item 12 was "It is best to learn Turkish in a Turkish-speaking country." Item 27 is about the learners' beliefs about how language learning is different from other academic subjects. Items 17, 23, and 28 are related to the importance of vocabulary words, grammar, and translation while learning Turkish as a second language.

With respect to the nature of language learning, most of the subjects agreed that it is best to learn Turkish in a Turkish-speaking country (86%), but 37% had neutral ideas, 36% agreed, and 24% disagreed regarding the necessity to know about Turkish-speaking cultures in order to learn to speak Turkish. The majority of the students agreed that vocabulary words (78%) and grammar rules (61%) are the most important part of language learning. On the other hand, the responses of international TSL students varied considering the importance of translating from one's native language while learning Turkish. Forty-six percent agreed on the importance of translation, while 34% of the TSL learners did not express any opinion and they tended to be neutral and 17% of the respondents disagreed about it.

Learning and Communication Strategies. BALLI items 7, 9, 13, 14, 18, 21, 22, 26.

These items relate to the use of language learning and communication strategies. Items 18 ("it is important to repeat and practice a lot") and 26 ("it is important to practice with cassettes or tapes") concern the use of language

learning strategies. The rest of the items (7, 9, 13, 14, 21, 22) concern the usage of communication strategies employed by the interlocutors when they have insufficient linguistic knowledge during conversation in the target language (Tarone, 1980). Statements that relate to communication strategies included items 13 ("I enjoy practicing Turkish with Turkish people I meet") and 14 ("It's okay to guess if you don't know a word in Turkish"). Also, the statements about feeling timid speaking Turkish with other people (item 21) and making errors in Turkish (item 22) concern communication strategies.

In the area of language learning strategies, 83% of the subjects reported that it is important to repeat and practice and 51% agreed that it is important to practice with cassettes or video tapes while learning Turkish. Regarding communication strategies, 78% of the international TSL students agreed on the importance of excellent pronunciation, and they also overwhelmingly agreed that they enjoy practicing Turkish with people who speak it as a native language (83%). On the other hand, 68% disagreed with the statement that you shouldn't say anything in Turkish until you can say it correctly and 46% did not feel timid speaking Turkish with other people. Responses were almost evenly distributed for item 22-- "if beginning students are permitted to make errors in Turkish, it will be difficult for them to speak correctly later on" (36% agree, 26% neutral, and 34% disagree).

Motivations. BALLI items 20, 24, 29, 31, 32, 35.

These items concern the aspirations students have related to the learning of Turkish. For example, item 24 "I would like to learn Turkish so that I can get to know Turkish people better" and item 29 "If I learn Turkish very well, I will have better opportunities for a good job". Item 35 ("I am learning Turkish to be successful in my university educa-

tion”) was added to the questionnaire since the group aimed at TSL learners.

Finally, in the area of motivation, the majority of the respondents agreed that they would like to learn Turkish so that they can get to know Turkish people better (78%), but 58 percent of the TSL students disagreed with the statement that “People in my country feel that it is important to speak Turkish,” About half of the students associated learning Turkish with better job opportunities (56%) and 68% had the desire to have Turkish friends. Eighty-seven percent of the subjects reported that they want to learn Turkish well (63% strongly). While 45% agreed on the item “I am learning Turkish to be successful in my university education” 28% disagreed and 27% had neutral ideas about this item.

Comparisons with Previous Studies Using the BALLI

This section includes some of the representative studies using the Beliefs About Language Learning Inventory to identify situational similarities and differences across the learner groups. A comparison of the international TSL student responses with similar data from other studies was undertaken to respond to the research question: “How do the international TSL learners’ beliefs about language learning compare to those of other language learners?”

The responses of the international Turkish as a Second Language (TSL) students were compared with those of other English as a Foreign Language (EFL), English as Second Language (ESL), and American students of foreign languages. These studies will be presented here in the following order: Horwitz (1987), with international ESL students in the United States; Truitt (1995), with Korean EFL students; Diab (2000), with Lebanese students of English and French; and Kunt (2007), with Turkish EFL students in North Cyprus.

Horwitz (1987) with International ESL Students in the United States

Thirty-two students with diverse cultural backgrounds, who were in the intermediate level of the Intensive English Program at The University of Texas at Austin, participated in Horwitz’s (1987) study.

Compared to these students, the Turkish as a second language students seemed more confident about their personal ability to learn second/foreign languages, but they had similar ideas about the superiority of children learning foreign languages. A majority of the TSL students were supportive of the importance of grammar and vocabulary, but only half of Horwitz’s (1987) subjects agreed on this. This difference may be related to the difference in the contents of examinations administered in the university. TSL students may think that focusing on vocabulary and grammar is more beneficial. It may also be due to the fact that students studying in the U.S are confronted daily with the limitations of studying only vocabulary and grammar.

Truitt (1995) with Korean EFL Students

Truitt (1995) administered the BALLI study to 205 university students in Korea who were learning English as a foreign language.

Regarding the items related to motivations, some differences were observed between Korean EFL students and the TSL students. For example, 78% of the Korean students agreed on the importance of speaking English, but only 14% of the TSL students shared the same view for Turkish. On the other hand, many of the Korean EFL students rejected the idea of learning a foreign language in order to know its native speakers better, while the majority of the TSL students accepted it. The difference between learning English in a non-English speaking country (Korea), as opposed to learning Turkish in a Turkish-speaking country (North

Cyprus), can explain the contrast in the responses to this item. Being in North Cyprus may allow TSL students to get to know Turkish people better.

Diab (2000) with Lebanese students of English and French

Diab (2000) studied student beliefs about language learning of Lebanese university students learning English and French. A modified version of the BALLI was administered to 284 university students in Lebanon.

According to Diab’s (2000) findings, most of the Lebanese subjects rated English as an easy or very easy language and French as a difficult one, while the TSL students considered Turkish to be of medium difficulty. This may be related to the context of foreign language education in Lebanon. Diab (2000) stated that Lebanese students have been exposed to two foreign languages, namely English and French. Regarding the area of learning and communication strategies some similarities were observed between Diab’s (2000) students and the TSL students in this study. Both groups agreed that they enjoy practicing their target language with native speakers and they do not feel timid when speaking it with other people.

Kunt (2007) with Turkish EFL students

In a recent study, Kunt (2007) used the BALLI to investigate Turkish EFL students’ beliefs about language learning. The instrument was translated into Turkish and administered to two groups of EFL Turkish and Turkish-Cypriot students in different English preparatory schools in two universities in North Cyprus.

Some similarities and differences exist between Turkish students who were learning English as a Foreign Language (Kunt, 2007) and the international TSL students. For example, more than half of the students in both studies shared the view that “it is easier for someone who already speaks a foreign

language to learn another one”.

However, approximately half of the international TSL students believed that people who speak more than one language are very intelligent while approximately 60% of the Turkish EFL students were opposed to this opinion. Interestingly, both groups were strongly motivated to learn their target languages, but an important distinction was observed regarding the types of motivation that was related to the reasons of language learning. For example, international TSL students showed strong integrative motivation for learning Turkish while the Turkish EFL students in Kunt's (2007) study had more instrumental reasons to learn Turkish.

Conclusions

Several conclusions can be observed based on the findings of this study. First, this study found that international Turkish as a Second Language (TSL) students in North Cyprus possessed mainly different beliefs about language learning from those of international ESL students in the United States (Horwitz, 1987), EFL students in Korea (Truitt, 1995), French and EFL students in Lebanon (Diab, 2000), and Turkish EFL students in North Cyprus.

Secondly, the findings of the study revealed that international TSL students were self-confident about their ability to learn Turkish well that is similar to Diab's (2000) and Kunt's (2007) findings.

Finally, the international TSL students are studying Turkish in a university in North Cyprus where Turkish is spoken as an official lan-

guage, and therefore knowledge of Turkish is crucial to international students for their daily communication outside of the university campus. In addition, since they live in a Turkish-speaking country, they may want to be a part of the Turkish culture. These international students reflected this need to learn Turkish in their BALLI responses. According to the BALLI results, international university students seemed to have integrative motivation to learn Turkish that is related to learning target language culture.

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About the Researcher

Naciye Kunt earned her PhD and MA degrees in foreign language education at the University of Texas at Austin. She teaches second language acquisition theory and practice and language teaching methodologies at the Department of ELT. Assist. Prof. Dr. Kunt's research interests include learner beliefs about language learning, foreign language learning anxiety and communication and learning strategies. She has supervised MA theses in second/foreign language learning in the areas of environmental effects, learner systems, and learner variables. For more information about this research project, please contact our researcher at Naciye.Kunt@emu.edu.tr

Civil Engineering Graduate Student and his Supervisor



Sepanta Naimi (Left) and his supervisor Mürüde Çelikağ (Right) share their ideas on research and collaboration.

■ **Could you tell us a bit about yourself? Your nationality, academic and professional background, experience, research activities.....?**

MC.. My name is Murude Celikag and I am an Assist.Prof. in the Department of Civil Engineering at EMU. I have dual nationality Cypriot and British. I am one of the first graduates of the Higher Technological Institute in 1984. This year is the 30th anniversary of the establishment of our department. Having ranked first among the graduates of 1984, I was given a TRNC government scholarship to pursue a Master's Degree in the United Kingdom. Therefore, I was in the University of Sheffield, Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, from September 1984 to February 1986 for my studies. I carried out research on the behavior of steel columns with semi rigid connections. This included extensive laboratory work on model frames as well as comparing the experimental results with the theoretical ones. I obtained the degree of Master of Philosophy (MPhil) in 1986.

Then I applied for the Commonwealth Scholarship for post graduate education and obtained the scholarship for a period of three years (1986-1989) for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Sheffield. I carried out extensive laboratory testing on full scale steel beam to column semi-rigid connections, which was part of a wider

research ongoing in the department at the time. The findings from this research program at University of Sheffield were a kind of breakthrough in this field and since then the results have been published in books and formed one of the Annexes of the Eurocode 3.

After graduation, I had a break from my active academic life in January 1990 when I accepted a job with John Brown Engineers and Constructors Ltd (JBE&C), which is one of the leading companies in the field of Engineering and Construction of Industrial Facilities in the world. Nowadays it is called Aker Solutions. I was involved in numerous projects while I worked for JBE&C. Besides office work which involved civil and structural design work, I also worked on site over a year and in JBE&C Singapore offices for a period of six months. The projects I worked on were all over the world, for example, in Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, India, UK, etc. I spent seven valuable years with JBE&C and became a Chartered Engineer, a full member of the Institution of Civil Engineers-UK, in 1994. Then due to my husband's work circumstances, I had to move to the United Arab Emirates in late 1996. There I first got involved in the design of a 7 plus two basement floors Reinforced Concrete commercial building. Then I worked for CORUS Plc, one of the biggest steel producers in Europe and in the world. I also did part time teaching to architecture and engineering students in the United Arab Emirates University in Al Ain.

I moved to Cyprus in 2000 and started working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Civil Engineering. I was one of the vice Chairs of this department from 2001 to 2004. Then in January 2006 I was appointed as the Chair of the Department of General Education and this duty ended in February 2010. I am one of the founding members of the Building Sciences Research Centre (BSRC). One of the main aims of this centre is to increase the awareness of the public and the professionals through consultation services to the community. Through BSRC I am involved in consultation services to the community and the government. Until now, I have supervised 1 PhD and 8 Master's students and currently I am supervising 4 PhD and 7 Master students. Among the research topics of interest are

- The use of structural steel for building
- Behavior of semi-rigid steel connection
- Steel reduced beam web connection
- Sustainability in construction
- Problems of construction industry in TRNC
- Occupational health and safety

SN.. I am Iranian and I came to North Cyprus in 2004. I got my Bachelor's degree in Iran as a Mechanical Engineer at Islamic Azad University of Khomeinishahr. Three months after I completed my Bachelor's degree in 2001, I got a job as an internal manager and technical advisor in Irankhodro Co. Representative, Iran; one of the biggest companies that deals with different models of automobiles. While working at this company, I sat an examination that was organized mainly for all internal managers and technical advisors, I came third in this exam. Thus, I was given the power to interview all the managers in the company about the problems related to the automobiles and to make presentations at many conferences. In 2002, I sat the Guarantee Examination in which I got 100%. As a result, I received an offer to teach at Islamic Azad University of Khomeinishahr as a part time instructor. In addition, I worked in various other organizations which have given me the opportunity to explore different areas of life in everyday activities. In academic life, without the right qualifications, one cannot hope to advance in his academic career, and that is why I decided to come to Eastern Mediterranean University to further my education. In 2007, I got my Master's degree in Mechanical Engineering and immediately enrolled on the PhD program in Civil Engineering Department. It is almost 6 years that I have been working as a research assistant in Eastern Mediterranean University and this academic year, I have been elected for the University Senate to represent the university research assistants. Presently, my master's thesis is under review for publication. In 2009 spring semester I passed my qualifying exam. I have one published conference paper.

■ **Could you please give us some information on your department and the PhD programme?**

MÇ.. The PhD program of the department of Civil Engineering is one of the oldest in the university, and one that has improved tremendously through the years.

SN.. The civil engineering department is one of the oldest departments in the Faculty of Engineering, Eastern Mediterranean University. In 1992, the PhD program was launched. The requirements for graduation from the program are the successful completion of 7 credit courses, with at least Grade B, as well as a non-credit course, qualifying exam, minimum 16 credits from publications, and a successful PhD thesis. Structural Engineering, Hydraulic engineering, Construction management, Geotechnical Engineering, Material Engineering and Transportation Engineering are the fields which are offered by this department. Unfortunately,

the PhD programs in Eastern Mediterranean University are based on courses and research unlike the UK system which is only based on research. For this reason, PhD candidates should spend at least three semesters to pass their courses. Therefore, numerous opportunities for both the students and the university in terms of publication and ranking are lost.

■ **Could you tell us about the research study you've been working on and its significance in your research field?**

MÇ.. The research I have been working on with my supervisee is somewhat the continuation of the research carried out by my previous PhD student who then became the co-supervisor for this student. This is about the "Steel Reduced Beam Web Connections". Following the 1994 Northridge earthquake in the Los Angeles area, engineers were surprised to discover that a number of modern special moment-resisting frame structures had experienced brittle fracturing of their welded beam-to-column connections. This prompted the initiation of new research programs to investigate the causes of these fractures and to propose the necessary changes in design procedures. This research is significant since it will provide modification to Northridge connections that will ensure the ductility levels necessary to resist the earthquake loads without brittle fracture.

This research is expected to produce comprehensive information on the types of beam to column connections that are more ductile with adequate strength to resist earthquake loading. All these findings will help the construction market to construct safer and more sustainable building structures, and the connection details will also be applicable to existing structures. The research findings will be published in international refereed journals and thus will be shared with the scientists in our country and throughout the world.

SN.. The research is based on Steel Reduced Beam Web Connections and I have been working in this field with my supervisor Assist. Prof. Dr. Murude Celikag and my co-supervisor Dr. Amir Ahmad Hedayat. We are going to work on the welded beam to column connections. For example in 1994, in the Northridge Earthquake in the Los Angeles area, brittle fracturing occurred in the Welded Beam to Column Connections. This shows that new research is necessary to find new design procedures to introduce enough ductility levels to avoid brittle fracture in the connections by earthquake loads. This research will help in safer connections in steel structures and more sustainable constructions. Furthermore, this research is hopefully going to show the necessity of increasing construction stability in case of an earthquake.

■ **Do you have plans to promote this research to a wider audience? (conferences, publications)**

MÇ.. With my previous PhD student we have published 4 journal papers, 1 international conference paper and 1 book chapter. We also intend to disseminate the results of this current research in international conferences and journals.

SN.. Yes, our first aim is to promote our research as a journal publication and in conferences.

■ **What has been the most fruitful aspect of your collaboration?**

MÇ.. We have learned a great deal from each other. Our good communication, sharing information, regular meetings, good team work, understanding, hard work which is common to both of us, helped progress the research in the right direction.

SN.. The most fruitful aspect of our collaboration is that we are thinking positively about our research and we are a very good team. We know what our aims are and what we should do.

■ **What advice would you give to researchers involved in PhD research?**

MÇ.. They should enjoy research, acquiring and employing new ideas, materials, methods, programs, etc. Research with a postgraduate student is a two sided activity. One needs to give and take and respect each other whilst being close to each other as good colleagues. Doing research is not easy but it is rewarding. Those who are intending to do PhD research should be mentally ready for an intense learning period, be prepared to share information in the best possible way, and be creative and innovative.

SN.. I would like to advise them to be focused on their research and try to acquire as much knowledge as possible of their research area by using all the resources, especially the resources available in the university library.



WHY DON'T YOU...

...share this interview with your undergraduate students as well? Please direct them to <http://research.emu.edu.tr>.

Following is the list of students who have successfully completed their postgraduate degrees in Fall 2009 -2010. This list has been provided by EMU Institute of Graduate Studies and Research on 17 May 2010.

■ LL.M. ■

Law

Bezar Eylem Ekinci

Thesis Title: Anayasal Gelişim Sürecinde Kadın Hareketleri ve Eşitlik

Supervisor: Sultan Tahmazoğlu Uzeltürk

Aysel Uzun

Thesis Title: Liberal Feminizmin Eşitlik Anlayışı Çerçevesinde KKTC Hukuk Sisteminde Kadın - Erkek Eşitliği

Supervisor: Saim Üye

■ M.A. ■

Communication and Media Studies

Divine Metommbi Tienge

Thesis Title: Representation of Race in the New York Times

Supervisor: Mashoed Bailie

International Relations

Şevket Serkan Şensoy

Thesis Title: The Turkish Politics in North Iraq: The impact of the First Gulf War on Turkish Political Choices (1991-2003)

Supervisor: Haldun Çancı

Nabel Ashraf Anwar

Thesis Title: Ethnic Conflict Arabs, Kurds and Turkmen in Post-Saddam Kirkuk

Supervisor: Haldun Çancı

Neriman Çakır

Thesis Title: The Problem of the Turkish Immigrants in TRNC in the Light of International Law

Supervisor: Kudret Özersay

Temitope Paul Siyanbola

Thesis Title: Economic Policies and Development: The Millennium Development Goal Experience in Nigeria

Supervisor: Erol Kaymak

Bahaa Al Rakamani

Thesis Title: Hamas: Evolution from an Islamic Resistance Movement to a Political Pragmatic Organization 1980-2006

Supervisor: Moncef Khaddar

Turkish Language and Literature

Burak Yardım

Thesis Title: Yaşar Kemal'in Dağın Öte Yüzü, (Orta Direk, Yer Demir Gök Bakır, Ölmez Otu) Üçlemesinde Yapı, Tema, ve Anlatım Özellikleri

Supervisor: Huyugüzel Ömer Faruk

Emine Özerinç

Thesis Title: Orhan Kemal'in Fabrika ve Toprak İşçilerini Konu Alan Bereketli Topraklar Üzerinde, Vukuat Bulan ve Hanımın Çifliği Romanlarında Yapı, Tema ve Anlatım

Supervisor: Akgün Adnan

■ M.Arch. ■

Architecture

Ladifa Barau Muhammad

Thesis Title: Systematic Evaluation of Curtain Wall Types

Supervisor: Halil Zafer Alibaba

Melek Erçakıca

Thesis Title: Questioning the Influence of Cultural Background on Housing Exterior Space Identity in Bahçeli,Karaman,Lapta in North Cyprus

Supervisor: Mukaddes Faslı

Ghazaleh Mokhaberi

Thesis Title: Structural and Technological Principles within Architecture Education

Supervisor: Munther Moh'd

Yasamin Chegini

Thesis Title: Effects of Media Elements (Urban Screen and Media Facade) on Built Environment

Supervisor: Uğur Ulaş Dağlı

Parastoo Pourvahidi

Thesis Title: Bioclimate Analysis of Vernacular Iranian Architecture

Supervisor: : Mesut Özdeniz

■ MBA ■

Business Administration

Cletus Ambe Shu

Thesis Title: Public and Private Hospitals in Cameroon: Service Quality and Patient's Choice of Hospitals

Supervisor: Salime M. Smadi

Fargam Farzad

Thesis Title: Antecedents and Outcomes of Service Recovery Performance in a Private Healthcare Environment: The Case of Northern Cyprus

Supervisor: Halil Nadiri

Alheri Bawa Magaji

Thesis Title: Investigating the Perceptions of Male and Female Students of EMU on Sexual Harassment

Supervisor: Tank Timur

■ M.Ed. ■

Educational Sciences

İpek Danju

Thesis Title: Analysis of 1st Grade and 5th Grade Textbooks and Primary School Students' Views about Gender Role in Society: A Comparative Study

Supervisor: Mesude Atay

■ MS ■

Banking and Finance

Botame Mbone Welisane

Thesis Title: Privatization and Nigerian Banking Sector

Supervisor: Nesrin Özataç

Mohammad Samir Al-Sharafi

Thesis Title: Anticipation Companies' Bankruptcy by Using Financial Ratios Models: Applying Altman, Zmijewski and Neural Network's Models on Two Selected Kuwaiti Companies for the Period (2006-2008)

Supervisor: Nesrin Özataç

Chemistry

Samaneh Saber Samandari

Thesis Title: UV-Radiation Induced Graft Copolymerization onto Chitosan

Supervisor: Osman Yilmaz

Civil Engineering

Saeid Kamkar

Thesis Title: Invertication of Rigid Frame by Integrated Force Method

Supervisor: Erdinç Soyer

Batu İbrahimogulları

Thesis Title: Classification and Finite Element Analysis of Structure Used in monumental Building between 330-1571 AD in Northern Cyprus

Supervisor: Giray Özay

Mana Behnamasi

Thesis Title: Comparison of the Behaviour of Cultural and Straight Types of Steel Sheet Roof Structures.

Supervisor: Mürüde Çelikağ

Milad Ghorban Ebrahimi

Thesis Title: The Effect of Polypropylene Modification on Marshall Stability and Flow

Supervisor: Mehmet M. Kunt

Co-Supervisor: Mahdi Abtahi

Nasim Mosavat

Thesis Title: Pore Fluid Effects on Physicochemical and Engineering Properties of Compacted Clay

Supervisor: Zalihe Nalbantoğlu

Computer Engineering

Hüseyin Hacı

Thesis Title: Performance Investigation of Simulation Models of Wireless Mobile Ad Hoc Network

Supervisor: Alexander Kostin

Economics

Orhan Dağlı

Thesis Title: The Feldstein-Horioka Puzzle: A Markov Switching Causality Analysis of the OECD Region

Supervisor: Mehmet Balcilar

Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Murad Ghazy Khalaf

Thesis Title: Connectivity Analysis of Large-Scale Wireless Ad Hoc Networks with Heterogenous Nodes

Supervisor: Doğu Arifler

Co-Supervisor: Aykut Hocanın

Merin Savaş

Thesis Title: Nonbinary Convolution Coding for Multimedia Data Transmission

Supervisor: Aykut Hocanın

Faezeh Yeganli
Thesis Title: A Design of Q-Shift Filter for Dual-Tree Complex Wavelet Transforms
Supervisor: Runyi Yu

Industrial Engineering

Behzad Sanaei
Thesis Title: Fuzzy Modeling and Analysis of Supplier Selection Problem under Price Discounts
Supervisor: Nureddin Kirkavak

Mathematics

Buğçe Eminağa
Thesis Title: Short Algorithm
Supervisor: Mustafa Rıza

Mechanical Engineering

Maher T.S. Ghazal
Thesis Title: Designing and Optimization of a High efficiency Single Family House Located in the TRNC
Supervisor: Fuat Egelioğlu

Adebola Peter Omojaro
Thesis Title: Experimental Performance of a Single and Double Pass Solar Air Heater With Steel Wire Mesh As Absorber
Supervisor: Loay B.Y Aldabbagh

Majid Soleimaninia
Thesis Title: Assessment of Various Two-Equation Turbulence Models for Turbulent Impingement Heat Transfer
Supervisor: İbrahim Sezai

Sedighe Tadrissi
Thesis Title: An Experimental Study of Natural Convection of Nanofluid in a Rectangular Cavity
Supervisor: Hikmet Ş. Aybar

Tourism Management

Ergin Ersoy
Thesis Title: Employability Skill for the Hotel in TRNC Comparative Study of Management Expectations and Student Perceptions
Supervisor: Hüseyin Araslı

Ronate N. Ngeche
Thesis Title: Work Engagement and Job Embeddedness among Frontline Hotel Employees in the Cameroon
Supervisor: Osman M. Karatepe

Ifeanyi Maduabuchi Agbaim
Thesis Title: The Effect of Perceived Ethical Climate on Job Outcomes: A Study in the Nigerian Hotel Industry
Supervisor: Osman M. Karatepe

Nazanin Naderi Adib
Thesis Title: Antecedents and Outcomes of Organizational Trust in the Hospitality Industry: An Empirical Study of Frontline Employees in 3,4 and 5 Star Hotels of Iran
Supervisor: Hüseyin Araslı

■ Ph.D. ■

Computer Engineering

Behnam Rahnama
Thesis Title: Extended Open World Assumption as Core for Reasoning in Collaborative Problem Solving on Multiple Autonomous Semantic Robots
Supervisor: Atilla Elçi

Nazife Dimililer
Thesis Title: Biomedical Named Entity Recognition from Text Using a Vote Based Multiple Classifier System
Supervisor: Ekrem Varoğlu

Fatma Tansu
Thesis Title: An Efficient Vertical Handoff Decision Scheme between Microcellular and Macrocellular Networks
Supervisor: Muhammed Salamah

Industrial Engineering

Ayşe Tansu
Thesis Title: Studies on a New Class of Shock Models for Deteriorating Systems and Their Applications
Supervisor: Alagar Rangan

Recent Publications and Presentations (January - March 2010)

■ Journal Publications (SCI, SSCI, AHCI) ■

The journal publications listed here are those that are listed in Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), Science Citation Index (SCI), Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded), or Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). A search on ISI Web of Science was performed on 17 May 2010 to retrieve articles with at least one author having EMU affiliation. This list may not be comprehensive as some articles could be deposited to ISI after the query date.

Aktuglu H, Ozarslan MA and Gezer H. (2010). "A-Equistatistical Convergence of Positive Linear Operators." *Journal of Computational Analysis and Applications* 12(1): 24-36.

Badaroglu M, Halici U, Aybay I and Cerkez C. (2010). "A Cascadable Random Neural Network Chip with Reconfigurable Topology." *Computer Journal* 53(3): 289-303.

Barner K, Deng H, Wang H, Annaorazov M, Medvedeva IV and Yang CP. (2010). "Trap state capture and reemission relaxation in ceramic $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{MnO}_3$ with Ca-content $x=0.51$." *Physical B-Condensed Matter* 405(3): 999-1003.

Bashirov R and Karanfiller T. (2010). "On path dependent loss and switch crosstalk reduction in optical networks." *Information Sciences* 180(6): 1040-1050.

Demirel H and Anbarjafari G. (2010). "Satellite Image Resolution Enhancement using Complex Wavelet Transform." *IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters* 7(1): 123-126.

Ersoy M. (2010). "Peace Journalism and News Coverage on the Cyprus Conflict." *Muslim World* 100(1): 78-99.

Funar L, Pinteau C and Zhang P. (2010). "Examples of smooth maps with finitely many critical points in dimensions (4,3), (8,5) AND (16,9)." *Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society* 138(1): 355-365.

Harpster, M. (2010). "Designing the 11th-century-AD vessel from Serce Limani, Turkey." *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 39(1): 44-55.

Hasanbulli M and Rogovchenko YV. (2010). "Oscillation criteria for second order nonlinear neutral differential equations." *Applied Mathematics and Computation* 215(12): 4392-4399.

Hurol, Y (2010). "Housing and Environmental Conditions in Post-Communist Countries." *Open House International* 35(1): 83-85.

İlter T and Alankuş D. (2010) "The changing configurations of self-(m)other dialogue in North Cyprus." *Social Identities* 16(2): 261-284.

Katircioglu, S. (2010). "Trade and Growth in a Non-Recognized Small Island State: Evidence from the Turkish Republic Of Northern Cyprus." *Journal of Business Economics and Management* 11(1): 112-130.

Katircioglu ST. (2010). "Is There a Long-Run Relationship between Taxation and Growth: The Case of Turkey". *Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting* 13(1): 99-106.

Komurcugil H. (2010). "Steady-State Analysis and Passivity-Based Control of Single-Phase PWM Current-Source Inverters." *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics* 57(3): 1026-1030.

Kusetogullari H and Celik T. (2010). "Real Time vehicle detection and driver warning system using computer vision." *Electronics World* 116(1885): 24-27.

Mahmudov N and Sabancigil P. (2010). "Some approximation properties of q-parametric BBH operators." *Journal of Computational Analysis and Applications* 12(1): 111-123.

Mazharimousavi SH, Halilsoy M, and Amirabi Z. (2010). "N-dimensional non-abelian dilatonic, stable black holes and their Born-Infeld extension." *General Relativity and Gravitation* 42(2): 261-280.

Ramadan O. (2010). "DSP-PML algorithm for open region DNG meta-material FDTD simulations." *Electronics Letters* 46(1): 16-17.

Ramadan OS. (2010). "Unconditionally Stable Bilinear Transformation FDTD Algorithm for Modeling Double-Negative Meta-material Electromagnetic Problems." *Journal of Infrared Millimeter and Terahertz Waves* 31(3): 288-301.

Soyel H and Demirel H. (2010). "Facial expression recognition based on discriminative scale invariant feature transform." *IET Electronics Letters* 46(5): 343 -345.

Svatos TS. (2010). "Sovietizing Czechoslovak Music: The 'Hatchet-Man' Miroslav Barvík and his Speech The Composers Go with the People." *Music and Politics* 4(1): 1-35.

Turgut T. (2010). "The Turkish Cypriot Legal System from a Historical Perspective." *Ankara Bar Review* 3(1): 93-121.

Vehbi BO, Hoskara E and Hoskara SO. (2010). "A Theoretical Approach for Assessing Sustainability in Housing Environments." *Open House International* 35(1): 26-36.

■ Other Journals ■

Çancı H. (2010). "Reexamining the Origins of Nationalist Thought in the Time of Rapid Transitions." *Marmara University. Journal of Social Sciences Institute Öneri (Suggestion)* 33 (9): 217-225.

Eldridge J, Hancioglu N and Neufeld S. (2010). "Corpus, concordancing and teacher education." *The Teacher Trainer* 24 (1): 7-11.

Karatepe OM and Karatepe T. (2010). "Role stress, emotional exhaustion, and turnover intentions: does organizational tenure in hotels matter?." *Journal of Human Resources in Hospitality and Tourism* 9(1): 1-16.

Karatepe OM, Yorganci I and Haktanir M. (2010) "An investigation of the role of job resources in mitigating customer-related social stressors and emotional exhaustion." *Services Marketing Quarterly* 31(1): 72-88.

■ Conference Presentations ■

Khaddar MM. "Inter-communal Relations in the 21st century: The case of the 'Jewish majority' and the 'Arab minority' in Israel." *11th Mediterranean Research Meeting*,

Workshop 5, sponsored by the European University Institute, Robert Schuman Center for Advanced Studies, Florence, Italy, 24-27 March 2010.

Turgut T. "Çanakkale Savaşında Türk Havacıları" Çanakkale Zaferinin 95. Yıldönümü Kutlama Programı, Gazimağusa, KKTC, March 2010.

Vural Y and Nicos P. "The Ottoman legacy as the antecedent of current ideological perspectives on federalism and consociationalism: the case of Cyprus." European University Institute – Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, Mediterranean Program, *11th Mediterranean Research Meeting*, Florence-Italy, 24-27 March 2010.

■ Books ■

Anbarjafari G and Demirel H. *Face Recognition Using Colour Statistics: Biometric Recognition*. VDM Verlag, 2010, ISBN: 978-3-639-24704-6, Mar. 2010.

Burgess DF and Jenkins GP. (2010) *Discount Rates for the Evaluation of Public Private Partnerships*. Montreal and Kingston, McGill-Queen's University Press

İnanç G. (2010) *Narratives of Diplomats: Representations of Nationalism and Turkish Foreign Policy in Cyprus 1970-1991*. Nationalism in the Troubled Triangle, Palgrave, Macmillan, London.

■ Book Chapter ■

Azgin B and Bailie M. (2010). "Turkish Cypriot journalism education." In G. Terzis (Ed.). *European journalism education* (pp. 238-246). Bristol: Intellect Books and Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Conference Name: 'Myth of the Mediterranean and the Mediterranean of Myths'

Date: 3-6 June 2010

Web Address: <http://www.emu.edu.tr/ICENC/>

Conference Name: International Conference on New Horizons in Education

Date: 23-25 June 2010

Web Address: www.int-e.net

Conference Name: 10th International Conference on Clean Energy.

Date: 15-17 September 2010

Web Address: <http://www.icce2010.org/index.html>

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE YOUR CONFERENCE PROMOTED HERE?

Please contact us at research.newsletter@emu.edu.tr

Conferences in North Cyprus (as submitted by contributors)

Conference Name: The Mediterranean in the World System: Structures and Processes

METU Northern Cyprus Campus, Güzelyurt

Date: 20-22 May 2010

Web Address: <http://www.ir.metu.edu.tr/conf2010/>

Conference Name: 14th International Conference on Machine Design and Production - UMTIK 2010

METU Northern Cyprus Campus, Güzelyurt

Date: 29 June -2 July 2010

Web Address: <http://www.umtik.com/2010>

Conference Name: V. URSI (International Union of Radio Science)-Turkey 2010 Scientific Congress and National Committee Meeting

METU Northern Cyprus Campus, Güzelyurt

Date: 25-27 August 2010

Web Address: <http://www.ursi.ncc.metu.edu.tr/>

Conference Name: 10th Mediterranean Microwave Symposium - 2010

METU Northern Cyprus Campus, Güzelyurt

Date: 25-27 August 2010

Web Address: <http://www.mms.ncc.metu.edu.tr/>