



THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Abstract Book

11th Annual International Conference on
Mediterranean Studies
26-29 March 2018, Athens, Greece

Edited by
Gregory T. Papanikos

2018

Abstracts
11th Annual International
Conference on
Mediterranean Studies
26-29 March 2018
Athens, Greece

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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 11th *Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies (26-29 March 2018)*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 33 papers were submitted by 39 presenters, coming from 13 different countries (Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Romania, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 9 sessions that included a variety of topic areas concerning the Mediterranean region, such as politics, history, culture, and more. A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. ATINER was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

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

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

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

**11th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean
Studies, 26-29 March 2018, Athens, Greece
Academic and Organizing Committees**

ATINER's conferences are small events which serve the mission of the association under the guidance of its Academic Committee which sets the policies. In addition, each conference has its own academic committee. Members of the committee include all those who have evaluated the abstract-paper submissions and have chaired the sessions of the conference. The members of the **academic committee** of the 11th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies were the following:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Yannis Stivachtis, Director, Center for European & Mediterranean Affairs and Director & Professor, International Studies Program Virginia Tech – Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, USA.
3. David Philip Wick, Director, Arts and Humanities Division, ATINER & Professor of History, Gordon College, USA.
4. Steven Oberhelman, Professor, Texas A&M University, USA.
5. Mordechai Shechter, Professor Emeritus, Department of Economics, University of Haifa, Israel.
6. Valia Kasimati, Head, Tourism Unit, ATINER & Researcher, Department of Economic Analysis & Research, Central Bank of Greece, Greece.
7. Kyong-Son Kang, Professor, Korea National Open University, South Korea.
8. Ramazan Gozen, Professor, Marmara University, Turkey.
9. Ignacio Sanfeliu Arboix, Associate Professor, Escola Superior d'Arquitectura de Barcelona (ETSAB), Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC), Spain.
10. Nissim Ben David, Professor, Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel.
11. Elina Gugliuzzo, Associate Professor, Università degli Studi Pegaso, Italy.
12. Imad El-Anis, Senior Lecturer, Nottingham Trent University, UK.
13. Tarik Oumazzane, Researcher & Lecturer, Nottingham Trent University, UK.

The **organizing committee** of the conference included the following:

1. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.
2. Hannah Howard, Research Assistant, ATINER.
3. Kostas Spyropoulos
4. Konstantinos Manolidis
5. Zoi Charalampous, Researcher, ATINER.

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
11th Annual International Conference on Mediterranean Studies,
26-29 March 2018, Athens, Greece
PROGRAM

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

Monday 26 March 2018

08:00-08:30 Registration and Refreshments

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

09:00-11:00 Session I: History I

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

1. Steven Oberhelman, Professor, Texas A&M University, USA. ‘Denique Onirocrites, sic erit Hippocrates’: Dreams as a Diagnostic Tool in Early Modern European Medicine.
2. S. Peter Cowe, Narekatsi Professor of Armenian Studies, UCLA, USA. The Norms of Medieval Mediterranean State Formation and the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia.
3. Bok Hee Kim, Professor, Andong National University, South Korea. The Ban on Tournaments and the Emergence of Joust.
4. Jayoung Che, Deputy Director of Research, Korean Academy of Greek Studies, South Korea. Anarchism and Ancient Greek Civic Society.
5. Kyong-son Kang, Professor, Korea National Open University, South Korea. A Review on the Citizenship between Athens and the Roman Empire.

11:00-12:30 Session II: Politics I

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

1. Moshe Maoz, Professor Emeritus, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. Quo Vadis Syria.
2. Jacob Abadi, Professor, The United States Air Force Academy, USA. Israel’s Relations with Saudi Arabia: The Impact of National Security Imperatives.
3. Imad El-Anis, Senior Lecturer, Nottingham Trent University, UK. King Abdullah’s Balancing Act: Neo-liberalism Versus ‘The Politics of Tradition’ in Post-Arab Spring Jordan.
4. Rashd Swesi, Postgraduate Researcher, Nottingham Trent University, UK, Imad El-Anis, Senior Lecturer, Nottingham Trent University, UK & Mofakkarul Islam, Senior Lecturer, Nottingham Trent University, UK. Food Insecurity Coping Strategies in Areas of Protracted Conflicts: Findings and Lessons from Libya.

12:30-14:00 Session III: Education, Arts & Culture I

Chair: Imad El-Anis, Senior Lecturer, Nottingham Trent University, UK.

1. Rafael Lamas, Professor, Fordham University, USA. Musical Hybridity at the Strait of Gibraltar: Reshaping Andalusian Identity in the 1980s and 1990s.
2. Elina Gugliuzzo, Associate Professor, Università degli Studi Pegaso, Italy. Renegades in the Mediterranean World during Modern Age.
3. Ignacio Sanfeliu Arboix, Associate Professor, Escola Superior d’Arquitectura de Barcelona (ETSAB), Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC), Spain & Estefania Martin Garcia, Associate Professor, Escola Superior d’Arquitectura de Barcelona (ETSAB), Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC), Spain. Public Space in Barcelona: Various Examples.
4. Kathleen Ann O’Donnell, Independent Scholar, British School at Athens, Greece. Thomas Paschides: The Democratic Eastern Federation and the Poems of Ossian.
5. Gian Lorenzo Zichi, PhD Student, University of Cagliari, Italy. A European Fleet to Address the Migration Challenge in the Mediterranean? The EUNAVFOR MED/Sophia between Lights and Shadows.

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:30 Session IV: Politics II

Chair: Elina Gugliuzzo, Associate Professor, Università degli Studi Pegaso, Italy.

1. Ramazan Gozen, Professor, Marmara University, Turkey. Rise and Fall of Neo-Ottomanism and Its Consequences for World Politics.
2. Veronica Martins, Senior Researcher, CGSRS | Centre for Geopolitics & Security in Realism Studies, UK. Morocco's Fight against Terrorism: Its «Religious Diplomacy» in France and Mali as an Instrument of Counter-Radicalisation?
3. Tarik Oumazzane, Researcher & Lecturer, Nottingham Trent University, UK. Trade Liberalisation in the Middle East & North Africa: Promoting Peace and Stability.
4. Jan Nathrath, PhD Student, Nottingham Trent University, UK. The Political Economy of Energy Security and Nuclear Proliferation in non-oil Rich States in the Middle-East and North Africa.

16:30-18:00 Session V: Tourism

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

1. Felio Jose Bauza Martorell, Professor, University of the Balearic Islands, Spain. Tourism, Technology and Citizens' Legal Protection.
2. Ana Castela, Adjunct Professor, Polytechnic Institute of Castelo Branco, Portugal. Impacts of Tourism in an Urban Community: The Case of Alfama.
3. Joao Paulo Baia, Adjunct Professor, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal. Mother's Perception of the Adolescent's Influence in the Purchase Decisions of Family Vacations.

18:00-19:00 Session VI: Education, Arts & Culture II

Chair: Ignacio Sanfeliu Arboix, Associate Professor, Escola Superior d'Arquitectura de Barcelona (ETSAB), Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC), Spain.

1. Margarita Sanchez-Mazas, Professor, University of Geneva, Switzerland. Addressing the Educational Transition from War and Survival to Peace and Schooling: A Study on the School Reception and Recognition of Asylum Seeking Children.
2. Bogdan Mihai Dascalu-Romitan, Associate Professor, Romanian Academy Timisoara Branch, Romania. The Image of Greece in the Romanian Literature.

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

Tuesday 27 March 2018

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

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens.
Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)
(Note: The simple registration fee of the conference does not cover the cost of this session.
More details during registration).

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

Chair: Ramazan Gozen, Professor, Marmara University, Turkey.

1. Selma Zecevic, Associate Professor, York University, Canada. Death in Ragusa: Death, Sovereignty, and Belonging in the Early Modern Mediterranean.
2. Jose Varandas, Deputy Director, University of Lisbon, Portugal. The Mediterranean Entrance: A Military Issue. The Beginning of the Portuguese Conquest of North Africa (14th-15th Centuries).
3. Asli Emine Comu, Assistant Professor, Cukurova University, Turkey. The Exchange of

- Populations and the Transformation of Two Mediterranean Cities, Adana and Mersin.
4. Vitor Luis Gaspar Rodrigues, Senior Researcher, University of Lisbon, Portugal & Luis Frederico Dias Antunes, Senior Researcher, University of Lisbon, Portugal. Tangier and El-Jadida, Remnants of the Portuguese Military Organization in Morocco (1640-1661).
 5. Nader Masarwah, Lecturer, Al-Qasemi Academic College of Education, Israel. The Jews' Language during their Presence in the Arabian Peninsula.

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-17:00 Session IX: Special Topics

Chair: Tarik Oumazzane, Researcher & Lecturer, Nottingham Trent University, UK.

1. Nissim Ben David, Professor, Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel & Tur-Sinai Aviad, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. Determining the Optimal Allocation of Time among Work, Sports, Internet Use, and Sleep.
2. Denise Viale, Professor Emeritus, Université de Corse Pascal Paoli, CNRS, France, Laurent Koechlin, Professor, Institut de Recherche en Astrophysique et Planétologie (IRAP), Université de Toulouse, CNRS, France & Carli Viale, Marine Activities, Ecole Voile Performance, France. Tracking of a Fin-whale by Argos Satellite in the Western Mediterranean Sea; Reprocessing Old Data.
3. Ghaith Breiss, PhD Student, University of Cagliari, Italy. Drawing the Mediterranean Edge: Uncertain Maps of a Variable Space.
4. Luigi Mascilli Migliorini, Professor, Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale", Italy. Mediterranean History as a Connected History: Chronologies and Spaces.
5. Eser Yagci, Assistant Professor, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey, Muge Ozkan Ozbek, Assistant Professor, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey, Gulsen Ozaydin, Professor, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey & Levent Ozaydin, Assistant Professor, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey. Hyper-Connected Places: Examining the Spatiality of Cultural Transition in Eastern Mediterranean Harbour Cities via the Case of Ayvalık 'Kydonie'.

20:00- 21:30 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 28 March 2018
Delphi Visit (Details during registration)

Thursday 29 March 2018
Educational Island Tour (Details during registration)

Jacob Abadi

Professor, The United States Air Force Academy, USA

Israel's Relations with Saudi Arabia: The Impact of National Security Imperatives

The purpose of this paper is to examine the evolution of Israel's relations with Saudi Arabia since the establishment of the Jewish state in 1948. The author explains how the major events in the Middle East affected Saudi Arabia's foreign policy orientation. It shows how Saudi Arabia's policy toward Israel was affected by the deterioration in Saudi-Egyptian relations. The author argues that Saudi Arabia's policy toward Israel was dictated mainly by its quest for security in the Arabian Gulf region and by its aspiration to hegemony in the Middle East. The paper argues that despite Saudi Arabia's military and economic assistance to the Arab states in the aftermath of the Six Day War of 1967 its policy toward Israel remained far less hostile than that of the Arab states surrounding Israel. In addition, it argues that despite its concern for Jordan's security and its sympathy toward the Palestinian cause, it was not until 1973 that Saudi Arabia became seriously involved in the attempt to pressure Israel to withdraw from the territories it occupied in the Six Day War. The author concludes by showing that neither Saudi Arabia's acquisition of the intelligence-gathering AWACS aircraft, nor Israel's invasion of Lebanon or the massacre of Palestinians in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila had serious impact on the bilateral relations, and that it was not until the emergence of the Iranian nuclear threat that Saudi Arabia's relations with Israel began to improve.

Joao Paulo Baia

Adjunct Professor, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal

Mother's Perception of the Adolescent's Influence in the Purchase Decisions of Family Vacations

The adolescent is considered an active element in family purchases, especially in the purchasing decision phase. However, services for family use have been neglected. Therefore, the main objective of this research is the study of adolescent's influence on the purchase decisions regarding family vacations.

In the empirical phase, several secondary schools were contacted in four main districts, considering a convenience sample. During this stage, 2,000 questionnaires were delivered in classrooms during May 2016. The adolescents were instructed to submit the questionnaires to their mothers and to return them, fully completed, later. This decision stems from the fact that the mother is pointed out in many studies as the most reliable informant in determining the adolescent's influence. 916 validated questionnaires were returned.

The results of the logistic regression analysis point to the adolescent's service knowledge and the mother's occupational status as the relevant explanatory variables in the purchase considered. These results are innovative in the study of family purchases.

The present research provides several contributions to this area of knowledge. In the first place, it reinforces the importance of including the adolescent in the final decision of family purchases, which is innovative compared to past literature. The interest of the results is reinforced by the study of a service for family use.

In second place, the results point to the relevance of including adolescent's service knowledge and mother's occupational status as explanatory variables of the adolescent's influence in family vacations purchases.

The present research offers a contribution to the companies by providing evidence of the adolescent's influence in the purchase decision of family vacations. Given the adolescents importance within family decisions, it is important that marketers focus their efforts on adolescent satisfaction, adopting strategies adjusted to the families.

Felio Jose Bauza Martorell

Professor, University of the Balearic Islands, Spain

Tourism, Technology and Citizens' Legal Protection

The use of technology in tourism makes things different than the traditional aspects of the sector. The way one purchases, sometimes through unknown mediators from unknown locations based on websites, makes things happen very quickly. However, sometimes these new methods can make citizens lose their legal protection.

Big data, open data, and smart cities have plenty of advantages for people, but sometimes can make all these personal details be used for different purposes than they were intended. Legislation in different countries preserves rights and duties of the agents who give touristic services, and the ones belonging to the clients. But in practice, these rights cannot be guaranteed by public authorities, simply because the actors - under technical measures - escape from this control.

On the other hand, we can appreciate that the private control through technical platforms sometimes is much more effective than the public one. An entrepreneur suffers much more if he is criticized in Booking, Kayak, or TripAdvisor than if he was fined by a tourist inspector.

In consequence, we should investigate brand new ways to control touristic activity, thanks to technology. However, we also have to prevent bad or inappropriate uses of technology: i.e. someone who blackmails a hotel owner saying that if he does not receive a free service, he will publish a bad comment.

Nissim Ben David

Professor, Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

&

Tur-Sinai Aviad

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Determining the Optimal Allocation of Time among Work, Sports, Internet Use, and Sleep

In our theoretical model, each agent has in mind an optimal desired allocation of weekly hours among work, sleep, sports, and Internet use. The agent wishes to minimize the gap between her actual and optimal allocation for each activity. Her actual allocation of time for each activity is affected by her allocations for other activities and by exogenous variables. A system of simultaneous equations is constructed, with the four levels of time allocation as the endogenous variables. Using a cross-section database of 928 Israel residents, we estimate the system and predict the actual allocation of time. Inserting the forecast equations into the agents' target function and differentiating the function by each actual time allocation, we extract the optimal time allocation for sixteen different demographic groups. The results make it clear that the optimal desired level of sleep hours is highest among married Jews and non-Jews of both genders, whereas the desired level of work hours is highest among female non-Jews whose children have a computer and among married males. Females wish to allocate the most hours to Internet use; while married males of both nationalities wish to allocate the fewest. The desired level of sports hours is highest among married and non-married Jews. Examining the effect of age on time allocation, the main findings show a significant cutback in allocation of hours for sleep among agents at age 21 and an increase of about 2.5 hours of sleep among agents aged 61, both relative to those aged 41.

Ghaith Breiss

PhD Student, University of Cagliari, Italy

Drawing the Mediterranean Edge: Uncertain Maps of a Variable Space

The definition of Mare-nostrum by the Romans placed them in a privileged position as the owner of the Mediterranean basin. That may express the fact that military clout and political colonisation require a symbolic act of discourse, linguistic and cultural appropriation to give a sense of domination and get the right to make changes. Mare-nostrum was used to reinforce the greatness of Roma which was the centre of the indicated sea.

After the fall of Rome, Arabs continued to call it "the Sea of the Rûm" until they gained power over the area and changed it into "the White Sea" or the western sea. The way Arabs defined this sea provides an illustrative example of the unawareness of the Roman rules.

Later on, France claimed to be the heir of the Romans, they revived the concept of Mare-nostrum by adopting the Mediterranean paradigm introduced by Giuseppe Sergi in 1901. Many analysts criticised this new model, accusing France of using it as a means to gain control and legitimise their colonisations activities in the area, as its core concept, people and border were shifting to suit their political agenda.

To date, the idea of the Mediterranean is still a source of contradictions and criticisms; where does the Mediterranean begin and where does it end? How far can its political construction go, and how distant its space of economic compactness and cultural proximity? As in the past, today there are many symbolic "appropriations" through the representations of the Mediterranean space. Among these are of great interest to the European cooperation policies that represent one in which the European Union conceives the Mediterranean world. Is it still a sea of our, or it is a use and consumption of Europeans?

The pictures are worth a thousand words; so are the maps. In many ancient maps, we can find that they included their perceptions and ideas of the imaginary world and occasionally distort geographic perspectives for political or religious reasons; however, we can still track many similar practices to date. The present study analyses the shift of the Mediterranean borders by comparing them to the maps, drawing, discourses and projects practised by the European union and the facing Mediterranean countries, aiming to find out how flexible are these frontiers, how these projects convey the Mediterranean and how boundaries are shifting to support them.

The study suggests that the present Mediterranean paradigm is a robust and flexible concept. That the "Mediterranean" is a keyword which

is dense with meaning and by employing it, this name qualifies anyone to become a member; even though, they are far from its coasts. This "mobile border" that has always contradicted the idea of the Mediterranean changes based on the appropriateness and complex gravitational conflicts.

Ana Castela

Adjunct Professor, Polytechnic Institute of Castelo Branco, Portugal

Impacts of Tourism in an Urban Community: The Case of Alfama

Urban areas are important destinations of cultural tourism and Lisbon is, in the two last years, one of the most important destination in Europe, where residents perform a crucial role. Literature reveals us that when residents perceive tourism benefits they develop favorable attitudes towards tourism and correspond to what tourist look for and in this case is traditional and welcoming.

The purpose of this paper is to identify and examine the attitudes of residents, in an historic district of Lisbon, towards tourism development and if these attitudes are influenced by the interaction with the tourists.

In order to accomplish these objectives we've made 25 interviews with the residents. The result reveals that the resident-tourist interaction level is very high and the perceptions of tourism socio-cultural benefits are more than the negative effects of it.

Jayoung Che

Deputy Director of Research, Korean Academy of Greek Studies, South
Korea

Anarchism and Ancient Greek Civic Society

Anarchism aims at breaking down the nucleus of power which represses people's freedom, and does not necessarily require a certain kind of collective ownership or ethically cooperative sense of value which Bakunin upheld, or a civil liberty of America supporting private ownership. It deserves to be remembered that, as collective ownership presupposes social or political power to head for economic equality rather than liberty, to the same extent private ownership does not originate in the course of natural but still is based on the enforced social environment.

A paragon of anarchism could be found in the ancient civic society of Greek polis, where citizen band took charge of authority as well as duty in the field of every politics, judiciary, national defense, and police. There was not any authority except for various kinds of citizen assembly or the magistrates commissioned by the citizens. Ancient Greek poleis show a variety in political or socio-economic institutions, representative examples of which are found in Athens and Sparta. In ancient Greek community, possession of the means of production was not enforced by any political authority, but by traditional customs or according to the decision of citizenship.

Conclusively, anarchism itself is not inevitably related to any definite socio-economic environment but just to dismantling nucleus of power, which is to be distributed to the citizenship. Anarchism denotes absolutely a procedure, and is concerned with neither communistic collectivism of Bakunin nor capitalistic or petty-bourgeois private ownership.

Asli Emine Comu

Assistant Professor, Cukurova University, Turkey

The Exchange of Populations and the Transformation of Two Mediterranean Cities, Adana and Mersin

The Exchange of Populations' Convention was signed on 30 January 1923 during the Lausanne Peace Conference. The agreement actually set down a compulsory exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey, which involved the Turkish and Muslim inhabitants of Greece as well as the Greek islands and the Greek and Orthodox inhabitants of the various towns in Turkey. The separation of the Greek and Turkish communities eventually led to major political, economic and social changes in both countries. In the newly emerged Turkish Republic, with the expulsion of the Greek community, Turkish leaders grasped the opportunity to reshape the political and economic structure of the country for their own benefit and that of their coreligionists who formed an alliance and funded their efforts to this end.

Two Mediterranean cities, Adana and Mersin, will be taken as case studies to reflect the transformation in the political, economic and social structure of the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey during the century following 1830. The aim of this paper is to present a comprehensive analysis of the Exchange of Populations and its impact on the socio-economic reconstruction of the two Mediterranean cities.

S. Peter Cowe

Narekatsi Professor of Armenian Studies, UCLA, USA

The Norms of Medieval Mediterranean State Formation and the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia

The Seljuk invasion of the eastern Mediterranean activated a series of forces building up within the region and the wider hemisphere.

Its aftereffects included the greater engagement of the West (Crusades, Crusader States, commercial expansion of the Italian maritime republics) and the decline of Byzantine power in Anatolia, the latter resulting in the emergence of an unprecedented set of post---Byzantine statelets (Norman, Armenian, Greek, Seljuk, Turkmen). This then initiated a process of interchange with local and more distant impact as the polities developed an administrative infrastructure and ideological superstructure to ensure their long-term survival.

Against that backdrop, this paper explores the role of royal and court sponsored translation in Armenian Cilicia to provide authoritative models for the construction of institutions capable of sustaining the new complexities of scale and diversity as it transitioned from a principality to a centralized monarchy. These translations exhibit a range of features characterizing trends pervading the medieval Mediterranean.

The first is the primary employment of the vernacular (Middle Armenian) for the task paralleling the emergence of New Persian and the Romance languages as vehicles for literature. Similarly, the topics represent a new initiative to create a coherent realm of secular knowledge distinct from the ecclesiastical tradition, emphasizing statecraft, law, medicine and the practical sciences (e.g. astrology, alchemy, equine culture). Granted Cilicia's geopolitical position, these works were rendered from Western sources in Latin and French mainly executed by members of the Het'umid royal house and Eastern texts in Arabic and Persian, largely produced by savants of the West Syrian church, previously more integrated into the caliphate, but now enjoying the protection of the Cilician state after displacement by the Seljuk advance.

The paper concludes with comparative vignettes of two contemporary monarchs typifying all the above trends, Alfonso X of Castille and Het'um I of Cilicia, to highlight the pan--Mediterranean aspect of their projects.

Bogdan Mihai Dascalu-Romitan

Associate Professor, Romanian Academy Timisoara Branch, Romania

The Image of Greece in the Romanian Literature

This paper is devoted both to the creation and the evolution of Greece`s image as projected in the memorialistic Romanian literature from the 19th century on to the present. The focus will be on important writers such as Ion Ghica, Duiliu Zamfirescu, Nicolae Iorga, Eugen Lovinescu, Eugen Barbu, Octavian Paler, Ion Brad, Dan Haulica or Ana Blandiana. Further the paper will also deal with the writings of major poets, like: Mihai Eminescu, Ion Barbu, Al.A.Philippide, Nichita Stanescu; inspired by the Greek world or embodying the Greek spirit.

We could conclude, that throughout time there was a shift in the perception; that is from the sensory concrete to the reflexive spiritual one; a perception of a world under whose influence the Romanian culture and civilization enhanced continuously.

Imad El-Anis

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King Abdullah's Balancing Act: Neo-liberalism versus 'The Politics of Tradition' in Post-Arab Spring Jordan

A crisis in Jordanian politics and foreign policy-making has been brewing since the late 1990s. At the heart of this problem is the incompatibility of neo-liberal policies – including privatization, free trade, open borders, and business-friendly governance (e.g. transparency, anti-corruption) – on the one hand, and the traditional politics of vested interests – in particular, *Wasta*, nepotism, and public sector practices that favour East Bank Jordanians over West Bank (Palestinian) Jordanians – on the other. This study considers how the neo-liberal policies advocated by King Abdullah since his ascension to the throne in 1999 have led to the weakening of the traditional support base of the Hashemite monarchy. It also explores how, at the same time, these policies have been necessary for the Jordanian market to integrate into the global economy (an inevitable process) and to preserve stability in Jordan's international relations (in particular by satisfying its main backers in Europe and the United States). This paper assesses the success of this balancing act and its effect on political and economic stability in Jordan in the post-Arab Spring era.

Vitor Luis Gaspar Rodrigues

Senior Researcher, University of Lisbon, Portugal

&

Luis Frederico Dias Antunes

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Tangier and El-Jadida, Remnants of the Portuguese Military Organization in Morocco (1640-1661)

The paper we intend to present will approach the development of the last two Portuguese fortresses in Morocco, in the period between 1640 - a date which simultaneously marks the restoration of the Portuguese State, for eighty years submitted to the reigns of the Philips in Spain, and the loss of Ceuta, since its inhabitants have chosen to remain faithful to Spain - and 1661, when Tangier was ceded to the British as part of Catherine of Braganza's wedding dowry to Charles II of England, then remaining El Jadida (Mazagão) as the only Portuguese bastion on the entire Moroccan coast until his abandonment in 1769.

Throughout the work, we will approach the political, economic and social situation of these strongholds, seeking to identify similarities and diversities, as they were established in very different geographical areas in Morocco; we will also try to explain how survival mechanisms allowed its garrisons and civilians to remain for so long unscathed by the pressure of the Moroccan armies.

Ramazan Gozen

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Rise and Fall of Neo-Ottomanism and Its Consequences for World Politics

The term Neo-Ottomanism has been used like a double-edge knife in the discourse not only of recent Turkish politics and foreign policy but also of regional and world politics. In one sense and for some it resonates a glorious past rooted in the heydays of the Ottoman empire with constructive and positive memories, frequently described as Pax-Ottomana. In another sense and for others it connotes the opposite, as being an old-fashion, even destructive, idea trying to revise and bringing back the middle ages into the modern times. This presentation is going to argue that both of these positions and forms about Neo-Ottomanism may be true as it has been proved by the practice of Turkish politics and foreign policy in the last two decades.

Both as a theory and a practice Neo-Ottomanism emerged and was implemented in two periods and forms actually: One form is soft Neo-Ottomanism, which refers to cultural and dialogue-based understanding of the term, which was observed in the ideas and practice of its first advocator, Turgut Özal, very briefly from the end of the Cold War to his death in 1993, and then during AK Party politics and foreign policy until the middle of the Arab Spring, and Syria in particular. Thus, it is shown how and why Neo-Ottomanism emerged and grew up as a peace-minded soft-power idea just like the advocates of the term in Turkey and/or elsewhere. But the Neo-Ottomanism's second form has been more power-seeking and aggressive. The hard Neo-Ottomanism was mainly experienced in the Arab Spring process under AK Party government led by Erdogan-Davutoglu duo, but strongly supported by conservative Turkish public.

This paper will discuss the issue in both conceptual and historical perspective to show how and why the concept and idea of Neo-Ottomanism has emerged, risen and eventually declined over the last two decades especially under Özal leadership in the 1990s and Erdogan-Davutoglu leadership of AK Party governments from 2002 till 2017. Another concern of this paper is to focus on the causes and consequence not only for Turkish foreign policy in particular but also for regional and world politics of Neo-Ottomanism in both forms. For instance, could the recently growing crisis between Turkey and the NATO, and the West in general, be one of its consequences and why?

Elina Gugliuzzo

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Renegades in the Mediterranean World during Modern Age

The aim of this paper is to examine the important phenomenon represented by renegades in Early Modern Mediterranean world. In his *Topography and General History of Algiers*, Antonio de Sosa opens his discussion of renegades, Christians who 'turned Turk' in Algiers, in the following words: " 'Turks by profession' are all those renegades of Christian blood and parentage who have turned Turk of their own free will... there is no Christian nation on earth that has not produced renegades in this city". Conversion to Islam was a common professional strategy among Christian slaves in the Ottoman Empire, above all in the Barbary States. Slaves converted to improve the conditions of their enslavement, to be manumitted or socially incorporate themselves, to develop professional careers, to gain more freedom of movement in order simply to escape to Christendom or because they saw the light in Islam. The so called renegades discovered a new fascinating "world", great opportunities to change their lives. Conversion was not only and not always a change in one's religious beliefs, practices or community of believers. It had social and economic effects that went beyond the realm of the religious. Thanks to the study of the archival sources we can observe a large range of different protagonists: captives, Inquisitors, corsairs, religious orders, seamen, businessmen.

Kyong-son Kang

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A Review on the Citizenship between Athens and the Roman Empire

Citizenship in the ancient society does not affect only rights but duty. The contents of right and duty vary in detail according to the political and social situations, examples of which are shown in the citizenship in the ancient Athens and Roman Empire. Pericles, the prominent politician of the progressive Athenian democracy in the second part of the 5th century B.C., proposed the Citizenship Law to be carried in the People's Assembly. Previously citizenship had been granted even to the person, one of whose parents was alien. By the Citizenship Law introduced, however, it got to be restricted to those, both of whose parents were Athenian citizens. To the contrary, however, in 212 A.D. the Roman Emperor Caracalla enlarged drastically qualification criteria of the Roman citizenship to the self-employed small and medium traders or artisans in the city and even to the farmers of medium property in the countryside.

These two contrastive cases have given a clue to various interpretations of the socio-political significance of citizenship law. For example, there has been an opinion that Athens was never spirited up to a world empire due to the restriction of citizenship, while the Roman Empire succeeded to establish the worldwide domination by extending the Roman citizenship to every corner of the Empire.

In this paper, however, I deny this view, and instead show that the case of Athens and the Roman Empire is common in that the expansion of their citizenship has become a means to increase the revenue of the state finances. It is just provided that, because of differences in the political and social structure of Athens and the Roman Empire, the ways of how the citizenship was politically exploited were different. In the ancient Athens, free men who were not qualified for citizenship used to pay tax as aliens (*xenoi*) or resident aliens (*metoikoi*), and reduction of citizens was to increase the financial income of the city.

Even in the case of Rome, all the same citizens had the privilege of tax exemption. But since the beginning of the third century AD, Roman emperors originated from the military reduced the traditional privilege of the Roman citizens, and started impose property tax to the citizens. The expansion of citizenship introduced by the Emperor Caracalla in 212 is directly to be reduced to the means of increasing the financial income. In order to compare the political significance of the civic rights of the two societies, it is necessary to recognize the fundamental difference of the political structure among them. As a polis of liberal citizens, the state bureaucracy in the ancient Athens has not been developed, but in the

Roman Empire of the 3rd century BC, unlike the previous republican Principatus Regime (1-2 C A.D.), it should be considered that the system of state bureaucracy then has begun to be strengthened.

Bok Hee Kim

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The Ban on Tournaments and the Emergence of Joust

The tournament, which had been popular in the Western Middle Ages, evolved into a new form of competition, resulting from repeated prohibitions and permits. In this study, it was revealed that the *mêlée*, or ground tourney, in the form of a collective battle, which began in the 11th century, was forbidden by the Church and some kings, and for some reason was forbidden. I want to explore why. For our purposes, the period of this study was limited from the 11th century to the 13th century.

The church continued to ban tournaments because they endangered the contestants and glorified violence as entertainment, as well as promoted undesirable social behaviour. Since tournament games were developed for war training, public entertainment, and profit for the knight classes, the risk of death and accidents was very high and actually shows many sacrifices. Numerous knights died in 1095, including the Count of Brabant and Prince Henry in 1183. The massive deaths include the deaths of 16 knights in Saxony in 1175 and 40 knights in Cologne in 1240. Christian moralists regarded tournament games as promoting evil and jeopardizing the spirit because they promote pride, hatred, anger, looting and greed to pursue profits, gluttony through feasts, and pleasing women to promote eroticism. Therefore, the church stipulated that the articles, sponsors, instigators, and those who supply or distribute the goods and foodstuffs involved in the tournament events were in violation of the prohibition rules and should be excluded; as well, the contestants killed in the tournament would not be buried in the church cemetery.

The sequential Kings of England repeatedly alternated between banning and allowing the game because of the danger of the tournament. Stephen (1135-1154) and his successors banned tournaments until the 8th and 11th centuries. However, England's Henry II (1154-1189) did not allow tournaments in his kingdom, but did allow tournaments to occur in Normandy's Marquis and Anjou. In 1194, Richard I, 1189-1199, allowed only those who paid were allowed to participate in tournaments in England. Henry III (Henry III, 1216-1272) officially banned the tournament in England. The reason Henry III banned the tournament was because it gave an opportunity for nobles of the dangerous and disgruntled people to gather and potentially revolt. For example, the rebellion of nobles in Stamford in 1229 was closely related to the tournament. Over the thirty years after the Stamford revolt, more than 73 tournaments were banned for the purpose of protecting lives and preventing rebellion, and knights participating in prohibited tournaments were forfeited.

The tournament was a deep-rooted tradition of the knighthood society, so it was not completely forbidden by the enactment of secular and religious laws. In 1250, a more modest form of fighting emerged - the joust. Jousting was a one-on-one solo exhibition, not a collective competition between knights, and used blunt weapons that did not harm lives. In 1267, Prince Edward issued a decree restricting the number of participants participating in the tournament and regulating articles, participants, infantry, messengers and spectators' weapons. Therefore, the risk of the tournament game became the background for the birth of joust, which transitioned to a sporting culture, becoming the most popular sports culture among the medieval knights.

Rafael Lamas

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Musical Hybridity at the Strait of Gibraltar: Reshaping Andalusian Identity in the 1980s and 1990s

With the arrival of democracy in Spain in 1978, Andalusia enjoyed the recognition of its differential status, speedily establishing an autonomous government in 1981. Despite its unparalleled cultural legacy and history, Andalusia also inherited an inferior political role, which daunted its potential in a context dominated by other more energetic actors, such as Madrid, Catalonia, and the Basque Country. The local government soon became aware of the convenience of promoting the Andalusian difference, its history and tradition, to gain political self-consciousness. However, it only endorsed nonbelligerent versions of Andalusian identity, securing a stable dependence from the Spanish central government. A mild nationalist discourse was embraced as a strategy to reconduct territorial tensions towards the new milieu of postmodern Spain and the capitalist marketplace. The cultural policies of Andalusia, culminating in the 1992 Seville's Universal Exposition, favored historical exoticism and modern fashion, and discourses on 'difference' supplanted proper nationalist claims, fitting the interests of international tourism and the global economy.

Youth music was not an exception to political intervention. New styles quickly arose fusing gypsy voices, Andalusian tunes, Maghreb's arabesque melodies, Western harmony, and electric guitars and drums. Rock and hard rock bands of the 1980s, such as Imán Califato Independiente, Mezquita, and Medina Azahara, were ambivalently regarded. While their potential to represent a modernized Andalusian was evident, controversial hybridizations involving Arab music and culture made government officials suspicious. Despite enjoying commercial success and critical appraisal, Andalusian rock-and-roll was not supported by public institutions, unlike the case of other regions of Spain, mainly Madrid, Catalonia, and Galicia.

On the other hand, blending inherited folklore with the trends of modernity, New Flamenco received a sustained support since the 1990s, and became the dominant musical style in Andalusia. First-rate artists, such as Camarón de la Isla, Enrique Morente, and Paco de Lucía, successfully represented a renewed Andalusian identity to the world, despite those defending older (or 'purer') flamenco forms. The dialectic of old and new flamenco generated, indeed, a convenient equilibrium to portray Andalusia as both exotically authentic and contemporarily modern.

Luigi Mascilli Migliorini

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Mediterranean History as a Connected History: Chronologies and Spaces

The general impulse given in the last years to a “world history” puts different questions and problems to Mediterranean history and historiography, mostly when we deal with a modern or contemporary age. In a certain way, we can say that the same process involving Europe (not yet a centre but a periphery, a province) arrives now at involving an area, the Mediterranean, that seemed until now belonging to a renewal and a “mondialisation” of the historical studies.

In other words, the question is: which is the place of the Mediterranean, and of the Mediterranean modern and contemporary history above all, in the general frame of a World history? How to avoid the risk of being at the edge of a core historical reinterpretation based principally on Asia, both Americas and, perhaps, Africa? It is not very simple to answer to such a question. But the proposal of this paper is to explore, as I have done for the relations between Mediterranean and Latin America in the XVIII-XIX centuries editino a book recently published, *Entre Mediterraneo y Atlantico. Circulaciones, conexiones y miradas*, the possibility of a “connected history”, in which the whole Mediterranean space should be divided and re-connected to other spaces, each different for the chronologies and, in consequence, for the real historical questions coming out from them.

So, for example, if the Spanish Mediterranean is better understood by a re-connection of its historical development in the modern centuries with the other side of the Atlantic, in a wider sense the Ottoman Mediterranean is impossible to appreciate only in a struggle with the Christianity, but it asks for recognizing the more relevant connections with Middle and Central East (Persia, of course, but also India) in the same centuries during which a kind of “Iron curtain” divides the Mediterranean space.

May, in this perspective, disappear the “unity” of the Mediterranean history? I don't think so. But it is evident that we talk about a “unity” in a deeper sense only when the chronologies allow to do it. Elsewhere it is better to individuate a kind of multi-space, multi-time Mediterranean, and, afterwards, to try, also in this case, to re-connect the different Mediterranean spaces.

Moshe Maoz

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Quo Vadis Syria

The internal conflict in Syria, with its regional and global implications has raged for almost seven years. Lately a design for a political settlement is emerging owing to the initiative of Russia, Iran and Turkey that excludes the US, Saudi Arabia and Israel. The latter two regional powers consider Syria as a crucial component of the threatening Iranian-Shi'i alliance, stretching from Tehran via Baghdad to Damascus and Beirut.

The bloody conflict in Syria started in March 2011 largely under the impact of the "Arab Spring" events in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen. Sections and organizations of the majority Sunni -Muslim population-- mostly Arabs--have endeavored to topple by force the minority -Alawi regime, and establish instead a different political system.

But this Sunni opposition to Bashar's rule has been split and strife -torn, while the military support it received from the US, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Qatar was insufficient and not coordinated. The exception have been radical Sunni organizations such as Al-Qaida and its extension Jab'at Al-Nusra (later Jabhat Fath Al-Sham) and particularly ISIS or IS, that consist also of non-Syrian -Arab fighters. These groups occupied large parts of Syria since 2013..But subsequently they were pushed back or contained by Bashar's army with a massive help of Hizballah,, other Sh'i'i militias , Iranian fighters and notably by Russian air crafts operating since September 2015.

Since the fall of 2017, Putin has systematically endeavored to forge a political-diplomatic solution to the Syrian crisis in coordination with Bashar, Rouhani and Erdogan but excluding Trump, Netanyahu and Muhammad Ibn Salman.

Despite the accord between Moscow, Tehran and Ankara, they differ on issues such as the political- religious, character of the future Syrian state and regime, the fate of Bashar, his Alawi sect as well as the status of the Sunni majority population, including the Kurds.

No less crucial and intriguing are the future roles of Russia, Iran and Turkey in Syria, as well as the expected reactions of Israel, Saudi Arabia and the USA to the emerging strategic configuration of the region.

Veronica Martins

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Morocco's Fight against Terrorism: Its «Religious Diplomacy» in France and Mali as an Instrument of Counter-Radicalisation?

Morocco was the first Muslim country to condemn the 9/11 attacks, and remained relatively preserved, until May 2003, from Islamic terrorism. Moroccan secret services have been cooperating with American secret services since the 9/11 attacks as well as with intelligence services of European countries struck by Islamic terrorism, such as France, the United Kingdom or Spain.

Nevertheless, in 2015, Morocco is back under the spotlight after the attacks in France and Belgium, because some of the terrorists were either Europeans of Moroccan origins or bi-nationals. Moreover, the latest deadly events in Barcelona still underlined the important role of imams in radicalisation as it is the case for Abdelbaki Es Satti. The counter-radicalisation comprehensive approach combines military engagement to provide France with logistical support in Mali or bilateral coalitions with Gulf countries in Yemen and a “soft power” prevention strategy against Islamic radicalism, based on the religious legitimacy of the Cherifian Monarch. Several Western African and European States have shown their interest in Morocco's “know how” concerning imams training offered by the **Mohammed VI Institute for the Training of Imams and Mourchidates in Rabat**.

We will consider the Foreign Policy's instrument, the «religious diplomacy», and the different dimensions of counter-radicalisation. We will analyse how this “soft power” approach proposed by Morocco has been developed, how it is perceived by France, and Mali and the kind of bilateral cooperation existing between Morocco and these States. If the repressive and security dimension seems to have paid off both internally and externally, an assessment of the religious dimension of counter-radicalisation policy and its exportation is much bolder since most of the measures are quite recent as it is the case for the Mohammed VI Institute. Nevertheless, the strengthening of Morocco's status in the fight against Islamic terrorism has become obvious.

Nader Masarwah

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The Jews' Language during their Presence in the Arabian Peninsula

This Study investigated the language used by Jews during their presence in the Arabian Peninsula. For that purpose it was necessary to review the opinions of Muslim historians and orientalist about some issues that might help in this issue. The researchers reviewed the different views about the arrival of Jews to the Arabian Peninsula and about the languages that might be used by Jews during that time beside Arabic, which they spoke it fluently. This is based on the views of Muslim historians and scholars of Sunnah and through reviewing of some examples. Then we moved to view the Syriac and Aramaic and Hebrew, in an attempt to link the historical periods of prosperity and the prevalence of each of these languages with the arrival of Jews to the Arabian Peninsula and then connect them with the examples that have been analyzed in the study. This was done in order to determine the language used by Jews at that period.

The study concluded that Hebrew-Aramaic might be the Jews' language during their presence in the Arabian Peninsula.

Jan Nathrath

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The Political Economy of Energy Security and Nuclear Proliferation in non-oil Rich States in the Middle-East and North Africa

Uneven carbon-resource distribution has significantly shaped the politico-economic landscape of the contemporary MENA. Oil-rich states, particularly those located along the Arabian Peninsula, have benefitted greatly from unimpeded access to seemingly infinite petroleum reserves within their sovereign territories. At the same time, carbon-based global economies assure a continuous influx of substantial financial capital that translates into, and sustains intra-regional politico-economic power and influence. Economically marginalised nonoil rich states in the MENA (NOR-MENA), on the other hand, are often engaged in asymmetric energy interdependencies, exhibiting insufficiently diversified energy supply networks, while struggling to mitigate experienced energy insecurities. Importantly, insufficient oil reserves signify existential threats to NOR-MENA's sovereign authority and fundamentally impact politico-economic decision-making.

Commonly, non-oil rich states in the MENA pursue energy independence and energy security by bolstering domestic energy generation via the integration of sustainable or nuclear energy technologies. However, nuclear proliferation in the MENA is a highly-contested issue that carries critical connotations of potential malevolent appropriation of nuclear energy technologies. This study highlights the distinctive intra-regional politico-economic situation of NOR-MENA and strives to elucidate NOR-MENA-specific energy security and nuclear proliferation policies via application of a comparative case study analysis. To this end, following an interpretivist-constructivist research agenda, discourse analyses will generate insights into NOR-MENA-specific ideologies and believe systems, which in turn provide access to, and comprehension of state-specific policies and strategies.

Steven Oberhelman
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***'Denique Onirocrites, sic erit Hippocrates': Dreams as a
Diagnostic Tool in Early Modern European Medicine***

On 7 July 1663, a young Edward Browne, who later will become a famous ethnographer and court physician, presented his two theses for a baccalaureate degree at Cambridge University. The title of the first thesis was entitled *Judicium de somniis est medico utile (A Determination [of Illness] That Is Based on Dreams Is Useful for the Physician)*. In a long series of Latin elegiac couplets infused with language and imagery drawn from classical Roman poets like Vergil, Ovid, and Persius, Browne argues that the contents of a dream directly relate to the conditions of a patient's humors and that a wise physician can diagnose the current state of an ailment on the basis of the dream's imagery. Browne relies on three main classical and Hellenistic Greek sources: Aristotle's *Parva Naturalia*, Hippocrates' *Regimen 4 (On Dreams)*, and Galen's *On Diagnosis from Dreams*. In my paper I will discuss how Browne's theories depend on the ancient sources, especially Galen's text, which had appeared only two centuries earlier in the West in a Latin translation. More importantly I will demonstrate how Browne's views were consistent with current medical theory prevalent across Europe, especially the Mediterranean world, from Ottoman Greece to the great medical schools in Basel, Heidelberg, Leyden, Montpellier, Padua, and Paris.

Kathleen Ann O'Donnell

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Thomas Paschides: The Democratic Eastern Federation and the Poems of Ossian

In 1890, an indescribable murder was committed in the desert of Barbary. Thomas Paschides, after being arrested in Constantinople in 1889 on trumped-up charges was exiled in chains to Libya. His secret death warrant was signed by a Turkish official. His demise was immortalised in the lament of 'Minvane' from *The Poems of Ossian* translated and published by Panayiotis Panas, founder of the Democratic Eastern Federation.

As Thomas Paschides's name has been greatly neglected in 20th and 21st Greek Academia, details of his life will reveal his contribution to Greek letters. His biographer I. M Hatziphotis describes him as a man of letters, an educationalist, combatant, journalist, Greek and martyr. A long-time resident of Bucharest, Paschides is associated with Panayiotis Panas, founder of the Democratic Eastern Foundation in E. L. Stavropoulos' biography of Panas. Stavropoulou claims, however, that in her research in Rumania she has been unable to unearth anything about this organisation apart from two newspaper articles written by C. Rosetti, a Rumanian scholar and at one time Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paschides obtained his PhD from Naples University. After participating in the uprising in Thessaly, he moved permanently to Bucharest in 1860 where he befriended Heliade Radulescu, a Greek-Rumanian scholar. Paschides became a journalist, a headmaster and traveller publishing his impressions of Egypt, Palestine and Andalusia. He foresaw the possibility of peoples of different faiths –Albanians, Hebrews and Armenians - living under Hellenism which he published. During the Berlin Congress, Paschides was the official representative in the uniting of Epirus with Greece. He also encouraged the uniting of Dacia with Rumania. He donated his own inheritance to the Cretan Revolution and contributed his deceased siblings' inheritances to setting up schools in Rumania. Was any attempt made by Greek authorities to prevent his demise?

Tarik Oumazzane

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Trade Liberalisation in the Middle East & North Africa: Promoting Peace and Stability

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is currently experiencing unprecedented national, regional and transnational challenges. The emergence and intensification of civil wars and conflict within states and between state and non-state actors, the rise in regional and Western military intervention, the increase in public discontent and extremism, and the mass displacement of refugees have become increasingly salient features of the political and economic landscape of the region. Nevertheless, simultaneous processes of regional integration have been attempted since the Second World War. One of the latest regional integration processes is the free trade Agadir Agreement, signed in 2004 by Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan. This paper investigates the Agadir Agreement's impact on economic integration and growth, its effect on political cooperation, and its role in promoting peace and stability in the MENA. This paper argues that, though there is a positive correlation between signing the Agadir Agreement and the increase in trade volume, it is short-sighted to conclude that the Agadir Agreement has had a major impact on the economic integration and political cooperation between Agadir member states or within the MENA as a whole.

Margarita Sanchez-Mazas

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Addressing the Educational Transition from War and Survival to Peace and Schooling: A Study on the School Reception and Recognition of Asylum Seeking Children

The "migrant crisis" has received a large media coverage addressing the ways to limit refugees' settlement in European countries. Although an increasing number of asylum seekers are or will be admitted in the different states, little attention is devoted to the receiving conditions in the countries of settlement. Yet, a great amount of the incomers involve families with children, so that the schooling issue should be regarded as a major challenge for the receiving countries. Indeed, according to the largely ratified *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989), primary education is compulsory and available free for all in most European countries, irrespective of the family legal status. However, since asylum policies generally converge in an effort to limit refugees' entry and prevent their settlement, little is made to deal with the educational needs of children who are often in situations of high vulnerability upon arrival at school (Sanchez-Mazas, 2015). This right to education thus remains fragile and paradoxical for a school population inherently unstable and who cannot, for political reasons, fully integrate the receiving society. In this paper, we will address some institutional, cultural and psychosocial impediments that prevent schools to fully meet the educational needs of these children.

Taking the example of a Swiss establishment receiving a very heterogeneous school population comprising pupils from an asylum center, we will report an intervention implemented in order to prevent the social and educational relegation of this group of pupils. We will show that systematically evaluating these pupils' resources and the needs in their mother tongue should be regarded as a key for their adequate orientation into the new school system. We will report situations ranging from illiteracy to unexpected skills acquired through informal schooling or makeshift means. Moreover, on the basis of a series of interviews with the families of newly arrived pupils, we will highlight the schooling impairments these children have experienced in their home country or during their fleeing journey. We will contend that identifying these pupils' needs and resources is a decisive tool against their indiscriminated relegation into special structures, as a result either of stereotyping or of teachers' feeling of helplessness -which are often intertwined.

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&

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Public Space in Barcelona: Various Examples

The construction of the public space has become in the last decades something so important and fundamental in the architecture of the cities, that requires a specific discipline and a concrete study that evaluates the characteristics and actions on it. Not already from an urbanistic perspective but from its own design and constructive perspective, with its character as a place for everyone and for everything, must gather a series of elements that are unique to this space. Barcelona is one of the densest cities in the world that, since the end of the s. XX until our days, tries to solve the public space with a design of quality and optimum. The shortage of public space, which also hosts more than eight million tourists each year, makes it necessary to propose a type of meticulous intervention in order to accommodate all types of users and activities. From the first Universal Exhibition of 1888 through 1929 to the 1992 Olympics as the most important stimulus for this renewal of urban space, Barcelona has been rethinking and evolving in the *modus operandi* in terms of its urban space. From our professional experience as architects both in the municipal, private and university spheres, we believe that it is our responsibility to confer the public space, that is to say, the design of the urban infrastructure with the attributes necessary to consolidate it in a space suitable for all without exception and as a place of expression of citizenship. Through the projects of public space developed in our office we will analyze this change of procedure in the construction of squares, parks and other spaces in the city of Barcelona.

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&

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Food Insecurity Coping Strategies in Areas of Protracted Conflicts: Findings and Lessons from Libya

Learning about the coping strategies that people employ when faced with food insecurity shocks and stresses has long been recognised as crucial for designing, monitoring, and evaluating food security interventions. Although numerous coping strategies documented, very few of those derived from areas of protracted conflicts, especially the Middle East and North African countries. We aim to report the coping strategies employed by Libyan households in the face of the recent conflicts that started in February 2011. Data collected during November 2016 to January 2017 through 54 in-depth interviews coupled with observations and informal conversations in three regions – Alzintan, Tobruk, and Sabha. The data coded and categorised in theoretically meaningful ways using the NVivo software. Over 40 coping strategies identified, some of which resembled those reported in the global literature in terms of strategy types, severity, and duration.

Key examples include consumption-compromising, asset compromising, borrowing, relying on food aids, changing income-generation activities, and migration. However, some strategies were 'unique' to the conflict context, e.g. selling weapons, engaging in illegal immigration activities, smuggling foods from neighbouring countries, and joining militia groups. Paradoxically, the conflicts also triggered some positive cultural changes, e.g. avoiding food waste, allowing women to take up employments, and reviving/strengthening local institutions of cooperation. These findings raise the need to accommodate the unique coping strategies found in conflict-affected areas into the existing tools, e.g. the Coping Strategies Index, used by international institutions like the World Food Programme. Moreover, food security interventions in conflict contexts should not only strive to remedy the deleterious changes, but also support the productive changes instigated by conflicts. Such interventions should move beyond short-term relief operations targeted at alleviating food consumption problems and adopt a long-term resilience-building approach in which strengthening legal and governance infrastructures constitutes an integral component.

Jose Varandas

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**The Mediterranean Entrance: A Military Issue.
The Beginning of the Portuguese Conquest of North Africa
(14th-15th Centuries)**

The Strait of Gibraltar is a narrow strait that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea and separates Gibraltar and Spain in Europe from Morocco in Africa. It is a transitional space, an intersection of routes, communicating in latitude, Africa with Europe, and longitude, the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.

From an Iberian perspective, this is a fundamental space to understand the events that marked the history of the Peninsula and the Maghreb. These axes, which meet since Antiquity, know fluxes for centuries, as the power that is projected through the Strait lay north or south, or east and west. This circumstance confirms, especially in periods in which the two sides did not fall on the same domain, the strategic importance of the Strait of Gibraltar as a key passage between the seas and continents. Following the conquest of *Hispania* by Islam, after 711, an idea of border on the Strait appears, trying to prevent the constant attacks coming from northern Europe over Lisbon, Seville, Cadiz and Asilah, or as a launching base for Muslim naval raids on the Christian Iberian coast.

The arrival of Christian forces to the Strait area belongs to the final stage of the *Reconquista* and, of course, was seen symbolically as preparing a crusade to expand to the African side. The control of the Strait is assumed as the main vector for the security and stability of the Portuguese monarchy.

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**Tracking of a Fin-whale by Argos Satellite in the Western
Mediterranean Sea; Reprocessing Old Data**

Fin-whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*) are seen all year long in the NW Mediterranean, but we think there are two populations, one from northern Atlantic stock, for wintering, a second from Southern Atlantic stock during summer.

In the late 1980s, Argos technology provided for the first time means to verify our hypothesis. Our Argocet project (1986) aimed to track a fin-whale tagged with a transmitter buoy (Argos PTT) and a new technique to hang this device to the whale, as we refused other attempts fixing it on its flank with explosive anchors that deeply wound skin and muscles. Our studies of whale's skin physiology / histology, and ethical reasons led us to reject such approaches. We used a 12 m long Kevlar line tied to the PTT, hung to the dorsal fin.

The fin-whale marking occurred in wildlife conditions on 1991-09-22 and provided tracking for 41 days. Our record did not last enough to tell if that whale would have left the Mediterranean but the data recently provided new results on its behavior and daily life cycle: we have reprocessed it with modern means and new collaborations. The old printouts from 1991 (the only retrievable media) have been scanned and redigitized.

We have superposed the whale's trajectory onto a Google-Earth map of the NW Mediterranean, revealing its coherence with submarine topography, Mediterranean circulation, thermic fronts and resources. Our previous work had evidenced that large concentrated living biomasses such as Deep Scattering Layers (DSL), were detected by whales for feeding.

In this paper presenting a reprocessing of the old Argos data we show that this fin-whale stays overnight surfacing; its diving activity ceases one hour before sunset. This 41-days tracking of a fin-whale reveals new areas unknown up to now, of feeding opportunities that imply ecological conditions to produce trophic resources.

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Hyper-Connected Places: Examining the Spatiality of Cultural Transition in Eastern Mediterranean Harbour Cities via the Case of Ayvalık 'Kydonie'

Ayvalık in the west of Turkey and Lesbos in the east of Greece having a mutual 'ethos' as well as the skyline and the sea that have been witnessed by olive trees, stone walls and wooden doors for centuries. One might argue how the built and natural environment in these two different harbour cities can represent so many mutual values despite political disruptions and borders. What is more, there are signs of batter, trauma and resilience, migration, integration, romanticization and alienation. The 'ethos' of a Mediterranean harbor city implies common characteristics but is not enough to describe the social, economic and cultural transition between these two cities. The population exchange between Greece and Turkey that started in 1923 is considered one of the most crucial causes of this connection. However, the migration of goods, people, forms, styles and stories have been partly sustained by the customs and daily life practices.

All these facts, the transition of forms and their socio-cultural impacts are embedded and encoded spatially, whereby some places provide clues about the cultural memory. These spatial elements are the doors that are open to narrow stone pavement streets, the nodes of these streets assembling new relations with the dramatically transformed harbour and its surroundings. Under this title the spatial evidences of these connections will be analyzed by treating the doors as a metaphor as well as the spatial reflection of cultural openness.

The analysis will be conducted through three provoking questions within these relations: Have the cultures integrated due to transformations? Which spatial features reflect and represent the cultural transition? Which precisions are spatially sustained? The spatial analysis based on a research project that started in 2017 May provide the spatial clues to be interpreted. The cross-disciplinary analysis on the spatiality of cultural transitions of Ayvalık aim to start discussions rethinking the diverse territorialities within the Mediterranean Culture focusing on the

need for the redefinition of common heritage beyond national borders,
immeasurable values of common tangible and intangible culture heritage,
evaluating the recent conservation process accordingly.

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Death in Ragusa: Death, Sovereignty, and Belonging in the Early Modern Mediterranean

According to a well-known Prophetic narration (Ar. hadīth), every Muslim who dies from the plague becomes a martyr (Ar. shahīd) whose soul is destined for paradise. In the majority of medieval and early-modern Muslim polities, victims of plague received expedited burials, accompanied by collective prayers in residential mosques. Their bodies were placed in graves, where they were (as several prophetic narrations instruct) to remain until the Day of Judgment, when God will grant them entrance to paradise. While Muslim jurists agreed on the martyrdom of plague-stricken Muslims, they rarely discussed the destiny of those plague-stricken bodies of Muslims who died outside Muslim lands. Who determined their status as martyrs? How were these dead Muslim bodies to be prepared for burial? Who had the authority to administer their funeral? If the soul is fated for paradise, could a Muslim body lay in the land of the infidels?

This essay examines the Ottoman-Ragusan diplomatic crisis that ensued after the death of an Ottoman-Muslim merchant, Hajji (Tur. Hacı) Abdurahman, who died from plague in Ragusa in summer of 1775. Having performed the pilgrimage in Mecca earlier that year, Hajji Abrudahman was traveling from Alexandria to Ragusa. There, he was to have joined a merchant caravan and continued his journey to the place of his residence in Sarajevo in Ottoman Bosnia. The crisis was caused when some Ottoman sojourners in Ragusa spread a rumor that the Ragusan authorities first forcefully confined, and then murdered Hajji Abdurahman while he was staying in the Ragusan quarantine (It. lazaretto). When the rumor of Hajji Abdurahman's death reached the Ottoman Governor of Bosnia, he threatened the Ragusan Senate with sanctions. The Governor also sent an Ottoman judge to Ragusa in order to conduct on-spot investigation of these allegations. After examining the body of the deceased merchant, the judge concluded that the Ragusan authorities were within their rights to place Hajji Abdurahman in the quarantine. His body, the judge asserted, did not show signs of foul play; rather, it was clear that the unfortunate merchant died of plague which he had, in all probability, contracted earlier that month in Alexandria, while waiting for the ship to Ragusa. The judge's report put an end to the diplomatic crisis, and Ottoman-Ragusan friendly relations were restored. Hajji Abdurahman's body was prepared and buried at sea, according to Ragusan sanitation laws.

Ottoman-Ragusan diplomatic arrangements placed Ottoman and Ragusan subjects in the Republic of Ragusa under the jurisdiction of both Ottoman and Ragusan laws. A Catholic-majority Republic located on the Adriatic coast and on the fringes of the Ottoman Empire, Ragusa was an Ottoman tributary state from the mid fifteenth-century until 1807. Due to its status as an Ottoman tributary state, the Republic of Ragusa emerged as a particular kind of legal interspace in which two legal systems (Ottoman and Ragusan) coexisted. This legal coexistence informed the legal subjectivity of the two largest groups of people who resided in the Republic of Ragusa: Ragusan citizens and Ottoman subjects.

In closely examining the documents that describe the course of the events that unfolded after the death of Hajji Abdurahman, this essay investigates how the representatives of Ragusan and Ottoman states claimed jurisdiction over his dead body in order to assert their political and judicial sovereignties and to renegotiate the scope of territorial and legal rights of Ottoman subjects who temporarily resided in the Republic of Ragusa. This analysis is based on multilingual (Italian, Ottoman and Ragusan-Slavic), unpublished documents that include the correspondence between the Governor of Ottoman Bosnia and the Senate of Ragusa; the forensic expert-report by the Ragusan physician; the investigative on-site report by an Ottoman judge; the correspondence between the Ragusan Senate and the Ragusan in-house dragoman; and the Imperial decrees regulating the submission of the Ottoman subjects to the Ragusan Sanitation laws. In combining these sources in the scope of a single analysis, this essay seeks to interlock the issues of death, sovereignty, and territorial belonging in the broader context of Ottoman-Ragusan diplomatic and legal relations.

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A European Fleet to Address the Migration Challenge in the Mediterranean? The EUNAVFOR MED/Sophia between Lights and Shadows

The migration crisis involving Europe is a many-sided phenomenon, from the beginning causing significant security challenges for all the countries and international organizations concerned. At the centre of this problem, the migratory routes through the Mediterranean Sea appear to be of peculiar relevance because of the increasing number of illegal trafficking in human beings and alleged suspects of being an uncontrolled way to Europe for terrorists.

As facts have subsequently shown, the European Union (EU) was not prepared to meet this challenge, either on the humanitarian or the security side. Nevertheless, even since its first attempt to give a common response to the migration emergency – through the Agenda signed in May 2015 – the EU was aware that tackling security threats in the Mediterranean waters would be an essential part of the problem. Weeks after, a European Union Mediterranean Naval Force (EUNAVFOR MED) was thus launched, with specific objectives. As a military operation, on one side it was devoted to improve ‘search and rescue actions’ at sea; on the other, it would try to contrast the traffickers’ illegal business in human beings, patrolling the area.

This paper – following an international history perspective and with its specific research methodology – intends to provide an overview of the activity of the *Operation Sophia* with its potentials and limits. Moreover, the analysis aims at defining the political design at the base of a mission, its weak and contradictory mandate, its operational but also political role, underlining how even a pragmatic instrument like a military operation cannot be left alone to provide security, but needs to play a specific role within the framework of a more comprehensive migration strategy by the European Union to prove itself effective and not a mere corollary.