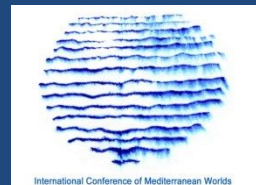


# Cultures, Hopes and Conflicts. The Mediterranean between Land and Sea



## Abstracts Book





Cultures, Hopes and Conflicts.  
The Mediterranean between Land and Sea

3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference of the  
ICSR Mediterranean Knowledge

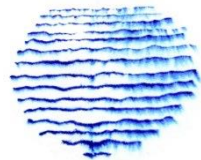
8<sup>th</sup> International Conference of MedWorlds

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26-28 September 2017

Abstracts Book



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On the cover: *Mediterranean Sea divided into its Eastern and Western Seas*, 1685.

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## Welcome Message

Dear Colleagues,

I am very glad to welcome you at the University of Salerno for this international conference, dedicated to cultures, hopes and conflicts of the Mediterranean Basin. Our congress will address very significant subjects, which affect the life of everybody.

Today, indeed, the Mediterranean is facing difficult challenges: an epochal migration from the Southern shore to Europe; the intricate relations among civilizations and religions; the problem of terrorism, which threatens to undermine the peaceful coexistence among peoples. The secular Western Europe, the Arab-Islamic North Africa and Middle East, the orthodox Christianity of Greece and other Balkan countries, the Jewish culture of Israel - just to mention the most important cultures located on the Mediterranean shores - are called upon to overcome reciprocal fear and try to build an effective coexistence.

We believe that, for this purpose, knowledge is an unavoidable element: meeting and knowing one another is the only way to overcome the mistrust and the fear which, sometimes, affect us when we are in contact with people of different cultures.

In this context, scholars and academics play an essential role. They have to build the tools of knowledge necessary for implementing effective policies and overcome conflicts; furthermore, with their studies they can demonstrate that coexistence is not only possible, but that it is also a foundation on which to build a world free from conflicts and fear.

The ICSR Mediterranean Knowledge and the Network Mediterranean Worlds have been committed since their establishment to favour research as a tool of reciprocal understanding. These two institutions have worked together in the organization of the conference. Our approach combines different social sciences: we believe that only a transdisciplinary and multidisciplinary perspective

is able to analyze the problems of the Mediterranean and that history, sociology, philosophy, literary sciences, juridical sciences, economy, etc. must cooperate in providing tools for a proper understanding of a complex and multi-faceted reality.

We expect that your papers, and the discussion that will follow, may represent a step - although only a drop in the ocean - on the road toward a better reciprocal understanding of the peoples living on the shores of the Mediterranean.

It is with this hope that I welcome all of you at our University.

Emiliana Mangone,  
Director of the ICSR Mediterranean Knowledge

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Emiliana Mangone', written in a cursive style.

## Programme

### Plenary session

26 September h. 10,30	Courtroom: Gabriele De Rosa Welcome speeches and key note speaker
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### Parallel sessions

	Courtroom 12 DISUFF	Courtroom 13 DISUFF
26 September h. 15,00	A1 - From Rome to Byzantium. Late ancient and medieval Mediterranean	A2 - Middle East and Islam: a key issue for the Mediterranean
27 September h. 9,30	B1 - Long Middle Ages? The Mediterranean from year 1000 to the 17 <sup>th</sup> century	B2 - Political and juridical strategies for the future of the Mediterranean
27 September h. 15,00	C1 - From centre to periphery. The Mediterranean between the 18 <sup>th</sup> and the 20 <sup>th</sup> century	C2 - On migrants routes in the Mediterranean. Encounters and clashes

Cultures, Hopes and Conflicts. The Mediterranean between Land and Sea

28 September h. 9,30	D1 - Representations of the Mediterranean: visual arts, music, architecture	D2 - Challenges of migration: refugees, unaccompanied minors, illegal migrants, students
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PANEL I

27 September, h.9,30

Courtroom 13 DISUFF

Chair

Giovanna Truda, University of Salerno

*Borderland woman. The Experience of a Moroccan Cross-Border Worker at the Ceuta Frontier*

ALICIA ESPAÑOL, MANUEL DE LA MATA & YOUSSEF TALIB  
University of Seville

The Spanish-Moroccan border between Ceuta and Fnideq/Castillejos is characterized by an intense informal labor flows whose protagonists are mostly Moroccan women. Many of them are domestic workers in Ceuta. They usually have familiar charges, live under poverty threshold and usually perceive cross-border working as a way to improve their familiar and economic situation. This situation is just another reflection of gender and ethnicity discrimination and way of keeping inequalities between frontiers and post-colonialism systems. Therefore, the characteristics of the border setting will structure interactions and actions of the population living in that setting. Likewise, this has consequences on the psychological level of the people who inhabit near the border: on their intentions, motivations, beliefs, and values; the whole individual meaning they give to their practices in that particular context. By participating and interacting with others in the border setting, people internalize values and ways of doing things which dynamically build their minds and themselves. People assume other's significant

discourses and reflect them on their personal one as different voices involved on their personal narratives. At the same time, it is observed how the Self shifts from diverse positions including the others.

Therefore, the aim of this paper is to analyse the individual meaning that the border experience has a Moroccan woman who works as a domestic worker on the other side of the frontier. In a specific way, the analysis is focus on answering:

- How the border experience is perceived;
- How is she described;
- How is the relationship with the other.

The interview was analyzed by using a category system based on the concepts of Ipositions and voice. From our perspective, the voices (which reflects others' perspectives) explain and articulate the positions of the characters in the narratives. The integrated use of these two notions allows us to identify the institutional and cultural influences on people's narratives (macro-level), produced here-and-now (micro-level).

*Mafia, Western terrorism and fundamentalism in the Mediterranean relations: cause and function of the unlawful contract in prevention legislation.*

ALBERTO MARCHESE  
University of Messina

Primo Levi has taught, nor I sommersi e i salvati, that when faced with extreme evil must not only express indignation, but we must strive to understand with our reason scientifically the origin of the phenomenon. If you do not include it becomes very difficult to find the tools to fight it. It is just so that you can understand the behavior of the executioners and guards in the concentration camps. The

question is always the same: why ordinary people have behaved in this terrible way?

The same survey method should be used in the analysis of the Mafia and terrorism.

We try to understand the genesis and the reasons for such behavior. It is perhaps the profit ethics or religion the key to everything? What drives some men to death the brand for their own actions?

The third millennium mobsters act following the logic of profit and invest the fruits of his crime in public limited companies; They wish to increase their capital and they do it with scientific method.

The reactionary terrorists of Western origin, however, though it draws its capital from crime channels (including the Mafia) still act for the sole purpose of destabilizing the traditional government structures.

Terrorists - fundamentalists, however, before his death approaching a strict religious practice, seek Islamic purification and unspoiled life from the Western enemy temptations (alcohol, drugs and sex) and want to build on this land a new world. Here is missing the logic of profit: it is only the idea of the apocalypse that drives them to act.

Each of these individual perspectives, leads the researcher of civil law to identify the cause and function of different types of contracts that are characterized by their inherent illegality and that upset the commercial traffic in and out of the Mediterranean.





*Everywhere the eye can see – from vista to vista, event to event – there are stories about the sea and the coast, the islands and isolation, the body and incarceration, about winds, rivers, and estuaries, about ourselves: the eternal rituals of rise and fall, departure and return, grandiloquence and parody, palingenesis and palimpsest, circlemaking and circlebreaking. The moment we try to penetrate these oppositions, they become eschatology or prosody, yet I do not see how we can avoid them. Putting them into words may represent the Mediterranean's greatest achievement. Setting sail for distant seas and distant continents, the great seafarers have imitated their Mediterranean forebears by keeping minute records of their travels. The ship's log and travelogue are among the earliest genres of literature, the earliest branches of science.*

**Predrag Matvejević, *Mediterranean Breviary***

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