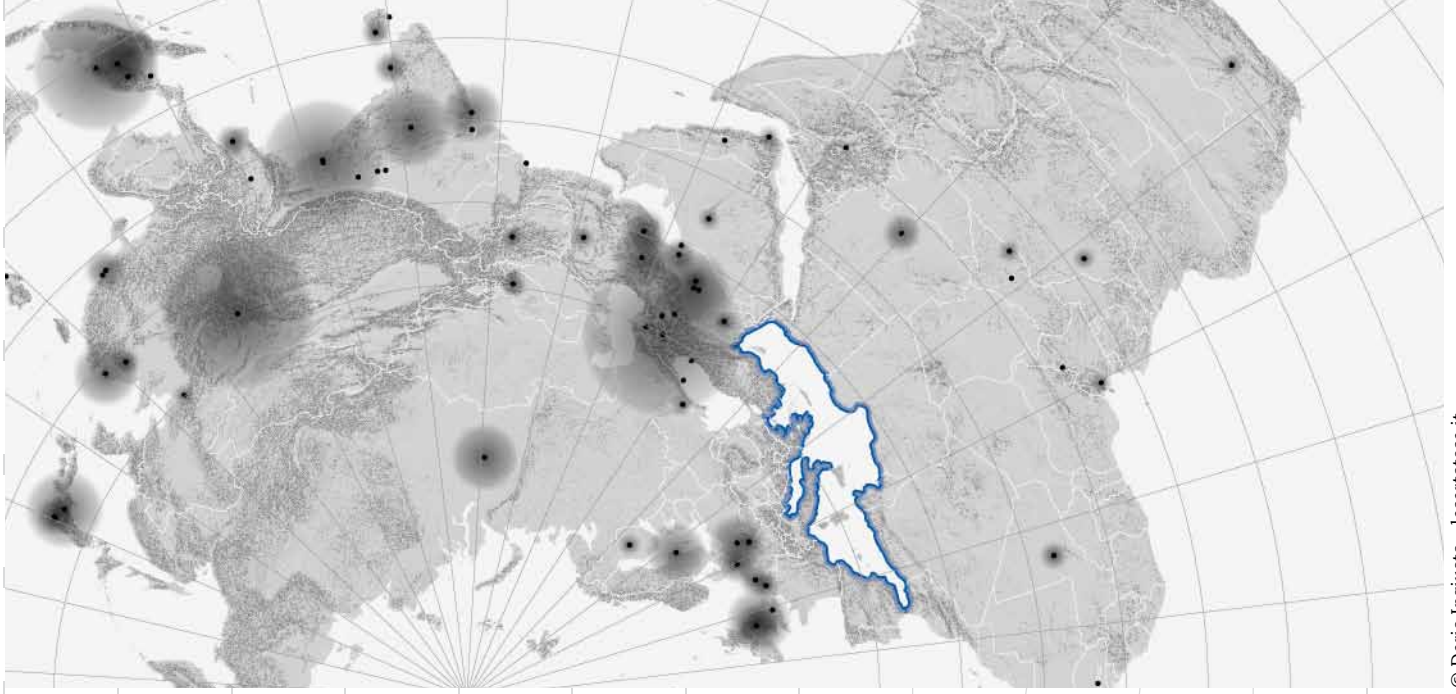


# Forum Transregionale Studien



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Transregional Academy  
19—29 September 2016  
Rethymno (Crete)

## De-Framing the Mediterranean from the 21st Century

Places, Routes, Actors

Program and Abstracts

Forum  
Transregionale  
Studien



Max Weber  
Stiftung  
Deutsche  
Demokratie-Stiftung  
Institut für Politikwissenschaft



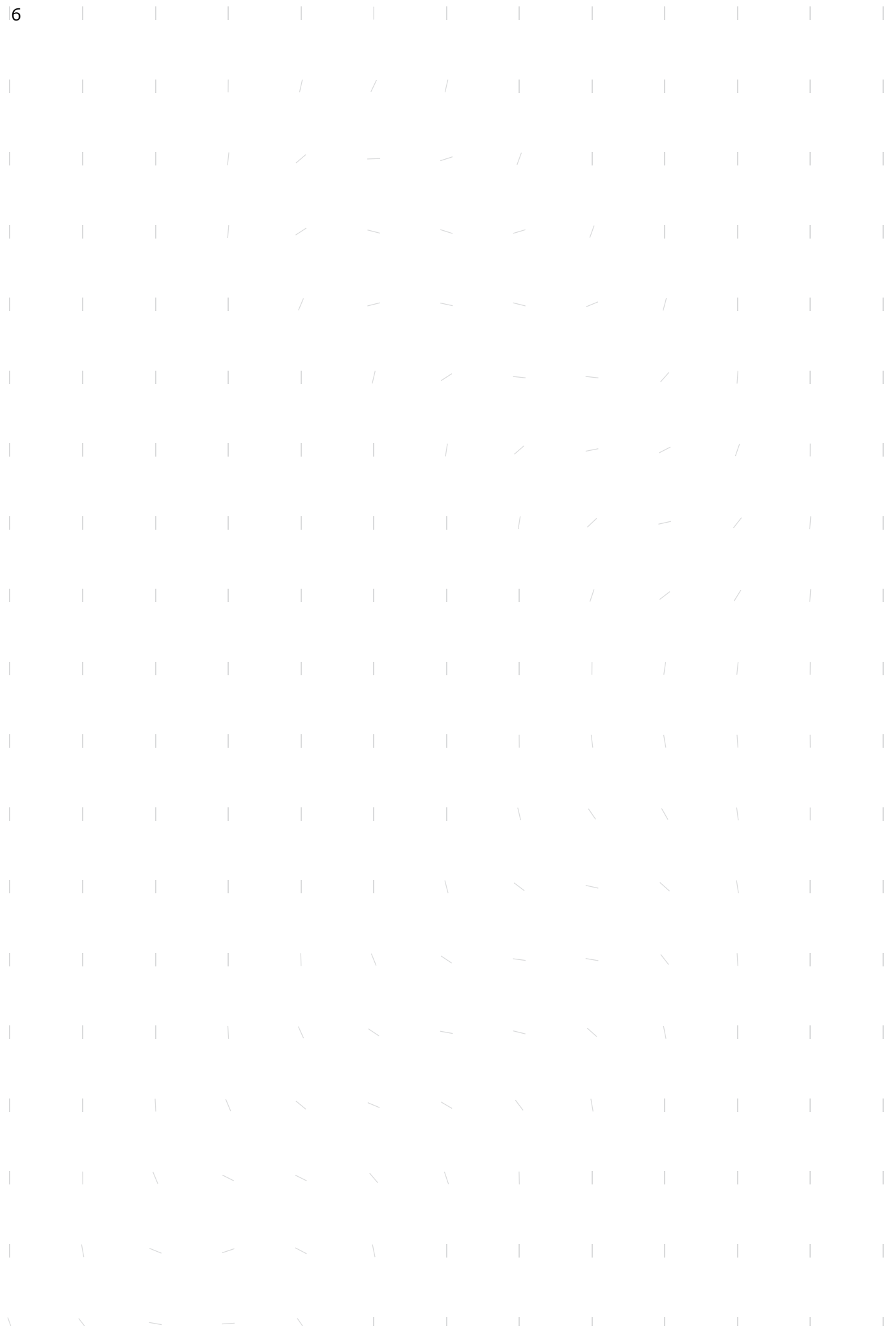
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# Concept Note

## **De-Framing the Mediterranean from the 21st Century: Places, Routes, Actors**

### **Transregional Academy**

**19—29 September 2016, Rethymno (Crete)**

Recent developments—revolutions and crises, new social movements, migrants and refugees, interventions and border regimes, civil wars and authoritarian restorations—have transformed the Mediterranean into a zone of fragmentation and disaster. Perceptions of the Mediterranean have long been shaped by European perspectives. It has been seen as an idyllic space of civilization, of exchange and mobility. This view is rooted in re-translations of the Roman *mare nostrum*, in nostalgic visions of nineteenth and early twentieth-century colonial cosmopolitanism, and in modern practices of tourism and food consumption. Other discourses, also mainly shaped in Europe, consider the Mediterranean to be a zone of long-lasting conflicts extending from the Phoenicians to Arab expansion in the seventh century, and from the Crusades to contemporary demographic and social disparities. In view of newly emergent political and strategic challenges, current European approaches to the Mediterranean have increasingly focused on issues of (dis)order and security. However, Europe itself has become part of a more global Mediterranean space that extends far beyond its shores.

The Transregional Academy “De-Framing the Mediterranean from the 21st Century” aims at gathering a group of doctoral and postdoctoral scholars from different fields such as anthropology, migration and urban studies, cultural and area studies, economics, political science, law, geography and history, whose current work relates to the Mediterranean. The idea is to provide a laboratory for rethinking and discussing the history of the Mediterranean, the *Mittelmeer*, the “White Sea” from today’s perspectives, and to create a better understanding of current dynamics. While combining local and transnational perspectives, the Academy seeks to reconsider not only the usual disciplinary divisions but the spatial ones as well (North/South and East/West), so as to encourage new research approaches from still dominated or marginalized areas.

The Transregional Academy is led by a group of scholars that includes Leyla Dakhli (Centre Marc Bloch, Berlin), Zaal Andronikashvili (Center for Literary and Cultural Research, Berlin; Ilia State University, Tbilisi), Marinos Sariyannis and Apostolos Delis (Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH, Rethymno), Carolina Kobelinsky (Centre for Ethnology and Comparative Sociology, Paris), and Maysoun Sukarieh (King’s College London).

# Program

Monday, September 19

## 19:00 Welcome Dinner

Venue: **Erophili**, Melissinou 1, Rethymno

Meeting Point: **Hotel lobby**, 18:45

Tuesday, September 20

## 9:00-10:30 Welcome and Introduction

(Room A)

### Welcome Address

Georges Khalil and Ulrike Gatzemeier (Forum Transregionale Studien, Berlin)

Professor Christos Hadziiossif, Director of the Institute for Mediterranean Studies/  
FORTH, Rethymno

### Everything Has Been Said About the Mediterranean...

Leyla Dakhli (Centre Marc Bloch, Berlin)

## 10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

## 11:00-12:30 Thematic Sessions 1

(Room A)

### Ecologies of the State: Documenting Socio-Materiality of Settler Islands in the Mediterranean

Reading: Navarro-Yashin, Yael, *The Make-Believe Space: Affective Geography in a Postwar Polity*, Durham: Duke University Press, 2012

Introduction: Helin Burkay

(Room B)

### Between Globalization and Resistance: State-society Relations and Citizenship Rights in the Eastern Mediterranean

Reading: Schwarz, Rolf, "Introduction: Resistance to Globalization in the Arab Middle East", in *Special Section: Resistance to Globalization in the Arab Middle East*, *Review of International Political Economy* 15(4), 2008, 590-598.

Introduction: Claudia DeMartino

(Room C)

**Connecting People: Social History and the Mediterranean**

Reading: Lockman, Zachary, "Railway Workers and Relational History: Arabs and Jews in British-Rule Palestine", in *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 35 I (3), 1993, 601-627.

Introduction: Leyla Dakhli

**12:30-13:45 Lunch**

**11:00-12:30 Project Presentations 1**

Group A (Room A)

**Michael Ferguson** (SOAS, University of London)

*Izmir as a City of Displacement, 1875-2015*

Discussant: David Lagarde

Group B (Room B)

**Alyssa Miller** (Duke University, Durham)

*Shadow Zones: Contraband and Social Contract in the Borderlands of Tunisia*

Discussant: Hélène Quiniou

Group C (Room C)

**Knut Graw** (North Africa Institute, Uppsala, and University of Leuven)

*Phenomenologies of Passage: African Migratory Trajectories in the Eastern Mediterranean*

Discussant: Nir Shafir

**15:30-16:00 Coffee Break**

**16:00-17:00 Lecture**

(Room A)

**Marinos Sariyannis** (Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH, Rethymno)

*Ottoman Perceptions of Nature and the Supernatural*

## Wednesday, September 21

### 09:00-10:30 Project Presentations 2

Group A (Room A)

**Elisabetta Benigni** (University of Turin)

*Making the Nahda and the Risorgimento in 19th Century Italy and Egypt*

Discussant: Daniel-Joseph MacArthur-Seal

Group B (Room B)

**Tülin Selvi Ünlü** (Mersin Üniversitesi)

*Spaces of Change in the Mediterranean: Mediterranean Port Cities*

Discussant: George Bajalia

Group C (Room C)

**Andrea Brazzoduro** (Trinity College, Oxford)

*Experiences and Memories of French and Algerian Veterans Remembering the “petite guerre” of the Aurès-Nememcha Mountains*

Discussant: Maria Hadjipolycarpou

### 10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

### 11:00-12:30 Lectures

(Room A)

**Zaal Andronikashvili** (Centre for Literary and Cultural Research, Berlin)

*Batumi, Odessa, Trabzon. The Cultural Semantics of the Black Sea from the Perspective of Eastern Port Cities*

(Room B)

**Maysoun Sukarieh** (King's College, London)

*Flows of Power, Institutions and Ideas within and beyond the Mediterranean*

### 12:30-13:45 Lunch

## 14:00-15:30 Thematic Sessions 2

(Room A)

### **Circulation of Information**

Reading: Ghobrial, John-Paul A., *The Whispers of Cities. Information Flows in Istanbul, London, and Paris in the Age of William Trumbull*, Oxford: University Press, 2013, 1-29.

Introduction: Arthur Asseraf

(Room B)

### **Contemporary Migration in the Mediterranean**

Reading: Castles, Stephen, Godula Kosack, "The Function of Labour Immigration in Western European Capitalism" in *New Left Review* 73, 1972, 3-21.

Introduction: Knut Graw

(Room C)

### **Displacement, Borders, and Borderlands**

Reading: Mezzadra, Sandro, Brett Neilson, "Border as Method, or, the Multiplication of Labor", in *eipcp*, 2008, n. pag.

Introduction: Michael Ferguson

## Thursday, September 22

### 9.00-10:30 Project Presentations 3

Group A (Room A)

**Menna Taher** (British University in Egypt, Cairo)

*Explaining the Relation between Europe and its Muslim Minorities, Using the Dynamic Compound Framework*

Discussant: Michael Ferguson

Group B (Room B)

**Sibel Karadag** (Koc Üniversitesi, Istanbul)

*Encounter of Border Control and Agency of Migrants: Turkish-EU Borders*

Discussant: Alyssa Miller

Group C (Room C)

**Helin Burkay** (Carleton University, Ottawa)

*The Social Life of the Olive in the Mediterranean: Exploring State, Society and Environment Relations in Gökçeada*

Discussant: Claudia De Martino

**10:30-11:00 Coffee Break**



### 11.00-12:30 Thematic Sessions 3

(Room A)

#### **Infrastructure, Spectacle, Crisis**

Reading: Beller, Jonathan, "Wagers Within the Image: Rise of Visuality, Transformation of Labour, Aesthetic Regimes", in *Culture Machine* 13 (0), July 21, 2012, 1-28.

Introduction: George Bajalia

(Room B)

#### **The Corrupting Sea**

Reading: Horden, Peregrine, Nicholas Purcell, *The Corrupting Sea*, Oxford: Blackwell, 2000, 9-25, 328-341, 388-392, 519-523.

Introduction: Maria Hadjipolycarpou

(Room C)

#### **The Mediterranean: Mirror or "Border-World"?**

Reading: Asad, Talal, "The Idea of an Anthropology of Islam", *Occasional Papers, Center for Contemporary Arab Studies*, Washington, DC: Georgetown University, 1986, 1-31.

Introduction: Hélène Quiniou

### 12:30-13:45 Lunch

### 14:00-15:30 Project Presentations 4

Group A (Room A)

**Dilek Özkan** (University of Athens)

*Immigration, Settlement and Conflict in the Eastern Mediterranean Following the Greek Revolution (1821-1876)*

Discussant: Menna Taher

Group B (Room B)

**Ayham Dalal** (TU Berlin)

*Spatialities of Exception, Informality and Exile in the Mediterranean Region - Mapping the Urbanization of Syrian and Palestinian Refugee Camps*

Discussant: Arthur Asseraf

Group C (Room C)

**Aysegül Kayagil** (New School of Social Research, New York)

*The Making of Racial and Ethnic Boundaries in Turkey: The Case of Afro-Turks*

Discussant: Knut Graw

### 15:30-16:00 Coffee Break

**16:00–17:00 Lecture**

(Room A)

**Antonis Hadjikyriacou** (Marie Curie Intra-European Fellows at the Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH, Rethymno)  
*Insularity, Empire and the 'Spatial Turn': Ottoman Cyprus and the Mediterranean World*

**Friday, September 23****9.00–10:30 Project Presentations 5**

Group A (Room A)

**David Lagarde** (University of Toulouse)

*Dynamics and Networks of the Syrian Exodus in the Euro-Mediterranean Space.  
Jordan as a Place of Transit and Settlement for Syrian Refugees*

Discussant: Eva van Gemert

Group B (Room B)

**Hélène Quiniou** (Columbia University, New York)

*"You say I'm French, I say I'm Algerian": Jacques Vergès' Rupture Strategy in the  
Defense of Djamilia Bouhired, 1957-1968*

Discussant: Tülin Selvi Ünlü

Group C (Room C)

**Nir Shafir** (UC, Los Angeles)

*The Road from Damascus: Mobility, Material Culture, and the Redefinition of Islam  
in an Ottoman Holy Land, 1620-1720*

Discussant: Helin Burkay

**10:30–11:00 Coffee Break****11:00–12:30 Plenary Discussion**

(Room A)

## Saturday, September 24

### 09:30 Excursion

**Morning:** — Lecture in-situ, Maroulas:  
**Emma Maglio** (Marie Curie Intra-European Fellows at the  
 Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH, Rethymno)  
*Rural House Architecture in Venetian and Ottoman Crete:  
 A Multidisciplinary Approach to Built Heritage*

+ Visit to Eleutherna (archeological site and museum)

**Lunch:** Free time in the village of Margarites

**Afternoon:** Visit to Arkadi monastery and museum

## Sunday, September 25

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## Monday, September 26

### 9.00-10:30 Project Presentations 6

Group A (Room A)

**David-Joseph Mac-Arthur-Seal** (British Institute at Ankara)  
*Smuggling and the Remaking of the Eastern Mediterranean, 1912-1940*  
 Discussant: Dilek Özkan

Group B (Room B)

**Arthur Asseraf** (Oxford University)  
*The Circulating Ones: News, Cables and Translators in the Electric Mediterranean, 1854-1908*  
 Discussant: Ayham Dalal

Group C (Room C)

**Maria Hadjipolycarpou** (University of Michigan)  
*Lives in Disguise: Autobiography in the Modern Mediterranean*  
 Discussant: Aysegül Kayagil

### 10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

## 11.00-12:30 Thematic Sessions 4

(Room A)

### **Border Controls and Mobility**

Reading: Salter, Mark B., "When the Exception Becomes the Rule: Borders, Sovereignty, and Citizenship", in *Citizenship Studies* 12(4), 2008, 365-380.

Introduction: Sibel Karadag

(Room B)

### **Migration, Mobility and Networking in the 19th-Century Mediterranean**

Reading: Kechriotis, Vangelis, "Educating the Nation: Migration and Acculturation on the two Shores of Aegean at the Turn of the Twentieth Century" in Biray Kolluoğlu, Meltem Toksöz (eds.), *Cities of the Mediterranean from the Ottomans to the Present Day*, London: I. B. Tauris, 2010, 139-157.

Introduction: Dilek Özkan

(Room C)

### **Humanitarian Imagination of the Mediterranean Sea**

Reading: Heller, Charles, Lorenzo Pezzani, "Ebbing and Flowing: The EU's Shifting Practices of (Non-)Assistance and Bordering in a Time of Crisis", in *Near Futures Online* 1, 'Europe at a Crossroads', 2016, 1-33.

Introduction: Eva van Gemert

## 12:30-13:45 Lunch

## 14.00-15:30 Presentation/Discussion

(Room A)

**Apostolos Delis** (Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH, Rethymno) *Mediterranean Wooden Shipbuilding. Economy, Technology and Institutions in Syros in the Nineteenth Century*

Reading: Delis, Apostolos, "Modern Greece's First Industry? The Shipbuilding Centre of Sailing Merchant Marine of Syros, 1830-70", *European Review of Economic History*, 19, 3, 2015, 255-274. / ---, "A Mediterranean Insular Port-city in Transition: Economic Transformations, Space Antagonisms and Landscape Metamorphosis in Nineteenth Century Hermoupolis on the Island of Syros", *Urban History*, 42, 2, May 2015, 225-245. / ---, "Mediterranean Wooden Shipbuilding in the 19th Century: Production, Productivity and Ship Types in Comparative Perspective", *Cahiers de la Méditerranée*, 84, June 2012, 349-366.

## 15:30-16:00 Coffee Break

**16:00–17:00 Film: “La Traversée”**

(Room A)

Introduction: Carolina Kobelinsky

**Tuesday, September 27**

**9.00-10:30 Plenary Discussion**

(Room A)

**10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break**

**11.00-12:30 Project Presentations 7**

Group A (Room A)

**Eva van Gemert** (University of Amsterdam)

*Scape of Exception: Imagining the Mediterranean Sea as a Humanitarian Space*

Discussant: Elisabetta Benigni

Group B (Room B)

**George Bajalia** (Columbia University, New York)

*Between Salt and Fresh Water: The Production of Value in the Strait of Gibraltar*

Discussant: Sibel Karadag

Group C (Room C)

**Claudia De Martino** (University of Naples “L’ Orientale”)

*Globalizing the Levantine Cities over State-Boundaries: The Forerunners of Change?*

Discussant: Andrea Brazzoduro

**12:30-13:45 Lunch**

## 14.00-15:30 Thematic Sessions 5

(Room A)

### **Are There Limits to the Paradigm of Connectivity in the Mediterranean?**

Reading: Trivellato, Francesca, "Renaissance Italy and the Muslim Mediterranean in Recent Historical Work," in *The Journal of Modern History* 82, 2010, 127-155.

Introduction: Nir Shafir

(Room B)

### **The Other Face of the Mediterranean: Saharan Routes and Modes of Connection**

Reading: Horden, Peregrine, "Situations Both Alike?: Connectivity, the Mediterranean, the Sahara", in James McDougall, Judith Scheele (eds.), *Saharan Frontiers: Space and Mobility in Northwest Africa*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2012, 25-38. / Scheele, Judith, "Garage or Caravanserail? Saharan Connectivity in al-Khalil, Northern Mali", in James McDougall, Judith Scheele (eds.), *Saharan Frontiers: Space and Mobility in Northwest Africa*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2012, 223-237.

Introduction: Alyssa Miller

(Room C)

### **Questioning Migrant Trajectories Within the Mediterranean Space**

Reading: Schapendonk, Joris, Griet Steel, "Following Migrant Trajectories: The Im/Mobility of Sub-Saharan Africans en Route to the European Union", in *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 104(2), 2014, 262-270.

Introduction: David Lagarde

## 15:30-16:00 Coffee Break

## 16:00-17:00 Lecture

(Room A)

**Carolina Kobelinsky** (French National Centre for Scientific Research, Paris)

*The Afterlife of the Dead Migrant*

## Wednesday, September 28

### **9.00-10:30 Concluding Session 1: World Café**

(Room A)

### **10:30-11:00 Coffee Break**

### **11:00-12:30 Concluding Session 2: Plenary Discussion**

(Room A)

### **18:00 Farewell Dinner**

Venue: Othonas, Titou Petychaki sq, 27, Rethymno

## Thursday, September 29

### **Departure**

# Participants and Projects

## Arthur Asseraf

### **The Circulating Ones: News, Cables and Translators in the Electric Mediterranean, 1854-1908**

This project examines changes in the circulation of news in the 19th century colonial Mediterranean. In particular, it looks at the relationship between flows of news and flows of people at a time when the two were undergoing rapid changes. The introduction of the electric telegraph combined with a hardening of racial boundaries under increasing European colonialism to create an environment where news was quite literally electric. By going underwater, engineers hoped to vanquish the distance of the sea and facilitate the colonial control of the Northern shore over the Southern one. The electric telegraph promised to separate the circulation of information from the circulation of men, allowing news for the first time to travel faster than ships. In Algeria, for instance, the telegraph reduced communication between Marseille and Algiers from 50 hours to 10 minutes. Yet in the process it only made relations between European settlers and Algerian Muslims more distant. Instead of vanquishing distance, it redistributed it.

European attempts to bypass the waters by wiring the seabed with cables led to unexpected new geographies. The news industry created by the cables generated its own demands for the migration of information specialists to edit newspapers, often in the service of French, British, Italian or Ottoman imperial interests. The cables were meant to embody a new, direct form of European control of the Mediterranean, but the new information order they created led a small group of men to move between the Levant and North Africa, bringing two Arabic-speaking regions of the Mediterranean shore in closer contact through the creation of a unified Arabic publishing industry.

Originally from Paris, **Arthur Asseraf** is an Examination Fellow in History at All Souls College, Oxford. A historian of France and North Africa, he has recently completed a thesis on the uses of foreign news in colonial Algeria in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. More broadly, his research bears on the social and technological history of information circulation in the modern Mediterranean.



## George Bajalia

### **Between Salt and Fresh Water: The Production of Value in the Strait of Gibraltar**

Beginning with a “view from the border,” which considers the border as an apparatus that not only upholds categories such as migrant, refugee, and asylum-seeker, but also produces alternative subject formations, this project intervenes in this scholarship through investigating the border infrastructure connecting Morocco and Spain through the Strait of Gibraltar.

Certain informal economic operations at the Ceuta-Fnideq border point to the productivity of value generating work, which subverts and usurps state maintained infrastructure. By tracing the ways in which the border apparatus is supported and valorized by migrant waiting qua labor, the project inquires into the ways in which border infrastructure is retooled, usurped, and subverted in pursuit of economic and political autonomy. This project reflects on this political economic value in comparison with the cosmological significance of understanding the Strait of Gibraltar as Barzakh, an Islamic eschatological term signifying both the mythological firmament separating life from death, and the geological formation separating the waters of the Mediterranean and Atlantic in the Strait: the Camarinal Sill. As increasing numbers of Sub-Saharan migrants choose to narrate navigating through the Camarinal Sill as “doing Barzakh,” rather than solely migrating or seeking refuge, this presentation will interrogate the semiotic and political categories immanent in conceiving of the Strait of Gibraltar as a productive firmament constituted by both Morocco and Spain, Europe and Africa.

**George Bajalia** is a Dean’s Teaching Fellow and PhD Candidate in Anthropology at Columbia University in the City of New York, a stage and film director, and co-founding Artistic Director of mobile arts lab Borderline Theatre Project. With Borderline, he has directed *F7ali F7alek* (a Moroccan Arabic take on Bernstein’s *West Side Story*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and the story of *Tislit and Isli*) for a Moroccan national tour, as well as produced the Youmein Creative Media Festival in Tangier, Morocco. For the screen, he has directed *With Rugs Unfurled: The Social Life of a Moroccan Rug*, as well as *Multi Meets Poly: Multiculturalism and Polyculturalism go on a first date*. His research has appeared in *Kalimat Magazine*, *Muftah.org*, and numerous academic conferences in the US and in the Middle East and North Africa. Bajalia is also the Program Director for Global Voices Initiative: He is the recipient of academic and artistic grants such as the Fulbright fellowship, the City of Chicago 3Arts grant, and the Middle East Institute research fellowship. He holds a BA from Northwestern University’s School of Communication, and an MA from Columbia University in Socio-Cultural Anthropology. More information about his creative work and research can be found online at [www.georgebajalia.com](http://www.georgebajalia.com).

## Elisabetta Benigni

### **Making the Nahda and the Risorgimento in the 19th and 20th Century in Italy and Egypt**

The numerous evocations in the writings of 19th century Arab intellectuals of the Italian example of the Risorgimento, the fight for liberation of Italy and the rise of a nationalism invite us to rethink the historiographical paradigm of the Italian Risorgimento not as an isolated national phenomenon, born within the borders of the Peninsula and culminating in the unification of the country, but rather as a collective Mediterranean phenomenon. At almost the same time as the Risorgimento, Egyptian intellectuals were developing their own discourse of al-Nahda, a word often mistranslated as modernity but which can be aptly defined as Renaissance or, to draw a parallel to the Italian case, Risorgimento. In her work Elisabetta examines the emergence of a shared discourse in the 19th century and across the Mediterranean, which advocated a cultural reawakening and national solidarity under various names: Renaissance, Risorgimento, Nahda. Mediterranean nationalisms were, in this sense, mutually influenced and at the same time imbued with the common spirit of a collective struggle. Her work investigates the formation of a Mediterranean Risorgimento/Nahda discourse by looking specifically at the cultural production of translations, the agency of the individual translators, their networks across the Mediterranean, their background and the way this influenced the recreation of their works.

**Elisabetta Benigni** is Assistant Professor of Arabic and Mediterranean Literature at the University of Turin. Her research explores South European and Arabic literary and intellectual encounters during the pre-colonial and colonial periods. She was a fellow of the Italian Academy, Columbia University, and of the research programme “Zukunftsphilologie: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship”, Forum Transregionale Studien. Her publications include studies on Arabic translations and readings of Dante and Machiavelli in the 19th and 20th century. She has also published on Italian translations of the *Thousand and one Nights* against the backdrop of the Italian colonial history of Libya. She is currently completing a monograph on modern Arabic prison literature.

## Andrea Brazzoduro

### Experiences and Memories of French and Algerian Veterans

As Marie Curie Research Fellow Andrea is currently working on his new book, which aims to investigate the Algerian War of Independence (1954–1962) from a new perspective. He proposes to frame a transnational history of the war, which goes beyond both the (opposing) French and Algerian (national) narratives and resituate the war in its Mediterranean, European, and eventually its global contexts. This general research objective, however, will be achieved by using a microhistorical approach: instead of looking at the conflict as a generic “whole” and examining its reverberations in an elusive “collective memory”, the project focuses on a specific region, the Aurès in the Algerian South-East. At the core of this project are the specific experiences and memories of French and Algerian veterans who fought each other for eight years in this mountainous, Berberophone area. Who were they? What kind of war were they fighting, and why? And fifty years after the ceasefire, how do the citizens of each country cope with their combat memories? A fuller understanding of the war requires a marriage of both global and local scales of analysis, paying attention simultaneously to the global connections and significance of the Algerian revolution and France’s Cold War counter-insurgency on the one hand, and to the complex, often very divisive, local experience of the war for Algerian men, women, and children on the other.

**Andrea Brazzoduro** is a historian, based at the University of Oxford. He is currently a Marie Skłodowska Curie Research Fellow in the Faculty of History and a Junior Research Fellow at Trinity College. He graduated from the University of Rome with a focus on the cultural and intellectual history of the Algerian War of Independence. During his PhD, which he completed at the Universities of Rome and Paris, he came to focus on contemporary social frames of memory, particularly regarding French veterans. In so doing he joined the Institut d’histoire du temps présent (Paris). Following this, he held fellowships at École des hautes études en sciences sociale (Paris), Maison méditerranéenne de sciences de l’homme (Aix-en-Provence), and Centre d’histoire sociale du XXe siècle (Paris). Besides many scientific articles and chapters, he is the author of the monograph *Soldati senza causa. Memorie della guerra d’Algeria* (Laterza 2012). His research interests include: Twentieth-century French history (4th & 5th Republic, colonialism and decolonization), history of representations and social uses of the past (memory studies, oral history, and epistemology), and postcolonial critique (with a particular focus on the Mediterranean, and the relationships between France, Algeria, and Italy in the past and in the present).

## Helin Burkay

### **The Social Life of the Olive in the Mediterranean: Exploring State, Society and Environment Relations in Gökçeada**

Food connects multiple actors, places, bodies, and systems. It acts as an interface between different materialities and discourses encapsulating the layered, complex, and evolving relationship between the environment and the society. Building on her dissertation on cultural politics of local food in Gökçeada (Imbros), Helin will present her research on the history of olives on the island as they relate to larger regional histories and changing political imaginaries. In her presentation, she takes olives as a lens to interrogate the rich and dense interface of the relations between the environment, society and the state in the Mediterranean. Looking at different mobilities, places and memories around the discursive material constellations of the social and economic networks, olives highlight peculiar insights to understand the politics and memory of the local food and place.

**Helin Burkay's** work is on the cultural politics of food. Her research focuses on how food encapsulates multi-scalar, multi-vectoral and uneven material and discursive connections between environment, state and society. Helin holds a PhD in Sociology from Carleton University with a dissertation on the localization of organic olives in the island of Gökçeada (Imbros).

## Ayham Dalal

### **Spatialities of Exception and Informality - Mapping the Urbanization of Syrian Refugee Camps in Jordan**

Shaped by migration and the different systems that emerged along its shores and beyond, the production of urban space around the Mediterranean did not only result in cities, metropolises, villages and suburbs, but also in refugee camps and informal settlements. Refugee camps are thought of as temporal spaces where a homogenous group of people are provided with protection, shelters and services until a durable solution is possible. However, in reality refugee camps are contested geopolitical territories of 'different' orders, where humanitarian and socio-cultural systems clash, align and interact. Throughout this process, spaces of solidarity and new urban identities are being produced and negotiated. Based on the studies produced about the urbanization of Palestinian refugee camps and informal settlements, this research looks at the newly constructed Syrian refugee camps as urban laboratories. Following a comparative approach, the research examines the spatial practices emerging within these camps in relation to governance, infrastructure, shelter units, population and density. It explains how these camps are being planned and how refugees perceive and respond to this planning. By doing so, not only a better understanding for urbanization processes in general contexts is being generated, but the humanitarian responses, nationalities and borders within the Mediterranean region are being re-questioned.

**Ayham Dalal** has been an architect and PhD researcher at Habitat Unit (TU Berlin) since October 2015. He studied architectural engineering in Syria. In 2014, Ayham obtained his MA in Integrated Urbanism and Sustainable Design (IUSD), at the Universities of Stuttgart and Ain Shams with a DAAD scholarship (Master thesis: "Camp Cities between Planning and Practice: Mapping the Urbanisation of Zaatari Camp"). Before joining the Habitat Unit, Ayham worked as a research and teaching assistance at the German University of Technology in Oman (GUtech), and before that as an architect and urban planner in Syria and Jordan. He has been engaged with several initiatives, conferences and workshops related to urban topics and the refugee crisis in Europe and the MENA region. Ayham has published in peer-to-peer journals and magazines like *Migration Letters*, *Trialog*, and *Idafat* (The Arab Journal of Sociology). His doctoral research looks into the potentials and conflicts rising from the urbanisation of the Syrian refugee camps in Jordan, focusing on the relationships between urbanity and exile, humanitarian aid and local development, and the role of socio-culture. For that, Ayham has been awarded a DAAD scholarship through the LfS programme (Leadership for Syria).

## **Claudia De Martino**

### **Globalizing the Levantine Cities over State-Boundaries: The Forerunners of Change?**

The current research proposal is part of a broader interdisciplinary inquiry on significant aspects of postcolonial twentieth-century urbanism and social history in the Levant, the southeastern Mediterranean. The overall project—which is carried out together with Claudia's colleague, the architect Alessandra Terenzi—focuses on the impact of “globalization” on the urban development of three former Levantine port-cities: Alexandria of Egypt, Tel Aviv-Yafo and Beirut. It spans the period from the inception of globalization through the 2011 Arab Springs.

The part of the research presented here focuses on the urban social systems of the three cities concerned. Its objective is to investigate the way the three cities address, from a societal perspective, the complex developmental challenges that have resulted from globalization in line or in contrast with local grassroots' needs. The aim is to find out whether there is a common, facilitated and transnational pattern for former Levantine cities which belong to different nation-states. At the same time, it will serve as a thorough critique of the major developmental approaches adopted by international actors in the region.

**Claudia De Martino** is postdoctoral Fellow at University of Naples “L'Orientale”, where she is involved in a major international research project on the Arab Springs' citizenship rights (EUSpring), and a research fellow at UNIMED, Rome. She graduated summa cum laude from her BA in Contemporary History at Roma Tre University, with a thesis on the Egyptian Free Officers' Revolution (1952-6). In 2007 she completed her MA at the University of La Sapienza in Rome with a thesis on the relationship between the Italian Communist Party and the PLO 1969-89. In 2008 she spent a study year at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, thanks to an EMU2 research scholarship, during which she wrote two studies: one on the 2006 Lebanon war and the second on Palestinian and Israeli textbooks on the 1948 war. She has also been a Visiting Fellow at the Van Leer Institute of Jerusalem in 2009 and 2010 and guest speaker in various US Universities. She has been a teaching assistant at the Chair of History of Europe and the Mediterranean at the Roma Tre University. In May 2012 she obtained her PhD in Social History of the Mediterranean at the Ca' Foscari University of Venice, with a thesis on the absorption of Mizrahi Jews in the 1950s and 1960s. This work has been published in Italy by Carocci (2016) and a translation is due to be published in France in 2017 (Harmattan). She contributes regularly with the Aspen Institute Italy and RAI radio international channel “Radio3Mondo”.

## Michael Ferguson

### Izmir as a City of Displacement, 1875-2015

This project is premised on the argument that the history of Izmir is an ideal case-study for inquiry into the evolution of the political, social, cultural, and legal history of displacement. In focusing on Izmir, this study decenters prevailing Ottoman, Turkish, and even Mediterranean frameworks that have set both temporal and geographic limits on understandings of displacement. A sustained study of the movement of displaced peoples through Izmir reveals networks that traverse and extend beyond “Mediterranean,” “Middle Eastern,” and “African” parameters and thus call these categories into question. Moreover, through a study of Izmir’s long historical experience with migration and resettlement schemes, Michael hopes to enable both scholars and policymakers to think about the structural problems inherent in our current international order, in which displacement is less a rupture or “crisis” than a feature of that very order.

In this project Michael is examining three major waves of displacement in the history of Izmir. First, it will trace the arrival of refugees from the Balkan provinces of the Ottoman Empire as a result of the Russo-Ottoman War (1877-78). This first major uprooting of more than one million people resulted in tens if not hundreds of thousands arriving in Izmir in just a few years. Second, this project will examine the displacement of local Greeks (Turkish: Rum) out of Izmir and the concurrent arrival of Turks (and all Muslims) as part of the Greek-Turkish Population Exchange of 1923. Finally, it will turn to the more recent mass wave of people displaced by wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria, who, since 2011, have been using Izmir as a launching point for the sea journey to Greece and the European Union.

**Michael Ferguson** is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London, UK. Michael’s research focuses on questions of identity, marginalization, and minorities in the late Ottoman Empire and early republican Turkey. His current book project examines the relatively unknown social and cultural history of enslaved and emancipated Africans and their descendants in Izmir in the late Ottoman Empire. His study contributes to the historiography on African slavery, as well as the growing body of scholarship uncovering the lives of non-elite subjects whose contributions to the making of the late Ottoman world have been underrepresented in the prevailing literature.

## **Knut Graw**

### **Phenomenologies of Passage: African Migratory Trajectories in the Eastern Mediterranean**

The research project “Phenomenologies of Passage: African Migratory Trajectories in the Eastern Mediterranean” (2015-2018) envisages ethnographic research with African migrants in the Eastern Mediterranean (esp. Greece, Turkey and Italy), as well as in a selection of the respective home countries such as Senegal, Sudan, South Sudan, and Congo.

On a theoretical level, the project is particularly concerned with the relation/tension between biographically sensitive approaches towards the experience of migration at the beginning of the 21st century (dialogic and existential anthropology, life history studies, phenomenological ethnography) and earlier, critical approaches emphasizing the necessity to analyze the politico-economic conditions underlying migration processes. In this regard, the project is particularly interested in the question of voice, both as a methodological aporia, as well as a possible theoretical nexus between agency- and structure-oriented approaches in the social sciences. In a parallel move, the project attempts to bridge agency- and structure-oriented approaches by developing an in-depth ethnography of the socio-geographic settings in which these processes take place. In this regard, the project is marked by an interest in questions of transit urbanities and “worlding”, not just of African cities, but of the various European urban areas which, in their role as hubs or stations of transcontinental migration, re-experience the historical and factual proximity of the southern and northern shores of the Mediterranean.

Following up on his collaboration with the photographer Charlotte Menin (Marseille), the project will also further explore the possibilities for joint publications or exhibition projects with photographers, film makers and artists.

**Knut Graw** (PhD) is a social and cultural researcher specializing in phenomenological, semantic and critical anthropology. His research focuses on the study of endogenous hermeneutic practices in Senegal (especially divination), globalization processes and the experience of migration between West Africa and Southern Europe. He has worked at the University of Leuven (KUL) in Belgium, the Zentrum Moderner Orient (ZMO) in Berlin and, as a visiting researcher, at the United Nations University Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility (UNU-IGCM) in Barcelona, Spain. He is currently researcher at the Nordic Africa Institute (NAI) in Uppsala and associated researcher at the University of Leuven. He is the coeditor of an edited volume on *The Global Horizon: Migratory Expectations in Africa and the Middle East* (together with S. Schielke) and currently preparing a monograph on divinatory praxis in Senegal.



## Maria Hadjipolycarpou

### **Lives in Disguise: Autobiography in the Modern Mediterranean**

Over the course of time, emblematic Mediterranean structures like the Parthenon in Athens and Hagia Sophia cathedral in Istanbul generated an environment of shifting affiliations—from the Ancient, to Byzantine, to Catholic, to Venetian, to Ottoman, to the postcolonial period. Autobiographers living in this region trace their family genealogies in the foreground of these shifting affiliations to more than one culture and tradition. Constantine Cavafy, the nineteenth-century Greek poet, goes as far as to say that his family's origin is Byzantine, but at the same time Italian, Ottoman, Constantinopolitan, and Alexandrian, while he himself is a British subject. These multilayered, perpetually interactive influences make their way down to the twentieth century through the narratives of writers who turned to autobiography. In her book she argues that the existence of such texts makes the study of Mediterranean autobiography indispensable to any clear understanding of Mediterranean identity today. By juxtaposing select autobiographical texts from a variety of Mediterranean traditions, her book establishes the existence of an autobiographical style, shared by traditions across this region where the afterlives of the aforementioned pre-modern empires still circulate. The lens through which Maria explores these multifaceted autobiographies, and the fluidity of identity that they convey, is that of the religious conversions of individuals that occurred in the Mediterranean. In their autobiographies, writers cover their life stories behind the veil of historical narratives. In innumerable cases, this mode of historical self-camouflage enables literary autobiography to sometimes disguise and other times reveal the writers' most intimate conflicts about their own lives.

A native of Cyprus, **Maria Hadjipolycarpou** holds a PhD from the University of Michigan and is Lecturer in the Classics Department at Columbia University, New York. She is also a Visiting Fellow at the Center for European and Mediterranean Studies (New York University 2016-2017) and co-founder of "Mediterranean Topographies", an interdisciplinary research group interested in modern Mediterranean culture, literature, society, architecture, and history. She is an affiliate with the Initiative for Mediterranean Studies at the University of Michigan and an affiliate to the United Nations Mission of Cyprus in New York. Her research and teaching focus on self-narratives in the Mediterranean and the connection of history and autobiography. She is particularly interested in islands and their contribution to the project of empire. Maria has presented extensively on her research in the US, Canada and Europe. She has organized panels and conferences in various fora in the American Comparative Literature Association, the Modern Greek Studies Association, and Mediterranean Topographies. Her most recent publication "The Nation of Saints: The National Theological Rhetoric of Archbishop Makarios III (1913-1977)" was published by the *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* in May 2015. She is currently revising a monograph entitled *Lives in Disguise: Autobiography in the Modern Mediterranean*.

## Sibel Karadag

### **Encounter of Border Control and Agency of Migrants: Turkish-EU Borders**

Borders are unique spaces of political and special contestation, in which sovereignty and “acts” of migrants are performed. Rather than examining the border as a simple line indicating the limits of sovereign jurisdiction, new theoretical approaches in critical border studies attempt to emphasize the processes of border-making, the performative view of borders. The question of how state policies are “performed” by state agents/bureaucrats, non-state actors as well as border crossers plays a critical role in determining where, how and on whose body a border will be performed. Two theoretical perspectives in migration studies will be discussed in this project regarding the new political relations across the terrain of European border control and migrant agency: Agamben’s theorization of the homo sacer and the “Autonomy of Migration”. While Agamben’s theorization views the border control as permanent state of exception, the literature on autonomous migration in general suggests that migrants are not simply objects and victims of the sovereign control, but rather that the acts of migration defy the sovereign power of the state. This project criticizes both theoretical perspectives with respect to their reductive approaches in reading of power by asserting the sovereign control or the human mobility as the primary source. The project suggests that the co-constitutive relationship of sovereignty and agency of migration would enable us to comprehend complex power relations at the border and its transformative potentialities. In order to investigate the performativity of the European border through the lenses of a co-constitutive relationship, the project compares the Turkish-Greek and Turkish-Bulgarian borders by analyzing how policies of European border control and its implementation in two different countries are performed together with the resistance and new struggles of border crossers.

**Sibel Karadag** is a third-year PhD candidate in Political Science and International Relations at Koç University, Istanbul. Karadag received her BA in Social and Political Science from Sabancı University in 2010; an MA in European Studies from Sabancı University in 2012; and a Msc. in Social Policy from London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) in 2012. In her two master theses, she studied the securitization of migration in the EU and Turkey and received a Jean Monnet Scholarship in 2011-2012. Her doctoral project investigates the performativity and transformative potential of borders (particularly Turkish-EU borders) through the analysis of political and social contestations in consequence of encounter between border control mechanisms and migrant agency. She has presented her studies at a number of national and international academic conferences. Her research areas are migration and border studies, citizenship studies, globalization and transnational processes, critical security studies, European integration and social and political theory.

## **Aysegül Kayagil**

### **The Making of Racial and Ethnic Boundaries in Turkey: The Case of Afro-Turks**

After the abolition of slavery in the Ottoman Empire in the second half of the 19th century, some of the freed slaves of African origin remained in Anatolia. They were taken to the state “guesthouses” in several cities throughout the Empire. The most significant of these guesthouses was the one in İzmir, which contributed to the growth of the black population who later inter-married in this region of contemporary Turkey. Now, they have almost no social visibility, be it in the mainstream media, or in scholarly research. On the rare occasions where black Turks appear in the media, they are generally presented as cute, exotic figures and given names such as “chocolate colored Turks”. In recent years, black Turks have had a growing voice as a result of increasing self-organization. More importantly, as the interviews for my preliminary research suggest, this initiated a new identity formation practice among black Turks who became acquainted with the Association. For instance, they now identify as Afro-Turks rather than as “Arabs”, the latter being a common adjective used to identify people of African origin, both by black Turks themselves and the rest of Turkish society. Based on qualitative research methods, this project aims to look at how black Turks construct their ethnic, racial and symbolic boundaries after the formation of the Association of Afro-Turks in 2006.

**Aysegül Kayagil** studied Sociology at the Middle East Technical University (Ankara, Turkey) in 2004. She wrote her MA thesis, titled “The Construction of Cultural Boundaries in Turkey”, at Koç University (Istanbul, Turkey). She is currently a PhD candidate at the New School for Social Research, New York. Her research interests revolve around cultural sociology, Turkish modernity, ethnography, race and ethnicity.

## David Lagarde

### **Dynamics and Networks of the Syrian Exodus in the Euro-Mediterranean Space. Jordan as a Place of Transit and Settlement for Syrian Refugees**

This research intends to better understand the current patterns of migration from Syria to Jordan. It thus intends to highlight the social, temporal and spatial dynamism of Syrian migratory networks by showing (i) how previous circular labour migration and the transnational social networks developed over time have contributed to shape post-2011 emigration processes; (ii) how the reinforcement of migration controls reshapes refugees' itineraries and thereby the characteristics and the efficiency of the social networks they rely on in order to access resources (e.g. mobility, housing, employment). This approach intends to emphasize refugees' autonomy and self decision-making from a long-term perspective in order to tackle the humanitarian perception that usually deems this population as being extremely vulnerable. On the other hand, understanding these rapidly changing migratory networks and the Jordanian migration policies (especially the implementation of refugee camps and transit centres at the border, as well as drastic restrictions toward the informal employment of Syrians in the country) should also help to shed light on the ongoing trends of asylum migration from Middle East to Europe. To conclude with the objectives of this research, looking beyond the strict separation of places of departure, transit and arrival, as well as the distinction between voluntary and forced migration will also emphasize the process by "which immigrants build social fields that link together their country of origin and their country of settlement" (Glick Schiller et al., 1992).

**David Lagarde** is a PhD candidate in geography at the LISST (Laboratoire interdisciplinaire solidarités, sociétés, territoires), University of Toulouse. His research questions the links between social and spatial networks in Syrian refugees' journeys, focusing mainly on the conditions of movement at different scales of the Euro-Mediterranean space (local, regional and transnational). On the other hand, his work pays particular attention to the question of cartography and visualization in order to represent the complexity and diversity of these spatial and social dynamics.

## **Daniel-Joseph MacArthur-Seal**

### **Smuggling and the Remaking of the Eastern Mediterranean, 1912-1940**

Daniel's current research project demonstrates how the fight against smugglers and its telling became both a motif and a method for the remaking of the eastern Mediterranean as an arc of coherent nation-states within an ordered international system. Over the first half of the twentieth century, smuggling persisted in shaping significant economic and human networks, even while it was transformed by new products, prohibitions, and attempts at enforcement. Perceived as a major facet of the social and economic character of the region, smuggling was the subject of investigation and debate as recorded in the archives of imperial powers, local states, and international organisations. Despite the abundance of available sources, the story of smuggling is largely absent from recent literature and provides material for the revision of dominant narratives of Turkish, Greek, Middle Eastern and Mediterranean history.

**Daniel-Joseph MacArthur-Seal** received his PhD from the University of Cambridge in 2014. His thesis, titled "Britain's Levantine empire, 1914-1923", compared the principle cities of the eastern Mediterranean's experience of Allied occupation during and after the First World War. His research interests include smuggling, prostitution, urban planning and governance, nightlife, cosmopolitanism, migration, imperialism and internationalism in the early twentieth-century Ottoman and post-Ottoman Mediterranean. His current research project on "Smuggling and the remaking of the eastern Mediterranean, 1912-1940" examines the impact of the rise of national and international restrictions on the trade and consumption of narcotics on the social history of Istanbul and other port cities.

## **Alyssa Miller**

### **Shadow Zones: Contraband and Social Contract in the Borderlands of Tunisia**

In the aftermath of the 2011 Arab Spring revolutions, scholarly and journalistic analyses have singled out Tunisia for its “successful” democratic transition against a backdrop of region-wide catastrophe. Yet, for the marginalized communities in the Tunisian interior, where the social movements of the Jasmine Revolution began, conditions of unemployment, economic precariousness and social marginalization have only deepened since 2011. This project resists narratives of Tunisia’s exceptional success by tracing everyday tactics of economic survival—such as smuggling and informal labor—that draw on national borders as a “natural resource” for livelihood. Under contemporary circumstances of state failure in Libya and the Mediterranean East, these marginal itineraries of economic survival can also serve as lines of flight from national subjection, connecting mobile Tunisian bodies to zones of Islamist militancy abroad.

**Alyssa Miller** is a PhD candidate in the Cultural Anthropology department at Duke University. Her dissertation project *Contraband and Social Contract in the Borderlands of Tunisia* examines the historical legacy of uneven development in Tunisia following the 2011 Dignity Revolution by tracking the precarious labor of smuggling in a marginalized border community. She is also interested in the performance of transitional justice by the Truth and Dignity Commission, and the ways it has framed processes of uneven development as a form of victimization by the postcolonial state. She holds an MA in Middle Eastern Studies from the University of Texas at Austin, where her research focused on depiction of violent affects through the trope of “becoming-animal” in the modern Lebanese war novel. As a social scientist grounded in the humanities, her current research draws on literature, cinema, and other forms of cultural production in addition to classic fieldwork methods.

## **Menna Taher**

### **Explaining the Relation between Europe and its Muslim Minorities, Using the Dynamic Compound Framework**

In the wake of the Second World War, Europe turned into a continent of migrants. From the 1960s on, Muslims were an important part of these waves of immigration that brought cheap labor of the poorer countries, particularly Turkey, but also North African countries. When more and more Muslim immigrants decided not to return after few years, but to stay permanently, their presence raised a number of social, cultural, political and economic questions that all revolve around the issue of integration. This research tackles the still ongoing debate in Europe of whether to encourage Muslims to assimilate themselves to the values of Western societies or to let them celebrate their religious and ethnic diversity; and who is to blame for the partial failure of integration in some European states. The study points out to how Germany and France each had their own particular experience with migrants, which was reflected on the model they chose for the integration of minorities.

This research reflects on how immigration has redefined the borders and space for Europe, thus pushing states to redefine and identify concepts of identity, citizenship and integration.

**Menna Taher** is an Assistant Lecturer in the Political Science Department, the British University in Egypt since 2007, teaching mainly Political Theory. She graduated from the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, majoring in Political Science in (2006). She received her MA degree in 2011 from Cairo University. Her thesis, entitled “Power Transition and the Possibility of Conflict: Sino-American Relations after the Cold War”, was published by Lambert Academic Publishing House. She is now working on her PhD in the Euro-Med Program, Cairo University, on the integration of Muslim Minorities in Europe. Her thesis is titled “Using the Dynamic Compound Framework in Explaining the Relation between Europe and its Muslim Minorities”.

## **Dilek Özkan**

### **Immigration, Settlement and Conflict in the Eastern Mediterranean Following the Greek Revolution (1821-1876)**

This research project examines the migration and population movements in the long 19th century, focusing on the Eastern Mediterranean region. On the one hand it discusses migration and settlement policies of Ottoman and Greek states, and on the other hand puts forward conflicts between migrants and inhabitants at local level. It defines mass migrations routes, patterns and their characteristics, trying to determine parallels to other migrations in rest of the world. Giving particular interest to the return migration of the Ottoman Greeks and other non-Muslims, this research demonstrates examples on how the concept of citizenship in modern sense began to be shaped.

**Dilek Özkan** received her PhD in History (April, 2016) from the University of Athens with her dissertation on the first Ottoman-Greek borderlands examining the transformation of state-society relations during the Ottoman modernization period. She also received an MA in History (2009) from Boğaziçi University. Her MA thesis investigated the social welfare practices of the Greek Orthodox community of Istanbul, focusing on policies and institutions providing for the welfare of orphans, abandoned infants. She completed undergraduate studies in History (2005) at Istanbul Bilgi University. During her studies she focused on Non-Muslim communities in the Ottoman Empire, socio-cultural history of the Greek Orthodox Community of Istanbul, history of nationalism in the Balkans, transformation of Ottoman institutions throughout the 19th century. Currently she is preparing a research project on migration and population movements in the 19th-century Mediterranean region.



## Hélène Quiniou

### “You say I’m French, I say I’m Algerian”: Jacques Vergès’ Rupture Strategy in the Defense of Djamila Bouhired, 1957-1968

Debates within the academy rest not only on the old colonial hierarchies of French North Africa and the British Middle East, but also on the social sciences’ production of a Muslim Southern shore of the Mediterranean as a scholarly object within the purview of anthropology versus a European Northern shore as host to legal structures of citizenship. These dominant paradigms, which undergird the production of a category such as the “Middle East and North Africa,” concern this project inasmuch as they contribute to set up the conditions of possibility for the scientific and media treatment of migration on the other side of the Mediterranean, where discussions often “look at the ‘immigrant’ problem,” as Pierre Bourdieu noted, “only insofar as ‘immigrants’ cause problems” to the host society.

Intervening into debates around cultural translation and the construction of “Islamic” or “Muslim” North Africa through Euro-American anthropology, this research unpacks emergent notions of citizenship present in contemporary migration through the Mediterranean region, with a dedicated attention to the memory of colonial regimes of citizenship binding Africa and Europe. It suggests a rewriting of the decolonization narrative that involves both a de-framing and a re-membering of the Mediterranean.

**Hélène Quiniou** is a researcher, editor, translator, and served as a member of the editorial board of the *Revue des Livres*. She is currently a PhD candidate in Anthropology at Columbia University in New York, and a member of the scientific committee of the “Généalogies du mondial” research program at the University Paris 8. Her extensive translation work includes texts by Stuart Hall, Judith Butler, Robert J. C. Young, Emily Apter, Unica Zürn, and artistic projects such as the first French adaptation of Hartleben and Schönberg’s *Pierrot lunaire* under the patronage of Pierre Boulez. She has published articles on the genealogy of Anglophone postcolonial theory in the German hermeneutical tradition, on the legacy of the Hegelian concept of alienation in contemporary Marxist and postcolonial thoughts, as well as its uptake in contemporary art theories and practices of hybridity. Her current research investigates the remaking of secular paradigms in Francophone contexts of decolonization.

## **Tülin Selvi Ünlü**

### **Spaces of Change in the Mediterranean: Mediterranean Port Cities**

#### **The Mediterranean and the Roots of Change**

Many studies explain and interpret Mediterranean port cities as the lead actors in the scene of Mediterranean, and their interrelations from political, historical, economical perspectives. Research on art, literature, architecture and urban studies is prominent among the investigations on Mediterranean. Their focus is mostly on the prominent changes with the effect of Roman and Ottoman empires. There is a necessity to explore the “Mediterranean identity”, its space and broader values, constituted by the integration of distinctive parts in a part-to-whole relation, although in today’s world they are surviving within the boundaries of different nation states.

The emphasis of this study is developed upon the search for commonalities and differences of Mediterranean port cities, with a focus on their historical and geographical development throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It aims to search the traces of the past, to investigate architectural diversity and cultural plurality as important components of their character. The fragmented structure of the Mediterranean will be questioned through looking at the accumulation of the past, which also will help to regenerate new ideas for the future.

This study intends to contribute to research on the “Mediterranean port city” with a socio-spatial viewpoint through an analysis of urban form components, the constituents of its identity and character. As Mediterranean port cities were highly influenced by changing economic relations of the capitalist world, it is asked how they affected the transformation of Mediterranean port cities and their urban structure; what kind of different results emerged in urban space in different cultural contexts; what has been the influences of these relations to urban form components that gave effect emergence of a port city identity

**Tülin Selvi Ünlü** was born in 1973. She received a Bachelor’s degree in 1995 from the Department of City and Regional Planning, Gazi University, Ankara. She published daily articles about city at the local newspaper of Ankara. Since January of 2001 she has continued her studies at the Center for Urban Studies at Mersin University and has actively participated in various studies and exhibition projects in the context of city history studies. Presently, she continues her studies on Mediterranean port cities. She is a PhD candidate at the Department of City and Regional Planning, Dokuz Eylül University in İzmir, studying the transformation of urban space in Eastern Mediterranean port cities. She published articles and books on urban history and transformation of Mediterranean port cities.

## Nir Shafir

### **The Road from Damascus: Mobility, Material Culture, and the Redefinition of Islam in an Ottoman Holy Land, 1620-1720**

This project uses the approaches of material culture and book history to reinterpret the history of Islamic religious transformation in the eastern Mediterranean during the seventeenth century. The seventeenth-century Ottoman Empire was marked by a series of intense polemical fights over the proper practices and beliefs of Muslims. Historians have viewed these religious debates as early manifestations of Islamic fundamentalism but Shafir argues that they are a symptom of a much more fundamental shift in the intellectual and religious practices—practices which persist and continue to define Islam today. These include novel practices of knowledge transmission and a shift from a saint-based Islam to an Islam anchored predominantly in textual forms of authority. The motor of these changes, he argues, was an intensification of the circulation of objects and people, in particular between the Turkish-speaking and Arabic-speaking regions of the eastern Mediterranean. Early modern Ottoman scholars focused their energies on writing travelogues and geographies of a space that lay between Damascus, Cairo and Mecca precisely because of the growing movement of manuscripts, illicit substances, and pilgrims through this area. Explorations of this Ottoman holy land in turn became central to the intellectual and cultural life of the empire, leading subjects to question their own history and faith.

**Nir Shafir** is a historian of the Middle East whose research examines the intersections of knowledge production, religious practice, and material culture in the early modern world (1400-1800). He is a frequent host on the Ottoman History Podcast and curates the podcast's History of Science series in addition to being one of the co-founders of *hazine.info*, a website dedicated to exploring the archives and libraries of the Islamic world. He will be starting a position as Assistant Professor of History at the University of California, San Diego in 2016-2017.

## Eva van Gemert

### **Scape of Exception: Imagining the Mediterranean Sea as a Humanitarian Space**

Since the beginning of 2015, over one hundred thousand people have crossed the Central Mediterranean Route, connecting Libya with Lampedusa, Italy. While the majority made it to Europe's shores, more than two thousand drowned along the way. Arrival and death have become intertwined in what have been named both Europe's 'migration' and 'humanitarian crises' in the Mediterranean Sea. Moved by the appeal to save lives at sea, various humanitarian actors launched a series of rescue operations of an unprecedented scale, including the non-governmental organization Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), and two philanthropic rescue initiatives, the Migrant Offshore Aid Station (MOAS), and SeaWatch. This paper approaches their interventions as constituting a spatial technology that poses an alternative to territorial sovereignty, namely one in which 'humanity' is the governing principle. Analyzing the online representations of these actors, it follows three separate, yet interrelated paradoxes that emerge from the humanitarian imagination, constituting the Mediterranean Sea as a 'scape of exception'. In the scape of exception, drawing upon saving lives as the highest moral principle enables one to dismiss existing borders in the name of humanity, but only when death is maintained through the practice of 'non-saving'; when coincidental presence becomes routinized, and when the 'human' becomes a contested concept.

**Eva van Gemert** (born 1992, The Netherlands) is a graduate student from the research master's in Social Sciences at the University of Amsterdam. In 2013, she finished her bachelor's degree in sociology (with honors) at the same university. In 2014, she studied seven months at the University of Washington, Seattle. Specializing in migration and qualitative research methods, her MA thesis, titled "Scape of Exception", deals with the imagination of the Mediterranean Sea as a humanitarian space, which she will defend in July 2016. While still writing her thesis, she is currently involved with the research project 'Monitoring Modernity' at the Erasmus University Rotterdam. Next to that, she is employed as a junior lecturer in the department of Sociology at the University of Amsterdam, where she teaches courses in Sociological Theory, and Social Institutions and Organizations. Situating her work at the intersection of sociology, political geography, and philosophy, Eva has a strong commitment to produce scientific work that is critical by radically engaging with the mundane. Her research interests include migration, borders and bordering, moralities and humanitarianism, dynamics of citizenship and the (welfare) state, actor-network theory, governmentality studies, ethnography, policy analysis, and (critical) discourse analysis.

# Working Groups

## Group A (Leyla Dakhli & Carolina Kobelinsky)

1. **Elisabetta Benigni**  
*Making the Nahda and the Risorgimento in Nineteenth-Century Italy and Egypt*
2. **Dilek Özkan**  
*Immigration, Settlement and Conflict in the Eastern Mediterranean Following the Greek Revolution (1821-1876)*
3. **Michael Ferguson**  
*Izmir as a City of Displacement, 1875-2015*
4. **David Largarde**  
*Dynamics and Networks of the Syrian Exodus in the Euro-Mediterranean Space. Jordan as a Place of Transit and Settlement for Syrian Refugees*
5. **Eva van Gemert**  
*Scape of Exception: Imagining the Mediterranean Sea as a Humanitarian Space*
6. **Daniel-Joseph MacArthur-Seal**  
*Smuggling and the Remaking of the Eastern Mediterranean, 1912-1940*
7. **Menna Taher**  
*Explaining the Relation Between Europe and its Muslim Minorities, Using the Dynamic Compound Framework*

## Group B (Apostolis Delis & Maysoun Sukarieh)

1. **Alyssa Miller**  
*Shadow Zones: Contraband and Social Contract in the Borderlands of Tunisia*
2. **Sibel Karadag**  
*Encounter of Border Control and Agency of Migrants: Turkish-EU Borders*
3. **George Bajalia**  
*Between Salt and Fresh Water: The Production of Value in the Strait of Gibraltar*
4. **Hélène Quiniou**  
*"You Say I'm French, I say I'm Algerian: Jacques Vergès' Rupture Strategy in the Defense of Djamila Bouhired, 1957-1968*
5. **Arthur Asseraf**  
*The Circulating Ones: News, Cables and Translators in the Electric Mediterranean, 1854-1908*
6. **Tülin Selvi Unlü**  
*Spaces of Change in the Mediterranean: Mediterranean Port Cities*

7. **Ayham Dalal**

*Spatialities of Exception, Informality and Exile in the Mediterranean Region – Mapping the Urbanization of Syrian and Palestinian Refugee Camps*

**Group C (Zaal Andronikashvili & Marinos Sariyannis)**

1. **Nir Shafir**

*The Road from Damascus: Mobility, Material Culture, and the Redefinition of Islam in an Ottoman Holy Land, 1620-1720*

2. **Maria Hadjipolycarpou**

*Lives in Disguise: Autobiography in the Modern Mediterranean*

3. **Andrea Brazzoduro**

*Experiences and Memories of French and Algerian Veterans Remembering the “petite guerre” of the Aurès-Nememcha Mountains*

4. **Helin Burkay**

*The Social Life of the Olive in the Mediterranean: Exploring State, Society and Environment Relations in Gökçeada*

5. **Aysegül Kayagil**

*The Making of Racial and Ethnic Boundaries in Turkey: The Case of Afro-Turks*

6. **Knut Graw**

*Phenomenologies of Passage: African Migratory Trajectories in the Eastern Mediterranean*

7. **Claudia De Martino**

*Globalizing the Levantine Cities Over State-boundaries: The Forerunners of Change?*

# Steering Committee

## Zaal Andronikashvili

(\*1973) is a research fellow at the Center for Literary and Cultural Studies (ZfL) in Berlin and an Associate Professor at Ilia-State-University, Tbilisi. He studied History and Philology in Tbilisi and Saarbrücken and completed his PhD at the University of Göttingen (2005), working on *Generation of Drama Text. Towards the Theory of Plot* (Berlin, 2008). His research interests include the theory of plot, cultural semantics of geographical space, the cultural history of Georgia, the USSR, the Caucasus and the Black Sea region. Currently he coordinates the project “Batumi, Odessa, Trabzon. Cultural Semantics of the Black Sea from the Perspective of Eastern Port Cities” at the Center for Literary and Cultural Studies (funded by the Volkswagen Foundation). Relevant Publications include: *Grundordnungen. Geographie, Religion und Gesetz* (Basic Foundations. Geography, Religion and Law, co-edited together with Sigrid Weigel, Berlin, 2013,) and *Order of Plural Cultures. Figurations of European Cultural History as viewed from the East* (Ordnung pluraler Kulturen. Figurationen europäischer Kulturgeschichte, von Osten her gesehen, co-edited together with Tatjana Petzer, Andreas Pflitsch und Martin Treml, Berlin, 2014).

## Leyla Dakhli

is a CRNS researcher at Marc Bloch Center (Berlin). Her research interests include the social and intellectual history of the Middle East and North Africa, social movements and social identifications, history of languages and translation, women’s movements. Her first book, *Une génération d’intellectuels arabes - Syrie et Liban* (1908-1940) was published in 2009. Her second book was published in 2015 under the title *Le Proche-Orient au 20ème siècle* (Paris, La Découverte). Her present work concerns the history of the intellectual professions and the analysis of the Arab cultural rebirth.

## **Apostolos Delis**

was born in Volos, Greece, in 1971. He studied Ancient History at the Universities of Siena and Bologna (1997) and Maritime Archaeology and History at the University of Bristol (2003). He completed his PhD thesis in 2010 in the Ionian University, with the subject: “Hermoupolis (Syros): the shipbuilding centre of the sailing merchant marine, 1830-80”. During the academic year 2010-11 Delis was a postdoctoral researcher at the Centre de la Méditerranée Moderne et Contemporaine (CMMC) of the University of Nice, working in the program ANR/NAVIGOCORPUS: Corpus des itinéraires des navires de commerce, XVIIe-XIXe siècles. Currently he is working as a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute for Mediterranean Studies (IMS)/Foundation for Research and Technology, Hellas (FORTH). Here, he is involved in two research projects: 1) “‘ELIS-TOKAINO’: the History of Innovation in Greece, 19th-20th centuries” with the subject: “Innovation in the Greek and Mediterranean Shipbuilding Technology, 19th-20th centuries”; and 2) “‘Thalis’: The Black Sea and its port-cities, 1774-1914. Development, convergence and linkages with the global economy” (<http://blacksea.gr/>), with the subject: “The port of Marseille and the Black Sea trade in the nineteenth century”. His research interests are maritime economic and social history, the history of technology of the sailing ship, the shipbuilding industry, port history and the institutions of shipping business.

## **Carolina Kobelinsky**

is an anthropologist and a researcher at the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), appointed to the Centre on Ethnology and Comparative Sociology (LESC, Nanterre). Her areas of academic interest include migration and asylum in France and the European Union, legal anthropology, border studies, the ethnography of violence and the anthropology of death. She is currently conducting a project on the material and symbolic treatment given to dead migrants at EU Southern borders.



## Maysoun Sukarieh

is currently a lecturer in Political Economy of the Middle East at King's College London. She received her PhD from the University of California, Berkeley, and an MA and BA from the American University of Beirut. Since then she has lectured in anthropology and development studies in universities around the Arab region (American University of Beirut; American University of Cairo) and the United States (Columbia & Brown Universities). Her research interests focus on youth, education, development and social movements in the Arab region, with a particular interest in studying the political, economic, cultural and social structures and processes that tie the region to the larger global political economy in complex and contradictory ways. Her first book, *Youth Rising? The Politics of Youth in the Global Economy* (co-authored with Stuart Tannock) was published in early 2015 by Routledge's Critical Youth Studies series. In 2015 she has been also appointed as a Fellow at the program EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE at the Forum Transregional Studies, Berlin.

## Marinos Sariyannis

is Principal Researcher in the Program of Ottoman Studies at the Institute for Mediterranean Studies (Foundation for Research and Technology, Hellas). He obtained his PhD from the Department of History and Archaeology, Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki, Greece, with a thesis titled "Marginal Groups and Behaviors in Ottoman Istanbul, 16th-18th Centuries". He has published more than thirty papers and book chapters and participated in six volumes of published Ottoman sources on the history of Crete, Lefkada, Samos and Corfu. He has also co-edited a collection of papers (*The Ottoman Empire, the Balkans and the Greek Lands: Studies in Honor of John C. Alexander*, Istanbul, 2007) and served as editor-in-chief of the proceedings of the 20th Symposium of the International Committee of Pre-Ottoman and Ottoman Studies (CIEPO; 2014). His last book, titled *A History of Ottoman Political Thought up to the Early Nineteenth Century*, is to appear in 2016; a shorter version ("Ottoman Political Thought up to the Tanzimat: A Concise History") is already available at <http://ottpol.ims.forth.gr/?q=content/book>. He specializes in social, cultural and intellectual history of the pre-nineteenth century Ottoman Empire.

# Reading List

This is a selection of further readings that were recommended by participants and steering committee. **The underlined references are obligatory reading material for the respective thematic sessions and can be downloaded at the Trafohub.**

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- Fetzer**, Joel S., J. Christopher Soper, *Muslims and the State in Britain, France and Germany*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.
- Ghobrial**, John-Paul A., *The Whispers of Cities. Information Flows in Istanbul, London, and Paris in the Age of William Trumbull*, Oxford: University Press, 2013, Introduction, 1-29.
- Gienow-Hecht**, Jessica C.E., "Shame on U.S.? Academics, Cultural Transfer, and the Cold War: A Critical Review", in *Diplomatic History*, (24)3, Summer 2000, 465-494.
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# Institutional Framework

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# **Transregional Academy**

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