

Researching the Mediterranean

Introduction

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It is an honour for me to present this publication based on the Encuentro between British and Spanish specialists on the Mediterranean and the Middle East, which took place in March 2006, and was organised by the British Council in collaboration with the Universidad Autónoma of Barcelona, IEMed and the CIDOB Foundation.

This Encuentro established a first point of contact between researchers from the UK and Spain, provided analysis of the state of studies on the Mediterranean and the Middle East in their respective countries, explored areas of shared interest and identified possible projects for future collaboration. The results go beyond the event itself, since it has given rise to a series of concrete proposals, designed to strengthen research on the Mediterranean and the Middle East, not only in the UK and Spain but throughout Europe and the Euro-Mediterranean area.

The publication includes two reports that were commissioned for the Encuentro, on the situation of Mediterranean/Arab World studies in the UK and Spain. It is hoped that these reports will act as both a basis for future reinforcement as well as providing a synthesis of the debates that took place on questions such as the research agenda, interaction with the media and political institutions and the perspectives of new generations of researchers, who enjoyed ample representation at the Encuentro.

The British Council is the United Kingdom's international organisation for educational opportunities and cultural relations. Our purpose is to build mutually beneficial relationships between people in the UK and other countries and to increase appreciation of the UK's creative ideas and achievements.

I sincerely hope that this publication becomes a reference point for scholars, research centres, universities and social entities that focus on the relationship between Europe and the Mediterranean area.

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Prologue

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Narcís Serra

President of the CIDOB Foundation

A meeting was held in March 2006 in Barcelona of British and Spanish researchers focusing on Mediterranean and Arab World studies, organised by the British Council with the collaboration of the Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, the European Mediterranean Institute (IEMed) and the CIDOB Foundation's Mediterranean Programme. Given the quality of the studies, lectures and discussions at the encounter, the three institutions have decided to go ahead with this publication.

The CIDOB Foundation believes that exchange between Spanish and British academics (as well as with other EU researchers) must be consolidated if Europe is to aspire to quality research standards. It is our hope that this Spanish-British Encounter will contribute as far as possible to the aim of combining forces and enhancing contacts between countries which have already established a critical research mass.

From the Spanish standpoint but also from that of the United Kingdom and the EU, the Mediterranean and the Arab World must be central to all our political and research agendas. The Mediterranean has been a leading priority for Spanish foreign policy, not just because of the historic links between the two shores but also as a consequence of their increasing interdependence. What we must in fact ask is to what point events in Morocco, Algeria or the Middle East are strictly questions of international policy or whether it is yet again becoming clear that the frontier between domestic and international matters is tending to blur.

Developments such as the situation in Iraq or in the Palestinian territories, or the Israel-Lebanon crisis make it clear that the whole world closely monitors events in the Mediterranean and the Arab World. These phenomena may in turn have repercussions in other parts of the globe and even in neighbourhoods in many European cities.

It should be expected that the centrality of the Mediterranean and the Arab World in international relations would translate into a thorough and detailed European understanding of this region. There is however on our continent insufficient knowledge of the region's languages, such as Arabic, Tamashek¹, Hebrew, Turkish or Farsi, plus an often simplistic perception of its political, economic and social processes.

1. Tamashek is a Berber language used mainly among the Tuareg community

Research has to be enhanced if these factors are to be remedied, with the promotion of fieldwork and language-training, and encouraging the creation of cross-border networks among universities and programmes allowing for student and teacher exchanges. This must all enable us to better understand phenomena such as the rise of political Islam, the development of the pan-African migration routes, the influence of media like Al Jazeera o Al Arabiya, social changes in Iran, the likely impact of Turkish EU membership on its surroundings, and many other aspects we do not grasp in their entire complexity.

Encounters such as the one in Barcelona must enable our researchers to build bridges with other universities, forge personal contacts with other researchers, exchange experiences and see how research agendas can differ and yet be complementary. Thus, step-by-step, European research in the Mediterranean and the Arab World will become more comprehensive, more powerful and have more impact.

Researching the Mediterranean

Why research the Mediterranean?

WHY RESEARCH THE MEDITERRANEAN?

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Senén Florensa

Managing Director, European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed)

Because of the academic world's differing approaches to the Mediterranean region, each world view has until now determined the way in which it is studied and understood. This diversity of starting points has compartmentalised academic specialists among those studying North Africa, the Maghreb, the Mashrek, the Middle East or the Near East, into Orientalists, Arabists, and an infinity of labels conceived according to a geographical or subjective vision in which, even in this sense, they have not coincided. I am however more and more convinced that this logic is being superseded and, beyond these fragmenting labels, new perspectives of integration are emerging, and new views, making it possible to conceive the future of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean partnership through the Barcelona Process.

Despite the rift between student and the object of study, decisive in defining the approach to research, we have over time come closer to a model whereby the Mediterranean is itself the subject of study, of which we ourselves form a part, from our own subjective standpoint, making us simultaneously "student" and "subject". Thus the Mediterranean has ceased to be somewhere for observing the others, to become a place where we observe ourselves, a space enabling us to supersede the vision of the traditional Orientalists, to abandon the magnifying glass through which an entomologist studies his fascinating object of desire, and to embark on a far more introspective and, in short, more sincere study. We no longer observe the other, but work with that other to understand ourselves too.

The Mediterranean is without doubt much more than a geographical space; it is – and has always been - from a historical, cultural and social perspective, a common place of contact and relation not always shaped by a logic of conflict. A space which can only be analysed and studied responsibly on the basis of the profound and inherent multiple similarities underlying our cultures. To see beyond the formal differences to perceive the shared patterns binding our socio-cultural roots is a good beginning in the quest for a point of departure common to experts from North and South. This point of departure refers to matters as basic as Europe's assumption that the influences and contributions passing between Mediterranean cultures follow a multidirectional logic, that the Mare Nostrum is ours equally to the North, the South and the East, and that it is

enormous to take on this heritage on an equal footing. The need for awareness of shared Mediterranean thinking can only bring our attitudes and viewpoints closer and enable us to move forward substantially in an understanding of our space.

However, to imagine that we have found the shared place to resolve our dilemmas would immerse us in self-deception. With the flow of a constantly-changing sea, the idea of the Mediterranean forming part of the past, the present and the future is constantly transformed and so deserves to continue to be researched. Thus, beyond this achievement, and without indulging in the self-satisfaction of having been able to create a notion of the Mediterranean in which we feel that we participate, the great challenge facing us is to have Europe – all the Europes, Northern Europe, Atlantic Europe, Anglo-Saxon Europe, Scandinavian Europe or Eastern Europe also become part of this common space, this community of shared interests. And this is a reason for occasions like the Spanish-British Encuentro of researchers, as we seek jointly to promote a new space of which we can all feel a part: the Euro-Mediterranean.

So the key lies in the concept of integration, which must happen not just in the shared yet plural conception of the Mediterranean as a shared space. Moreover, and as occurs in other fields of scientific knowledge, a study or analysis of Mediterranean matters, in which politics, the economy or social and cultural relations are closely bound up, cannot be complete or correct if not tackled from an interdisciplinary perspective. Promoting access by professionals from different areas of study to greater contact with other approaches implies the fomenting of a deeper and more genuine examination of key questions articulating relations between Europe, the Maghreb and the Mashrek, such as migratory flows, political and economic rapprochement, security matters, growing interculturalisation or environmental problems. All these questions make clear the growing interdependence of the three shores, and the multiplicity of factors involved in Mediterranean relations which cannot therefore be analysed or studied in isolation, since the Mediterranean is a whole, diverse but integral at all levels and in all areas of analysis.

We do have the necessary tools allowing us to implement this European-Mediterranean research project, as evidenced by aid and joint research programmes. The employment of these instruments must be a first exercise for Europe and the Arab World to resume their places to some degree, their shared point of view, the pride in study, knowledge and research, willing to speak a single language, that of the wish to transmit and, by participation, to attain the knowledge and understanding which is the heritage of all. The reinforcement of this common space will be a key to all that, where we can all share, as the space which explains our history, what we were and what we are, giving meaning to a changing reality, decisive to what we all speak about, those major items on the international agenda.

Thus alliances, partnership between study centres, think tanks, universities and the media are fundamental. A turbulent present can only be grasped with analytical instruments which are permanently dynamic, constantly interchanging. It will not be possible to observe and understand current reality when indifferent to the Mediterranean, and it

is precisely the gap between analysis and study which creates an imbalance, misunderstanding, misinformation, a great jumble where, beyond separate studies each indifferent to the others, mutual perceptions gather. Only when analysis and study go hand in hand will it be possible to overcome misunderstandings.

For example media analysis, describing and interpreting the reality short-term, runs a greater risk of decoupling study and the understanding accumulated, and to create distorted perceptions of the reality we live. Only when both, analysis and study, are structured, respect each other and communicate will we be able to influence the way of grasping the reality, promulgated in the media and experienced live on the multiple communication channels. This interrelation between experience and thought, and academic work, will enable us to share our knowledge and debate our truths, so that they are not immutable and definitive. It will help our understanding to grow, change and be enriched at the same rate as the flow of events. And our quest may allow us to find effective responses to construct the shared Euro-Mediterranean world we desire.

Researching the Mediterranean

**Mediterranean: surprise, diversity
and a culture of solidarity**

Pedro Martínez Montávez

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Mediterranean and Surprise

The well-known expression ‘discover the Mediterranean’ means something like inventing what has already been invented, being surprised by the obvious and the evident. Maybe because not everything about the Mediterranean is as recognisable and as habitual as might be expected, maybe because the Mediterranean still holds more than a few surprises. It does undoubtedly hold them. And, as with all surprises, we should extract the pertinent and beneficial lessons from these Mediterranean ones

I am going to recount some of mine. I have referred to them previously, but they are so revealing that they are worth repetition. The first is already far off in time, and happened on repeated and successive occasions during the first years of my university teaching. One day early in the course, before embarking on an explanation of the subject it has been my main concern to teach - Arab language - I posed a number of general but fundamental questions to the prospective students to find out what they might know about things Arabic, or related with that world. These students were enrolled in first-year Philosophy and Letters.

As I said, the questions were basic, general knowledge, but some simple deductive and associative processes had to be established to answer them correctly. One was to name three Mediterranean countries. I can assure you that hardly any of them wrote the name of an Arab country: only very rarely. Portugal sometimes; but there was almost never any Arab country, of the Maghreb or of the Mashrek. This I found profoundly surprising at first, inexplicable; but it nevertheless had its explanation, albeit inconceivable: the notions ‘Arab’ and ‘Mediterranean’ were not linked in their minds, did not belong together, had nothing to do one with each other, did not belong to the same realm, but rather to different ambits and spheres.

Thus the Mediterranean became the world’s largest sea – even bigger than any ocean – because it had just one shore: the north, the European, ‘Christian’ one. We have undoubtedly progressed in this matter, since that no longer happens: they are now connected, albeit

still in a minor and insufficient way. I am however absolutely certain that were I to run the same trial now on similar individuals, they would ultimately cite more northern shore, 'western' countries than places from the southern 'eastern' shore. We still do not consider them Mediterranean, or we are more Mediterranean than they, as if they were on the way perhaps to attaining 'Mediterranean-ness'. With our guidance, and permission of course. It seems as if the street which is the Mediterranean has just one predominant footpath, busier and better known, much better designed, paved and inhabited; a footpath which is perfectly lit, the other in shadow or darkness.

A further surprise is more recent, and came to me less than ten years ago. I was immersed in the preparation of the official opening lecture for the 1998-9 academic year in the Autonomous University of Madrid – my university – which the Board of Governors had entrusted to me: I had decided, after much thought, to deal with 'The Arabs and the Mediterranean: An End-of-Century Reflection'¹. It was already quite well advanced when I suddenly became curious to know whether the terms 'Mediterranean-ness' and 'Mediterraneanism' were in the Dictionary of the Spanish Royal Academy, that is, whether they 'existed officially', and were 'certified'. These are expressions which any of us might and in fact do use, knowing well enough what they mean, though there might also be small differences of conception and nuances among those using them. They were not in the dictionary; they did not exist, they were not certified. We know how often the official lexicon is behind its current counterpart, that dictionaries may ultimately be pantheons of terms, but this case seemed too much. Whether the situation remains the same or has been rectified I do not know, as I have not consulted the source in question again, but I fear that they have not yet even been 'born'. Nor do I know if the same thing would happen with some other term from our linguistic and cultural surroundings. I do not want to risk further disappointment. But I would be surprised if these were the only examples.

Nonetheless, discovery and surprise did not end there. They continued, certainly more unexpectedly and more significantly. It turns out that the Academy's dictionary does on the other hand contain the word 'Atlanticism'. That is, in the words of the Spanish proverb, 'the large fish eats the small one', the ocean can have its way with the sea. Surely because it is larger and more powerful. And the dictionary does not just include the term, but also defines it literally as 'a political stance, of those basing overseas action on the North Atlantic Treaty and aligning themselves with United States policy according to fundamental NATO principles'. Goodness! Such predominance of political creativity over linguistic creativity! Indeed, the most conclusive evidence that NATO 'is something more than a club' – as argued, ingenuously however, by some – is where it might least be expected, in the dictionary. It is

1. "Los árabes y el Mediterráneo: reflexión desde el final de siglo", opening lecture of the academic year 1998-1999 at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, published in Pedro Martínez Montávez (2004), *Mundo árabe y cambio de siglo*, pp. 173-224, Universidad de Granada/Fundación El Legado Andalusi, Granada.

preferable nevertheless not to enter into further considerations, although it does seem to me that there is reason for some questions to be raised with a view to the immediate future. For example: will at least 'Mediterraneanism' be born when we align ourselves with United States policy in the Mediterranean in the name of the fundamental principles of NATO or some similar body? That would, linguistically, be absolutely coherent. And not just linguistically ... There are still candid souls who believe that language is fully independent and autonomous, completely independent and free of various ideological snares!

A third point. It is true that our age is one of some illiteracy, scant training, when names and denominations, words, are undergoing a rising and implacable process of erosion and loss of their own meanings for those speaking, the users of language. Like the poets, I am on the contrary completely convinced that words mean, are charged with meaning/s. When I began to hear the term 'Euro-Mediterraneanism', I felt something strange, like an immediate spontaneous rejection, an interior vibration of incomprehensibility and disconcertion, as if a little bell was ringing to tell me that would not do—the term was not adjusted to the broad reality nor reflected it correctly.

It is in fact an asymmetric denomination, neither equitable nor balanced, one side impaired. 'Mediterranean' refers in fact to both shores, both footpaths, and those of us on both and each of them can identify ourselves equally, and feel ourselves involved. But 'euro' refers to just one, where just 'those above' can identify ourselves and feel ourselves involved. Is that not so? In conclusion: of the ultimate hundred per cent of the term 'Euromediterranean', those 'above' account for seventy-five per cent of the total, 'those below' just the remaining twenty-five per cent. It thus seems normal and justified that they should not be completely at ease with the term and concept and that restricted and mean divide, just partially including them and also partially excluding them. So it would be fair and consistent to seek some other term, covering both parties equally, not to the detriment of anyone, fully identifying one and the other. Obviously, that is very difficult, which may well be why the quest for it was relinquished, for various reasons not pertinent here but whose investigation would prove as explanatory as polemical, and which however must not be forgotten later on when a propitious opportunity arises to go into it. It may well be too that, in the end, there are not so many reasons, although they may well differ in terms of weight, influence and capacity to impose.

So, why not just say 'Mediterranean'? All of us, above and below, in the western and in the eastern arcs, coincide in that, it relates to all of us; indeed, it might identify us, coherently, jointly. Is it quite impossible, at this point of time and existence, to completely and explicitly relinquish all calls for the revival of a vision that is today compartmentalised and fragmentary? Is it entirely impossible or whimsical to aspire to a revival of a vision of *Mare Nostrum*, conscious or unconscious, material or symbolic? For it is surely partial, reductionist and latent, if it does not identify all. If the Mediterranean and things Mediterranean belong to everyone and all its inhabitants, and the aim is to find moreover a name covering and identifying all men and women directly and fully, why not just use its name, naked and without qualification?

So it is seen that the Mediterranean holds many surprises, by no means trivial, but highly significant. It is enough for us to contemplate its entire dimension and extent to learn of its existence and importance. However that—to contemplate its entire dimension and extent—is precisely what usually does not happen.

Mediterranean and Diversity

Thinking and reflection on the Mediterranean, as on any other similar subject, have been expressed in multiple ways, and illustrated in a multiplicity of areas of human activity. For example, music, painting, dance, gastronomy, games, sports, cinema, theatre ... it is possible in all these fields of manifestation to find innumerable references, data and examples of what can in principle be considered 'Mediterranean characters', or 'Mediterranean features', or 'Mediterranean forms', or 'Mediterranean ways', etc. It could even be expressed more categorically and with a more emphatic and perhaps ambitious noun: personality, identity, quality, condition, nature. In fact, with any noun of such scope, globalising, accompanied by the pertinent adjective: Mediterranean. The task would prove extremely illustrative and not difficult, but also interminable and exhausting.

As part of this brief contribution, I will do no more than mention just a scrap of the very great amount that has been written on the Mediterranean in an effort to characterise and define it. Since the accumulated material is almost , I will limit myself to just three books published in the last ten years in Spain and in Spanish. I have chosen collective works, to increase the number of approaches and focuses, to yield a greater diversity of opinions, more comparisons. These are *El Mediterráneo desde esta orilla* (The Mediterranean from this Shore), 1997, 216 large format pages, published simultaneously with an exhibition of the same name at the initiative of the Caja de Ahorros del Mediterráneo savings bank²; *Europa como cultura* (Europe as Culture), 2000, 292 pages in which the editor, José Monleón, an outstanding intellectual and man of the theatre, director of the International Mediterranean Theatre Institute, gathers the papers presented at two congresses at the Carlos III University in Madrid in 1996 and 1997³, and *Mediterráneo. Memoria y utopía* (Mediterranean. Memory and Utopia), 2001, 510 pages, coordinated and edited also by José Monleón, sponsored by the aforementioned Foundation and the University of Murcia, which seeks to be 'a collective expression of Mediterranean thought'⁴. These three approaches are sufficient for the moment.

As a starting point, I take two general and fundamental assertions, two opinions which, to my way of thinking, are resoundingly verified.

2. *El Mediterráneo desde esta orilla*, 1997, Caja de Ahorros del Mediterráneo, Alicante.
3. José Monleón (ed.) (2000), *Europa como cultura*, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid and Boletín Oficial del Estado, Madrid.
4. José Monleón (coord. and ed.) (2004), *Mediterráneo. Memoria y Utopía*, 2 vols.. Universidad de Murcia.

The first was by the philosopher José L. Aranguren who, as is well-known, was no specialist in Arab matters, but something considerably more important: a great ethical thinker. He says that 'one key problem in the Mediterranean cultural dialogue is the relation with Arab culture', and then complements this assertion with the following recommendation: 'to acknowledge that the Arabs also contributed, relevantly, to the development of what we call western culture and, in particular, Spanish culture'. Two conclusive judgements, simple, direct and succinct, two excellent examples of how to state truths in few words. And I wonder, and ask you, do we take sufficient account of Arab culture in Mediterranean cultural dialogue? Do we normally recognise that the Arabs also contributed, relevantly, to the development of western culture and, in particular, to Spanish culture? Let our answers be sincere; they can also be supported with abundant documentation of all sorts. It rather seems that no, neither have we taken sufficient account of Arab culture in Mediterranean cultural dialogue, nor do we habitually recognise its relevant contribution to the development of western culture, particularly that of Spain. The few exceptions, undoubtedly, and which should always be recalled and emphasised as they deserve, merely confirm the rule. While many think that these shortcomings may be starting to be remedied, these are rather deceptive appearances. Remember the violent and growing winds of phobia of the Moor, of the Arab, of Islam which are blowing, a murky and threatening amalgam, legendary and ancient, lacking even the hypothetical attraction of a minimum claim to innovation, any trace of originality.

The second assertion is mine: 'The Mediterranean space is an ideal framework to practice and increase exchanges of view. Moreover, this natural and inevitable interchange will contribute decisively to the shaping of its particular idiosyncrasy, and eventually will characterise and distinguish it'. Allow me to explain: to be able to shape, characterise and distinguish that Mediterranean space, if it exists as something more than an obvious geographical reality. I think I reveal nothing nor transgress anything if I maintain that exchanges of view between the two sides of the Mediterranean space have been rather less than they should have been, and above all have been radically conditioned and determined by interfering elements, particularly ideological and doctrinal in nature, ultimately imposed almost entirely and very harmfully and which, usually, we have not been able or wished to counteract or eliminate.

Exchanged views between two 'others' that are mutual, corresponding and contiguous, must be balanced, equivalent, frontal, symmetrical, or they are not genuine and truly useful and beneficial to both sides equally. Looking is not just a physical operation –which it is indeed, and also proves highly illustrative – but also a mental, intellectual, emotional, sensitive operation. Looking is not just using the sense of sight. It demands reciprocal understanding and respect, also at the same level and with the same intent and baggage. In other words looking, looking at oneself, is also an ethical and moral experience. And we are hardly very endowed for all that when it comes to exchanges of views between the two sides of the Mediterranean.

I however feel bound to make two qualifying observations. It is fair to acknowledge that looking across from our shore to the other has increased significantly in recent years, although they have not done so – and it is also fair to recognise it – in qualitative terms. As our general unawareness – and moreover predominating ignorance – of Arab and Islamic realities was perfectly dreadful, and our haughty cultural self-esteem no less considerable, many were forced into urgent and improvised crash training courses in these matters, with the poor and even lamentable results to be expected, though this accelerated pseudo-instruction allows them now to parade as specialists and experts in these questions and disciplines. This is the case of Spain, although I assume that this is not the only European society guilty of such error. Have you noted the proliferation of those calling themselves Arabists and Islamologists? What a splendid payroll we now have of ‘Mediterraneanologists’ – a horrid virtual neologism. The phenomenon is as surprising as it is alarming. Most particularly for the Maghreb and above all for Morocco. Of course, that is what is closest, in all senses. As Professor Morales Lezcano perspicaciously warned a few years ago, there have been plenty of grooms for Morocco. And brides too, it must be added immediately and without hesitation, so the matter is made clearer, and appropriately distributed.

Some time ago, the Moroccan sociologist and historian Abdallah Laroui observed judiciously that ‘while in Europe only specialists are familiar with Arabic culture, all cultivated Arabs are in fact more or less westernised. From the moment of opening up to modern science, they absorb a certain image of Europe’. I have also been asserting for some time that the Arab elites – understand the generalisation, in some sense disproportionate – know us considerably more than we do them, clear evidence, like so much else, of their cultural dependence, whose details, explanations and motives are not dealt with here. Saying such things does not usually please the immense majority of our elites, thinkers, leaders, creators, who rebel against such statements, censuring them violently. They assert that such opinions and ideas scorn the West, absolute evidence that they do not understand, but also that they turn any argument inside out, like a sock. On the contrary, they obviously totally agree with and are entirely satisfied with that cultural dependence on the West.

Those supposed arguments they use are not such: among other things because if those Arab elites know us, comparatively, more and better, that is to a large extent because they have been trained in Western centres and institutions, and have contracted that debt, which most of them recognise without doubts or complexes. While we continue to raise such important and basic structural and categorical questions so simplistically and clumsily, while above all we continue displaying such baseness and irrationality, such lack of suitable documentation and such servitude to clichés and prejudices – moreover devoid of novelty, mere stale repetition of archaic conducts and mechanisms – it will prove extremely difficult to establish genuine cultural dialogues, reciprocally worthwhile formulas for collaboration and co-operation, mutually and equitably beneficial programmes and projects. We are at a stage where we may not be able to see and to evaluate adequately, stalked and dominated by as many snares, uncertainties and deviations as truths,

certainties and inevitabilities, failing to differentiate one from another or not knowing how to do so, or fearful of the attempt. In such a setting, it becomes more necessary and liberating than ever to follow the advice of Averroes – Ibn Rushd – recalled by Joaquín Lomba: 'I understand liberty as will born of reflection'. Yes, reflection helps one to feel free, and to behave as such.

Is diversity an essential characteristic feature of the Mediterranean, a primordial common trait of its different landscapes, its different societies, present in their different customs and lifestyles and existential conceptions? Might they approximate among themselves, naturally and paradoxically, precisely because of such diversity? Are diversity and plurality a typically Mediterranean resource? Is 'Mediterranean-ness' characterised and individualised by that rich inner diversity, not just acting as an approximating factor amongst its various specific forms, each of which can be given a particular name of its own, but also as an ultimately equalising factor? Is the possible 'Mediterranean order' a surprising result of an assumption of that diversity? We must admit that these approaches are too generalising to prove truly correct and distinctive. No doubt, and thus they should not be accepted as unquestionable fixed categories, but may reveal and highlight shared forms and categories, existing and detectable with ease and frequency in the diverse parts making up the Mediterranean whole, present and shared in variable quantities and degrees, obviously, in each case. They are anyway approaches justified, and endorsed, by the reading of the texts considered. Some appropriate references can be made in this respect, selected from the many which appear.

Agreement is found in such assessments, for example, with the natural differentiating nuances among them, between a Macedonian teacher of French literature, Luan Starova, a French historian and Hispanist, Joseph Perez, a Spanish archaeologist, the Valencian Enric Llobregat and a writer, also Spanish, from Alicante, Vicente Molina Foix. According to the first, 'From these Mediterranean coordinates, all begins and ends with the triumph of diversity, of irreplaceable contrasts (...) Mediterranean history bears witness to genuine interpenetrations of peoples and cultures, penetrations set in a deeper and more complex synthesis than anywhere else in the world'. Molina Foix in turn refers to the 'sublime orientalisms' of Holy Week in Lorca, and recovers the impression given to the French writer Valery Larbaud in contemplation of the services in San Nicolás cathedral, Alicante: 'The church seemed like a harem, full of princesses and sultanas, all dressed in bright black, black silk, black veils, black lace, from comb to hip. It is one of the most astonishing spectacles to be seen in Spain'. And remember in passing that the Portuguese Miguel Torga – Portugal close to but not in the Mediterranean – was unable to grasp that capacity and disposition toward hybridisation and synthesis he encountered, for example, in Andalusia: 'I have never understood how Christianity might walk in this land with its face uncovered (...) The fact that Jesus Christ is enthroned in the Córdoba Mosque, and walks here, exceeds the possibilities of my religious syncretism. Values are reversed to the point where the spirit ends up feeling disturbed. Either the Garden of Gethsemane or the Generalife gardens! One or the other!' Torga may have forgotten that the Garden of Gethsemane is also Mediterranean.

It is not unusual to come across partially comparable expressions of images among contemporary Arab writers, although here it might be preferable, rather than hybridisation, to speak in terms of the possibility of union or intention to seek and to attain it. When for example the Tunisian Ali al-Duayi crossed the Dardanelles, looking toward the two continents, he felt as if 'married to two wives, that is obliged to be equitable towards both, even in the gaze'. The Syrian-Lebanese Adonis for his part places the nuptial bed, at once timeless, tremulous and mute, in the warm eastern arc of our sea: 'Faust marries the eastern Mediterranean shore. The shore is a woman adorned with land, the pine, the cherry. The rocks are warm like women, gentle like nests, and the beaches are impregnated by other beaches, yet to arrive'. Having read Adonis's work constantly for more than forty years, I am certain of his 'Mediterranean-ness', profound, telluric, liturgical, a depository of all the cultural stratifications accumulated and fused in that space. In my opinion, Adonis constitutes essential and absolutely indispensable testimony for possible studies of these matters.

Although I could, I will not introduce more examples here from the Arab side. In any case, an interested reader can access the text referred to above - my inaugural lecture for the academic year in the Autonomous University of Madrid. There is something more to be found there, although it remains just a brief initial sample of a subject that is far more extensive and varied. I cannot however resist citing a short poetic fragment of the Syrian Nizar Qabbani, which I consider a splendid profession of Mediterranean sentiment, integrating, profound, intimate, as carnal as transparent, recreating the inexhaustible and indescribable beauty of the body of the beloved:

'The whole of proud tradition is in your body
And all astonishing modernity.
Something of the fundamentalism of al-Mutanabbi,
Something of the luminosities of Rimbaud
And something of the hallucinations of Salvador Dalí'

It is not out of place to recall that this great Arab Syrian poet composed his first poem 'when the swallows licked the white foam from the feet of the boat sailing from Beirut to Italy in the Summer of 1939'. As he also writes, the leaping coloured fish then made verses for him, and they trembled in his mouth. At that moment, in that scenario, 'for the first time, aged eighteen, after a long journey in search of myself, I slept as poet'.

Mediterranean and Culture of Solidarity

Thus there is no debate as to the diversity, the plurality, constituting and defining things Mediterranean. Those of us living on the European shore are virtually unanimous in this notion, accepting it fully, identifying with it. Now, do we also apply it to the other shore, the Arab-Islamic shore? Do diversity and plurality also constitute and define that other Mediterranean space? Do we think of it thus? This is the first question to ask ourselves. Because, there is another, an immediate consequence of the first and naturally linked to it. If we admit that they too have their

diversity, their plurality, do such diversity and plurality also form part of the diversity and plurality characteristic of the whole as perceived and assumed by us? Or does that diversity and plurality have nothing to do with ours; are they completely alien and different, or even perhaps opposed to ours, indeed rivals? In other words, can that 'Other' Islamic Arab be included in Mediterranean-ness, or excluded from it? This is clearly an essential query, raising an absolutely key question, and our responses will to a large extent point to our forms of conduct in our relation with that contiguous 'other', ultimately explaining the types of relation to be established between each, and the behaviour we follow. This matter cannot be dealt with here and now in all its range, depth and complexity. I will thus do no more than record some considerations which I consider to be basic.

I think the central, fundamental dilemma has just been defined: to include, or to exclude? Establishment of this specific point, this essential quandary, must constitute the basic and primary debate on this matter. Because our response may provide clues, paths and signs of possible solution to the problem, raising it one way or the other. If it is accepted that yes, their diversity and plurality do form part of the vast joint content of Mediterranean diversity and plurality – although partially different from ours, varying according to the cases and circumstances – they would also be included, immediately, in Mediterranean-ness, and thus shared equitably by both. If on the other hand, we consider that their diversity and plurality have very little to do with ours – or even that there is nothing between them, no relation between one part and the other – they would be completely excluded from the notion. With a monopolisation from our sole perspective of such basic and incontrovertible identifying elements constituting Mediterranean-ness – and without which it would not therefore exist – admitting just our forms, aspects and contents for it, just our specific way of conceiving, applying and exercising it, the Arabs would immediately be excluded from forming part of Mediterranean-ness too. They would only be so geographically, physically, but no more. They would be Mediterranean by mere location, but by no more: not by nature, by condition, by character, nor by manifestation. They could not participate in any truly common, joint and shared project. And should they do so, that would be solely and strictly as alien and added components, as more or less distinguished guests. Mute attendees at a meeting, an assembly, a debate. Mere listeners: a sort of absent presence, no more, not just without vote but also without voice. I emphasise what I said at the beginning: this is the key dilemma; everything else depends on the responses. So we cannot conceal it, disguise it, or get away without clear, sincere and meditated responses.

It is quite possible that, at this time, during this most worrying change of century, filled with uncertainties – and also charged with tremendous potential for fairer and better-distributed progress – our attitude and disposition in this situation is even more essential than in previous periods. Because, as asserted by Sami Naïr and Javier de Lucas, 'the future lies undoubtedly in plurality of cultures, mixture, the crossbreeding of sensitivities, and the Mediterranean cannot escape from that destiny'. Although there are many substantial precedents suggesting that the quest for and discovery of possible solutions to such

huge problems and conflicts will not prove at all easy, quite the contrary, given precisely the enormous areas of exclusion that have accumulated over the centuries. The same writers also warn, 'Mediterranean civilisation is Western and so looks completely westward. Mediterranean cultures are diverse, distributed North and South, East and West, Orient and Occident. The conflict between the north and south of the Mediterranean is not one of civilisations but of cultures'.

I think I grasp correctly what these writers say and also, to a large extent, share the intention whereby they affirm it and the objectives driving them, but I do think these statements may be too unequivocal and emphatic, needing greater precision, both conceptually and in terms of specific content. The radical difference they create between two such related concepts and realities as civilisation and culture does not seem at all solidly based. However, what matters here is to highlight the justified complaint the authors record, that the origin, heritage and possession of such momentous human manifestations is attributed to the West alone, ignoring their other sources. We self-anointed Westerners usually do that, committing a grave and plural error, an error even more obstinate and unjustifiable because we almost never notice it or, when for some reason we do, refuse to admit it.

At all events, what is quite clear is the enormous complexity and intricacy of the problem, from all standpoints and in all areas. It is no good here as in so many other things to be ingenuous or idealistic. I wonder if perhaps it is not economists who see these huge difficulties more clearly and who also draw attention more firmly to them. Like Emilio Ontiveros, who did not hesitate to state nearly ten years ago, 'It is as difficult to conceptualise the Mediterranean as an economic space as it is to ignore that set of decisive factors of the renewed aim to favour growth and economic development in the countries of the other shore. For Europe, the Mediterranean is indeed a source of problems, and it has been on that basis that virtually all initiatives designed to foment the meagre and unequal economic integration between north and south have been approached'.

Undoubtedly, during recent years there have been multiple attempts to fill the many –and moreover frequently horrific – lacunas which exist and which, since the Euro-Mediterranean Conference, have been tackled more decisively or at least have been more openly and better aired –'the initiation of a real regional integration project'. I am not strong on these matters so must not, nor can I, pronounce on this question or give a personal opinion. In conclusion, I think that we are still in an uncertain wait and see situation in which we can reasonably take stock by pointing out either the disappointments or the limited partial achievements. To give an example from the other shore, this is the impression I draw from a recent book by an Algerian economist, Abdel-Kader Sid Ahmed who, departing from a case study of his country, extends his findings to the Arab economies in general.

I become more convinced by the day that the immense majority of the existing problems and conflicts between two parties facing each other are problems and conflicts of reciprocal relation. In all aspects, situations

and circumstances. Thus both sides share responsibilities, failures and successes, though their motivations and explanations may differ. What I mean is that I think these problems and conflicts arise essentially from a relation between cultures. And any relation between cultures inevitably and inescapably demands fulfilment of several, absolutely essential, fundamental requisites and ingredients, namely understanding, respect and ethics. Always mutual, maximum, equivalent and symmetrical. If the relation is not so conceived, established and implemented, it will be impossible, or derisory, or diminished, or frustrating, or prejudicial, though it may be so in different proportions and degrees for each party. In other words, it will be an unsatisfactory and precarious relation, threatened with disappearance at any time or in any circumstances. I emphasise this point: this is above all a relation between cultures, of a cultural relation system of maximum scope and level.

To establish any cultural relation system correctly and with some guarantee of efficacy and duration, a comprehensive and precise knowledge of history is, among many other things, of the greatest benefit. There are peoples and societies who are at least relatively familiar with their history – it seems to me that you, the British, have the good fortune to be among them – but others are regrettably highly deficient in this respect: for example, and looking no further, the Spanish, or Hispanics as I prefer to say. And this is also a pity, for among us, there is another excellent example of Mediterranean diversity: al-Andalus, that is the existence in the past of Arab-Islamic Hispania. Another eminent Mediterranean category, also subject to the damaging quandary of inclusion or exclusion. And as I say whenever dealing with al-Andalus, it is a reality strictly closed in time, chronologically, but not in the imagination. Nor in thought, sensitivity, feeling, in the inexhaustible potentiality of its significance and creativity, particularly as a cultural entity. We Spanish, Hispanics, are however not aware of the privilege that it represents, and are unable to make use of it, and fail to extract its legitimate and licit legacy. Al-Andalus, or Arab-Islamic Hispania: possibly a singular precedent of intercultural experience.

To end, whenever dealing with the Mediterranean, I take clear account of the convictions of two inhabitants of this zone, each of them native to one of its two shores: the Algerian-French Islamologist Mohammed Arkoun and the Spanish writer Juan Gil-Albert, from Alicante. According to the former, 'The most competent and most loyal researchers will be those who combine scientific demand with an acute sense of the historical solidarity of peoples and cultures. That is particularly true of those who take an interest in the Mediterranean world'. And the latter, 'To have a destiny is to feel oneself seriously committed to an interior enterprise'.

Experience has taught me that there are plenty who think that the style of approximation and approach I have put forward in this paper, and the considerations and reflection which have concerned me are mere disquisitions, vaguenesses, vain generalisations, empty pseudo-intellectual or sub-historicist pretensions. They are wrong about that too. These are basic and structural approaches. Without them, there can be no genuine and substantial reflection on the Mediterranean. As on so many other objects of human concern and preoccupation.

Researching the Mediterranean

The status of middle eastern and
Mediterranean studies in the UK

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The Development of Middle Eastern and Mediterranean Studies in the UK

Middle Eastern studies have a long history in the UK, while Mediterranean studies is a relatively newly defined area of study. The former is a development of Britain's colonial and great power heritage, and may be said to broadly encompass the territories that lie from Morocco in the West to Iran in the East, from Turkey in the North to Sudan in the South. It includes the Arab world, plus the non-Arab neighbouring states of Israel, Turkey and Iran. Central Asia was appended for much of the nineteenth century, lost to regional studies during its membership of the Soviet Union, and has lately become once more affiliated although not a central component of the region for academic purposes. Until 1995, and the creation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the southern European states and the southern Mediterranean states were not co-joined in any specific academic community other than a single academic centre at the University of Reading (established in 1988). However, since that time a number of new bodies and publications promoting Mediterranean studies has evolved. Mediterranean in this context refers to the territory encompassed by the littoral states of the sea, as well as the waters themselves.

In preparing this report, and as a consequence of the diverging histories of the two regional studies communities, we were hampered by the enormous contrast in data available for Middle Eastern studies compared to Mediterranean studies. Moreover, due to the nature of these studies, social studies often overlap with language studies. Given the absence of any previously-existing organized data on Mediterranean studies, a questionnaire was prepared and distributed to collect information on the relevant academic community, its activities and institutions. The data is therefore inevitably constrained by the limits of the response to the questionnaire¹ while the text

1. Dr Pace would like to thank Akriivi Andreou for her assistance in compiling the information from the questionnaire. 'The response rate for this questionnaire was 21 per cent, approximately one-fifth of those circulated. This was less than we had hoped for, but none the less has helped to provide a general idea of the state of Mediterranean Studies in the UK.'

below illustrates the greater part played by Middle Eastern studies in the historical development of area studies in the UK. We would stress, however, that there is a great deal of overlap between the two fields, both in subject matter and in personnel, which means that separating their histories entirely would be an artificial exercise. We attempt here to highlight the international relations, political, economic and social programmes offered in the context of Middle East/Mediterranean studies in the UK as far as we can at this stage of this project.

The history of Modern Middle Eastern studies in the UK is in many ways the story of area studies in general, although its roots lie in far older Orientalist traditions of scholarship. Since the sixteenth century there have been British scholars who have sought to unravel the complexities of the regional languages of the Middle East and West Asia on the one hand, and the theology and sociology of Islam on the other. Closely associated interests included Biblical studies (which combined ancient history, archaeology, and theology), cartography (the mapping out of the region, frequently by military, diplomatic persons or independent travellers) and the ethnographic study of the region's peoples and cultures. Endowed posts were established very early in the lives of the great Universities such as Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh. The Arabic language was first taught in England Oxford in 1570 by Johannes Drasias (who also taught Hebrew and Syriac) and in Scotland at the University of Edinburgh from 1750. Other universities, like Manchester and Durham, established posts in Oriental languages and literature in the nineteenth century, and centres dedicated to the study of the Middle East, Islam and regional languages were established. In Edinburgh, for example, a Department of Arabic was established in 1912, which later amalgamated with the Departments of Turkish and Persian into a Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies. In Cambridge, a Centre for Middle East Studies was formally established in 1960 and Durham University set up its own Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies in 1962. Oxford opened its Middle East Centre in 1957 and the Oriental Institute in 1961 out of which the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies emerged in 1972. In 1966 the Centre for Near and Middle Eastern Studies was established at SOAS. At Exeter the teaching of Arabic was introduced in the Theology Department in 1973, a Department of Arabic was established in 1977 and a Centre for Arab Gulf Studies in 1979. Other centres for the study of Arabic and other regional languages, Islamic studies or the Middle East were established in the Universities of Leeds, St Andrews, Lampeter (Wales) and University College London (Israel studies). Along with institutional consolidation came the establishment of dedicated and subject-specific archives such as the Middle East Documentation Unit at Durham, the Arab Gulf Centre Documentation Unit in Exeter (1980), and the Middle East Centre Library at Oxford. In 1973 the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies (BRISMES) was formed to bring together teachers, researchers, students, diplomats, journalists and others who deal professionally with the Middle East, subsequently publishing the British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies. Smaller, country specific networks were developed, such as the British Institute of Persian Studies, the Society for Algerian Studies, the Society for Arabian Studies, the Society for Libyan Studies and the Society for Moroccan Studies. Friendship

societies also developed, with academics at their forefront promoting their educational activities, including for example the British-Tunisian Friendship Association or the British Bahrain Foundation.

More recent developments in Middle Eastern Studies have included the creation by Edinburgh University of the Edinburgh Institute for Advanced Study of Islam and the Middle East in 1997, the transformation in 2002 of the Centre for Near and Middle East Studies into the London Middle East Institute, and most recently the establishment of the Institute of Middle East Studies at Nottingham University.

Mediterranean studies meanwhile received its first institutional recognition with the establishment of a journal, *Mediterranean Historical Review* in 1986 and the Centre for Euro-Mediterranean Studies at the University of Reading in 1988. A parallel development saw increased interest in southern European studies, inspired by recent regime change in Greece, Portugal and Spain. This was reflected in the creation within the Political Studies Association of a Research Group on Politics and Society in Mediterranean Europe (POSME).² A new Centre for Mediterranean Studies was created at the University of Exeter in 1992. At this point, Mediterranean studies in the UK were still dominated by archaeological and historical disciplines (as evidenced by the fact that the predominant journal of the times was *The Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* – which began publication in 1988), but the developing EU interest in the area resulted in a series of developments in the rest of the social sciences in the mid-1990s. A new Mediterranean studies programme was offered at the University of Birmingham and in 1996 a new journal, *Mediterranean Politics*, was launched. Growing interest in the area stimulated by the launch of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in 1995 also contributed to the momentum behind initiatives such as the establishment of the Centre for North African Studies at the Centre of International Studies, University of Cambridge and *The Journal of North African Studies* in 1996. A Centre for Mediterranean Studies was set up at the University of Leeds (in 1999). More recently a BISA Working Group on International Mediterranean Studies was established in May 2005. The 1990s also saw a burst of publications on the politics, international relations, security, anthropology and other aspects of the contemporary Mediterranean region.

Despite this recent flurry of activity to develop a networked and identifiable Mediterranean studies community, there remains inevitably a substantial interlinkage/overlap of the individuals concerned with Middle Eastern and European studies and, as such, the fortunes of Mediterranean studies remain closely aligned to those of area studies in general and Middle Eastern studies in particular. Nonetheless, one also notes that Middle Eastern studies, unlike Mediterranean studies in the UK, includes a strong language/linguistics/literature academic community.

2. POSME has only been active sporadically and has mostly tended to equate the Mediterranean with southern Europe. It has nonetheless made some contributions to Mediterranean Studies including the production of a research register on Politics and Society in Mediterranean Europe.

The Fluctuating Fortunes of Middle Eastern and Mediterranean Studies in the UK

Undoubtedly the impetus for much of the early development of language teaching and Middle East area studies arose from Britain's colonial adventures. Universities like Oxford and Durham developed courses tailored to the needs of colonial administrators, diplomats and military personnel. The focus was initially largely on language, but culture and ethnography came a close second. Universities with strong theological studies traditions also developed interests in Judaism and Islam as appendages to their Christian roots. Additional impetus came from archaeological societies such as the Egypt Exploration Society (founded in 1882), the Palestine Exploration Fund (founded in 1865) the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem (founded in 1919), the British School of Archaeology in Iraq (founded in 1932), the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History (founded 1978) and the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara. By the 1970s, however, returning diplomats combined with a new generation of economists, political scientists and sociologists to broaden the multi-disciplinarity of Middle East studies centres. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office remained closely interactive with the academic community (not least because of the continuing influence of the influential group of former diplomats who had served in the Arab world and become known as 'the Camels'). Increasingly – and as oil became a focus of international attention – the commercial sector also became more engaged, while the economic and political problems of the Middle East brought non-governmental agencies, human rights groups and aid agencies into contact with the academic community. One consequence was the development of a plethora of new taught graduate courses addressing contemporary regional issues, bridging the gap between largely language-dominated undergraduate studies and the broader but more specialized subject range of graduate research programmes.

However, all this strength has in some ways emerged in spite of, rather than because of, the structure and funding of higher education in the UK. A succession of government and educational committees has acknowledged the financial weaknesses of area studies in general, and the implications for those that address the non-European, non-Western world in particular.

In 1908 the Reay Committee acknowledged that Britain was falling behind its colonial rivals in providing expertise in the teaching of modern Asian and African languages and related studies. The School of Oriental Studies was subsequently set up and recognized as a college in 1917 (later adding African to its name in 1938). World War II interrupted the development of area studies but established their importance for the subsequent epoch. As a result Oriental studies were among those area studies singled out by the Scarborough Commission (the Inter-departmental Commission of Inquiry, 1976/47) for government grants. Staff numbers for Oriental studies across the country subsequently doubled by 1952 (when the earmarked grants finished) but by 1960 a new sub-committee was being formed under the auspices of the University Grants Committee to examine why this expansion had not been sustained by the universities themselves. The 1961 Hayter Report on Oriental, Slavic, East European and African Studies expressed

disappointment that most posts in Oriental studies were confined to language departments, and suggested that history, law, economics and social science departments should pay more attention to this, and other regions, of the world. The sub-committee recommended the establishment of a fund from that universities could draw upon over ten years for the creation of 125 posts in non-language departments for various area studies, including Oriental studies. Other funds would be made available to support postgraduates, set up intensive language programmes for non-language staff and students, facilitate staff travel to the regions in question and – perhaps most importantly – to provide additional support for library resources and multi-disciplinary centres.

The 1970s might have been something of a golden age for Oriental and African studies, building on these funds, the expansion of higher education in general, and an influx of overseas students who brought greater diversity and interaction with the regions under study. In fact, funds provided were insufficient and the problems were compounded by something of an academic brain drain, with leaders in the field of Oriental (and increasingly Middle Eastern) studies moving to posts in the USA. By the 1980s general government cuts and the introduction of full-fees for overseas students brought about something of a crisis. This was partially offset by additional funds introduced following the 1986 Parker Report, *Speaking for the Future: A Review of the Requirements of Diplomacy and Commerce for Asian and African Languages and Area Studies* which found that provision in UK universities for African, Asian and non-European languages and area studies had actually declined during the previous 15 years, leading to ‘an extensive and...quickening erosion of our national capability’. The University Grants Committee subsequently allocated special factor funding for Parker initiatives, which ran from 1987-88 and 1991-92, amounting to £1.5 million annually, with the majority being used to create new posts. Half of these posts were in languages considered to be of major commercial or political importance, amongst which Arabic was deemed as significant as Chinese or Japanese. Once again, special provision was made for SOAS in London. The Universities Funding Council thereafter made similar sums available, directing them mainly, but not exclusively, at those languages and area studies that were unlikely to ever attract a ‘normal’ ratio of students to staff but which were nonetheless thought worthy of support in the interests of academic and cultural diversity, as well as economic and political national interest. Low student demand in this case was deemed to be less than 100 students enrolled per year across England and Northern Ireland.

In fact, the 1990s brought a swift rise in student demand as government policy in general, (and funding mechanisms in particular) encouraged the expansion of universities in a move away from elite-oriented higher education and towards a mass-based system. This was matched by moves within universities towards internal resource allocation models that directed funds on a per-student basis into departments, encouraging the latter to seek ever-higher quotas. Between 1990 and 1998, the number of undergraduate students studying Arabic in UK universities tripled, although the entry qualifications did not necessarily remain constant. By 1998, however, the actual funding per student was in decline and departments were struggling to meet the teaching needs of their greatly increased quotas.

In 1994 the Higher Education Funding Council of England (HEFCE) agreed in principle to continue to provide funds for what were now termed 'minority' subjects, maintaining levels at £3 million for 1994/95 but surveying sector provision before allocating sums for 1995/96. (Funding for SOAS was separately reviewed in 1993). Identified minority subjects included Byzantine studies, Aramaic, Hebrew (Ancient and Modern), Persian, Arabic, Archaeology of the East Mediterranean, Egyptian archaeology, Egyptology, Syriac, Turkish, Akkadian, Amharic, Hittite, Kurdish, Sanskrit and Uzbek. While this assisted in sustaining ancient and modern Middle East regional language courses, it did little to support modern social sciences or the broader arts and humanities of the Middle East.

Nor did it do anything financially to support what was by this time emerging as an identifiable Mediterranean studies community. Interest in the Mediterranean region that had arisen within the institutions of the European Union offered a greater potential source of funding for the emerging group of academics with social science interests. Indeed, that very interest was given a new dynamism by the Euro-Med process, the result being the establishment of a number of outcrops of academic activity within established political science and international relations associations specifically devoted to the region. These drew together scholars previously associated with either European or Middle Eastern/African studies, linking them into policy-oriented activities and what were frequently instrumentalist research agendas.

It was unfortunately the tragic events of 9/11 in 2001 which brought Middle Eastern studies back to the forefront of area studies attention, highlighting as they did the need for greater understanding of the Arab and Islamic worlds, and ultimately leading to extended British military commitments in Afghanistan and Iraq. These engagements necessitated a heavy reliance on the research, knowledge and skills of what was clearly a very limited number of regional experts in the UK, demonstrating the degree to which Middle Eastern and Islamic academic studies communities had declined in numerical terms over recent years.

Most striking, perhaps, was evidence that there was an accelerating shrinkage in the national regional language skills capacity that was affecting the ability of the security, intelligence and other public services from operating effectively in relation to these regions. This was the result of declining demand for language-based undergraduate courses: the market had become saturated.

In 2005 the Department for Education and Skills published *The National Languages Strategy in Higher Education*, which pointed out that this was a general trend and that the numbers of undergraduates studying foreign languages was falling dramatically. This was as true of European languages as it was of non-European languages.

Between 1998 and 2002, total undergraduate student numbers studying European languages had fallen as follows: French -19%, German -17%, Italian -3%. Spanish and Portuguese had witnessed modest growth (+3% and +6% respectively) but other European languages combined had fallen by -31%. Undergraduate students studying

Arabic between 1998 and 2002 had fallen by 12%. Postgraduate enrollments in Middle Eastern studies by UK students also fell over the period by 12%. In 2001/2002 there were only 125 UK domiciled postgraduate students studying the Arabic language or affiliated subjects. Interestingly, it should be noted that no separate identification of a Mediterranean studies component was made in the report. Although the report showed that this was part of a widespread national decline in undergraduate and postgraduate numbers studying languages generally, it pointed out that all the languages identified by the 1986 Parker Report as being strategically important, including Arabic, were at risk of continued diminution of provision. It is also interesting to note that the report pointed to a narrowing student profile of those taking languages in general – arguing that there was a ‘greater representation of upper class students at undergraduate level compared with other students’, which might be partially accounted for by the growing concentration of languages within ‘Russell Group’ universities. The major reason for declining numbers was the reduced number of applicants for courses and their subsequent financial non-viability, leading to course closures. The financial ‘re-banding’ of language teaching (referring to the amount of money transferred by the national education funding body to higher education institutions per student), combined with declining student demand and – in the case of Arabic – a contact-intensive approach in the actual teaching of the subject, had led to high student costs against low student income at a time when universities were being encouraged to alter their internal funding to end cross-subsidisation between subjects. One consequence was that higher education institutions began to develop new degree programmes that combined languages with non-language area or other studies.

The impact on Middle East centres was clearly being felt around the UK. Most are relatively small units compared to most university departments, with low levels of undergraduate income but – with an ageing staff profile and intensive language teaching – relatively expensive to maintain. Where units scored highly in the Research Assessment Exercise or where they developed large graduate student communities (often based on overseas student income) they were able to offset low teaching incomes. For others, however, the result has been inclusion in university-wide efforts at institutional restructuring. These generally aim to reduce overheads by creating economies of scale, to close or merge programmes that do not recruit widely, or to cut staff costs through severance or performance management programmes. Notably in the UK, St Andrews and Durham universities have attracted national (and mostly negative) attention as they have restructured in such ways, but quieter alterations have been made at Manchester, Birmingham, Exeter and elsewhere.

What has been perceived as a new crisis in Middle Eastern studies was brought to national attention by a meeting, convened at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in March 2002, which brought together representatives of government, industry and the academic community. The meeting resulted in a report (produced by BRISMES) entitled *Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies in the United Kingdom: A Challenge for Government, Industry and the Academic Community*. The report

highlighted in particular the strategic importance of academic study of the field, the declining levels of national expertise, the pressures on teaching provision for regional languages, the failure of national research councils to support area studies research, the lack of financial support for doctoral and post-doctoral research, and the need for a new, proactive government policy that would secure its long-term development. The issue gained more pertinence as demand for study of the region grew in the wake of the new international focus on the region. In a debate in the House of Lords in January 2004, it was reported that the numbers of students studying Arabic in 2002-2004 had grown by 22% (compared to a further decline in students studying European languages of 6%). Postgraduate numbers remained depressing, however, with just 85 UK domiciled students on postgraduate Middle East-related courses during that time out of a total of 250. The problem was acknowledged in the Roberts Report in 2005, which recommended interventions to support subjects that were of strategic importance but which were vulnerable through a mismatch of demand and supply. HEFCE endorsed the idea that Area Studies, and in particular those associated with the Arab world/Middle East, the former Soviet Union and the Far East, should receive such special attention. Consequently a sum of £20 million was made available, through the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), for the support of collaborative Centres of Excellence for Language-based Area Studies, which will combine graduate training in research skills with language training and doctoral and post-doctoral research. A competition for these funds, of which it is anticipated that approximately £5 million will support Arab world/Middle East studies, was launched in October and the results became known in April/May 2006.

Although this latest initiative is welcome, it does not address the longer-term problems faced by Middle East studies in the UK. The financing is initially for five years only – such Centres of Excellence are expected to develop self-sustainability within that time-period. The funding addresses the issue of postgraduate and postdoctoral funding to some extent, but the advent of full economic costing in university financing means that this is unlikely to generate more than a small ‘bump’ in total numbers, which is unlikely to address the needs of all likely end-users. Moreover, the issues facing undergraduate teaching remain unaddressed.

Research Resources

The time and priority factor

Research has never been more important for academics in the UK than it is today. The periodic national Research Assessment Exercise, which evaluates and ranks the research output of units/departments within Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), and on which calculations are made that determine a major element of central funding to universities, has ensured that academics are under greater pressure than ever to produce high quality research in sufficient quantity as to determine their status as

national, international or even 'paradigm-shifting' scholars. For those HEIs that aspire to a research-oriented reputation, there is a general move towards prioritizing the allocation of staff time to research activities (resulting in the 'rationalization' of teaching). The norm is that academics should enjoy research leave amounting to one term in between six and nine and that they should spend between 30 and 40% of their employed time conducting research. These ratios vary according to institutions and it is in any case not always possible for a department to release a member of staff for research leave when it is officially 'due'. For academics in HEIs that do not have strong research records and which therefore draw most of their resources from their (predominantly undergraduate) teaching activities, finding time to do research is increasingly difficult. Growing student numbers (to counteract diminishing income per student) mean that little institutional weight is given to research and little or no allowance is made for it in allocating a staff-member's time.

A particular problem exists for part-time staff and those on temporary contracts (which often includes those who have only recently gained their doctorate). Such members of staff are relied upon to carry large teaching loads (primarily to release permanent staff for research purposes) and therefore have very little time, and get little institutional support, for their own research. This can be a particular problem for doctoral graduates with language skills, who can find themselves serving as language instructors with teaching-only positions.

The funding factor

Funding for research on the Middle East and the Mediterranean regions comes from a number of sources.

The main national government funding bodies are the Economic and Social Research Council and the Arts and Humanities Research Council. The former has been criticized in recent decades for developing a limited number of thematic priorities and for being insular and UK-oriented. It has also developed a strong inclination towards quantitative studies and towards research with identified (and preferably participating) end-users. The low priority given to area studies in general is illustrated by its funding of doctoral studentships. In 2005, only 3 studentships were planned for area studies as a whole out of a total to be provided of 186. In the end 10 studentships in area studies were offered, two of which were for Masters as well as PhDs and 8 for doctoral studies alone. Of 438 research projects funded by the ESRC since 2002 and listed on their website, just 5 had any identifiable Middle Eastern content. The Arts and Humanities Research Council fared only slightly better. In 2004 and 2005, out of 132 research awards made for modern languages and linguistics projects, just 4 had identifiable Middle Eastern content. Of 134 awards made for projects in philosophy, law and religious studies, 7 had Islamic or other Middle Eastern (excluding Christian) content. In 2004 the AHRC provided a total of 612 doctoral studentship awards, of which just 5 were to for research on Middle Eastern and African languages and cultures, and 27 for all religious studies (a breakdown into Islamic and other religions is not available). The 2005 initiative

ESRC/AHRC/HEFCE *Language-based Area Studies* initiative, mentioned above, will act to some degree to remedy this overall neglect, but will focus funding on Masters and doctoral studentships, post-doctoral and early career support and some continuing professional development. It will not add to the general pot of money available for research on the Middle East or Mediterranean.

The largest independent sources of funds are the Leverhulme Trust and the British Academy, the first of which potentially funds research or educational projects on any subject, while the latter supports the arts, humanities and social sciences only. Between March 2004 and December 2005, the Leverhulme Trust supported 281 research projects, just four of which had identifiable Middle East subject content and which collectively were worth £616,535. Leverhulme also supported one research fellowship on a Middle East subject. In 2004-05 the British Academy made 24 small research awards to Middle East subject projects (worth a total of £147,693) and four large research awards worth a total of £66,099.

Smaller charitable trusts, often associated with a particular discipline or country in the Middle East, provide (limited) financial support for research and travel, including for example the Palestine Exploration Fund, the Society for Libyan Studies, the Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL) and the British Institute of Persian Studies.

Although Middle Eastern studies in the UK has enjoyed some significant financial support from Arab donors, this has tended to support infrastructural projects (the new buildings for the Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies at the University of Exeter, the Institute for Middle East and Islamic Studies at Durham and the Islamic Studies Centre in Oxford), prestigious endowed posts (such as the directorship of the London Middle East Institute) and occasional doctoral studentships. Financial support from the private sector has been scarce, although some support has been forthcoming from public sector bodies such as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for research conferences and workshops.

For Mediterranean studies, and according to responses to the questionnaire distributed for the purposes of this report, the lack of resources is felt in a number of specific ways. A central problem is perceived to be that research is driven by the priorities of funders rather than by the interests of researchers. For example, some respondents to the questionnaire complained that studies of terrorism are currently drawing a disproportionate portion of available funds. Although there was no hard evidence presented to support this argument, it is possible that researchers direct their own research in response to perceived biases among funders.

Other respondents identified a lack of research assistants, difficulty in finding financial support for equipment, site protection and preservation (in the case of archaeological work), an over-reliance on a limited number of funders (the AHRC, the British Academy and a few charities), lack of travel funds to maintain close contact with European colleagues, diminishing space and equipment resources within universities themselves in the UK, a lack of financial support for teaching

replacements while on fieldwork, diversion of resources into studies of eastern expansion of the European Union, understaffing and under-resourcing of archaeological services in European partner countries, and a lack of funds to support translation of research materials and research output. Funding bodies also made it difficult to include non-EU participants in research projects and conferences, contributing to what is seen as a discriminatory approach towards non-EU researchers, which has impacted upon the field as a whole.

A final note to add to the funding discussion is the increasing inaccessibility of the funding application procedures themselves. (Anyone who has filled in an ESRC J-eS form will know what is meant here!). Bureaucratic and accounting procedures make applications time-consuming and generally unfriendly activities. There is a strong perception that individuals who have good personal contacts in major funding bodies have a better chance of accessing funds, and that projects are judged less on merit than on political value.

Libraries, museums and archival resources

Britain's colonial history and prominent role in Modern Middle East history has ensured that there are a wealth of documentary resources on the region for researchers to consult in the UK. The National Archives at Kew houses the imperial and Commonwealth records, military and intelligence documents and smaller relevant collections. The Bodleian Library in Oxford includes the Library of Commonwealth and African Studies at Rhodes House. Specific Middle East library collections include: the Middle East Centre Library at St Antony's College, Oxford, the Middle East Documentation Union and Sudan Archives at Durham University, the CMEIS Library Collection in the Faculty of Oriental Studies, Cambridge University, the Arab and Islamic Studies Collection and the Arab World Documentation Unit at Exeter University, and the Jewish, Near-Eastern and Oriental Special Collection at the John Rylands University Library in Manchester (which includes some 20,000 original manuscripts in various regional languages). The JRUL has been the 'home' of a major collaborative project by six UK universities (Durham, Edinburgh, Leeds, Manchester, Oxford and SOAS) to convert manual catalogues on Middle East research materials into electronic format. The project was supported over a period of several years by the Research Support Libraries Programme (RSLP) and records can be accessed via Eureka (web-site http://rylibwwweb.man.ac.uk/rslp_mes/).

Smaller and more specific collections, including museum collections, include the Turkish Community Library, the Skilliter Centre for Ottoman Studies, the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, the Home Office Library and the Oriental Museum in Durham.

The development, organisation and expansion of Middle East library resources in the UK have benefited, since the late 1960s, from the founding of MELCOM (UK). The Middle East Libraries Committee was set up with resources made available following the 1961 Hayter report, and acts as an inter-university structure to co-ordinate the acquisition and mutual accessing of Middle East material.

Mediterranean studies, by comparison, suffers from a lack of dedicated library resources. Few universities have any tradition in researching the area as a distinct entity, and where they do, it tends to be in a limited range of disciplines. Researchers are often reliant on the European Documentation and Research Centres in libraries across the UK.

Islamic and Islamic studies institutions

There are a number of Islamic organizations, trusts, foundations and educational institutions, some of which have formal affiliations to UK HEIs, which contribute to the Middle Eastern studies resource environment. They provide expertise, research funds, residential sabbatical opportunities, graduate programmes (both by course and research), documentary archives and library resources. Among their number are the Aga Khan University, the Islamic College for Advanced Studies, the al-Maktoum Institute for Arabic and Islamic Studies, the Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, the Al-Tajir World of Islam Trust, the Institute of Islamic Banking and Insurance, the Institute of Ismaili Studies, the Islamic Schools Trust, the Islamic Art Circle, the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, the Shia'a Islamic Education Society, the King Fahd Academy, and the Virtual Islamic and Traditional Art Department of the Prince of Wales Institute of Architecture.

In-the-field resources and international collaboration

One area in which the UK is behind both the United States and European neighbours is in the lack of regionally-based, government-funded research institutes. This is true of both Middle Eastern and Mediterranean studies. French researchers may utilize the resources of outfits like CERMOC in Amman, CEDEJ in Cairo and CEFAS in Sana'a, while Germany has federally-funded institutes in Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and Turkey. Such institutions provide a facilitative 'home' for researchers while in the field, enhancing collaboration and networking with academics in the Middle East itself and giving European and American researchers a competitive edge over their British colleagues.

British Middle Eastern studies has benefited in recent years from its affiliation with the European Association of Middle Eastern Studies. The interaction with American academia, notably in the form of the World Conferences on Middle East Studies (WOCMES) remains in its infancy, although there are some influential networking ties that bring British and American academics together in specific fields (such as the Gulf 2000 network). There remain only very limited links between UK and US researchers on the Mediterranean which is a result not least of an absence of American academic interest in a recognizable Mediterranean region.

In general, UK Higher Education Institutions have an increasingly international composition and profile. Not only are they seeking to increase the numbers of overseas students, including those from the Middle East and Mediterranean regions, but they are also employing academic staff originating from those regions (as the appendices to this

report demonstrate). It can be argued that these research students and staff bring with them important linguistic skills as well as regional contacts, which contribute to strengthening the academic community as a whole. Nonetheless, links between UK HEIs and the areas in question are more often centred around a single or limited number of individuals rather than taking on institutional characteristics that allow them to be sustainable in the long term.

Challenges facing Researchers

UK-based researchers undoubtedly face a number of practical and less tangible challenges, some of which will have come to light in the previous discussion. Despite growing recognition of the importance of research into the Middle East and the Mediterranean, researchers are constrained by financial impediments (and the prioritizing of some areas of study over others by potential funders), by the tension between teaching and research which varies from one HEI to the next, by the very real problems associated with Foreign and Commonwealth Office 'travel advice' (which can invalidate insurance for fieldwork to a number of Middle Eastern and other countries), and by the limited number of academic posts available in UK HEIs (in 2002 there were 140 posts altogether in UK HEIs dedicated to study of the Middle East and hardly any for the specific study of the Mediterranean region). For those who have recently achieved their doctorates, the lack of permanent posts means many are channelled into part-time teaching roles, which inhibit further research. Yet employability in the higher education sector increasingly rests on having a developed publications profile.

The research assessment exercise poses further problems for some researchers. Those individuals who are based in departments that submit themselves to scrutiny by non-area studies panels are under pressure to conduct research that will allow them to publish in non-area studies journals. A researcher in Middle East politics, for example, may find that their work gains greater credibility in the eyes of their institution if it is published in a political science journal rather than a Middle East studies journal. This is equally true of Mediterranean studies journals, which (informally) are accorded relatively low RAE status. There is a perception, which may arguably be true, that area studies in general have become overly empiricist though their development as separate networking and research arenas. At worst this becomes categorized as a 'multi-disciplinary means no-disciplinary' situation. To some extent this has been reinforced in the social sciences by an American (and increasingly ESRC) preoccupation with quantitative methodologies and a subsequent down-grading of research based on qualitative methods. It may also be the result of the organization of Middle East and Mediterranean studies in the UK around a few, small centres, where individuals remain relatively isolated from their original disciplines and thus excluded from broader disciplinary innovations and debates. There is a preference among many doctoral graduates to find employment in social science or language departments, rather than multi-disciplinary area studies departments, in order not to be tainted with the suggestion of disciplinary weakness and to enhance transferability by joining a larger employment market.

On a more positive note, the RAE exercise has formalized recognition of Middle Eastern studies through the establishment of a specific Middle Eastern and African Studies panel, to which departments (and individuals) may be submitted for assessment. Those departments that scored highly in previous exercises enjoyed additional resources to bolster their subsequent research efforts, facilitating some institutional growth.

Other problems identified by the questionnaire responses but as valid for Middle Eastern as they are for Mediterranean studies include:

a) Problems with accessing reliable data from the regions in question, due to local problems such as inadequate security for fieldwork, poor local data collection and record-keeping, visa restrictions, the lack of language skills among UK researchers at the level needed, and political tensions in and with the countries under study.

b) Diminishing opportunities for exchanges, study visits and network development. Networks themselves are too often transient structures and where there are only a low number of researchers on a particular subject, they frequently duplicate one another. Solid, regular contacts and collaboration between institutions is infrequent – most links are over-reliant on individuals and their own good will. Because of this, there is very little genuinely collaborative or cross-national research, research agendas are un-coordinated, and research groups are too often exclusive rather than inclusive.

c) Political influence. When funding is increasingly driven by political agendas, the researcher has difficulty in remaining autonomous and research is increasingly instrumental. This is perhaps particularly true in Mediterranean studies where public funding frequently drives the research agenda.

d) Discrimination against women. For women there are particular problems, some associated with the conservative social cultures of the regions under study and some as a result of patriarchal and conservative practices within UK HEIs themselves. These can include a preference for inviting male rather than female researchers to address conferences, give keynote speeches or act as principal investigators on funding applications. There is also a recognized 'glass ceiling' for women seeking promotion in UK universities.

e) A preference on the part of publishers for publishing hard-back monographs, making research output too costly to purchase and diminishing its circulation. On this note one can add that there is at times a discrepancy between publishers' preferences for textbooks (with larger student markets) and researchers' interests in publishing highly specialized research monographs.

Interaction with the Policy-making Community

Perhaps as a result of the strategic importance of the regions, Middle Eastern and Mediterranean studies have a strong record of interaction

with policy makers in the UK, both at an institutional level and through the close personal links between academics and individuals within the policy-making establishment. The level and intensity of interaction depends, however, on a number of things. Policy makers have their own priorities in terms of the nature of the research undertaken, its strategic importance relative to their own needs, and the degree to which it allows access to constituencies that the policy-making community itself is unable to access.

The most significant organization for Middle Eastern studies is undoubtedly the British Society for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies. BRISMES counts among its institutional subscribers the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and 19 embassies of Middle Eastern countries located in London. The organization is able to mobilise support from members of both houses of the national Parliament, whose own committees on foreign affairs and related subjects have frequently drawn on the expertise of BRISMES officers and council members. On some occasions, links have been established between specific academic institutions and public bodies, such as the University of Durham – FCO Middle East and North Africa Group series of conferences on Governance in the Middle East in 2000/01. In general, however, there is a close degree of networking between Members of Parliament with Middle East interests, the various sub-groups of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Middle East Academic community. This is enhanced by the tradition of former UK diplomats who have seen extensive service in the Middle East entering into university research life upon retirement, or taking up honorary posts in organizations like BRISMES, while maintaining their links to the FCO and the higher ranks of the UK political establishment. Researchers in Mediterranean studies have likewise provided briefings for, and been briefed by, the FCO.

This cooperation is also fostered in part by academic contributions to the research programmes of independent think-tanks such as Chatham House (the Royal Institute of International Affairs),³ RUSI (the Royal United Services Institute) and IISS (International Institute for Strategic Studies), and public policy think tanks such as the Foreign Policy Centre and the Institute for Public Policy Research. All of these have either semi-permanent or periodic Middle East research programmes of their own, which combine their own staffers with input drawn from the academic community (either via secondments or through conferences and workshops). Chatham House has also carried out or facilitated extensive

3. The Royal Institute of International Affairs, also known as Chatham House, was founded in 1920. Its 'mission statement' stipulates that it aims to work to stimulate debate and research on political, business, security and other key issues in the international arena. Among its current activities, the Institute has several research programmes including one on security issues relating to the EMP Initiative and the MEPP, institution building in the Palestinian community, socio-political developments in Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and the policies and involvement of external powers in the region. For more information see: www.riia.org. The International Institute for Strategic Studies or IISS was founded in 1958 and is claimed to be the world's leading authority on political-military conflict. Its Middle East Conflict Management Programme included a project on possible Third Party intervention in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. For more information see: <http://www.iiss.org/>.

research on the EMP, and its director of research acts as liaison for EuroMeSco. Academics also come into networking contact with policy makers via the international conferences held at centres such as Wilton Park, through the commercially-oriented conferences of the Department for Trade and Industry and through affiliation to other prestigious organizations and associations such as the Royal Society of Arts and Manufacturing, the Royal Society of Scotland, etc.

Researchers in Mediterranean studies connect with EU officials through their interviews (described by interviewers as a two-way process), international conference attendance, work with NGOs (including a Brussels-based umbrella NGO which deals with Euromed issues), through work with and reports for stakeholder groups, through RAE reports, and through policy-oriented seminars.

Political parties also draw on the expertise of academics in developing their own policies towards the Middle East and Mediterranean. The main UK political parties have internal lobby groups dedicated to regionally relevant issues such as Palestine and Israel, the Kurds in Iraq, recognition of the Armenian genocide in Turkey, Turkish accession to the EU, etc. Academic researchers frequently contribute to the debates and manifestos of such groups, and also with lobby groups such as the Council for the Advancement of Arab British Understanding or the Israel Academic Study Group.

A further source for connections between academic researchers and policy-makers is the career routing of many UK graduates into working for lobby groups, political parties, as researchers for political figures, for the FCO and public sector, for the armed forces and for the intelligence services. Such graduates act as a link between their former educational institutions and their new employers.

Academic researchers provide a valuable resource for the national and international media, enabling them to contribute to public perceptions of the region and to exert a degree of influence. This is particularly true in subjects of great contemporary interest, such as Iraq, the Arab-Israeli conflict, Iran and Syria, American policy in the Middle East, Islamic extremism, North African or other migrants to the UK, the EMP and the ENP (European Neighbourhood Policy).

The final arena in which they are able to establish relations with policy-makers is through their contribution to British commercial activities. This is particularly the case in areas such as energy studies, Islamic banking and finance, country risk analysis and studies of international trade and capital flows. Academic researchers provide consultancy to the business world, either directly or through organizations such as *Oxford Analytica* or *Janes*. Universities are under increasing pressure to develop short courses for professionals from the business sector (or indeed the diplomatic arena) as income generators, including short intensive language courses, executive training courses, and introductory politics and culture courses as preparation for doing business in the region. Some large companies have become corporate members of BRISMES (including for example, British Gas Group and Investcorps) and on occasion have provided financial support for conferences and workshops.

The meeting in March 2002 at the FCO in London, organized by BRISMES and supported by a number of members of Parliament, and which prompted government consideration of the plight of Middle Eastern studies in the UK, illustrated the close relationship that exists between academic researchers in the field and some parts of the policy-making establishment. In the end, however, the field is of limited size by national standards and remains constrained by the current modes of higher education and national research funding.

It is very difficult to assess whether academics do actually influence policy, apart from indirectly through their regular contacts with policy makers and their publications. Subjectively, we can mention that from the responses we received to our questionnaire, academics are well-informed about policy developments in the Middle East and the wider Mediterranean.

It is worth noting, however, that some research communities have NO direct contact with policy-makers. The questionnaire distributed for the purposes of this paper found that this was true of 14% of respondents.

Summary

There can be little doubt that the UK is home to a significant and long-standing Middle Eastern studies tradition, or that Mediterranean studies is becoming an established feature of the UK academic landscape. Yet despite repeated public reviews that assert the strategic importance of studying these regions, there are structural weaknesses in the funding and organization of area studies in the UK which work to inhibit rather than support research. The pressure on academics to produce high-quality research has never been higher, yet the resource base is insufficient, unstable and subject to instrumentalist interventions. The UK research communities are insufficiently integrated with either European or American networks, are overly dependent on key individuals pursuing networking initiatives without long-term institutional support, and often find themselves struggling to gain recognition from their own national disciplinary communities. Dedicated research centres remain relatively small, and are thus vulnerable to the structure of higher education funding in the UK. There remains a language skills deficit within research communities and inadequate financial support for researchers inhibits further training beyond the doctorate itself. It remains to be seen whether the recent government recognition of the need to provide additional support for languages and area studies training will be sufficient or sustained enough to reverse long-standing trends and ensure the next generation of enthusiastic and committed researchers. From an internal perspective, academics within the fields of Middle Eastern and Mediterranean studies need to move away from the often insular position they hold, to open up their research interests to broader disciplinary approaches which would also help in their funding possibilities. A very narrow selection of the UK-based scholars in Mediterranean studies interact with other scholars and policy-makers outside the UK, for example, through EuroMeSCo and FEMISE, but these interactions tend to be restricted to those scholars focusing on the EMP and on economic issues. There are possibly more

historically-based ties between Middle East studies researchers and colleagues in the region itself, although these remain largely dependent on personal connection rather than institutional strength.

Advancing Middle East and Mediterranean studies in the UK depends as much on a more pro-active, innovative and inter-disciplinary approach being fostered among UK academics as it does on improved funding arrangements. Greater connectivity between the two communities is recommended, and development of concepts of European interests and duties in the wider Mediterranean and Middle East regions, which would provide focus and policy-relevance. The design of research funding applications could usefully incorporate the creation of more post-doctoral opportunities, more opportunities for collaboration with both European and Middle Eastern research colleagues, and a greater emphasis on the collation of data (perhaps through the establishment of a central repository for socio-economic data on the Mediterranean which could be linked to the EuroStat and MedStat programmes and which could ensure continuous updated information and data on the region). Development of an exchange programme for postgraduate, post-doctoral and research fellows between the UK, Mediterranean and Middle Eastern institutional partners would also provide an opportunity for the sharing of ideas as well as advancing the integration of future generations of researchers. Finally, it is vital that financial support is sought to encourage and facilitate the translation of research materials from regional to European languages, and to translate European research on the regions in question into the regional languages to widen their dissemination and encourage regional responses.

Appendix 1: Major Research Institutions, Postgraduate and Undergraduate Programmes and Publications relating to the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

Major Research Institutions

The following are the main academic centres of research on the Middle East and the Mediterranean. They all offer M.Phil/PhD supervision on various aspects of the Middle East, Islamic World or the Mediterranean region, and some also offer MA by research programmes.

- Oriental Institute

University of Oxford

Pusey Lane

Oxford OX1 2LE.

Also The Middle East Centre and the Centre for Islamic Studies at the University of Oxford.

<http://www.orinst.ox.ac.uk>

- Faculty of Oriental Studies

University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue

Cambridge, CB3 9DA

<http://www.oriental.cam.ac.uk>

- Department of Modern Arabic and Middle Eastern Studies

University of Leeds

Leeds

LS2 9JT

<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/arabic>

- Institute for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies

School of Government and International Affairs

University of Durham

Al-Qasimi Building

Elvet Hill Road

Durham

DH1 3TU

<http://www.dur.ac.uk>

- Department of Middle Eastern Studies

University of Manchester

Manchester

M13 9PL

<http://www.art.man.ac.uk/MES/mes>

- Department of Arabic and Middle East Studies

University of St Andrews

School of History

St Andrews Fife

KY16 9AL

<http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/academic/history/arabic>

- School of Oriental and African Studies (including the London Middle East Institute and the Centre of Islamic and Middle Eastern Law)

Thornhaugh Street

Russell Square

London

WC1H 0XG

<http://www.soas.ac.uk>

- The Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies/Edinburgh Institute for the Advanced Study of Islam and the Middle East

19 George Square

Edinburgh EH8 9LD

<http://www.arts.ed.ac.uk>

- Institute for Arab and Islamic Studies, University of Exeter.

Also the Department of Politics.

The Queen's Drive

Exeter

Devon

EX4 4QJ

<http://www.huss.ex.ac.uk/iais>

- The Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies

University of Oxford

Yarnton Manor

Yarnton

Oxford

OX5 1PY

<http://users.ox.ac.uk/~OCHJS>

- The Centre for Euro-Mediterranean Studies

University of Reading.

Reading

RG6 6AH.

<http://www.rdg.ac.uk/GIPIS/Research%207/Research%20Centres.htm>

- The Centre for Mediterranean Studies

University of Leeds

Leeds

LS2 9JT

<http://www.cmdtr.leeds.ac.uk>

- The Centre for Mediterranean Studies,

University of Exeter

Queen's Drive

Exeter University

Exeter

EX4 4QJ

<http://www.huss.ex.ac.uk/iais/research/med.htm>

- Department of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of Bristol
Bristol
BS1 1UU
Mediterranean Worlds Group
<http://bris.ac.uk/archanth/research/>

- The Centre for North African Studies
The Centre of International Affairs
University of Cambridge
17 Mill Lane
Cambridge
CB2 1RX
<http://cnas@intstudies@cam.ac.uk>

RAE 2001 Results for Middle Eastern and African Studies (NB: There are no equivalent rankings for Mediterranean Studies)

The last research assessment exercise in 2001 ranked the departments as follows: (A,B or C denotes the proportion of eligible staff within the unit who were submitted for assessment, A indicating all such staff and B and C indicating lower proportions. 5* ranks highest, indicating exceptional international excellence, with lower scores indicating international, national, and sub-national ratings. Information is drawn from the following website: <http://www.hero.ac.uk/rae/results>

Unit	Rating	Category	A y A*
	Proportion of Staff Submitted	Research active staff	
University of Cambridge	5	C	7,3
University of Durham	4	A	11,0
University of Exeter	5	B	12,0
University of Leeds	4	C	9,5
University of Manchester	5	B	10,0
SOAS	5	B	29,5
University of Oxford	5	A	29,3
University College London	3a	B	8,3
University of Edinburgh	5*	A	7,0
University of Wales, Lampeter	3a	A	1,0

UCL refers to Russian, Jewish, Akkadian and Targumic studies only.

Non-HEI Centres of Research

Chatham House, Royal Institute of International Affairs.
Middle East programme activities include international seminars, simulations and scenario-building exercises, publications, consultancy services, corporate briefings and original research. See <http://www.riia.org/index> for more information.

International Institute for Strategic Studies
Middle East programme focuses on conflict management.
<http://www.iiss.org/showpage>

Undergraduate and Postgraduate Taught Programmes

Middle East and Islamic Studies

Below are listed the undergraduate programmes currently available (2006 entry) in UK Universities with a Middle East/Islamic/Israel /Arabic and other regional languages/studies focus. The list, with all relevant course code numbers can be found at <http://search.ucas.co.uk>. The number relates to the number of years of study, FT = full time/ PT = part time, BA/MA denotes the (minimum) qualification gained. Middle East relevant modules also exist at other HEIs such as Nottingham University, Lancaster University, Plymouth University, Keele University and the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, but are not centrally listed or collated. Also listed are taught postgraduate courses, with relevant qualifications given. Information on graduate courses and research supervision is drawn from <http://www.prospects.ac.uk> and from the web-sites of the relevant institutions.

University of Birmingham

Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Islamic Studies/Theology	3 FT Hon BA
African Literature and Post-colonial Critical Theory	MPhil
African Studies	MA/ PGDip
African Modernity	MPhil

University of Cambridge

Oriental Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Oriental Studies (Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies: Arabic	4FT Hon BA
Oriental Studies Combined (Arabic)	4FT Hon BA
Oriental Studies (Assyriology)	4 FT Hon BA
Oriental Studies Combined (Persian)	4 FT Hon BA
Oriental Studies (Hebrew Studies 3 years)	3 FT Hon BA
Oriental Studies (Hebrew Studies 4 years)	4 FT Hon BA
Oriental Studies Combined (Hebrew)	4 FT Hon BA
Oriental Studies Combined (Aramaic)	4 FT Hon BA
Oriental Studies (Egyptology)	3 FT Hon BA
Oriental Studies	MPhil
Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies	MPhil

University of Central Lancashire

Combined Honours (Islamic Studies)	3 FT Hon BA/BSc
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Durham University

Arts Combined (Arabic)	4 FT Hon BA
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Modern Languages (Arabic)	4 FT Hon BA	English: Modern Literatures and Islamic Studies	3FT Hon BA
Arabic Literature	MA	Film Studies and Islamic Studies	3FT Hon BA
Arabic-English Translation	MA	Islamic Studies	3FT Hon BA
Contemporary Islamic Studies	MA	Islamic Studies	2 FT Dip HE
International Relations (Middle East)	MA	Islamic Studies and American Studies	3FT Hon BA
Islamic Political Economy	MA	Islamic Studies and Ancient History	3FT Hon BA
Middle East Development	MA	Islamic Studies and Anthropology	3FT Hon BA
Politics (Middle East)	MA	Islamic Studies and Archaeology	3 FT Hon BA
International Studies (Middle East)	MA	Islamic Studies and Church History	3 FT Hon BA
Research Methods (Middle Eastern Studies)	MA	Islamic Studies and Classical Studies	3 FT Hon BA
		Islamic Studies and English Literature	3 FT Hon BA
University of Edinburgh		Islamic Studies and Greek	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic	4 FT Hon MA	Islamic Studies and History	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic and Business Studies	4 FT Hon MA	Islamic Studies and Information Technology	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic and Economics	4 FT Hon MA	Islamic Studies and Media Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic and French	4 FT Hon MA	Latin and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic and History of Art	4 FT Hon MA	Medieval Studies and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic and Persian	4 FT Hon MA	Modern Historical Studies and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic and Politics Dept Arabic and Social Anthropology	4 FT Hon MA	Philosophical Studies and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic and Spanish	4 FT Hon MA	Religious Studies and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Persian and Politics Dept	4 FT Hon MA	Theology and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Persian and Social Anthropology	4 FT Hon MA	Victorian Studies and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Arab and Muslim Diaspora Studies	MSc/PGDip	Welsh Studies and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies	MSc/PGDip	Welsh and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Translation Studies	MSc		
		University of Leeds	
University of Exeter		Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA	Arabic and Islamic Studies	4 FT Hon BA
Arabic	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic Studies	4 FT Hon BA
Arabic and Islamic Studies	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic and Chinese	5 FT Hon BA
Arabic and Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic and Classical Literature	4 FT Hon BA
French and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic and English	4 FT Hon BA
German and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic and French	4 FT Hon BA
Italian and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic and German	4 FT Hon BA
Middle East Studies	3 FT Hon BA	Arabic and Greek Civilisation	4 FT Hon BA
Middle East Studies with Arabic	3 FT Hon BA	Arabic and International Development	4 FT Hon BA
Russian and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic and International Relations	4 FT Hon BA
Spanish and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic and Italian	4 FT Hon BA
Applied Translation Studies in Middle Eastern Languages (Arabic)	MA	Arabic and Japanese	5 FT Hon BA
Arab Gulf Studies	MA	Arabic and linguistics	4 FT Hon BA
Gender and Identity in the Middle East	MA	Arabic and Management	4 FT Hon BA
International Relations of the Middle East	MA	Arabic and Middle Eastern Studies	4 FT Hon BA
Islamic Studies	MA	French and Middle Eastern Studies	4 FT Hon BA
		Arabic and Politics Dept Arabic and Portuguese	4 FT Hon BA
Heythrop College (University of London)		Arabic and Roman Civilisation	4 FT Hon BA
Abrahamic Religions: Islam, Christianity/Judaism	3 FT Hon BA	Arabic and Russian	5 FT Hon BA
		Arabic and Russian Civilisation	4 FT Hon BA
King's College London, University of London		Arabic and Spanish	4 FT Hon BA
Turkish and Modern Greek Studies	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic and Theology and Religious Studies	4 FT Hon BA
		Middle Eastern Studies	3 FT Hon BA
University of Wales, Lampeter		Middle Eastern Studies and Politics	3 FT Hon BA
Combined Honours (Arabic)	3 FT Hon BA	Middle Eastern Studies and Sociology	3 FT Hon BA
Business Management and Islamic Studies	3FT Hon B		

Leo Beck College – Centre for Jewish Education		Modern Middle East Studies	MPhil
Hebrew and Jewish Studies	3 FT Hon BA	Modern Middle East Studies	MSt
		Ottoman Turkish	MPhil
University of Liverpool		Syriac Studies	MSt
Egyptology	3 FT Hon BA	Oriental Studies	MSt
Egyptology	MA		
		University of Salford	
University of Luton		Arabic/English Translation and Interpreting	3 FT Hon BA
Contemporary Islamic Art	3 FT Hon BA	Arabic/English Translation (and Interpreting)	MA/PHDip
		School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London	
University of Manchester		Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Arabic Studies	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic Cultural Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA	Arabic Cultural Studies and	
Persian Studies	4 FT Hon BA	Development Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Persian and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA	Arabic and History of Art/Archaeology	4 FT Hon BA
Turkish Studies	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic and Islamic Studies	4 FT Hon BA
Turkish and Islamic Studies	3 FT Hon BA	Arabic and Linguistics	4 FT Hon BA
Middle Eastern Languages	4 FT Hon BA	Development Studies and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Hebrew Studies	4 FT Hon BA	Economics and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Hebrew and Jewish Studies	3 FT Hon BA	Geography and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
English Language and a Middle Eastern		Georgian and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Language	4 FT Hon BA	Hausa and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Linguistics and Middle Eastern Languages	4 FT Hon BA	Hebrew and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Middle Eastern and Modern European		History and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Languages	4 FT Hon BA	Indonesian and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Modern Middle East History	3 FT Hon BA	Law and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Arabic Studies	MA	Management and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Hebrew Studies	MA	Music and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Turkish Studies	MA	Persian and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
		Politics and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Oxford University		Social Anthropology and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Arabic	4 FT Hon BA	Study of Religions and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Arabic with Islamic Art and Archaeology	4 FT Hon BA	Turkish and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Arabic with Islamic Studies/History	4 FT Hon BA	History of Art/ Archaeology and Persian	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic with Modern Middle Eastern Studies	4 FT Hon BA	Linguistics and Persian	3 FT Hon BA
Arabic with subsidiary language	4 FT Hon BA	Persian	3 FT Hon BA
Persian with Islamic Art and Archaeology	4 FT Hon BA	Persian and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Persian with Islamic Studies/History	4 FT Hon BA	Persian and Development Studies	3 FT Hon BA
Persian with subsidiary language	4 FT Hon BA	Persian and Economics	3 FT Hon BA
Turkish	4 FT Hon BA	Persian and Geography	3 FT Hon BA
Turkish with Islamic Art and Archaeology	3 FT Hon BA	Persian and Georgian	3 FT Hon BA
Turkish with Ottoman History	4 FT Hon BA	Persian and History	3 FT Hon BA
Turkish with subsidiary language	4 FT Hon BA	Persian and Law	3 FT Hon BA
Hebrew	3 FT Hon BA	Persian and Management	3 FT Hon BA
European and Middle Eastern Languages	4 FT Hon BA	Persian and Music	3 FT Hon BA
Classical and Medieval Islamic History	MPhil	Politics and Persian	3 FT Hon BA
Classical Armenian Studies	MSt	Social Anthropology and Persian	3 FT Hon BA
Classical Hebrew Studies	MSt	Study of Religions and Persian	3 FT Hon BA
Cuniform Studies	MPhil	Turkish and Persian	4 FT Hon BA
Egyptology	MPhil	Urdu and Persian	3 FT Hon BA
Islamic Art and Archaeology	MSt/MPhil	Urdu and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA
Medieval Arabic Thought	MPhil	History of Art/Archaeology and Turkish	4 FT Hon BA
Modern Jewish Studies	MPhil		
Modern Jewish Studies	MSt		

Linguistics and Turkish	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic-Italian	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic-Italian (with integrated year abroad)	5 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic-Latin	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Development Studies	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic-Management	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Economics	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic-Mediaeval History	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Geography	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic-Modern History	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Georgian	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic-Philosophy	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish and History	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic-Social Anthropology	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Law	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic-Spanish	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Management	4 FT Hon BA	Arabic-Spanish with year abroad	5 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Music	4 FT Hon BA	Middle East Studies with Arabic	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Persian	4 FT Hon BA	Art History- Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Politics Dept Turkish and		Art History-Hebrew	4 FT Hon MA
Social Anthropology	4 FT Hon BA	Biblical Studies-Hebrew	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish and Study of Religions	4 FT Hon BA	English-Hebrew	4 FT Hon MA
Ancient Near Eastern Studies	3 FT Hon BA	French-Hebrew	4 FT Hon MA
Hebrew and Arabic	4 FT Hon BA	French-Hebrew with year abroad	5 FT Hon MA
Hebrew and Economics	4 FT Hon BA	Geography-Hebrew	4 FT Hon MA
Hebrew and Geography	4 FT Hon BA	Greek-Hebrew	4 FT Hon MA
Hebrew and Georgian	4 FT Hon BA	Hebrew-Latin	4 FT Hon MA
Hebrew and History of Art/Architecture	4 FT Hon BA	Hebrew-Mathematics	4 FT Hon MA
Hebrew and Israeli Studies	4 FT Hon BA	Hebrew-Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Hebrew and Linguistics	4 FT Hon BA	Hebrew-New Testament	4 FT Hon MA
History and Hebrew	4 FT Hon BA	Classical Studies- Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Law and Hebrew	4 FT Hon BA	Hebrew-Russian	4 FT Hon MA
Management and Hebrew	4 FT Hon BA	Hebrew-Russian with year abroad	5 FT Hon MA
Music and Hebrew	4 FT Hon BA	Economics- Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Politics and Hebrew	4 FT Hon BA	English-Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Social Anthropology and Hebrew	4 FT Hon BA	Geography-Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Study of Religions and Hebrew	4 FT Hon BA	German-Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Ancient Near Eastern Languages	MA	German-Middle East Studies	
Arabic	MA	with year abroad	5 FT Hon MA
Development Studies with Special		International Relations-Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Reference to Central Asia	MSc	Italian-Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
English-Arabic Applied Linguistics and Translation	MA	Italian-Middle East Studies with year abroad	5 FT hon MA
Islamic Societies and Culture	MA	Latin-Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Islamic Studies	MA	Management-Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Israeli and Jewish Diaspora Studies	MA	Mediaeval History-Middle East Studies	4 FT Hon MA
Near and Middle Eastern Studies	MA	Middle East Studies with Arabic	4 FT Hon MA
Turkish Studies	MA	Middle East Studies-Modern History	4 FT Hon MA
Islamic Law	LLM	Middle east Studies-Russian	4 FT Hon MA
		Middle East Studies-Russian with	
		year abroad	5 FT Hon MA
		Middle East Studies-Social Anthropology	4 FT Hon MA
		Middle East Studies-Spanish	4 FT Hon MA
		Middle East Studies-Spanish with year abroad	5 FT Hon MA
		University College London	
		Modern Languages (Arabic)	4 FT Hon BA
		Hebrew	4 FT Hon BA
		Hebrew and Jewish Studies	MA / PGCert
		(with London School of Jewish Studies)	
		Hebrew and Jewish Studies	MA
		Modern Israeli Studies	MA

Archaeology and the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East MA

University of Westminster

Arabic and Chinese 3 FT/4SW Hon BA
 Arabic and English Language 3 FT/4SW Hon BA
 Arabic and English Literature 3 FT/4SW Hon BA
 Arabic and French 3 FT/4SW Hon BA
 Arabic and Linguistics 3 FT/4SW Hon BA
 Arabic and Spanish 3 FT/4SW Hon BA
 International Business (Arabic) 4SW Hon BA
 International Relations and Arabic 3 FT/4SW Hon BA

Mediterranean Studies

The following lists all known undergraduate and graduate taught programmes listed under Mediterranean studies by UCAS and Prospects (see above). Further individual undergraduate and postgraduate modules are not comprehensively listed, although they are taught at the Universities of Bath, Birkbeck College London, Royal Holloway College London, Liverpool, Cambridge, Lancaster, Keele, Plymouth, and Durham (these were indicated in the responses to the questionnaire). One of the problems in listing such modules is that they are often provided by academics working in various disciplines and in relative isolation from one another.

University of Reading

Euro-Mediterranean Studies (with or without research methods) MA
 Also offers PhD supervision
 The Centre for Euro-Mediterranean Studies also provides a module on the International Relations of the Mediterranean (within the Graduate Institute of Political and International Studies or GIPIS)

University of Exeter

Mediterranean Studies MA
 Also offers M.Phil and PhD supervision
 The MA in Mediterranean Studies is offered within the School of Humanities and Social Studies and provides a module in Culture and Identity in the Mediterranean.

University of Leeds

Mediterranean Studies
 Also offers MA (research) M.Phil and PhD Supervision
 Offered by the Centre for Mediterranean Studies, School of Arabic and Middle Eastern Studies

Kings College London

Mediterranean Studies MA
 Also offers M.Phil/PhD

The MA in Mediterranean Studies at the School of Humanities is a taught programme. Postgraduate training includes a bi-weekly research seminar, plus students can attend MA lectures. PhD Research in Mediterranean Studies is a research programme initially for the MPhil but students are expected to transfer to the PhD after an appropriate period.

University of Bradford

Archaeology (Ancient Mediterranean Studies) 3 FT Hon BSc

University of Birmingham

African Studies/east Mediterranean History 3 FT Hon BA
 Anthropology/History East Mediterranean 3 FT Hon BA
 Artificial Intelligence/History East Mediterranean 3 FT Hon BA
 Drama/History East Mediterranean 3 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean 3 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean/English 3 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean/French Studies 4 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean/Geography 3 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean/Hispanic Studies 4 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean/German Studies 4 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean/History 3 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean/History of Art 3 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean/Mathematics 3 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean/Russian Studies 4 FT Hon BA
 History, East Mediterranean/Theology 3 FT Hon BA
 Archaeology and Ancient History/
 History East Mediterranean 3 FT Hon BA
 Modern East Mediterranean History MA
 Also offers M.Phil and PhD supervision

Content: The Single Honours BA in History, East Mediterranean and MPhil B and Masters in Modern East Mediterranean History are offered at the Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman and Modern Greek Studies. The Institute of Archaeology & Antiquity offers programmes on:

Britain and Greece, 1821 to the present, Conflict in the modern Middle East, End of Empires, Conflict and Rivalry in the East Mediterranean, 1798-2003; the Institute also offers PhD research.

PhD research on Mediterranean Studies(broadly defined) is also offered at the Politics and International Studies Department (POLSIS) and at the ERI. POLSIS used to offer and MA optional module in Mediterranean Politics and Society from Sept 2003-September 2005 – this is now discontinued.

University of Bristol

Mediterranean Archaeology
 MA
 Also offers PhD supervision
 Modules offered include an Introduction to Aegean and

Greek Archaeology, Greek Colonisation, Aspects of the Aegean Bronze Age and The Phoenicians and Iberians. All programmes offered at the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology.

University of Cambridge

Offers PhD Supervision

University of Edinburgh

Mediterranean Archaeology

MSc

MSc options offered include the Archaeology of Gender and many other options (available through responses to questionnaire). The College of Humanities and Social Science at the School of Arts, Culture and Environment, also offers a 3rd year module in From Bronze to Iron: The Mediterranean in the Later 2nd Millennium BC.

University of Glasgow

Mediterranean Archaeology

Dip/MLitt

Also offer MPhil and PhD supervision

The department of Archaeology also offers several Honours modules including:

Cities and Colonies in the Late Prehistoric Western Mediterranean, Prehistoric Archaeology of the Mediterranean: from Gibraltar to the Levant and Production and Trade in the Ancient Mediterranean World. The Taught MLitt Modules include topics on:

Mediterranean Archaeology and Historical Archaeology. There is also a 2nd year module on Archaeology of Europe and the Mediterranean .

University of Liverpool

Politics of the EU

MA

This MA includes a module entitled 'Europe and the World' with substantial Euro-Mediterranean content.

The School of Politics and Communication Studies also offers M.Phil and PhD supervision on Mediterranean Politics and the EMP and is where the journal *Mediterranean Politics* is based.

Main Publications

British Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies

Journal of the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies, founded in 1974 as the BRISMES Bulletin.

Published by Taylor & Francis, Ltd

ISSN: 13530194

On-line ISSN: 1469-3542

Editor: Professor Ian Netton

Two issues a year.

BRISMES Newsletter

Edited by Professor Anoush Ehteshami

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society

Published by the Society.

Editor: Sarah Ansari

ISSN: 1356-1863

On-line ISSN- 1474-0591

Journal of Islamic Studies

Published by Oxford University Press

ISSN 0955-2340

Online ISSN: 1471-6917

Edited by Farhan Ahmad Nizani

International Affairs

Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs

Published by Blackwell Publishing

ISSN: 1473-799X

Editor: Caroline Soper

Middle Eastern Literatures

Published by Routledge

ISSN: 1475-262X

On-line ISSN: 1475-2638

Editors: Roger Allen, Geert Jan van Gelder, Michael Beard

Two issues a year.

Middle Eastern Studies

Published by Routledge

ISSN: 0026-3206

On-line ISSN: 1743-7881

Editor: Sylvia Kedourie

Six issues a year.

The Journal of Israeli History

Published by Routledge

ISSN: 1353-1042

On-line ISSN: 1744-0548

Editors: Anita Shapira and Derek Penslar

Two issues a year.

Muslim Minority Affairs

Published by Routledge.

ISSN: 1360-2004

Online ISSN: 1469-9591

Three issues a year.

The Journal of North African Studies

Published by Routledge; founded 1996.

ISSN: 1362-9387

On-line ISSN: 1743-9345

Editors: John P Entelis and George Joffé

Three issues a year.

Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations

Published by Routledge for the University of Birmingham
UK and Georgetown University USA
ISSN: 0959-6410
Online ISSN: 1469-9311
Editors: David Thomas and Amira El-Azhary Sonbol
Four issues a year.

Israel Affairs

Published by Routledge.
ISSN: 1353 7121
Online ISSN: 1743-9086
Editor: Efraim Karsh
Four issues a year..

Iranian Studies

Published by Routledge
ISSN: 0021-0862
On-line ISSN: 1475-4819
Editor: Homa Kartouzian
Three issues a year.

Mediterranean Politics

Published by Routledge; founded 1996.
ISSN 1362-9395
On-line ISSN 1743-9418
Editor: Richard Gillespie
Three issues a year.
<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/13629395.asp>

South European Society and Politics

Published (originally by Cass now) by Routledge
ISSN 1468-3857
On-line ISSN 1743-9639
A public policy journal dealing with Southern Europe
Editor: Susannah Verney
Four issues a year.
<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/13608746.asp>

Mediterranean Historical Review

Published by Routledge
ISSN 0951-5967
On-line ISSN 1743-940X
Editors: Irad Malkin and Bejnamin Arbel
Two issues a year.
<http://www.tau.ac.il/humanities/cmc/mhr/mhr.html>

Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology

Published by Equinox Publishers (London)
ISSN: 0952-7648
On-line ISSN: 1743-1700
Editors: A. Bernard Knapp and John Cherry
Two issues a year.

Mediterranean Studies

Published by Manchester University Press
Sponsored by the Mediterranean Studies Association
ISSN: 1074-164X
Edited by Geraldo de Sousa and Richard W. Clement
Annual, since 1989.
<http://www.mediterraneanstudies.org/ms/medstud.html>

Appendix 2A

Recent/current research projects in the field (Middle Eastern and Mediterranean Studies)

There are simply too many on-going research projects to list them all. We have chosen instead, not least since it is the simplest route for collecting the relevant data, to list those which have been funded in recent years by the primary funding bodies, those which have been reported in the BRISMES newsletter (published four times a year) and those which were included in the responses to the questionnaire sent for the purpose of this report. Where research grants are large and destined to provide funding for a number of years, we have listed those awarded from 2001-onwards. Where sums are smaller and will support research for one year only, we have listed only those awards made since 2004. This should provide a good 'sample' of research projects recently completed or in progress but is by no means a comprehensive list. We have applied the terms 'Middle Eastern Studies' and 'Mediterranean Studies' loosely, to include some geographically appended areas and some Islamic or other related topics. We have not included current doctoral research projects – again because there are simply too many of them. However, the list of awards made since 2001 gives a good idea of the diversity of research doctorates undertaken.

AHRC-funded Projects, funded since 2001 (nb: the following are the projects listed under the subject-area 'Modern Languages and Linguistics' only)

Deconstruction and the post-colonial: reading Francophone Africa, Dr Michael Syrotinski, University of Aberdeen (£10,510 award made 16/06/04)

Early Nigerian Manuscripts: an Interdisciplinary Study of the Kunuri glosses and Arabic commentaries, Prof. Philip Jagger, University of London (£27,7461 award made 10/11/04)

The Chronology of the Bactrian documents from Northern Afghanistan, Professor Nicholas Sims, University of London (£370797, award made 21/04/04)

Presenting the past: Dialectics of Modernisation in the Arabic Novel, Dr Wen-chin Ouyang, University of London (award made 14/06/01)

Reconstructing the Quseiri Arabic Documents, Dr Dionisius Agius, University of Leeds (£193152, award made 24/11/02)

The North Eastern Aramaic Dialects, Professor Geoffrey Khan, University of Cambridge, (£526704, award made 12/11/03)

The Other Voice: a study of the Francophone Novel in Colonial Algeria, Dr Peter Dunwoody, University of London, (£10829, award made 18/06/03)

The AHRC funded the Centre for Asian and African Literatures at the School of Oriental and African Studies. Recent research projects have included *Genre Ideologies and Narrative Transformations* (Dr Wen-Chin Ouyang), and *Narrating and Imaging the Nation* (Prof. Sabry Hafez).

Law, International Society and Egypt. Barbara Roberson, University of Warwick.

Prehistoric Cyprus in its Mediterranean Context: Island Archaeology and Island Identities. Bernard A Knapp, includes other funding from the British Academy.

The Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project, Cyprus Bernard A Knapp includes other sources of funding.

Leverhulme Trust projects, (the Middle East studies projects listed have been receiving funding since 2004).

Survival of Culture: culture of survival. Local authority in Southern Sudan since 1956, Dr Justin Willis, University of Durham (£67,380 awarded in March 2005)

Prospography of Arabic sources for Byzantines and Crusaders 1025-1204, Mrs C Roueche, Kings College London (£124,533 awarded in July 2005)

A multidisciplinary historical and scientific study of pharmacy in ancient Egypt, Professor R. David, University of Manchester (£180000 awarded in November 2005)

Synchronising absolute scientific dating and the Egyptian historical chronology, Dr C Ramsey, University of Oxford, (£244,622 awarded in November 2005)

Research fellowship *History of the Archaemenid Empire*, Professor C. Tuplin, University of Liverpool (awarded in November 2005)

Leverhulme also funded a three-year fellowship for Professor Kemal Abu-Dheeb to work on *the Rise of Postmodernism and the Aesthetics and Ideology of Feminist Discourse* at SOAS.

Turkey and the EU. Dr Christopher Brewin, Keele University.

Rural landscapes of the Punic world. Peter van Dommelen includes other sources of funding.

British Academy funded research projects since 2003

Ancient Egyptian Laments: Origins, Contexts and Development, Dr Roland Enmarch, University of Liverpool, (Postdoctoral fellowship 2004)

Logic in the Arabic-Islamic World 1500-1800, Dr Khaled El-Rouayheb, University of Cambridge, (Postdoctoral fellowship 2003)

Roman settlement in the Roman to Islamic Near east: Social and Cultural Change between the 1st and 8th centuries AD, Dr Paul Newson, University of Durham, (Postdoctoral fellowship 2003)

Aerial archaeology in Jordan project, 2005-2006, Dr R.H. Bewley, institution unknown, (small research grant 04/05 £7500)

Gender through time in the ancient Near East, Dr J Boesten, University of Bradford (small research grant 04/05 £5060)

Late Middle Kingdom and second intermediate period pottery from Kom Rabi'a, Memphis, Ms J Bourriau, University of Cambridge (small research grant 04/05 £7412)

Late prehistoric landscapes of the Northwest Hula Valley, Dr B Boyd, University of Wales, Lampeter (small research grant, 04/05 £5279)

Nineteenth century Arabia in the history of Islam, Dr Paul Dresch, University of Oxford (small research grant, 04/05 £5513)

Contemporary Islamic and Jihadist dream theory and practice in the UK and Middle East, Dr I Edgar, University of Durham (small research grant, 04/05 £7280)

Religious discourse of Islamic extremism, Dr S.M. El-Awa, University of Birmingham, (small research grant 04/05 £5930)

The Syriac Translation of the Hebrew Bible, Dr G Greenberg, Independent Researcher, (small research grant, 04/05 £1600).

The dynamics of the cultural landscape of the Egyptian Pyramids, Professor A Hassan, University College London, (small research grant, 04/05 £7420).

Mapping the textual evidence: the case for Medieval Baghdad, Professor H Kennedy, University of St Andrews, (small research grant 04/05, £7500)

Corpus of the Greek and Latin inscriptions of Ankara Turkey, Professor S. Mitchell, University of Exeter, (small research grant 04/05 £7480)

Turkey and the EU: a different culture, a different approach, a different way of life., Dr R Negrine, University of Leicester (small research grant, 04/05, £6930)

Settlement and landscape development in the basalt region of Homs, Syria Dr P Newman, University of Durham, (small research grant, 04/05 £6796)

Post-excavation analysis of Early Bronze Age material from Tell Nebi Mend, Syria, Mr P Carr, University College London, (small research grant, 04/05 £7488)

The military and the state in the Middle East: towards a new political sociology, Professor Yezid Sayigh, University of Cambridge, (small research grant 04/05 £6920)

The Likud as the progeny of Begin and Ben-Gurion, Dr Colin Schindler, SOAS University of London, (small research grant 04/05 £7470)

Why do migrants leave their countries? Discerning motivations for legal and illegal migration at the point of departure: the case of Morocco, Dr L. Tataui, University of Bath (small research grant, 04/05 £7498)

Historical aspects of the language of Jabal Razih, Yemen Dr S Weir, Independent researcher (small research grant 04/05 £7412)

The ecological and chronological contexts of early modern human populations in Morocco Professor N Barton, University of Oxford (larger research grant, 04/05 £20000)

Qadisha Valley early pre-history project, Lebanon Dr A Garrard, University College London, (larger research project 04/05 £15,000)

British Intelligence and the Jewish Agency in Palestine 1940-1945, Dr Clive Jones, University of Leeds (larger research grant 04/05 £12,143)

Tel Edfu: the history of a provincial capital in Upper Egypt, Dr N Moeller, University of Oxford, (larger research grant 04/05 £18957)

The role of women and gender in post-war political transition in Iraq, Dr Nadjé al-Ali, University of Exeter and Dr Nicola Pratt, University of Birmingham, (larger research grant 04/05 £19,000).

Securitisation in the Eastern Mediterranean. Professor Oliver Richmond, University of St Andrews.

Souskiou project: Community integration in prehistoric Cyprus. Edgar Peltenburg, (includes other sources of funding).

The Jerablus-Tahtani, Syria Project Edgar Peltenburg, (includes other sources of funding).

Terralba Rural Settlement Project. Peter van Dommelen includes other sources of funding.

Ceramica punica: produzione ed uso nella Sardegna centro-occidentale Peter van Dommelen includes other sources of funding.

ESRC-funded research projects 2004/05

The ESRC has a particularly user-unfriendly web-site when it comes to seeking lists of previous award-holders, not least because there have been so many of them (although not in Middle Eastern Studies).

The Spanish-Moroccan Security Relationship and the Euro-Mediterranean Context, Professor Richard Gillespie, University of Liverpool (RES-000-22-0432, 2003-2005, £40,625)

Transformation of War Economies. Professor Michael Pugh, Bradford University.

Urban Politics and State-Society Relations in the Middle East, Dr S Ismail, University of Exeter (Fellowship 2003-2006, £162,018)

US Democracy Promotion, Dr L Marsden, University of East Anglia (research project award, Global Governance and Security Programme, £30,968)

New Security Challenges Programme. This was set up in 2003 and has commissioned 40 research projects over the past three years. A significant number of them have Middle East-related content including:

Securitisng Terrorism in Europe: Representing Islam and North Africa in European Policy and the Media Dr F Volpi. Category B – over £45,000.

The Political Economy of the Israeli-Palestinian and Indo-Pakistan Peace Processes, Dr Jan Selby, Category A, Max £45,000.

Conflict in Cities: Architecture and Urban Order on Divided Jerusalem, Dr W Pullan, Category B – over £45,000.

OTHER

European Union-funded research projects 2003/05

The European Union and Border Conflicts: The Impact of Integration and Association (EUBorderConf), funded by a grant from the European Union's Fifth Framework Programme (SERD-2002-00144), with additional funding by the British Academy. Prof Thomas Diez, approx £680,000: <http://www.euborderconf.bham.ac.uk>

The EU's use of aid as a political instrument in the Mediterranean. Dr Patrick Holden, University of Plymouth. Funded by the European Commission via a Marie Curie Fellowship 2004-5.

Guidelines for a training guide on human rights and democratization in the Barcelona Process and the ENP Funded by the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network through a European Commission grant (2005-).

UACES 2005

Europe and North Africa: theoretical research challenges, Professor Richard Gillespie, £800 plus £300 from the Europe in the World Centre and £200 from the BISA Working Group on International Mediterranean Studies

Carnegie Trust

Liberal Peace Transitions. Prof Oliver Richmond, University of St Andrews.

Nuffield Trust

Sovereignty in the Balkans. Prof Oliver Richmond, University of St Andrews.

Council for British Research in the Levant

Land of Carchemish Survey Edgar Peltenburg.

Luce Fund

Political reform in the Gulf States. Gerd Nonneman, includes other sources of funding.

PhD Theses Awarded since 2001

Every year, BRISMES asks that universities with significant Middle Eastern studies should submit a list of all PhD theses successfully completed, which is then published in the BRISMES Newsletter. The following is a compilation of all entries submitted since 2001.

2001

University of Birmingham

- **Abdullah, A.A.** Islamic Revivalism in Malaysia: the response of the multi-religious community leaders
- **Abdul Mukti, M.F.** The Development of Kalam in the Malay World: the teachings of Shaykh Dawud al-Fatani on the attributes of God
- **Abdul-Raheem, O.A.** A Critical Edition of the Chapter on al-Taharah, al-Salah and al-Zakah of Kitab al-Ziyadat fi Kitab al-Muzani by al-Imam Ibn Ziyad al-Naysaburi (d. 324AH/935CE) with an introduction on al-Ziyadat as a science of Hadith
- **Adamu, T.** The Impact of the Project for Christian-Muslim Relations in Africa (PROCMURA): a case study of Northern Nigeria
- **Al Abdullah, A.** A Critical Edition of Kitab al-ajwibat al-subkiyyah by Ahmad bin Mubarak (d. 1156 AH)
- **Al-Mumaid, M.K.** The Similitudes of the Qur'an and Hadith: a comparative study
- **Al-Othman, H.** A study on Ibn Hajar al-'Asqalani and his Al-Nukat 'ala Kitab Ibn al-Salah
- **Grafton, D.** Muslim Opinions of the Political Rights of Christians: a case study of the Lebanese culama', 1975-1979
- **Iskander?glu, M.** Fakhr al-Din al-Razi and Thomas Aquinas on the Question of the Eternity of the World
- **Mahamood, S.M.** The Administration of Waqf, Pious Endowment in Islam: a critical study of the role of the state Islamic religious councils as the sole trustees of awqaf assets and the implementation of istibdal in Malaysia with special reference to the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur
- **Saad-Ghorayaeb, A.** The Intel-lectual Structure of Hizbullah: preservation and adaptation
- **Salleh, Z.** Integrating Islamic Economics into a Conventional Economics Programme: a case study of business distance learners' learning experiences at University Technology MARA, Malaysia

- **Sambur, B.** Prayer in the Psychology of Religion with Special Reference to Al-Ghazali, Ibn 'Ata' Allah and Iqbal
- **Tamuri, A.H.** A Study of the Students' Knowledge of Akhlaq in the Malaysian Secondary Schools (with special reference to Islamic education in the ICSS)

CMEIS, University of Durham

- **Al-Harathi, S.** Public Administration and Privatisation Programmes: A Case Study of the Contracting-Out of Management in Saudi Arabia
- **Al-Saud, F.B.M.** Political Development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: An Assessment of the Majlisash-Shura
- **Al-Sebaie, M.** an Analytical study of Job Satisfaction among Saudi Nation in the Saudi Economic offset program companies
- **Al-Sharafi, A.G.M.** Towards a Textual Theory of Metonymy: A Semiotic Approach to the Nature and Role of Metonymy in Text
- **Al-Smael, F.** A Think-Aloud protocols investigation of lexico-semantic problems and problem-solving strategies among trainee English-Arabic Translators
- **Binhuwaidin, M.M.** China's Foreign Policy towards the Gulf and Arabian Peninsular Region 1949-1999
- **Daneels, I.** Democracy in Palestine: An Evaluation of the Experience of the Legislation Council, 1996-1998
- **Gunning, J.** Re-thinking Western constructs of Islamism: Pluralism, Democracy and the Theory and Praxis of the Islamic Movement in the Gaza Strip
- **Khalil, A.M.** European Business Interests in Lebanon: An Assessment of EU Private Foreign Direct Investment in the Reconstruction Era

University of Leeds

- **Al-Samaany, N.** Travel Literature of Moroccan pilgrims during the 11th – 12th/17th – 18th centuries: Thematic and artistic study
- **Al-Yahyai, S.** The Early Beginnings of Al-Qasida Al-Hurra (free verse) in the Gulf States: 1970s-1980s
- **Ali, M.K.** The Translation of Idiomatic Texts: the case of Libyan proverbs
- **Yaakub, M.B.** The Reality of Synonymy: A Contrastive study between Arabic and Malay
- **Yusof, R.A.R.** Al-Mutanabbi: A humanistic psychological approach

University of Manchester

- **Ahmad, H.B.** Poetry of the Umayyad rulers in Alandalus
- **Al Fassi, H.** The Rule of Women in North Western Arabia

under the Nabataean Rule from Inscriptions

- **Al Muhairi, F.** Eighteenth Century Gulf Commercial Activities
- **Al-Mashani, M.B.S.** The Lexical Relationship between Classical Arabic and Shehi Language
- **Al-Nassir, N.** The Literary Movement in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia
- **Erdem, N.** Historical development of passives, reciprocals, reflexives and causatives in Turkish
- **Gulendam, R** Using narratology to Study Kemal Tahir's and Tarik Bugra's narrative strategies Devlet Ana and Osmancik
- **Inal, I.H.** The handling of Murjia in Islamic literature
- **Nouraei, M.** Iran's history of social life (contemporary, Mashad 1900-1914 Khorasan)
- **Yousefi, B.** The Bakhtiaris and their impact on political and economical life of Iran, 1890-1930

University of Oxford

- **Alon, Y.** State, Tribe, and Mandate in Transjordan, 1920-1946.
- **Toth, A.B.** The Transformation of a Pastoral Economy: Bedouin and States in Northern Arabia, 1850-1950.
- **HRH Princess Basma bin Talal,** Contextualizing Development in Jordan: The Arena of Donors, State and NGOs

2002

University of Birmingham

- **Abd Rashid, A.** The Philosophy of Islamic Education and its Relationship to Punishment in the Shari'a
- **Assaf, A.** The Maritime Shipping Contract: a comparative study of Islamic Law and Jordanian Maritime Law
- **Awet, M.** The Ideology of an Islamic State and the Rights of non-Muslims with Reference to Sudan's Complex Social Structures, Cultural Diversities and Political Rivalries
- **Basyouny, M.** Moral Pedagogy in Islam and how Muslim Parents can Influence their Children's Satellite TV Viewing: a case study of the position in Egypt
- **Ghareeb, E.** A Critical Edition of Mukhtasar taysir al-wusul ila minhaj al-usul from the Beginning up to Chapter 9 by Imam al-Kamiliah (d. 874AH/1469CE)
- **Hoover, J.** An Islamic Theodicy: Ibn Taymiyya on the Wise Purpose of God, Human Agency, and Problems of Evil and Justice
- **Qattan, M.** Shari'a's Control Committee on an Islamic Bank: a case study of the Kuwait finance house
- **Slim, S.** The Greek Orthodox Waqf in Lebanon during the Ottoman Period

University of Durham

- Al-Salmi, A.S. The Omani Siyar as Literary Genre and its Role in the Political Evolution and Doctrinal Development of Eastern Ibadism, with special reference to the Epistle of Khwarizm, Khurasan and Mansura
- Knowles, W.M. Changing Patterns of Rent: State, Private Sector and Donors in Jordan, 1989 – 2000
- Wanche, S.I. Identity, Nationalism and the State System: The Case of Iraqi Kurdistan

University of Edinburgh

- Al-Hamad, M.Q. Translation and censorship with special reference to Jordan
- Al-Hashmi, A.M.A. Teaching literary texts at the secondary stage in the Sultanate of Oman: planning and practice
- Al-Salmi, M.N.Y. Training programmes for Islamic education teachers in the Sultanate of Oman: description and evaluation
- Al-Shuaily, S.A.A. Ibadi Tafsir with special reference to the Tafsirs of Hud al-Huwari and Sa'id ibn Ahmad Al-Kindi
- MacLeod, C.A. The end of British rule in South Arabia, 1959-1967
- Maloush, T.A.H. Early Hadith literature and the theory of Ignaz Goldziher

University of Exeter

- Al-Sulamy, M. Comparing Western Liberal Democracy and the Concept of Shura in Moderate Islamist Movements
- Al Owaidi, K The study of job satisfaction and commitment among vocational trainers in Saudi Arabia context - The cases of Tabuk and Hail
- Abdunnabi, A. A descriptive grammar of Libyan Arabic

University of Leeds

- Al-Yahyai, S.K.N. The Early Beginnings of Al-Qasida Al-Hurra (Free Verse) in the Gulf States: 1970s - 1980s.
- Bin Ghali, N.A. Word-solving Strategies of AFL and ASL Readers: the influence of language proficiency and content familiarity
- Bin Osman, M.K.A. Faraid in the Pahang Stage of Malaysia: Theory and Practice
- Khan, M.Y. A political study of Al-Mawardi with special reference to the Concept of Legitimacy
- Khorshid, A.A.R. Islamic Insurance: A modern approach with particular reference to Western and Islamic banking

University of Oxford

- Foster, A. Men's Comprehensive Health Care in Contemporary Tunisia
- Hanssen, J. The Effect of Ottoman Rule on Fin de Siecle Beirut: the Province of Beirut, 1888-1914
- Ludke, T. Jihad made in Germany: Ottoman and German Propaganda and Intelligence Operations in the First World War

University of St Andrews

- Heristchi, C. Political imagination and the struggle for power: Algerian Islamism as a case study
- Saito, M. Nation-building & conflict resolution: the Kurds in Iraq & Turkey
- Strindberg, A. From the river to the sea? Honour, identity & politics in historical & contemporary Palestinian rejectionism

2003

University of Durham

- Crumrine, C. Gender Development and Peace Building
- In, N. Authoritarianism in Egypt and South Korea: Praetorian Regimes of Gamal Abdul Nasser and Chung Hee Park
- Nasr, M.S.E. Determinants of the demand for Microenterprise Finance in Urban Egypt

University of Edinburgh

- Al-Ali, H. Al-Dhahabi's Tanqih: A Critical Edition, Translation and Commentary on the Sections on Crime, Punishment and War
- Al-Ali, M. The Qur'anic Attitude Towards the People of the Book
- Al-Ghattami, S. The Linguistic Competencies Required for Preparatory School Teachers of Arabic in Oman: Their Identification and Evaluation
- Al-Muitairi, R. Military Organization Under the Early Abbasid Caliphate
- Al-Salmi, M. Training programmes for Islamic education teachers in the Sultanate of Oman : description and evaluation
- Din, F. The Contribution of Tafsir Al-Manar and Tafsir Al-Azhar Towards Understanding the Concept of Ta-ah and its Observance: A Theological Inquiry
- Whittingham, M. The Qur'anic Hermeneutics of Abu Hamid al-Ghazali, with special reference to his

University of Leeds

- **Al-Abdulghani, E.** A Critical Edition of (a section of) Kitab Sharh Musnad Abi Duwad by Al-Iman Badr Al-Din Al-Ayni Al-Hanafi
- **Al-Nashwan, A.** Writing Competence in Arabic: AFL/ASL Problem Solving Strategies
- **Farrugia, M.** The Plight of Women in Egyptian Cinema (1930s-1060s)
- **Ibrahim, Y.** The Translation of Collocation into Arabic: Problems and Solutions

University of Manchester

- **Gokkir, Bilah** Western Attitudes to the Origins of the Qur'an Theological & Linguistic approaches to the Twentieth Century English-speaking scholars from William Muir to William Montgomery Watt

University of Oxford

- **McDougall, James Robert** Colonial Words: Nationalism, Islam and Languages of History in Algeria (St Antony's College)
- **Visser, Reidar** Britain and the territorial integrity of Iraq during the Mandate period: Alternative visions for post-Ottoman society in the Liwa of Basra (St Antony's College)

2004

University of Birmingham

- **Al-Amri, Rashed** Legal Maxims in Islamic Jurisprudence
- **Al-Mutairi, Mastora R. H.** A Study of the Wife's Rights in Islamic Fiqh
- **Al-Otaibi, Abdulaziz Abdullah Rajeh** A Critical Edition of Tafsir Surat Yusuf, from the Beginning to Verse 32, by Ahmad ibn Ruh Allah al-Ansari (d. 1008AH/1599CE)
- **Fallon, Joseph Thomas** Proclamation Through Dialogue: Radical Change in Official Catholic Teaching vis-à-vis the Religion of Islam
- **Noor, Fauziah Mohd** Agricultural Law: A Comparative Study between Islamic Law and Malaysian Law, with Special Reference to Paddy Cultivation in Malaysia
- **Nasrollahi Zadeh, Ensieh** The Qur'an Commentary Attributed to Imam Ja'far Sadiq (a.s.): A Study of its Dating and Interpretive Method
- **Pirzada, Ahmed** The Epistemology of Ahmadou Bamba
- **Samwini, Nathan** The Muslim Resurgence in Ghana since 1950 and its Effects upon Muslims and Muslim-Christian Relations

University of Durham

- **Abu Gulal, Saif Bader** Political Economy of International Sanctions: The Case of Iraq
- **Abu Milha** Scientific Issues in the Holy Qur'an: The Meaning and Translation of Verses Relating to the Creation of the Universe
- **Al-Dalalaa, Abdullah** The Dynamics of the Arab Regional Order since the Kuwait Crisis: Is there an Arab System that Governs Inter-Arab Relations?
- **Al-Ghussain, Reem** Areas of Cultural and Linguistic Difficulty in English/Arabic Translation
- **O'Sullivan, Declan Patrick** Punishing Apostasy: The Case of Islam and Shari'a Law Re-considered
- **Patterson, Annabel Christina Mary** A Clash of Civilisations? Ideology and Culture in Iran-US Relations

University of Edinburgh

- **Abudib, Wafa** Politeness: Applications in Translation Studies
- **Al-Najjar, Abeer** The Representation of the Question of Jerusalem in the British Press 1967-2000: The Times, the Guardian and the Daily Telegraph
- **Dabbagh, Ula Mohammed Kamel** The Translation of Cohesion, Passivization and Ideology: Newsweek in Arabic as a Case Study
- **Man, Saadan** Islamic Reform: The Conflict Between the Traditionalists and Reformists concerning Matters of 'Ibadah' in Contemporary Malaysia
- **Marten, Michael Arthur** Attempting to bring the gospel home: Scottish Presbyterian churches? missionary efforts to the Christians, Jews and Muslims of Palestine, 1839-1917
- **Soliman, Iman Aziz** An exploration study of the teaching of Arabic as a second language in Cairo: The International Language Institute – Sahafeyeen: A Programme Evaluation Case Study

University of Oxford, St Antony's College

- **al-Marashi, I.** Saddam Hussein's Nineteenth Province: The Invasion of Kuwait and the 1991 Gulf War from the Iraqi Perspective
- **Peake, G.** Policing Peace: The Establishment of Police Forces in the Palestinian territories and Kosovo

2005

Durham University

- **Al-Amri, K.** Arabic/English/Arabic Translation: Shifts of

Cohesive Markers in the Translation of Argumentative Texts: A Contrastive Arabic-English Text-Linguistic Study

- Al-Asker, S.R. An Empirical study: A Framework for Internal Auditing in Developing countries - A Case Study of Saudi Arabia
- Al-Azzam, B.H. Certain Terms Relating to Islamic Observances: Their meanings with reference to three translations of the Qur'an and a translation of Hadith
- Al-Masri, The Jordanian Bourgeoisie its composition and structure, 1967 – 1989
- Elzeer, N. The Arabic Terminology of Critical Theory: A Theoretical and Practical Approach
- Horkuc, H. Bediuzzaman as a renewer in the Twentieth Century Islamic World
- Sagher, M. The Impact of Economic Activities on the Social and Political Structures of Kuwait, 1896-1946
- Yosoff, R. The Stability of Deposits in Islamic Banks Versus Conventional Deposits in Malaysia

University of Edinburgh

- Mohamad Zubir, A.R. Strategic Planning in Islamic Education
- Laidlaw, C. British Society in 18th Century Levant: the Factory Communities Behind the 'Turkey Trade'
- Nusair, L. Gender Writing: Representations of Arab Women in Postcolonial Literature

University of Exeter

- al-Zekri, M. Sufis and Salafis in East Arabia
- Iqbal Al-Medayan, I. The Role of Women in Society: A Case Study of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.
- Mohsen, D. The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Performance Management Reforms in Egypt: 'Does Ownership Matter?' - A New Approach for Monitoring Organization Performance in the Cement Industry.
- Youssef, M.H The concept of time in Ibn 'Arabi's Cosmology and its implications for modern physics

University of Leeds

- al-Kahtani, M. The Foreign Policy of King Abdulaziz (1927-1953): A Study in the International Relations of an Emerging Stage
- Al-Shallal, E. The Image of Women in Tawfiq al-Hakim's Works: A Critical and Analytical Study
- Picken, G. The concept of Tazkiyat al-Nafs in Islam in the light of the works of al-Harith al Muhasibi
- O'Meara, S. An Architectural Investigation of Marinid and Wattasid Fes Medina (670-961/1276 – 1554) in terms of Gender, Legend and Law

University of St Andrews

- Caiani, F. Innovation in the Novels of Muhammad Barrâda, Idwâr Al-Kharrât, Ilyâs Khûrî and Fu'âd Al-Takarîf (1979-1999)
- Siemer, M. Mobilization and Identity within Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon.
- Teti, A. Turtles all the way down?: A Constructivist Approach to the (inter)national Politics of Egypt.

SOAS

- Ahmad, M.F. The Tense and Aspect System in Kurdish Hidden Hands – Invisible Workers: Women's Work in Istanbul's Garment Industry
- Al-Jamali, R.A.B.S.S.T.A The City in the Novels of Fu'ad Al-Takarli
- Aybar, A.S. The Social and Historical Context of Credit Information Processing: Lending Practices of Turkish Banks
- Bradshaw, J.T.L. British Imperial Strategy, King Abdullah and the Jewish agency, 1921-1951
- Dedeoglu, S. Tortious Liability in the Sharia and Modern Middle East Law with Particular Reference to UAE Law
- Hendi, A.M.H. Engagement with Heritage in the Contemporary Poetry of Women in the Arabian Peninsula
- Sarkar, N. The Political Identity of the Delhi Sultanate, 1200-1400: A study of Zia Al-Din Barani's Fatawa-I-Jahandari

Prizes Awarded

There is a growing trend in the UK to recognize excellence in both teaching and research through the award of prizes. Some of the significant winners of such prizes through their work in Middle Eastern studies include the following:

- Professor Carole Hillenbrand, University of Edinburgh: the King Faisal Prize for Islamic Studies 2005, for her book *The Crusades: Islamic Perspective* (Edinburgh University Press).
- Dr Beverley Milton Edwards, Queen's University of Belfast: the National THES/LTSN e-tutor of the Year and Queen's Teaching Award 2002, for the integration of electronic role play into her undergraduate courses.
- Dr Nidal Hilal, University of Nottingham: The Kuwait Prize for Applied Sciences in the Arab World, for his work on water developments, 2006.
- Dr Patricia Crone, winner of the 2005 BRISMES British-Kuwait Friendship Society Prize in Middle Eastern Studies, awarded for the best scholarly work on the Middle East each year, for her book 'Medieval Islamic Political Thought' (Edinburgh University Press).

Recently completed PhD theses may also be nominated for the Leigh Douglas Memorial Prize, also managed by BRISMES.

Appendix 2B

Recent/current research projects in the field (Mediterranean Studies)

The information provided below has been compiled through the responses given in the questionnaires sent by the authors of this report and through university departments' web sites. Research funding appears to be either non-existent or sporadic (but is indicated when data was made available). The list includes PhD research and excludes some answers that indicated a more specifically Middle Eastern Studies focus.

Bradford University

Pugh, Michael. 'Transformation of War Economies'. ESRC funded.

Pugh, Michael. 'Peace enforcement'.

Pugh, Michael. 'Boat People'.

Durham University

Woodhead, Christine. 'The Ottoman court of Murad III (1574-95)'.

Woodhead, Christine. 'The development of the Ottoman chancery system, c. 1574-1630'.

Woodhead, Christine. 'Ottoman letter-writing in the early 17th century'.

Woodhead has currently one AHRB-funded PhD student working on English views of the Ottomans in the 16th and 17th centuries – (no name provided for student).

Exeter University

Niblock, Tim. 'The EU and the Arab World'.

Keele University

Brewin, Christopher. 'Turkey and the EU'. Funded by Leverhulme.

Brewin, Christopher. 'SBA in Cyprus'.

King's College, Current Research Students

Erbil, Hidayet, Turkey in the Post-Cold War Environment.

Goodwin, Deborah, Terrorism and the Arab-Israeli Peace Process.

Hayashi, Mayumi, British Policy towards the Arab-Israeli Conflict, 1966-1970.

Ince, Ozlam, The Evolution of Turkish-Israeli relations.

Jonas, Clive, Origins and Development of the Jewish Worker's Movement in Palestine, 1904-1914.

Lebel, Udi, The Politics of Commemoration in Israel.

Mavromates, Nicolas, Turkish-EU Relations since the end of the Cold war.

Mishrif, Ashraf, Egyptian-European Relations and the Barcelona Process.

Reale, Luigi. Jewish Internment in Italian Concentration Camps during the Second World War.

Rothschild, Walter, The Development of the Palestine Railway System.

Shiek, David, The Development of the Israeli Navy.

Stavrou, Eleni, Andreas Papandreou and the Arab World, 1980-1988.

Lancaster University

Nonneman, Gerd. 'Relations between Europe and the Gulf'. Various sources of funding, including Bertelsmann Foundation and the European University Institute.

Nonneman, Gerd currently supervises the following PhD research topic:

- the foreign policies of Middle Eastern states and Greek-Middle East relations.

London School of Economics

Antoniades, Andreas. 'The emergence of globalization discourse in Greece and Ireland in the 1990s' (PhD research).

School of Oriental and African Studies

Welchman, Lynn. 'Normative discourses in contemporary Palestine'. School of Law.

University of Birmingham

Andreou, Akrivi. 'Perceptions of smallness: the role of small states in EU foreign policy making (with Greece as one of the case studies). PhD research, ERI.

Morewood, Steven. 'British defence of Egypt 1940-1942'.

Morewood, Steven. 'The Italo-Abyssinian Crisis, 1935-36'.

Morewood, Steven. 'The Eden-Dill Mission, February-April 1941'.

Pace, Michelle. 'Guidelines for a training guide on human

rights and democratization in the Barcelona Process and the ENP', ERI. Funded by the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network (EMHRN, Copenhagen).

Pace, Michelle. 'People-to-People: Education and Culture'. ERI. Funded by the European Commission through a project coordinated by the European Center, Sam Nunn School of International Affairs of Technology, Atlanta, USA.

Pace, Michelle. 'Is it just an illusion? Constructions of EU 'Normative Power' and the Mediterranean'. European Commission, Fifth Framework Programme (2003-2005).

Pace, Michelle. The European Neighbourhood Policy: a statement about the EU's identity? Berlin: FES. Policy Brief funded by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) in Berlin.

University of Bristol

Brown, Andrew. 'Settlement History of the Troad during the Iron Age' (PhD research).

Hodos, Tamar. 'Iron Age painted pottery from Kinet Hoyuk (Turkey)'. Past funding from British Institute at Ankara, University of Bristol, University of Leicester and University of Oxford.

Hodos, Tamar. 'Local and Global Identities in the Ancient World'.

University of East Anglia

Harding, Andrew. 'Mediterranean Climate Extremes: Patterns, Causes, and Impacts of Change'. PhD research, Climate Research Unit, Norwich. (UEA funding).

University of Edinburgh

Peltenburg, Edgar. 'Souskiou project: Community integration in prehistoric Cyprus'. Funded by the British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of London, Carnegie Trust and 'other sources' (not specified).

Peltenburg, Edgar. 'The Jerablus-Tahtani, Syria Project'. Funded by the British Academy, British Museum and National Museum of Scotland, etc (no further specifications).

Peltenburg, Edgar. 'Land of Carchemish Survey'. Funded by the Council for British Research in the Levant.

Peltenburg, Edgar supervises the following PhD research topics (no data available of student names):

- The Phoenician Temple: the Phoenicians and their religion: a search for its legacy in the Levant.
- Early-Middle Bronze Age ceramics from Kissonerga-Ammoudhia.
- Relationship between Environmental Change and the Use of Rock Art in the Fezzan Desert of Southwest Libya.

- the Late Bronze Age Pottery Industry at Lachish (Tell ed-Duweir), Israel, with special reference to Cave 4034.

- Strategies for survival: storage, cognitive networks and material culture

- Intrasite Spatial Analysis and the Settlement History of Cyprus and the Northern Levant at the end of the Late Bronze Age.

University of Glasgow

Michael Given, 'Mediterranean Archaeology', AHRB Research Fellow.

University of Leeds

Andy Turner, 'Integrated Water Management in the Mediterranean and semi-arid river catchments', Department of Geography (EC and Swiss Government funded under the Fifth Framework Programme).

University of Liverpool

Balch, Alex. 'Immigration Politics and Policy Change. UK and Spain comparison' (PhD research).

Darbouche, Hakim. 'EU-Algerian Relations and the Barcelona Process' (PhD research).

Gillespie, Richard. 'The Spanish-Moroccan Security Relationship and the Euro-Mediterranean Context', ESRC-funded.

Gillespie, Richard. 'Europe and North Africa: theoretical research challenges'. Workshop. Funded by UACES, EWC and BISA WG on IMS.

Gillespie, Richard. 'Foreign Policy Divergence in Spain'.

University of Oxford

Bechev, Dimitar. 'Constructing South East Europe: The Politics of Regional Identity in the Balkans' (PhD research).

Hirschon, Renee. 'Population Displacements in South East Europe: The Contemporary Relevance of the 1923 Lausanne Convention' (PhD research).

Oktem, Kerem. 'Nationalism and Territory in the Post-Ottoman Space' (PhD research).

Willis, Michael. 'Berber Identity in North Africa: A New Basis for Transnationalism in the Mediterranean'.

Willis, Michael. 'Politics and Power in the Maghreb'. St Antony's College.

University of Plymouth

Holden, Patrick. 'The EU's use of aid as a political instrument in the Mediterranean'.

Funded by the European Commission via a Marie Curie Fellowship (2004-5).

Holden, Patrick. 'The emerging Euro-Mediterranean area: Europeanisation or Globalisation' (application for ESRC funding in preparation).

Holden, Patrick. 'Between civilian power and structural power: the EU in the World'.

University of St. Andrews

Richmond, Oliver. 'Liberal Peace Transitions'. Carnegie Trust.

Richmond, Oliver. 'Securitisation in the Eastern Mediterranean'. Funded by the British Academy.

Richmond, Oliver. 'Sovereignty in the Balkans'. Funded by the Nuffield Trust.

Volpi, Frédéric. 'Democratisation in the Muslim world'.

Volpi, Frédéric. 'Global Islam and the reconstruction of international relations'.

Volpi, Frédéric. 'Interpreting the 'New Terrorism': Representing Islam and North Africa in European Policy'. ESRC funded.

University of Warwick

Roberson, Barbara. 'Law, International Society and Egypt'. AHRB funded.

Roberson, Barbara. 'Postwar Lebanon: The First Decade'.

Youngs, Richard. 'The EU and the Middle East' (also FRIDE).

Youngs, Richard. 'Democracy promotion' (also FRIDE).

PhD theses awarded

Aston University

Haddadi, Said. 'Political Securitisation and Democratisation in the Maghreb: Ambiguous Discourses and Fine-Tuning Practices for a Security Partnership'.

King's College London

Laciner, Sedat, 2001. From Kemalism to Ozalism: The Ideological Evolution of Turkish Foreign Policy.

Seiler, Fiorella, 2001. King of the Armed Ghetto: Israel in the West-German National Press 1977-82.

London School of Economics

Jordi Vaquer i Fanés, 'Spanish policy towards Morocco (1986-2002): the impact of EC/EU membership' (viva, September 2004).

Tocci, Nathalie, 2003. 'EU Accession Dynamics and Conflict Resolution: The Case of Cyprus'.

Reading University

Pace, Roderick, 1999. 'Malta and its relations with the European Union: a study of a micro-state and its participation in the process of European Integration'.

University of Birmingham

Brysbaert, Ann, 2004. Bronze Age Decorated Plaster in the Aegean and the East Mediterranean: An Analytical, Experimental and Comparative Study of this Technology .

Gibson, Erin, 2005. Negotiating Space: Routes of Communication in Roman-Colonial Cyprus.

Kostoglou, Maria, 2002. The Social Dynamics of Iron Metallurgy in Ancient Thrace..

Michael, Angela, 2005. Making Histories: Nationalism, Colonialism and the Uses of the Past on Cyprus.

Seretis, Kylie, viva completed 2005, corrections being undertaken. Greek and Turkish Settlements: The Archaeological Visibility of Ethnicity in the 19th and 20th Century Cyprus.

Sollars, Luke, 2005. Settlement and Community: Their Location, Limits and Movement through the Landscape of Historic Cyprus (Roman-Ottoman).

University of Portsmouth

Pace, Michelle, June 2001. Rethinking the Mediterranean. Reality and Re-Presentation in the Creation of a 'Region'. Centre for European Studies Research.

University of Wales, Swansea

Sofiane Sekhri. 'Algerian foreign policy, 1962-2002: From independence to the Treaty of Association with the European Union', 2004.

Appendix 3: Prominent Researchers in the Field

Middle Eastern Studies

A complete list of researchers and others with professional interests in Middle Eastern Studies in the UK would be enormous. The closest thing in existence is the data-base of subscribers held by the British Society for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies and available from them in hard copy (2003 version). Below are listed the permanent senior academic staff in the major higher education research institutions and major think-tanks. This is a necessarily a selective 'top 100' and should not be thought of as comprehensive in any way. Where people are listed under an institutional heading, they can be contacted via the listed web-sites of the institutions concerned.

Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge
<http://www.oriental.cam.ac.uk/islam>

Dr Amira Bennison – Senior Lecturer
Dr Charles Melville – Lecturer in Islamic Studies
Dr James Montgomery – Reader in Classical Arabic
Professor Robert Gordon – Hebrew Bible
Professor Geoffrey Khan – Professor of Semitic Philology
Professor Nicolas de Lange – Professor of Hebrew and Jewish Studies
Professor Stefan Reif – Professor of Medieval Hebrew Studies

Institute of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies / Department of Arabic, University of Durham
<http://www.dur.ac.uk/sgia/profiles>
<http://www.dur.ac.uk/smlc/profiles>

Professor Anoush Ehteshami – Professor of International Relations and Director of SGIA
Professor Rodney Wilson – Professor of Middle East Economics
Dr Emma Murphy – Senior Lecturer in Middle East Politics Dept
Mr Maimtimyn Sunuodula – Middle East Librarian
Dr Paul Starkey – Senior Lecturer in Arabic
Dr Daniel Newman – Senior Lecturer in Arabic and Director of Department of Arabic
Dr Paul Luft – Honorary Fellow

Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Edinburgh
<http://www.imes.ed.ac.uk/staff>

Dr Andrew Newman – Senior Lecturer in Islamic Studies and Persian and Head of Department
Dr Yassin Dutton – Senior Lecturer in Arabic
Professor Carole Hillenbrand – Professor of Islamic History
Mr Peter Hinchcliffe – Honorary Fellow
Professor Yasir Suleiman – Professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies
Professor William Roff – Honorary Fellow

Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies, University of Exeter
<http://www.huss.ex.ac.uk/iaais/staff>

Professor Rashid El-Enany, Professor of Modern Arabic Literature
Professor Robert Gleave – Professor of Arabic Studies
Professor James Morris
Professor Tim Niblock
Dr Gareth Stansfield – Reader in Middle East Politics
Dr Nadjie Al-Ali – Senior Lecturer

Department of Politics, University of Exeter
<http://huss.ex.ac.uk/politics/staff>
Dr Michael Dumper – Reader
Dr Salwa Ismail – Senior Lecturer

Department of Arabic and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Leeds
<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/Arabic/staff>

Professor Ian Netton – Head of Department/Editor of BRISMES Journal

London School of Economics and Politics

Professor Fred Halliday – Professor of International Relations, f.halliday@lse.ac.uk
Dr Martha Mundy, Senior Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, m.mundy@lse.ac.uk
Valerie York, Senior Research Fellow, v.yorke@lse.ac.uk
Dr Kateriana Delacoura, Lecturer in International Relations, k.delacoura@lse.ac.uk

Department of Middle Eastern Studies, University of Manchester
<http://llc.Manchester.ac.uk/SubjectAreas/MiddleEasternStudies>

Professor Hoda Elsadda
Professor John Healey
Professor John Derek Latham (honorary research fellow)

Dr Edmund Herzig (Head of Department)
Mr Keith Sutton, Senior Lecturer (Department of Geography) k.sutton@man.ac.uk

Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Oxford
<http://faculty.orinst.ox.ac.uk/staff/>

Professor John Baines (Egyptology and Ancient Near Eastern Studies)
Professor Mark Smith (Egyptology and Ancient Near Eastern Studies)
Professor Martin Goodman (Hebrew and Jewish Studies)
Professor Fergus Millar (Hebrew and Jewish Studies)
Mr Ronald Nettle (Hebrew and Jewish Studies)
Professor Hugh Williamson (Hebrew and Jewish Studies)
Professor James Allan (Islamic World and Modern Middle East)
Professor T. Atabaki (Islamic World and Modern Middle East)
Professor Clive Holes (Islamic World and Modern Middle East)
Dr Paul Dresch (Islamic World and Modern Middle East)
Dr Robin Ostle (Islamic World and Modern Middle East)
Dr Eugene Rogan (Islamic World and Modern Middle East)
Professor Reza Sheikholeslami (Islamic World and Modern Middle East)
Professor Geert Jan van Gelder (Islamic World and Modern Middle East)

Middle East Centre, University of Oxford
<http://mec@sant.ox.ac.uk>

Dr Philip Robins (Jordan)

Centre for Islamic Studies, University of Oxford

OCIS, St George's Mansions, George Street, Oxford, OX1 2AR
Professor James Piscatori, Fellow – Islamic Studies
Dr Ahmad Gunny, Fellow - Islam and the West
Dr Farhan Nizami – Fellow

SOAS/London Middle East Institute
<http://soas.ac.uk/staff>

Professor William Hale – Professor of Politics with reference to Turkey
Dr Charles Tripp – Reader in Politics of the Near and Middle East
Professor Muhammad Abdel Haleem – King Fahd Professor of Islamic Studies
Professor Kemal Abu-Deeb – professor of Arabic Literature and Literary Criticism

Dr Shirin Akiner – Lecturer in Central Asian Studies
Dr Abdul Hakim Ibrahim Al-Matroudi – Visiting Senior Lecturer in Arabic
Professor Andrew George – Professor of Babylonian
Professor Sabry Hafez – Professor of Modern Arabic
Professor George Hewitt – Professor of Caucasian Languages
Professor Bruce Ingham – Professor of Arabic Dialect Studies
Professor Tudor Parfitt – Professor of Modern Jewish Studies
Dr Bengisu Rona – Senior Lecturer in Turkish Studies
Mr Mohamed I Said – Senior Lecturer in Arabic
Mr Muaadh Salih – Senior Lecturer in Arabic
Dr Stefan Sperl – Senior Lecturer in Arabic
Dr Katherine Zebiri – Senior Lecturer in Arabic
Professor Robert Springborg, Director LMEC
Professor Richard Tapper, Professor of Middle East Anthropology
Professor Iain Scossie, Law, Human Rights and Peace-Building in the Middle East
Dr Lynn Welchman, Senior Lecturer, Human Rights

Department of Hebrew and Jewish Studies, University College London
<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/hebrew-jewish/aboutus/staff>

Professor Michael Berkowitz – Professor of Modern Jewish History
Professor Mark Geller – Jewish Chronicle Professor of Jewish Studies
Dr Wen-Chin Ouyang, Lecturer
Dr Ziba-Mir-Husseini, Research Associate

Department of Middle Eastern Studies, School of History, University of St Andrews
<http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/academic/history/arabic/staff>

Dr Ali Ansari – Reader in History
Dr Robert Hoyland – Reader in Arabic and Middle East Studies
Professor Hugh Kennedy – Professor of History of Islamic Middle East

Royal Institute of International Studies – Chatham House
contact@chathamhouse.org.uk

Dr Maha Azzam (Islamic studies)
Dr Rosemary Hollis (Director of research)
Dr Claire Spencer (Head of Middle East Programme)
Dr Mai Yamani – Associate Fellow (Saudi Arabia)
John Campbell Moberley, Associate Fellow

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Researching the Mediterranean

Studies of the contemporary Arab
World and the Mediterranean in Spain

STUDIES OF THE CONTEMPORARY ARAB WORLD AND THE MEDITERRANEAN IN SPAIN¹

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The Development of Contemporary Studies of the Arab World and the Mediterranean in Spain

Contemporary Arab studies in Spain developed from the eighteenth century on, in tandem with the needs of Carlos III's African and Mediterranean policy. The nineteenth century saw the consolidation of a school of Arab studies, based on philology, centred on the study of Al-Andalus.

The Spanish colonial experience in north-west Africa had a limited impact on the growth of Arab studies, which continued to focus on examination of Spain's 'domestic Orient'. Unlike their French and British counterparts, Spanish university Arabists were not actively involved in the colonial adventure. It was the so-called 'Africanists', many of them military personnel, who produced most of the studies of Morocco and Western Sahara, in research centres such as the Jalifiano Muley el Hasan Institute of Moroccan Studies (1937) and the General Franco Institute for Hispanic-Arab Studies and Research (1938), both based in Tetuán, or the Institute for African Studies in Madrid (1947). Colonisation fomented the study and teaching of Moroccan dialect and the Berber language, both of which however were absent from Spanish universities until the nineties when these subjects were progressively incorporated into education as a consequence of the settlement of a significant number of Moroccan immigrants in Spain.

These institutions disappeared with the gradual territorial decoupling of North Africa (the north of the Protectorate in 1956, Tarfaya in 1958, Ifni in 1969 and Western Sahara in 1976). The last of them was the Institute of African Studies attached to the Senior Scientific Research Council

1. The authors wish to thank the 65 researchers, public servants and other Spanish foreign policy actors who replied to the questionnaire sent to them between December 2005 and February 2006, and whose responses inform this report. The data on PhD theses and R+D+i projects were taken from the Teseo database and website of the Ministry of Education and Science. The bibliography used is set out at the end of the paper. Nonetheless, the paper's content is the exclusive responsibility of the authors.

(CSIC), in 1983. However, the output of these Africanist writers was gathered in publications such as the Archivos del Instituto de Estudios Africanos (Archives of the African Studies Institute) or the Editora Marroquí publishing house.

The traditional friendship with the Arab World

The need to end the international isolation that engulfed the Franco regime following the end of the Second World War established the Arab World as one of the keys of Spanish foreign policy. Arab policy was then structured around two main lines: non-recognition of the State of Israel, and ideological exploitation of the myth of al-Andalus.

In the institutional realm, the regime of General Franco promoted the creation of cultural bodies such as the Instituto Hispano-Árabe de Cultura (IHAC) (the Hispano-Arabic Culture Institute), founded in 1954, and whose first director was the Arabist Emilio García Gómez. Analysis of the region's current political situation was not a part of the activities of this institution which was subsequently run by diplomats who, from the beginning of the sixties, set up a number of seminars for research into Contemporary Arab Thought, Hispanic-Muslim Art, Archaeology, History, Economics and Hispanic-Muslim Law, where many of the teachers making up the Arab and Islam departments of Spanish universities in the following decades did their training. The IHAC was endowed with a specialised library and did recognised publishing work, with the translation of a significant sample of contemporary Arab literature in its Colección de Autores Árabes Contemporáneos (Contemporary Arab Authors Collection). The 1973 Arab-Israel war and the oil crisis led to the 'reorganisation and revitalisation' of the IHAC, as an independent body of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a staff of 11 Arabist technicians.

Until the sixties, analysis and monitoring of the political, social and economic transformations of the Arab World following the creation of the State of Israel, and of the nationalist revolutions was carried on fundamentally by 'Africanists' such as Rodolfo Gil Benumeya, in journals like *África, Mundo*, and *Revista de Política Internacional*, (Africa, World and International Political Journal) published by the Political Studies Institute from 1957 and whose editorial board comprised outstanding Africanists.

The network of cultural centres in the Arab World, fostered in the framework of the 'traditional policy of friendship with the Arab World', and the IHAC's policy of scholarships put a new generation of Arabists in touch with the region's political and social reality. Many spent time in Lebanon, Syria or Egypt, and were subsequently linked to the activities and management of the cultural centres.

The upshot of that vital and professional experience was to enlarge the scope of study of Arabism into contemporary reality. Martínez Montávez was however the driving force behind this epistemological renewal, extracting Arab studies from their 'engrossment in Andalusia' and bringing them closer to the political and social reality of the time.

The 1967 Six Days War made Arab subjects briefly fashionable, coinciding within Spain with an extension of the margins of expression following passage of the Press Act in 1966. Both factors, combined with a climate of increasing politicisation in the universities, also gave rise to a small publishing boom related to the Palestine question, with works translated and monographs written by journalists and by lecturers in international relations.

The Palestine question also channelled the interest of a new generation of Arabists, interested in contemporary Arab literature, who dedicated their studies and translations to Palestinian literature, enhancing its ideological dimension. Many of them ended up in the Arabic and Islamic Department of the Autonomous University of Madrid, set up in 1969 on the fringes, for the first time in the Spanish universities of the time, of Hebrew studies.

Modernisation of the university curricula

The Department of Arab and Islamic Studies and Oriental Studies of that Madrid university, at the time peripheral and recently-created, was run from 1972 by Pedro Martínez Montávez. In 1975, the Department drew up a study plan with a clear modernising vocation, breaking with the study plans of other Semitic departments such as those in the Complutense University of Madrid, Barcelona Central University, or the University of Granada. This Study Plan, which remained in place until 1994, included subjects like the Sociology of the Arab and Islamic World, Contemporary Arab and Islamic World History, the Geography of the Arab and Islamic World and Contemporary Arab Literature, and included the teaching of other Islamic languages such as Turkish and Persian. This drive to renew had its organ of expression, the journal *Almenara* (1971-1977), which, from its second issue, was sub-titled 'Journal on the Modern Arab-Islamic World'. *Almenara* was a miscellaneous publication which combined its interest in literature with concerns about other historical, political and ideological questions in the contemporary Arab world, publishing some monographs, like that of the Palestinian lecturer resident in Belgium, Bichara Khader, *Anatomia de Israel* (1974).

The research output of this modernising core was built around two main lines of work, the first focused on studies of contemporary Arab literature and thought, and the second on the social sciences. In geographical terms, there were more projects on Palestine and the Middle East, contrasting with the scarcity of work on the Maghreb, at a time when the decolonisation of the Western Sahara was a question of great political and social relevance in Spain during its transition to democracy. The matter was dealt with in the universities, but by lawyers and historians, who took the greatest interest in the matter, which was also the subject of much work by journalists, military personnel and diplomats.

A new international context

Interest in international matters developed in Spain from the eighties, with an increase in the number of researchers working in an area that, until then, had occupied a secondary place in Spanish universities. With the domestic political consolidation of democracy, entry into NATO and, above all, membership of the European Community promoted a renewed interest in the Maghreb and the 'Mediterranean', a term which replaced 'Arab World' in political discourse once diplomatic relations had been established with Israel in 1986. Following EC entry, Spanish governments used the European umbrella as a springboard from where to acquire greater international weight in areas such as Latin America or the Mediterranean, after a long period of isolation from international affairs.

Fears that a displacement of the European Union's centre of gravity eastward might once more place Spain in a peripheral position in European matters served to energise this country's Mediterranean policy following the fall of the Berlin Wall. The 1991 Gulf War and the unleashing of civil war in Algeria helped questions of soft security to take on an increasing importance in the Spanish diplomatic agenda, which gave priority attention to the Maghreb.

This Mediterranean priority was seen in Spain's efforts in the European Union to redefine the framework of relations with southern Mediterranean countries, with the organisation of the Barcelona Conference in November 1995, and the launch of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. The 11 September 2001 attacks, the occupation of Iraq and the 11 March 2004 attacks in Madrid enhanced the importance of the region in terms of security. At the same time, interest has grown in the Muslim communities in Spain, and in international terrorism.

The priority assigned to the Mediterranean region in the political realm has translated into an increase in the number of researchers,² and of the matters researched, the opening up of studies to other disciplines and a progressive concentration of research activity on Morocco and the Maghreb.

A breakdown from the TESEO database of the doctoral theses defended in Spain between 2000 and 2005 and of projects announced for 2004 and 2005³ contained in the appendix to this report shows how the consolidation of this geographical priority is particularly the consequence of Spain's transformation into a country of immigration, and the confirmation of Morocco as the main country of origin - 511,299 in 2005, accounting for 13.71% of the total foreign population - rather than of the importance

2. An appendix to this report includes a list, which is not exhaustive, of the researchers working in Spain on the Arab and Mediterranean worlds, in a variety of disciplines.
3. See the appendix for the list of theses defended, and of R+D+i projects. As it is focused on an analysis of studies of political, social and economic aspects of the Contemporary Arab World, those related to philology or mediaeval and modern history are not included.

assigned to the region by Spanish foreign policy. Of the 65 theses for doctorates defended on political, social and economic questions of the Contemporary Arab World found in the Ministry of Education and Science's Teseo database (<http://www.mcu.es/TESEO>), 25 dealt with Morocco, eight of these with matters of migration. Just five were devoted to Algeria despite its importance as Spain's main supplier of natural gas. The Middle East attracted less interest than the Maghreb, with just five theses on Palestine, four on Egypt and two on Turkey. Only two dealt with the Mediterranean. There continue to be serious geographical lacunae in the range of countries studied, such as the Gulf countries, and in certain subject-matters.

Analysis of the I+D+I projects funded by the Ministry of Education and Science as part of the 2004-2007 National Research Plan shows on the one hand the marginal role of research on the Mediterranean region in modern times within Spain and, on the other, the weight of questions of migration in the agenda of Spanish researchers interested in the area, as well as an increasing tendency to incorporate subjects related to the international situation and international terrorism. Of the 38 projects financed in the 2004 and 2005 round, only 6 took as their main focus study of the Arab world, the Maghreb or Islam while most - 23 - were dedicated to migration more generally, with immigration from the Maghreb not the central interest, although it was dealt with partially.

A new panorama in the universities

The eighties were a time of creation of new universities in the various Autonomous Regions of the Spanish State, and reform of the way universities were run with the passing of the University Reform Act in 1985. The spread of university centres led to a nationwide increase in teacher numbers, in all areas of knowledge, including Arab and Islamic Studies where, in January 2003, there were 108 permanent lecturers, including 14 Professors.

This expansion meant that Arab and Islamic studies reached into areas where there had been no previous tradition, through the teaching of Arab language (which has also been expanded through the official Language Schools, 17 of which currently teach Arabic) and, from the nineties, through new Translation and Interpretation Faculties. In the latter, Arabic is a 'C' language except in the Translation and Interpretation degree in Granada where it has been a 'B' language since the 2003-2004 academic year, meaning that students can specialise in Arabic as a first foreign language. In some cases, the existence of these teaching focuses led to the consolidation of degrees in Arab Philology which, increasingly, included in their study plans contemporary subjects from a literary, historical and also political science perspective. This is the case with the Universities of Alicante, Seville and Cádiz, the last of these with a study plan oriented toward Moroccan and Maghreb studies in both linguistic terms, via the teaching of Moroccan and Berber, and historically and sociologically. Other Semitic Studies departments, such as that in Granada, enhanced the role of contemporary Arab World studies both in their teaching plans and in their areas of research, although the weight of these subjects in the study plans is not predominant.

In the study plans for other degrees, there are few optional or free-choice subjects linked to the contemporary Arab World and they are unevenly spread, depending on each department's criteria. Some degree courses in History, Geography and Anthropology, and to a lesser degree in Political Science, teach subjects related to the region. Among pre-doctorate studies, it is worth mentioning the Graduat Superior en Estudis Internacionals i Interculturals (Senior Graduate International and Intercultural Studies) begun in 2001 and which has a timetable specialising in the Mediterranean (Mediterranean mention), organised by the Centre d'Estudis Internacionals i Interculturals (CEII) in the Autonomous University of Barcelona's Translation and Interpretation Faculty (<http://selene.uab.es/ceii/>).

As part of Third Cycle studies, the vocation of the doctoral programmes is normally generalist, enabling all the teachers in a department to participate in them. The doctoral programmes in Arab Studies departments usually combine courses on mediaeval matters with others of a contemporary orientation. Subjects in this area are taught as part of some doctoral programs in departments of International Relations, Economics, History, Political Science and Anthropology. There are however few doctoral programmes with course and geographical specificities, and the universities include few of these dealing specifically with the Mediterranean: the Doctorate in International Mediterranean Studies (DEIM <http://www.uam.es/otroscentros/TEIM/navigacion3.htm>) and the Doctorate in Mediterranean Cultural Studies at the Rovira i Virgili University (www.estudisculturalsmediterranis.net) both of which are classified as quality doctorates by the Ministry of Education and Science.

The specialisation in the region which is demanded by Public Administrations is structured through Masters and postgraduate courses⁴ independently regulated by each university, each leading to qualifications of their own which are recognised by the universities teaching them. Greater interest has been focused on the politics, economics and societies of southern Mediterranean countries particularly in postgraduate education, although this has been uneven. Postgraduate training in Cooperation for Development tends increasingly to incorporate modules dealing with the Maghreb and, to a lesser extent, with Palestine, which are priority areas of official policy on Cooperation for Development. Likewise, Masters in Gender and Migration and Security, as well as those in Diplomacy and International Relations - imparted by the CIDOB Foundation, the Barcelona Institute of International Relations and the Diplomatic School for the training of future diplomats - incorporate specific Mediterranean and Arab World modules. The Diplomatic School has also organised specific courses on Islam in 2006, for public servants in positions to handle relations with the Islamic World.

4. Included as an appendix to this report is a list of postgraduate courses taught in Spain on the Arab and Mediterranean World, or whose teaching programme includes modules on the region.

The main centres of research on the Arab World and the Mediterranean in Spain

There are three main clusters of Arab World and Mediterranean researchers in Spain, where there is a University tradition of Arab Studies: the Autonomous Community of Madrid, Catalonia headed by Barcelona, and the Community of Andalusia where Granada occupies a pre-eminent position. If the number of doctoral theses defended between 2000 and 2005 is taken as an indicator of the vitality of research in these subjects, it is seen how universities in Madrid (the Complutense and Autonomous Universities) account for nearly half the number - 33 out of 67, 49.2% of the total. The Community of Andalusia is in second place with 19 theses read, 27.3% of the total, 11 of them in the University of Granada. The dynamism of Catalonia in the organisation of postgraduate courses and seminars both in the universities and through the fabric of associations and foundations contrasts with the reduced number of theses, just 6 during this period, 8.9% of the total. One was at the Rovira i Virgili University, two at Girona University and three at Barcelona University, none of them in its Department of Semitic Studies, which specialises in the History of Science.

Along with these clusters, there are research centres elsewhere, notably in the Community of Valencia, where the political priority toward the Mediterranean was enhanced following the Euro-Mediterranean Conference in Valencia in April 2002. The Mediterranean Chair was inaugurated in the 1995-1996 academic year, created and attached to the North-South Trust of Valencia University. With Bancaixa funding, the Mediterranean Chair finances the time spent by teachers from both sides of the Mediterranean during visits of two to six months, with an obligation to impart courses and seminars (www.uv.es/psudnord). The Instituto Mediterráneo de Estudios Europeos (www.imee.es) has also been in existence since 1999, also in Valencia.

University research on the Arab World and the Mediterranean

In the last twenty years, studies of the contemporary Arab World have moved on two fronts: on the one hand, they have been consolidated within Arabism, along with studies of Palestine and the Middle East, new lines of research on Morocco, the Maghreb and immigration from the Maghreb in Spain; and, on the other hand, researchers in other disciplines - mainly Political Science, International Relations, Economics, Anthropology and History - have, frequently acting individually, developed specific lines of work on the region. Seen from the outside, the result might be considered the seeds of a line of area studies on the region. Such an interpretation is however far removed from reality since, rather than a methodological construction, isolated initiatives have arisen from researchers who have happily gone beyond the limits of their disciplines in an attempt to penetrate further into matters and questions not dealt with within them. Among Arabists dedicated to contemporary subjects, there have been frequent incursions into approaches arising from other disciplines such as political science and international relations, a shift which is not always simple. The same

thing has also happened among researchers from International Relations who frequently use the approaches of other disciplines in their analyses and investigations of the region.

Within Arabism, studies of the contemporary Arab World continue to focus on literature and language, with an increasing interest in dialectology. Work on the Middle East is combined with another line of research, centred on Morocco and North Africa, promoted since the middle of the eighties by Bernabé López, the creator of the Seminario de Sociología e Historia del Islam Contemporáneo (Contemporary Islamic Sociology and History Seminar), the seed of the later TEIM, Taller de Estudios Internacionales Mediterráneos (Mediterranean International Studies Workshop) which, since 1993, has offered a Doctorate in International Mediterranean Studies (DEIM) in the Arab and Islamic Studies Department of the Autonomous University of Madrid, where 17 doctoral theses have been defended, and which is intimately linked to the Doctorate in Economics and International Relations (DERI) taught in that University's Economics Department.

There are other research groups within Arabism dealing with current Arab World social and political questions, like the Contemporary Arab Studies Research Group, run from the Semitics Department of the University of Granada by Mercedes del Amo, or the Ixbilia Group directed by Rafael Valencia in the University of Seville, the CEOMA Centro de Estudios sobre Oriente Medio y África run by Emilio González Ferrín at Seville University, the Grupo de Investigación Al-Andalus-Magreb coordinated by Fernando Velázquez at the University of Cádiz and the Grupo de Investigación Lenguas y Sociedades Árabo-Bereberes (LESOAB) directed by Mohamed Tilmatine at that University.

Contemporary History's interest in the region is limited. The Spanish Protectorate in Morocco - dealt with in other disciplines such as geography and sociology - decolonisation processes and the construction of the post-colonial states define the lines of investigation in the discipline, in which Juan Bta. Vilar, Víctor Morales Lezcano and José Urbano Martínez Carreras were pioneers.

In Economics, the interest in Mediterranean matters can be explained by the inclusion of commercial and economic questions on the European Union agenda following southern enlargements. Spanish membership of the European Community and the existence of Community financial resources for research meant that, from the middle of the eighties, research teams sprang up like the one led by Alejandro Lorca in the Senior Scientific Research Council's Institute of Economics and Applied Geography, and subsequently in the Economic Analysis Department in the Autonomous University of Madrid, focused on analysing the impact of Maghreb exports on the Spanish market. This is the line for example of studies on the transit of agricultural products or alleged 'unfair competition', run in the University of Valencia by Josep M^a Jordán, in an Autonomous Community which is particularly sensitive to this matter. The research agenda has evolved since the mid-nineties following the Barcelona Conference, with the incorporation of such questions as the impact of the Free Trade Area on Maghreb economies, and the processes of economic reform promoted by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Since then, the Euromed agenda has concentrated economists' interest in the region, with some specialists such as Aurelia Mañé focusing on hydrocarbons in the region's rentier economies. Other matters, such as external debt or the labour market have received less attention.

Political Science has also seen a growing interest in the region. The geographical priority of these studies, promoted by Juan Montabes and M^a Angustias Parejo in the Political Science and Administration School of the University of Granada, has been assigned to the Maghreb, and analysis of the liberalisation processes initiated in the nineties. This line of research has been given form in the creation of a Grupo de Estudios e Investigaciones del Mediterráneo (Mediterranean Studies and Research Group) (GEIM <http://www.ugr.es/~webptca/minvestigacion.htm>) in the Political Science Department, and the introduction into the study plan of a range of subjects related to the region and, above all, the institutionalisation of a panel on the Maghreb since the V Political Science Congress held in Tenerife in September 2001. The GEIM maintains stable contacts with the team of Arabists in the Contemporary Arab Studies Research Group and with researchers from the Peace and Conflicts Institute who are working on the region.

In the discipline of International Relations, an interest has also been developed in Arab and Mediterranean subjects. Since the seventies, Roberto Mesa, Professor of International Relations in the Complutense University of Madrid, demonstrated an interest in the Palestinian question, and set up fruitful collaboration with the Arabists in the Department of Arab and Islamic Studies in the Autonomous University of Madrid. In that same department, the lecturer Antonio Marquina fomented another line of studies in the field of security, which led to the creation of a research group - UNISCI - with important output in questions related to Mediterranean security, from which many of the teachers linked to the Gutiérrez Mellado Institute emerged. The study of European Community external relations and projects for developing the Common Foreign and Security Policy have provided the thread for other researchers like Esther Barbé who, in the Institut d'Estudis Europeus of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, has analysed the development of the process of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership from this standpoint. The work of other teachers in the Autonomous University of Barcelona, such as Laura Feliu, fits with a perspective that is closer to studies of the area. The question of Western Sahara and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict have been the main areas in which interest in the region has found expression within the discipline of International Public Law.

Spain's transformation into a country of immigration, and the significance of the Moroccan community have been decisive for disciplines like Anthropology and Sociology to begin to take an interest in the region of the Maghreb. Many of these studies have focused on the processes for the settlement and integration of immigrants in Spain, and only in some cases has this interest been completed with analysis of the interaction between the societies of origin and of reception. The work done in this field in the TEIM by Ángeles Ramírez, and by Yolanda Aixela in the University of Alicante, form part of a tradition of anthropological studies on the Middle East, and Morocco in particular, including projects like that of Julio Caro Baroja on the tribes of Western Sahara.

Increased interest in the Arab and Mediterranean World in other disciplines has translated into the creation of a limited number of interdisciplinary teams responding to calls for research and development programmes.

Interest in the region in other disciplines has allowed postgraduate programmes to incorporate teachers from other fields into their teaching teams. The interesting experience of the Foro de Investigadores sobre el Mundo Árabe y Musulmán (the Arab and Muslim World Researchers Forum) (FIMAM) must be situated in this same line of interdisciplinary collaboration. This is an informal initiative created in 1995 by an interdisciplinary group of researchers who organise annual encounters at which the research projects and lines of work of both junior and senior researchers are presented and debated, and an intense debate is maintained in an Internet forum with a distribution list which is most useful as a living agenda of shared interests. Its members include Arabists, political scientists, sociologists, economists and lawyers. Following eight informal meetings, in March 2005 FIMAM organised the First International Congress (www.fimam.org) coordinated by Ferrán Izquierdo (Autonomous University of Barcelona) and Thierry Desrues (Andalusian Institute of Advanced Social Studies) at which fifty researchers presented papers.

The increase in the number of researchers, and the fact that they are from diverse disciplines cannot conceal some essential problems confronting the investigation of political, social and economic aspects of the Arab and Mediterranean World.

The vertical nature of the university system and its fragmentation into sealed areas of knowledge makes stable collaboration - beyond the postgraduate qualifications and the degrees of each university - difficult in doctoral training programmes. The fact that doctorates depend on departments does not prevent teachers from other fields of knowledge from participating in them, but it does make it harder to launch interdepartmental programmes with a common denominator.

Added to this situation is another, associated with the valuation of studies of this region in some social science disciplines, which give greater importance to quantitative methods. Seen through an orientalist prism, studies of this region tend to be considered too specific, and dominated by dynamics quite different from those affecting other regions. This limitation means that one upshot of studies of the Arab and Mediterranean area is that work on these countries is under-represented in comparative studies done in social science departments and research institutions. Political scientists, economists and, to a lesser extent, sociologists researching the Arab and Mediterranean Worlds encounter difficulties in the evaluation of their work by the Sector Committees of the Research Assessment Commission entrusted with the allocation of financial allowances for this activity. The marginal status of Arab World and Mediterranean specialists in their areas of knowledge make it hard to initiate complete study programmes on the region in these disciplines. The system of incentives for university research greatly fragments it and hampers the interdependence that should be an essential component of the investigation of Mediterranean affairs.

The objections for official recognition within the discipline of contributions published other than in the mainstream journals for each area of knowledge may constitute an obstacle to the growth of interest in that region and even discourage research on it.. This may particularly deter young researchers who must submit their curriculums to evaluation by the ANECA (Agencia Nacional de Evaluación de la Calidad y Acreditación - the National Quality and Accreditation Assessment Agency), or by the authorisation boards made up of members of the discipline, which encounter difficulties in the grading of studies that are sometimes considered too localised and exotic. However, as made clear by some of those interviewed, the proximity of the Arab World and the scientific curiosity of many young PhD students mean that interest in the region and its presence in research projects is greater than one might expect given the scant weight of these subjects in degree courses.

Non-university research

At the same time as the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI, <http://www.aeci.es>) was set up in 1988, the IHAC became the Instituto de Cooperación con el Mundo Árabe (Institute for Cooperation with the Arab World, ICMA). The new Institute abandoned its predecessor's research activity, but none the less continued the cultural work - organising for example the Al-Andalus 92 Programme, designed to reassess and make known the cultural heritage that 800 years of Arab civilisation had left in Spanish society - although the cultural dimension gradually lost ground to scientific and technical cooperation. In the publishing field, interest in contemporary matters was given form in the launch of a collection on 'Contemporary Arab Policy', which ceased publication in 2000 (<http://www.aeci.es/Default.htm>). In 1994, for reasons to do with cutting public expenditure, the Institute's scope of geographical action was enlarged, and it was renamed as the Instituto de Cooperación con el Mundo Árabe, Mediterráneo and Países en Vías de Desarrollo (the Institute for Cooperation with the Arab World, the Mediterranean and Developing Countries, ICMAMPD).

During this time, the Programme for University Cooperation with Morocco was launched, followed by a similar scheme with Tunisia. Since the end of 2000, AECI has been newly restructured, to make its management horizontal, and thus the cultural and educational programmes with the Arab World were moved to the Directorate-General of Cultural and Scientific Relations and detached from the directorate-general they had been reporting to until then, which removed the world 'Arab' from its name to become the Directorate-General for Cooperation with Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. One of the consequences of this loss of specificity in dealing with Arab and Mediterranean matters was the interruption between 2000 and 2005 of the publication *Awraq*, the main Spanish journal for study of the contemporary Arab World, which has resumed publication since then.

The Spanish International Cooperation Agency's progressive shift of specificity from Arab matters has not prevented this administrative body from channelling significant aid to universities and research centres dealing with Arab and Mediterranean subjects, in annual Open and

Permanent Aid used to finance seminars, translations of contemporary Arab literature and thought, joint editions of works on the Mediterranean and training programmes such as the Doctorate in International Mediterranean Studies in the Department of Arab and Islamic Studies at the Autonomous University of Madrid.

The development of research on the Arab World and the Mediterranean faces the obstacle of a lack of a stable fabric of research centres specialised in the region. A look back over the last 20 years shows how institutions with links to the region have sprung up, some of them cultural, and others of a more political nature, with the aim of becoming think-tanks, but without relevant weight in terms of research activity, which has remained concentrated in the university realm; no centre has been created that is exclusively dedicated to research on the contemporary Arab World. This trend was altered following the creation in December 2005 of the Casa Árabe (Arab House) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, based in Madrid, which is to have an International Institute of Arab Muslim World Studies with its headquarters in Córdoba. In line with its statute, the Casa Árabe will promote a networked relation with other institutions such as the Legado Andalusi (www.legadoandalusi.es), the Fundación Tres Culturas (www.tresculturas.org) and the IEMed (www.iemed.org). The statute does not specifically mention relations with other existing institutions such as the Fundación Euro-árabe de Altos Estudios (www.fundea.org), set up in 1995 in Granada in implementation of the project to create a Euro-Arabic university (www.fundea.org) to which the Arab Management School (EAMS) is attached, and which is redirecting its strategy to become a training centre in democratic governance.

Think-tank initiatives

The desire for a greater presence and influence in the Mediterranean led in 1987 to the establishment of the Institut Català d'Estudis Mediterranis (ICEM), later named the Institut Català d'Estudis i Cooperació de la Mediterrània (Catalan Institute of Mediterranean Studies and Cooperation, ICM), attached to the regional government of Catalonia. During its first years, the Latin Mediterranean dimension held primacy, with the Maghreb and Mediterranean basin gaining weight following the organisation in 1995 of the Euro-Mediterranean Civil Forum, coinciding with the launching of the Barcelona process. In 2002, the ICM was recast with the name of the Institut Europeu de la Mediterrània (European Institute of the Mediterranean, IEMed www.iemed.org), and was converted into a consortium run by a management board of which the regional government of Catalonia forms a part along with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Barcelona City Corporation. IEMed has a Senior Trust made up of companies, universities and bodies from civil society, and an Advisory Council. IEMed's transformation into a think-tank specialised in Euro-Mediterranean relations reflects the wish of the Catalanian government to influence Spanish Mediterranean policy. In December 2001, it drew up a policy paper called 'Ideas para impulsar el proceso de Barcelona' ahead of the Spanish Presidency of the European Union. In June 2002, several weeks before the Parsley Island crisis, it organised a seminar in Rabat in collaboration with the Groupement d'Etudes et de Recherches sur la Méditerranée (GERM) on Spanish-Morocco relations, in a bid to help

mitigate the bilateral tension between the two countries. Except in the fields of civil society and cultural diversity, IEMed has not developed a research line of its own, although it has promoted studies and organised numerous courses, seminars and exhibitions, mainly on Morocco, the Maghreb and migration (www.iemed.org/tematica/emigracions.php).

IEMed collaborates with the *Observatorio de Políticas Mediterráneas* (Mediterranean Policy Observatory, <http://www.medobs.net/>) attached to the Institut d'Estudis Europeus in the Autonomous University of Barcelona, whose visibility so far has been scant. It publishes the journal *Quaderns de la Mediterrània* (Mediterranean Notebooks) (<http://www.iemed.org/publicacions/quaderns.php>), the *Anuario del Mediterráneo* (Mediterranean Yearbook) in collaboration with the CIDOB Foundation, and the journal *Afkar-Ideas* in collaboration with Estudios de Política Exterior (Foreign Policy Studies). This journal, launched in December 2003, is also published in French with the subtitle 'Journal for dialogue between the Maghreb, Spain and Europe' and is unique in its class in Spain. The politicisation of the governing bodies conditioned IEMed's activities in the especially symbolic period coinciding with the tenth anniversary of the Barcelona Conference. IEMed drafted a survey on civil society's perception of the Barcelona process (<http://www.iemed.org/documentos/encuestab10.pdf>) and coordinated the Barcelona + 10 website (<http://www.barcelona10.org/>). IEMed coordinates the Spanish network of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue of Cultures which has 32 members (www.iemed.org/presentacio/xarxes/elindhpre.php) and, along with the Universitat Pompeu Fabra, CIDOB and the University of Granada, is part of the network of Mediterranean institutions and universities which, in 2006, launched the *Master in Euro-Mediterranean Affairs* (www.maem-mema.org).

Overall, Arab World studies do not have much weight in think-tanks and centres for international relations, despite the importance of the Mediterranean region for Spanish foreign policy.

The Centre de Formació and Documentació a Barcelona (Barcelona Centre for Training and Documentation, CIDOB), created in 1973, became the CIDOB Foundation in 1979 (www.cidob.org). Its trustees are the Barcelona Council (Diputació), the metropolitan body, Barcelona City Corporation, the regional government of Catalonia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the Ministry of Defence. CIDOB pioneered contemporary Arab World studies in Catalonia, with the organisation between 1991 and 1993 of a Master in Euro-Arab Studies run by Mikel de Epalza, where some of the researchers currently working in the field were trained. Since the nineties, CIDOB's Mediterranean line has been energised following the Barcelona Conference, particularly in its security dimension, although responsibility here falls upon a single researcher. Its interests in the region are also channelled through the Intercultural Dynamics and Migrations programmes. CIDOB publishes in Spanish the titles to the *Enciclopedia del Mediterráneo* (www.cidob.org/castellano/publicaciones/edm/edm.cfm), an intercultural joint publication project involving a number of publishers in the Mediterranean arc, designed to create a dialogue based on acknowledgement of the historical identities of the Mediterranean; 24 volumes have been published since 1998. Since 2004, CIDOB has been

publishing jointly with IEMed the *Anuario del Mediterráneo* (www.medyearbook.com). From 2001 to 2002, working documents were published on Mediterranean matters and, in 2006, this collection was revived with new titles. In addition, the Foundation's periodical publications *Afers Internacionals* (in Spanish) and *dcidob* (in Catalan) have devoted monographic issues and individual articles to Mediterranean questions. Some of the books published by the Foundation (the *Interrogar la actualidad* collection) have also dealt with these subjects.

While it existed, in 1992-99, the Centro Español de Relaciones Internacionales (Spanish International Relations Centre, CERI), promoted by the Ortega y Gasset Foundation in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defence, had an active area for research into the Arab World directed by Gema Martín Muñoz, a lecturer at the Autonomous University of Madrid who organised seminars on the Maghreb and Mashrek, some financed by Gas Natural. During the centre's final phase, this came under the direction of Gonzalo Escribano, lecturer at the Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (National Distance Education University, UNED). The disappearance of CERI which, for a time, combined its activities with those of the Instituto de Cuestiones Internacionales y Política Exterior (Institute for International Affairs and Foreign Policy, INCIPE www.incipe.org), the result of an earlier merger of the Instituto de Cuestiones Internacionales (INCI) and the Centro de Estudios de Política Exterior (CEPE), was linked to a project to create a new international relations centre, and coincided with the closure of CERI's invaluable documentation centre, with its particular wealth of Arab and Mediterranean materials.

The Real Instituto Elcano de Estudios Internacionales (Royal Elcano Institute for International Studies) (<http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/>) was the upshot of that project, promoted by the government of José María Aznar. The Elcano Institute began its activities in February 2002, although it assumed no public relevance until the crisis over the islet of Parsley in July 2002. It is attached to a Foundation that defines itself as 'supportive', run by a trust made up of the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance and Culture, and ten private sector companies. The occupation of Iraq in March 2003 deflected the centre's priorities to some degree. It aims to produce analyses that contribute to decision-making and, for the first time in Spain in a body of its characteristics, incorporates 12 researchers. The research team's own production capacity is limited, since there is just one researcher in each of the twelve areas of work. The area of the Mediterranean and Arab World is no exception. Despite the region's importance, it did not have a senior head researcher until October 2003; the area has no stable set of collaborators, so that most analyses end up being produced by external researchers who are commissioned to write 'Analyses of International Relations' (AIRs) and working documents. During the Iraq crisis, the analyses were coordinated from the area of security and defence. In 2004, the Arab World and Mediterranean area established a Grupo de Análisis and Seguimiento del Maghreb (Maghreb Analysis and Monitoring Group, GASEM) comprising some ten Arabists, political scientists, economists and diplomats. The area of 'Demography and Population' also set up a working group, on the

demographic challenges in North Africa, whose results, like those of the GASEM, have been published as AIRs and working documents. A number of seminars have been organised on Mediterranean questions, in collaboration with FRIDE, leading to joint publications.⁵

The Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Dialogo Exterior (Foundation for International Relations and Foreign Dialogue) (FRIDE) (www.fride.org) has, since its creation in 1999, formed or promoted other institutions such as the Centro Toledo para la Paz (Toledo Peace Centre) and the Project for a Middle East University in Toledo. FRIDE is an independent foundation, and has no official representatives on its trust. Its interest in the Arab World and the Mediterranean is channelled through one of the four transversal lines of work that make up its activities. As part of the line on 'Democratisation', there is a specific programme on 'Political Reform in the Arab World', in which it collaborates with other centres such as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in a project on indicators of the political systems of Middle Eastern States. FRIDE forms part of the Arab Reform Initiative (www.arab-reform.net), a network of independent research centres whose aim is to promote a programme of reform in the Arab World. FRIDE draws up documents and analyses of the region and organises seminars on the Arab World and the Mediterranean.

The Toledo International Peace Centre (<http://www.toledopax.org/>) is a 'think action tank' created in June 2004, with its origins linked to FRIDE. Although a private centre, its trust includes representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Castilla-La Mancha Regional Communities Board and Toledo City Corporation. Promoted by Shlomo Ben Ami, the centre's activities have focused closely on the Middle East Peace Process, exploring Second Way diplomacy mechanisms, although it has extended its range of geographical interests to other areas. It has a programme on Africa and the Middle East under way, directed by a senior researcher with the collaboration of a junior researcher, and it has close links to the Administration, from which it receives funding for specific programmes. Along with the Peace Process and the situation in Iraq, it pays increasing attention to the conflict in Western Sahara and the future of economic integration in the Maghreb.

The Challenges Encountered in Researching the Arab World And The Mediterranean

Although the number of researchers working in Spain on the Arab World and the Mediterranean has grown considerably in the last two decades, it remains small, and contrasts with the increasing economic weight in Spanish relations with the Mediterranean and the strategic importance assigned to this region by Spanish foreign policy in terms of security. Similarly, the distribution of researchers in a variety of universities makes it harder to launch interdisciplinary research projects.

5. Amirah Fernández, H. and Youngs, R.(eds.) (2005) *La Asociación Euromediterránea una década después*, Real Instituto Elcano/FRIDE.

The incorporation of new researchers faces different obstacles related both to the financing and to the structure of the research system. Those working on the region combine their research activity with teaching, which brings with it some tensions related to the use of time, and renders work in the field more difficult.

In Spain there is no research career outside the Senior Scientific Research Council (CSIC) which has a network of research institutes and centres, some of them devoted to Arab and Islamic studies (the Granada Arab Studies School at <http://www.eea.csic.es/> and the Department of Arab Studies (Philology) in Madrid <http://www.filol.csic.es/>). Contemporary Arab World studies are not a priority line of these research teams, which work particularly on the history of al-Andalus and the Maghreb during mediaeval and modern times, and classical and modern linguistic questions in the case of the Zaragoza Institute of Islamic Middle Eastern Studies (www.ieiop.com). In institutes dedicated to geography, economics and social research within the CSIC, there are researchers who deal with the region in an isolated way, but there are no consolidated research laboratories with an orientation toward the region.

The Universities Act (LOU) passed in 2003 failed to alter this panorama, by failing to include the category of full-time researcher in response to the demands of scholarship-holders. Its sole achievement was that 'The Universities may hire research, technical or other personnel for a particular job or service, to implement specific scientific or technical research projects' (Art. 48). This has proved insufficient since it continues to link a project receiving outside financing with the possibility of creating interim research positions. On the other hand, the LOU did introduce the category of Profesor Contratado Doctor (Contracted Lecturer, holder of a PhD) for researchers accredited by the ANECA or regional accreditation agencies, leaving open the possibility for these positions to be associated with a research profile, although that does not usually happen. The universities resort to this category to stabilise the labour status of lecturers holding PhD qualifications, assigning them a teaching load similar to that of a tenured university lecturer.

From the standpoint of training, young researchers face problems related to the difficulties of access to pre-doctorate research scholarships. The tendency is for the award of these scholarships, both through the Ministry of Education and Science under the National R+D+i Plan (Research and Development plus Innovation Plan) or through the Autonomous Communities' regional research plans, to be linked to R&D projects, only some of which have scholarship places. The limited number of research teams which have obtained financing in the latest calls for R+D+i projects becomes an added obstacle, restricting the possibilities for PhD students to secure financing to complete their doctoral training and acquire specialisation in the area. The absence of research teams from foundation-centres for International Relations and institutions connected to the Arab World and the Mediterranean outside the universities makes it hard for these centres to become spaces for the training of new researchers. The trend is to hire researchers on a one-off basis, linked to specific research projects, and whose existence depends

on the capacity of these centres to generate outside financing. The large private foundations that have scholarship programmes, such as the CajaMadrid Foundation or the Caixa Foundation, do not prioritise this type of research when offering scholarships.

Researchers who complete their doctoral theses encounter difficulties in entering the research world. The expansion of the university fabric, coinciding with the creation of new public and private universities in the last two decades, has translated into an increased number of teachers in the different areas of knowledge. The process of convergence with the European Higher Education Space in which students and teachers can relocate freely without the administrative obstacles imposed by the different ways in which higher education is organised in each country is forcing reform of the catalogue of undergraduate and graduate qualifications in the Spanish university system. With the outcome of reform still unknown, there is uncertainty about the future of some areas of knowledge: if certain undergraduate programmes through which the teaching was normally imparted disappear, their growth will be seriously limited and this may strangle specialisation. That could happen with the area of Arab and Islamic studies, one of those where, following enactment of the LOU, a reduced number of authorisations has been offered (4 for tenured lecturers and none for Chairs). Although it does not look as if a degree in International Relations will be created, current university reform may contribute to the development of Arab World and Mediterranean studies through the new postgraduate courses, which the Autonomous Communities will be able to regulate.

Given this situation, PhD students are forced to seek post-doctoral scholarships in other European research centres and universities so that, subsequently, after two years abroad, they are able to enter programmes for reinstatement of PhDs into the Spanish research system under the Ramón y Cajal, Marie Curie or Juan de la Cierva programmes, which fund their research activity for five years. Their return is hampered by the reduced number of research centres and departments willing to take them.

The absence of research centres dedicated to the region with interdisciplinary teams of researchers makes it difficult to develop in research and incorporate new researchers. Without a tradition of studies of the area, such activity is linked to university departments and the areas of knowledge they cover, which tend to be inbred and do not always adequately evaluate research activity on the region. The devaluation of Arab World and Mediterranean studies in areas of knowledge linked to social sciences penalises young researchers' interest in a line of research which, because of its difficulty (language and fieldwork), may condition their academic career. The reduced number of PhD courses on political, social, economic and cultural aspects of the contemporary Arab World or the Mediterranean also becomes an obstacle for the training of new specialists. The attachment of doctoral programmes to departments of Philology, Arab Studies and History deflects interest in them from researchers trained in Political or Social Science, or Economics, since their PhD qualification is linked to a department different from the one where they did their pre-doctoral training.

The difficulties encountered by young researchers in getting into the field of research forces them to target the labour market, where three fundamental niches stand out: NGOs with research projects in the region, sociocultural intermediation programmes with the Maghreb immigrant communities, and the growing demand from the National Intelligence Centre for specialists on the region with knowledge of local languages.

Another of the challenges facing research into the region is to enhance knowledge of southern Mediterranean languages. The growth of printed output in Arabic in the countries making up the Maghreb makes it advisable to strengthen language skills among researchers dealing with the region, with special emphasis on the Maghreb dialects. This need is particularly pressing for researchers from areas of knowledge other than Arab and Islamic studies. The Arabic language is taught in just a very limited number of 'specialisation' and postgraduate courses. Among those that do this are the Contemporary Morocco Major offered by the University of Cádiz in the context of the Activities of the Aula del Estrecho (Strait Seminar) financed with European Union Interreg funds, and the Master-PhD in Mediterranean Cultural Studies of the Rovira i Virgili University in Tarragona.

The reduced number of libraries and documentation centres that specialise in the area outside the universities where there are areas of Arab and Islamic studies also represents an obstacle that researchers must confront. The principal reference library is the Félix María Pareja, created in 1955 with nearly 50,000 volumes and an important collection of periodical publications (www.aeci.es). Established in the framework of the former Hispano-Arabic Culture Institute, it is now attached to the Spanish International Cooperation Agency. The Spanish National Library has resources from the former Africa Section set up on the basis of the legacy of Tomás García Figueras and collections from the Spanish colonial administration (www.bne.es). Other libraries with contemporary materials are those of the Instituto Egipcio de Estudios Islámicos (Egyptian Institute of Islamic Studies www.institutoegipcio.com/biblioteca.asp), the School of Philosophy and Letters in the Autonomous University of Madrid (<http://biblioteca.uam.es>), which houses the collections of the University's former Arab and Islam Department (www.ucm.es/BUCM/fil/9996.php), the Senior Scientific Research Council's Philology Institute (www.filol.csic.es/biblioteca/index.htm), the Department of Semitic Studies in the University of Granada (www.ugr.es/~estsemi/biblioteca.htm), the IEMed (www.iemed.org) and the Toledo Translators School in the University of Castilla-La Mancha (www.uclm.es). The few documentation centres with collections include the CIDAF (www3.planalfa.es/cidaf/bibliote.htm), the Centro de Información para la Paz (Peace Information Centre, CIP www.fuhem.es/portal/areas/centro_documentacion/index.asp) and the CIDOB Fundación (www.cidob.org).

Researchers also face difficulties owing to the limited number of specialised journals in which to make their research findings known; most of them are creations whose evaluation rating is uneven, depending on the sector commissions assigned to assess research activity. Most important is *Awraq*, which, in its third phase, from 1988, added the subtitle 'Contemporary Arab World Studies'. Its frequency

has been affected by changes at its publisher, the Spanish International Cooperation Agency. Eventually, following five fallow years, it published an issue once more in 2005 (<http://www.aeci.es/Default.htm>). Other university journals like the *Miscelánea de Estudios Árabes y Hebraicos* (Arab and Hebrew Studies Collection, (MEAH), published since 1952 by the Semitic Studies Department of the University of Granada, and *Al-Andalus Magreb* (<http://biblioteca.uca.es/ucadoc/revuca.asp?rev=11338571>), published by the Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos in the University of Cádiz, include work on social, political and historical aspects of the contemporary Arab World. Since 2000, IEMed has been publishing *Quaderns de la Mediterrània*, now running to five numbers. Since 2003, Foreign Policy Studies and the IEMed have jointly published *Afkar-Ideas*, distributed in Spain and the Maghreb and in which western European and Maghreb academics collaborate. In 2005, the Three Cultures Foundation and the José Luis Pardo Foundation promoted the creation of *Hesperia, culturas del Mediterráneo* (*Hesperia, Mediterranean cultures*), a six-monthly publication now running to four issues. *Nación Árabe* (Arab Nation) published by the Committee for Solidarity with the Arab Cause since 1986, with a combative vocation, has been one of the platforms where some young researchers have found a space to make their work known.

Research into the region depends basically on public funds from the Ministry of Education and Science and Councils in the Autonomous Communities. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has two Inter-University Cooperation Programmes, which fund joint Research Programmes with Morocco and Tunisia, basically in the area of applied research. Lack of a similar programme with Algeria should be mentioned. The political crisis with Morocco between 2001 and 2003 interrupted the operation of the programme there during that time. Between 2003 and 2005, 288 projects were funded with Morocco, only 22 of them linked to the social sciences. During that time, 157 projects were financed with Tunisia, just 6 of them related to the social sciences.

Participation in European networks and projects is limited, and the same thing applies to the research networks set up following the Barcelona Process. Although Spain is represented in Euromesco (the EuroMediterranean Study Comission www.euromesco.org/euromesco/matriz.asp) and FEMISE (Forum EuroMediterráneo de Instituciones Económicas <http://www.femise.org/>), the number of this country's contributions to research output is limited. At the first five Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meetings (Encuentros de Investigación Social y Política sobre el Mediterráneo) organised by the University of Florence's European University Institute between 2000 y 2005, 14 Spanish researchers took part, two of them at two meetings, out of a total of over 900. In border regions with Morocco, the Interreg programmes have made it possible to support centres such as the Aula del Estrecho (Strait Seminar) in Algeciras, and to launch training programmes, but have not succeeded in channelling substantial funds into research. Similarly, the interrelation between the research community and the business world is also limited despite attempts in the most recent R+D+i Plansto incorporate entrepreneurs as observers into the research programs.

Interaction Between Researchers and Policy Makers

There are only limited channels for interaction between the research community and the Spanish Administration. Unlike other European countries, in Spain there is no tradition of this sort, either in academia or in public institutions. During the Spanish colonisation of Northwest Africa, Arabism remained on the margins of colonial policy. Just a few Arabists such as Emilio García Gómez held positions of responsibility in relations with the Arab World; he first directed the Hispano-Arabic Culture Institute and was subsequently Ambassador in Iraq, then in Turkey. Very few Arab studies graduates have pursued diplomatic careers.

From the 1980s onwards, the political will to enhance Spain's weight in the Mediterranean following entry to the European Economic Community contributed to the development of contacts between researchers and those with political responsibility, although it is hard to measure the academic community's influence on decision-making. Such contacts have become more intense since the Euro-Mediterranean Conference in Barcelona in 1995 and the Civil Forum organised on its conclusion by the ICM, but they continue to be very limited. Just a small part of the research community maintains periodic contacts with the politicians and diplomats entrusted with the design and implementation of political strategies in the region. Similarly, research is decoupled from civil society despite the importance granted the latter since 1995 in the Barcelona Process.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has an extensive network of cultural centres in the Arab world, has not made use of this institutional fabric to establish links with the research community, thus, to some extent, depriving researchers working in the area of the institutional bases by which to make closer contact with the terrain. In 1988, this network of cultural centres was integrated into the Cervantes Institute for the dissemination of Spanish language and culture overseas.

The absence of associational structures among researchers in the area may have worked against the development of institutional channels for dialogue with the Administration. Only in 1995 was a Sociedad Española de Estudios Árabes (Spanish Society for Arab Studies, SEEA) set up, for the most part made up of Arabists and where medievalists and philologists have great weight. Until that time, some Arabists had been part of the *Union Européenne d'Arabisants et d'Islamisants* promoted in 1962 by Father Félix María Pareja and the Spanish Orientalists Association. There are hardly any researchers in the SEEA from other disciplines, whereas this does occur in the case of other associations of Arab World researchers who form part of EURAMES (European Association for Middle Eastern Studies www.hf.uib.no/smi/eurames).

Spain's growing protagonism in the Mediterranean has translated only very recently into the creation and development of private think-tanks and research centres seeking to provide feedback to those responsible in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to collaborate with the Ministry in drafting studies and organising seminars. Both the Foreign Affairs and Defence ministries have sponsored and contributed to the financing of

activities by centres such as CERI, the Royal Elcano Institute and the CIDOB Foundation. The IEMed includes only representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation among its governing bodies, like the Toledo International Peace Centre. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and the Ministry of Justice through the Directorate-General of Religious Affairs, participate as 'Public Observer Entities' in some R+D+i projects funded by the Ministry of Education and Science.⁶

However, the lack of an existing culture for this type of interaction between researchers and those with political responsibility has limited the scope of these initiatives, which are sometimes greeted with mistrust by those responsible in the Administration. The interests of the ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Defence have in particular been directed toward meeting specific political requirements rather than building a comprehensive view of the Mediterranean.

Until that institutional fabric arose, it was more common for the Administration to fund meetings and seminars in an open format or restricted to questions linked to the diplomatic agenda in the region. Along these lines, it is worth highlighting the pioneering experience of the Gredos Encuentros promoted by Professor Alejandro Lorca between 1986 and 1990, at which academics, journalists and politicians from Spain, France, Italy, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia participated. These meetings made it possible to create networks and establish contacts between those with responsibility in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Spanish universities and North African intellectuals, some of whom went on to take up ministerial responsibilities in the following decade (Fathallah Oualalou and Habib el-Malki among others). The success of this initiative encouraged the organisers, with Ministry of Foreign Affairs financing, to extend it to the Middle East in the Salamanca Encuentros, of which just three were held. These and subsequent initiatives made it possible to strengthen personal links between academics and a group of diplomats who have played a major role in the design of Spain's Maghreb and Mediterranean policy in recent decades, among others, Jorge Dezcallar, Miguel Ángel Moratinos, Álvaro Iranzo, Gabriel Busquets, Antonio López, Senén Florensa, Eudaldo Mirapeix, Pedro López Aguirrebengoa, Juan Prat y Bernardino León.

During the nineties, there was increased support for this type of seminar, both from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence. Subjects dealt with have included the impact of the Gulf War on the Maghreb, the region's social and political situation, and the Algerian crisis. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has financed such activities with subsidies granted to associations, research centres and universities via the Spanish

6. The Ministry acts as Public Observer Entity in three coordinated projects approved in the 2004 R+D+i offer: 'Political Relations and Human Exchanges between Spain and the Islamic World, 1939-2004' directed by Bernabé López (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid); the 'Spain-Maghreb Political Observatory: Political Liberalisation and Migration' directed by María Angustias Parejo (Granada University); and 'Foreign Policy and Cultural Relations with the Arab World' run by Miguel Hernando de Larramendi (Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha).

International Cooperation Agency's Offers of Open and Permanent Aid. These same channels were used to promote 'public diplomacy' meetings such as the 'Toledo Euro-Arab Encountros', of which there were seven, and seminars to promote dialogue between the parties to the Middle East Peace Process. The Ministry of Defence's Strategic Studies Institute has funded seminars on Mediterranean security, organised by the CIDOB Foundation at which, as in the aforementioned, there has been a significant political presence. The Western Sahara seminar on the geopolitical dynamics of the Maghreb, is also of this type, having been organised by IEMed in April 2005, in collaboration with the Toledo International Peace Centre and the Centre d'Estudis Històrics Internacionals (International History Studies Centre, CEHI), as is the seminar on the Alliance of Civilisations organised in May 2005 by the Complutense Institute for International Relations (ICEI) and that on *Del coste del No Magreb al Tigre Norteafriano* (From the Cost of the Non-Maghreb to the North African Tiger) co-organised by the Toledo International Peace Centre and the European Mediterranean Institute in May 2006. The Fundación Tres Culturas (Three Cultures Foundation) created in 1998 by the regional government of Andalusia and the Moroccan government, collaborates regularly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the organisation of meetings and seminars. This is also the direction of its work in fomenting the 'Red española para la Alianza de Civilizaciones' (Spanish Network for the Alliance of Civilisations) set up in Seville in June 2006 to generate contributions and proposals relating to cultural dialogue and in favour of the Alliance of Civilisations initiative.

The Ministry of Defence for its part has promoted contacts with the community researching the region through the CESEDEN (Centro Superior de Estudios de la Defensa Nacional - Senior Centre for National Defence Studies) (<http://www.ceseden.es>) and the Strategic Studies Institute (<http://www.ieee.es>). Both institutions organise periodic working seminars whose results are published in the *Cuadernos de Estrategia* and *Monografías del CESEDEN* (CESEDEN Strategic Notes and Monographs) in which Arab World and Mediterranean researchers from a variety of disciplines collaborate, along with military personnel, journalists and diplomats. The Spanish Strategic Studies Institute, which is entrusted with the dissemination of a 'peace culture' in Spanish society, funds seminars focusing on the region, for example that organised in November 2005 by the Euro-Arab Senior Studies Foundation on 'Security Sector Reform in Mediterranean States'. It also finances postgraduate courses such as the Mediterranean Security and Cooperation University Diploma taught by the UNISCI, and the PhD in Economics and International Relations (DERI) in the Autonomous University of Madrid.

Policy papers provide a further channel of interaction between academics and the Administration. The Royal Elcano Institute combines its ARIs (Analyses by the Royal Institute) with the organisation of working meetings involving academics, businessmen and civil servants. The creation of these meeting spaces contributes to the exchange of ideas with political decision-makers, and facilitates researchers' access to those responsible for the design of policy. In collaboration with the Spanish Strategic Studies Institute, the Elcano Institute prepares the *Strategic Panorama*, which includes a section dedicated to the Arab World and the

Mediterranean. FRIDE also has a series of papers on Mediterranean subjects, as does the Toledo International Peace Centre, which, in addition to the aforementioned, has been a focus for the preparation of documents involved in the Middle East Peace Process. The CIDOB Foundation published working papers on Mediterranean matters in 2001 and 2003, and resumed these in 2006. IEMed does not publish policy papers regularly but, together with the CIDOB Foundation, has been jointly publishing the *Anuario del Mediterráneo* since 2004.

Even so, the interaction between the research community and the Administration is made difficult given the lack of mechanisms allowing researchers who specialise in the area to collaborate in a stable way with the centres of political decision-making. There is no-one like a 'Consultor' with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, nor is it common to incorporate researchers linked to the area temporarily into Administration positions. To this weak nexus must be added the fact that the particular way the Administration operates does not take advantage of public servants who have specialised in the region. The Arabist technicians of the Hispano-Arabic Cultural Institute have moved away - largely as a result of the recurring restructuring of the IHAC - and are currently involved in functions far removed from the qualifications that enabled them to join the state Administration as Arab World specialists.

A reduced number of researchers have been invited on an individual basis to the annual meetings of Spain's foreign ambassadors, to briefings organised in the Palacio de La Moncloa (the Prime Minister's Residence) ahead of trips by the prime minister to the region, or to join official delegations accompanying him on those trips. In the parliamentary realm, academics are involved infrequently, except in papers connected with aspects linked to the region (the Maghreb, immigration) which are not usually particularly numerous. Exceptionally, academics did appear before the Committee of Inquiry on the attacks of 11 March 2004, and the academic world is present on the Averroes Committee made up of representatives of the Administration, and of Spanish and Moroccan civil society.

The Administration's attempts to link the research community to foreign policy decision-making have been infrequent and discontinuous. In 2000, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organised a meeting to strengthen links with that community, aimed at associating it with policy design processes. There has been no sign that this initiative continues. In November 2002, the Directorate-General for Cooperation with Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe convened a meeting with diplomats, cooperation officials and academics to discuss the Spanish International Cooperation Agency's Plan for the Maghreb and the Middle East. Nor has consultation been frequent. However, regional administrations have more frequently involved the research community in the design of immigration policies and in the drafting of cooperation plans.

The presence of Spanish researchers in networks dealing with the Mediterranean and funded by the European Commission has also been rather limited. CIDOB and CERI formed part of EuroMeSCO from its inception in 1996. When CERI disappeared, it was replaced as a

EuroMeSco member by the Elcano Institute. Other centres like UNISCI, IEMed and the Grupo de Estudios Europeos Mediterráneos (European Mediterranean Studies Group, GREEM) in the Autonomous University of Madrid are observers. There has been no coordination between these centres belonging to the Euro-Mediterranean network, and Spanish academics have been little present in their analyses and publications. Two Spanish institutions are founder members of FEMISE, the Autonomous University of Madrid, whose representative, Alejandro Lorca, is a member of its Steering Committee, and the International Economics Institute in the University of Valencia.

In the business field, the research community has limited links with companies with interests in the region. Most support for research has come from hydrocarbons companies such as Gas Natural - which promoted the Maghreb-Europe Gas Pipeline, connecting the Algerian deposits with the Spanish gas pipeline network through Morocco, and Repsol, through its foundation, in geographical areas where its interests are concentrated. Of note here is the Foro Formentor (Formentor Forum) launched in 1999 by the Repsol-YPF Foundation, which aims to become a Mediterranean Davos where the region's problems are debated, and of which six sessions have taken place, the last in 2004, with a limited academic presence. The business world also has a limited role in the political decision-making process although, being set up as a lobby, it has greater capacity to exert influence in some cases. The role of Spanish businessmen with interests in Morocco, organised around the Hispano-Moroccan Committee of the CEOE Employers' Federation, was important in channelling relations between Spain and Morocco following the bilateral crisis of 2001-2003.

A further recent phenomenon is the creation of think-tanks linked to the main Spanish political parties, which is allowing the academic world to be present in these new laboratories of ideas. This is the case with FAES (Social Analysis and Study Foundation) linked to the Popular Party, and the Fundación Alternativas (Alternatives Foundation) associated with the Socialist Party. The latter has created a Foreign Policy Observatory (OPEX) incorporating a panel of Mediterranean specialists, which produces periodic memorandums whose initial recommendations were formulated in 2006.

One factor that has become evident, particularly since the 11 September 2001 attacks, is the growing presence in the media of a variety of specialists on the region, although their analyses must compete with those of many other 'opinion formers' not specialised in the area. Among these specialists, who began to come to notice during the Gulf War in 1991, and even more so during the Parsley Island conflict in 2002, are researchers like Pedro Martínez Montávez, Carmen Ruiz, Bernabé López, Gema Martín Muñoz, Antonio Segura, Emilio González Ferrín, Jesús Núñez, Carlos Echeverría and Waleed Saleh.

Conclusions

The tradition of research on the contemporary Arab and Mediterranean World is recent in Spain. The disconnection between university Arabism

and the Spanish colonial experience in northwest Africa delayed the interest of specialists in Arab and Islamic scholarship in the region's political, social and cultural situation until the sixties. Since then, studies of the region have developed significantly, prompted by Spain's incorporation into the European Union, its transformation into a country of immigration, and the vicissitudes of the process of reorganisation of the international system begun following the fall of the Berlin wall.

The development of research into the Arab and Mediterranean World in the last two decades cannot conceal the fact that this remains a limited phenomenon, contrasting with the economic weight and strategic importance that Spanish foreign policy assigns to the region in terms of stability and security. Research revolves basically around university teachers who combine their teaching and research activities. The growth of the Spanish university system following the creation of the State of the Autonomies in 1978 has helped to increase the number of researchers on the region, but the vertical nature of the system obstructs the creation of interdisciplinary teams and discourages the inclusion of researchers from beyond the Arab and Islamic Studies departments. Much research is pursued individually or through informal groups, all of which greatly reduces the presence of Spanish researchers in European networks like EuroMeSCo or FEMISE, or in bodies such as the World Congress for Middle East Affairs (WOCMES).

The development of research in the university context has been accompanied in the last decade by the creation of a fabric of non-university institutions and think-tanks which however have not been given sufficient weight within the universities in terms of research, although they have helped to create spaces for interaction between the academic world and those involved in Spanish policy and diplomacy. There is no centre devoted exclusively to research into the contemporary Arab and Mediterranean World, although this situation may change with the creation of the Casa Árabe which will have an Instituto Internacional de Estudios Árabes y del Mundo Musulmán (International Institute for Arab and Muslim World Studies).

There is no Mediterranean studies discipline in Spain, unlike the situation in the United Kingdom. Research concentrates on the Arab World with a growing emphasis on studies of Morocco and the Maghreb, and questions relating to immigration and security, for which it is easier to secure funding. It is surprising however to see the very small number of researchers working on countries such as Algeria which, for Spanish foreign policy, are priorities. The lack of researchers is more visible in other regions such as the Gulf.

There are a number of obstacles to research into the contemporary Arab and Mediterranean World: the limited number of libraries and specialised documentation centres, the virtual absence of academic journals specialising in the area with any impact, and the lack of a substantial fabric of associations among researchers analysing the region's contemporary reality. Added to these difficulties is a deficiency in language training - particularly among researchers from areas of knowledge other than Arab and Islamic Studies. The problem of language skills may be aggravated by uncertainties arising from reform

of the catalogue of university qualifications, to adapt them to the European Higher Education System, putting an end to degrees in Arab Philology, through which Arabists have been trained. Fieldwork, vital to the development of the research agenda, is made more difficult by the absence of a network of centres in the region providing a base for the Spanish researcher. The existence of a network of this type, perhaps supported by the Cervantes Institute, together with an enhancement of the mechanisms for the financing of PhD and post-doctoral research in the field, might contribute decisively to the training of new specialists, and the emergence of a new generation of researchers.

The channels for interaction between the Spanish state's administrations and the research community have been developed in recent years, but remain limited in the absence of a tradition along these lines as occurs in other European countries. These contacts began to develop as Spanish Mediterranean policy was reactivated in the mid-nineties, albeit still limited to a reduced number of researchers, particularly those interested in the Euro-Mediterranean process and Spanish foreign policy. The lack of a network of associations made up of the researchers in the area has impeded the initiation of stable collaboration mechanisms between these researchers and political decision-making centres.

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1. A Institutions, Teaching and Research Centres

AECI – Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional / Dirección General de Cooperación con África, Asia y Europa Oriental / Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación.

www.aeci.es/Default.htm

AUMED - Ágora Universitaria del Mediterráneo (Consortio entre la UAB, la URV y el IEMed)

www.aumed.net/

Casa África

Casa Árabe

- Instituto Internacional de Estudios Árabes y del Mundo Musulmán / Córdoba

CCCB –Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona

www.cccb.org

CECOD – Centro de Estudios de Cooperación al Desarrollo (Instituto de Estudios Europeos U. San Pablo CEU, Fundación Codespa, Soluziona)

www.cecod.net/inicio.htm

CEIM - Centro de Estudios para la Integración Social y Formación de Inmigrantes (Comunidad Valenciana)

www.ceim.net/ceim.htm

Observatorio Valenciano de las Migraciones

Centro Internacional Bancaja para la Paz y el Desarrollo

www.epd.uji.es/

- Máster Internacional en Estudios para la Paz y el Desarrollo

Módulo de 45 horas sobre "Relaciones de Cooperación y Seguridad entre el Mundo Árabo-Musulmán y la Unión Europea: ¿Choque o Diálogo de Civilizaciones?"

- Cursos Euromediterráneos Bancaja de Derecho Internacional

Centro de Investigación Hispano-Árabe / Darek Nyumba

<http://darek-nyumba.galeon.com/>

Centro Pignatelli – Seminario de Investigación para la Paz (SIP)

www.centro-pignatelli.org/ / www.seipaz.org/

CERID – Centre d'Estudis i Recerca sobre Inversions i Desenvolupament (Sindicatos, patronal y generalitat, con centros en Barcelona y Casablanca)

www.cerid.ma/index_esp.html

CESEDEN –Centro Superior de Estudios de la Defensa Nacional

www.ceseden.es/

CETC - Centre d'Estudis de Temes Contemporanis / Generalitat de Catalunya www.gencat.net/cetc/

CIDOB – Centro de Investigación, Docencia, Documentación y Divulgación de Relaciones Internacionales y Desarrollo.

www.cidob.org/castellano/index.cfm

CIP – FUHEM Centro de Investigación para la Paz.

www.fuhem.es/portal/areas/paz/index.asp

CITpax - Centro Internacional de Toledo para la Paz.

www.toledopax.org/

Colectivo IOE – Intervención Sociológica

www.nodo50.org/ioe/

Consejo Euro-mediterráneo

www.consejoeuromediterraneo.org

CSIC – Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas

www.csic.es/wi/index.jsp

Escuela de Estudios Árabes (Granada)

www.eea.csic.es/

Instituto de Filología – Departamento de Estudios Árabes (Madrid)

www.filol.csic.es/

IESA / CSIC – Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados de Andalucía/CSIC (Córdoba)

www.iesaa.csic.es/es/index.php

IEG – Instituto de Economía y Geografía (Madrid)

www.ieg.csic.es/

Instituto de Estudios Islámicos y del Oriente Próximo (Zaragoza)

www.ieiop.com

EMSI – Escuela de Mediadores Sociales para la Inmigración (Comunidad de Madrid)
www.madrid.org/emsi/

Escuela Diplomática – Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación
www.mae.es/es/MenuPpal/Ministerio/Escuela+Diplomatica

Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
<http://fddhh.eurosur.org/>

FRIDE – Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior.
www.fride.org/home/HOME.aspx

FHIMADES- Fundación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico Hispano-Marroquí
www.fhimades.org

Fundación Centro de Educación Superior en Oriente Medio/Proyecto de la Universidad de Oriente Medio (CESOM)/UME
www.ume.org/spain/

Fundación Real Instituto Elcano de Estudios Internacionales y Estratégicos
www.realinstitutoelcano.org/default.asp

GEES - Grupo de Estudios Estratégicos
www.gees.org/

IBEI – Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
www.ibeii.org/
ICPS - Institut de Ciències Polítiques i Socials
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IEMED – Institut Europeu de la Mediterrània
www.iemed.org/

IEPALA – Instituto de Estudios Políticos para América Latina y África
www.iepala.es/

IMEE - Instituto Mediterráneo de Estudios Europeos
www.imee.es/inicio.htm

INCIPE – Instituto de Cuestiones Internacionales y Política Exterior
www.incipe.org/

INET – Instituto de Estudios Transnacionales (Córdoba)
www.pangea.org/inet/main.htm

Institut Joan Lluís Vives / Xarxa d’Universitats
www.vives.org/

Fórum Arc Mediterrani
www.vives.org/actua/forum.php

Instituto de Estudios Ceutíes
www.ieceuties.org

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www.medobs.net/default.asp

UNIA - Universidad Internacional de Andalucía
Arteypensamiento – (Representaciones árabes contemporáneas)
www.unia.es/artpen/index.htm

Universidad de Alcalá
Instituto de Estudios del Mediterráneo y de Europa Oriental

Universidad de Alicante

- Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos
www.ua.es/dpto/dfint/arabe/index.html
- GEPYD- Grupo de Estudios de Paz y Desarrollo
www.ua.es/es/cultura/gepyd/

Universidad de Almería

- Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos
<http://web.ual.es/web/pAreas.jsp?id=5644#3>
- Grupo de Investigación “Andalucía y sus relaciones con el Magreb”. Investigador Principal: Jorge Lirola

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

- CEII – Centro de Estudios Internacionales e Interculturales.
<http://selene.uab.es/ceii/index.htm>

- Departamento de Historia
<http://blues.uab.es/historiamc/>
- Facultad Traducción e Interpretación. Árabe Lengua C
www.fti.uab.es/estudis/estructura.htm
- Grupo de Investigación (2004-05) Relacions Transnacionals i Migracions a la Regió Euro-Mediterrània. Dra. Eva Østergaard-Nielsen, Departament de Ciència Política, UAB. Seminario sobre Migració marroquina i desenvolupament
<http://seneca.uab.es/migracions/Grup%20Emergent/enllac.html>
- IUEE – Institut Universitari Estudis Europeus
http://selene.uab.es/_cs_iuee/
- OBS – Observatori de Política Exterior Europea
http://selene.uab.es/_cs_iuee/catala/obs/

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

- Departamento de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos y Estudios Orientales
www.uam.es/departamentos/filoyletras/earabes/index.htm
- Grupo de Estudios Africanos
http://portal.uam.es/portal/page?_pageid=35,55778&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
- MEDINA – Mediterranean Documentation and Information Network Association
www.uam.es/otroscentros/medina/paginas/
- PMM – Programa Migración y Multiculturalidad
www.uam.es/departamentos/filoyletras/antropologia_socia/PPMM/index.html
- TEIM Taller de Estudios Internacionales Mediterráneos
www.uam.es/otroscentros/TEIM/

Universitat de Barcelona

- CEHI – Centre d'Estudis Històrics Internacionals
www.ub.es/cehi/welcome_cas.htm
Curso Crisis y transformación en el mundo mediterráneo actual (nov. 2005)
Curso conflictos y convergencias en el mundo actual (8 ediciones)
- Departamento de Filología Semítica
www.ub.edu/organitzacio/departaments/depfilologiasemitica.htm
- Área de estudios árabes e islámicos
www.ub.edu/ara
- Observatori Solidaritat / Fundació Solidaritat /
www.observatori.org/ (incluye itinerario de Islam)

Universidad de Barcelona Virtual – Campus Virtual de Formación Complementaria

- UB Solidaridad 2005. Formación sobre temas de solidaridad:
www.complementaria.ubvirtual.com/es/index.html
- Universidad de Cádiz
- Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos
<http://www2.uca.es/dept/filologia/Areaarabe/home.htm>
- Grupo de Investigación “Al Andalus-Magreb”.

Investigador Principal: Fernando N. Velázquez Lasanta
Grupo de Investigación “Lenguas y Sociedades Árabes y Bereberes (LESOAB)”. I. P: Mohamed Tilmatine

- Aula Universitaria del Estrecho / Ayuntamiento de Algeciras <http://www2.uca.es/orgobierno/algeciras/ae/>

Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

- Instituto Universitario de Estudios Internacionales y Europeos “Francisco de Vitoria”.
www.uc3m.es/uc3m/inst/FV/dpfv.html
- Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha
- Escuela de Traductores de Toledo
www.uclm.es/escueladetraductores/
- Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos (Filología Moderna)
www.uclm.es/dep/fmoderna/indexr.htm
- Seminario de Estudios Interculturales /Facultad de Humanidades de Toledo

Universidad Complutense de Madrid

- Departamento de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos
www.ucm.es/info/arabdep/
- ICEI - Instituto Complutense de Estudios Internacionales /Universidad Complutense de Madrid
www.ucm.es/info/icei/
- Instituto de Ciencias de las Religiones
www.ucm.es/info/iucr/
- IUDC - Instituto Universitario de Desarrollo y Cooperación /Universidad Complutense de Madrid
www.ucm.es/info/IUDC/
- UNISCI – Unidad de Investigación sobre Seguridad y Cooperación
www.ucm.es/info/unisci/

Universidad de Córdoba

- Aula de religión y humanismo
www.uco.es/proyeccion/oficina/aulas_culturales/aulas_culturales.html
- Departamento de Lenguas Romances, Estudios Semíticos y Traducción e Interpretación – Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos. Licenciatura Humanidades, asignatura Lengua Árabe
www.uco.es/servicios/informacion/estudios/Planes_pdf_2005_2006/humanidades.pdf

Universidad de Extremadura

- Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos
www.fyl-unex.com/academia/inf-acad/index.htm
- Universidad de Granada
- Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos
www.ugr.es/%7Eestsemi/arabe/docencia/docencia.htm
- Cátedra Emilio García Gómez /
www.ugr.es/~veu/minfand.htm
- CEAS - Centro de Análisis de Seguridad-Facultad Ciencias Políticas
www.ugr.es/~ceas/

- GEIM - Grupo de Estudios e Investigaciones del Mediterráneo- Departamento Ciencia Política
www.ugr.es/~webptca/minvestigacion.htm
- Grupo de Investigación Estudios Árabes Contemporáneos, Departamento de Filología Semítica. Investigador Principal: Mercedes del Amo.
www.ugr.es/%7Eestsemi/arabe/investigacion/investEAC.htm
- Grupo de Investigación Ciudades Andaluzas bajo el Islam. I. P: Celia del Moral
www.ugr.es/%7Eestsemi/arabe/investigacion/investCAI.htm
- Grupo de Investigación DILACAI, Didáctica de la lengua árabe y de su cultura: alteridad e integración (I. P: Maribel Lázaro Durán)
www.ugr.es/%7Eestsemi/arabe/investigacion/investDLAC.htm
- Instituto de la Paz y los Conflictos /
www.ugr.es/%7Eeirene/
- Laboratorio de Estudios Interculturales
<http://ldei.ugr.es/ldei/>
- Oficina de Relaciones Internacionales - Área de Magreb, Países Árabes y Mediterráneo
www.ugr.es/%7Eofirint/magreb-arabes-mediterraneo/index.htm
- CICODE – Centro de Iniciativas de Cooperación al Desarrollo –Vicerrectorado de Extensión Universitaria y Cooperación al Desarrollo
www.ugr.es/~veu/general.htm

Universidad de Jaén

- Departamento de Lengua y culturas mediterráneas /Estudios Árabes e Islámicos
www.ujaen.es/dep/lencul/
- Grupo de Investigación Sociedades árabe-islámicas y cristianas en contacto y transición. Investigador principal: Francisco Vidal Castro
www.ujaen.es/dep/lencul/hum761.html
- Área de Ciencia Política y de la Administración

Universitat Jaime I de Castellón

- Departamento de Filosofía, Sociología y Comunicación Audiovisual y Publicidad:
- Grupo de investigación Antropología y religión. Investigador Principal: Salvador Cabedo.
- CRITS - Comunicación intercultural, inmigración, etnografía de la comunicación. I. P: José Francisco Raga
- Grupo de investigación de Filosofía, comunicación y educación para la paz y el desarrollo. I. P: Vicent Martínez
- Cátedra UNESCO de Filosofía para la Paz
www.cufp.uji.es/espanol/

Universidad de La Laguna

- Licenciatura Filologías: Lengua árabe y su literatura y Pensamiento árabe clásico
www.ull.es/ullasp/docencia/oficiales.asp

Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

- Licenciatura Traducción e Interpretación, Rama Árabe
www.ulpgc.es/index.php?pagina=titulaciones&ver=inicio

Universidad de Málaga

- Departamento Filología Griega, Estudios Árabes, Lingüística y Documentación
www.uma.es/contenido.php?clase=i&tipo=d&id=73&idm=136
- Departamento Traducción e Interpretación, Asignaturas Lengua árabe y Civilización árabe
<http://webdeptos.uma.es/traduccion/>
- Licenciatura Comunicación Audiovisual, asignatura “Mundo árabe-islámico”
www.malagacc.com.org/descargas/dfacultad/dplanes/pestdioav.pdf

Universidad de Murcia

- Licenciatura Filologías Inglesa y Francesa, asignatura Lengua árabe y su literatura
www.um.es/infosecundaria/titulaciones/oferta/humanidad/es/li-filologia-inglesa.html
- Licenciatura Traducción e Interpretación, Árabe Lengua C y dialectal marroquí
www.um.es/infosecundaria/titulaciones/oferta/humanidad/es/li-traduccion.html

Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

- Instituto Universitario General Gutiérrez Mellado, de Investigación sobre la Paz, la Seguridad y la Defensa
<http://iugm.knowhowred.com/default.asp>
- Seminario de Fuentes Orales y Gráficas
www.uned.es/investigacion/SFOG_index.htm

Universidad Pablo Olavide de Sevilla

- Área de estudios árabes e islámicos. Departamento Filología y Traducción
www.upo.es/general/centros_depart/departamentos/index_departamentos.html

Universidad del País Vasco

- HEGOA – Instituto de Estudios sobre el Desarrollo y la Economía Internacional – Facultad de Económicas Campus de Vitoria
www.hegoa.ehu.es/topics/intro/
- Licenciatura Filologías, segunda lengua: árabe. Optativa: árabe marroquí. Traducción e Interpretación, Árabe lengua D.
www.ehu.es/titulaciones/2ciclo.htm

Universitat Pompeu Fabra

- GRIIP – Grup de Recerca sobre immigració e innovació política
www.upf.edu/dcpis/griip/

Universitat Rovira i Virgili

- Análisis de las dinámicas EuroMed, siempre desde una vertiente pluridisciplinar, con especial énfasis en los procesos socio-culturales.
- Departamento Geografía e Historia:
Curso sobre Geografía de Europa. Países Mediterráneos
www.urv.net/centres/Departaments/histgeo/geografiaeuro.pall.htm
- GIEM – Grup de Recerca del Gènere, la Interculturalitat i els Estudis Culturals Mediterranis
www.ulisses-cibernetic.net/giem
- Observatorio EuroMed de la Interculturalidad y los DDHH. URV-Agencia Catalana de Cooperació
www.humanrights-observatory.net/
- Cátedra Unesco del Diálogo Intercultural e Interreligioso (Febrero 2006)
- Red de universidades EuroMed para la convergencia de un espacio de educación superior en el Mediterráneo (desde Junio 2005) www.unimedforum.net/

Universidad de Salamanca

- Licenciatura Filología Árabe
www.usal.es/web-usal/Estudios/titulaciones/Arabe.pdf

Universidad de Sevilla

- Filologías Integradas – Estudios Árabes e Islámicos
www.siff.us.es/profesores/departamentos/depFillnt.htm
- Ceoma (Centro de Estudios Sobre Oriente Medio y África). Dir: Emilio González Ferrín
http://investigacion.us.es/sisius/sis_depgrupos.php?seltext=HUM709&selfield=CODIGO&
- Grupo de Investigación “Ixbilia”. Investigador Principal: Rafael Valencia
<http://sapiens.ya.com/grupoixbilial/>
- Grupo de Investigación “El saber en al-Andalus”. I. P: Pedro Cano
www.personal.us.es/pcavila/datos_hum_135_vicerrectorado_investigacion.htm
- Grupo de Investigación “Los almohades: su patrimonio histórico en Andalucía occidental”. I. P: Magdalena Valor Piechotta.

Universidad de Valencia

- Cátedra Mediterránea – Patronato Sur-Norte de la Fundación General Universidad de Valencia
www.uv.es/psudnord/
- Institut Universitari de Estudios de la Mujer
www.uv.es/~iued/

Universidad de Zaragoza

- Área de Ciencias y Técnicas Historiográficas y Estudios Árabes e Islámicos
<http://155.210.60.15/Medieval/estudarabes.htm>
- EIMAH. Equipo de Investigación Multidisciplinar en Alimentación Humana.

Foundations

FAES – Fundación para el análisis y los estudios sociales
www.fundacionfaes.es/default.cfm

FIIAP – Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas.
Cuenta con Programa geográfico del Mediterráneo y de Migración-Desarrollo con Marruecos
www.fiiapp.org/

Fundación Alternativas. Observatorio de Política Exterior (OPEX)
www.fundacionalalternativas.com/

Fundació Antoni Tàpies
www.fundaciotapies.org

Fundación Atman – Diálogo de civilizaciones
www.fundacionatman.org/

Fundación CEPS – Centro de Estudios Políticos y Sociales
www.ceps.es/

Fundación de Cultura Islámica
www.funci.org/index2.html

FUNDEA –Fundación Euroárabe de Altos Estudios
www.fundea.org/spanish/menu.html

Fundación El Legado Andalusi
www.legadoandalusi.es/

Fundació Jaime Bofill
www.fbofill.org/fbofill/index.php

Fundación José Luis Pardo
www.fundacionjoseluispardo.org/

Fundación Mediterránea Montgomery Hart de Estudios Amazighs y Magrebies

Fundación Paz y Solidaridad (CC.OO)
www.ccoo.es/pazysolidaridad/

Fundació Pere Tarres
• Escuelas Universitarias de Trabajo Social y Educación

Social Pere Tarres / Universidad Ramon Llull

www.peretarres.org/eutses/index_cs.asp

- Institut de Formació. Formación para la intervención y la gestión en acción social

www.peretarres.org/formacion/institut.html

- Pau i Treva - Centro Universitario de Investigaciones e Intervención en Resolución de Conflictos del Centro de Postgrado Pere Tarrés y la Escuela Universitaria de Educación Social-Pere Tarrés de la Universitat Ramon Llull

www.peretarres.org/pauitreva/index_cs.html

Fundació Rafael Campalans – Sección de Inmigración

www.fundaciocampalans.com/

Fundación Repsol YPF

Foro Formentor

Seminarios España Marruecos

www.repsolypf.com/esp/todosobrerepsolypf/repsolypfenla_sociedad/fundacionrepsolypf/introduccion/introduccion.asp?FormatoID=814&PaginalD=2321&VersionID=1

Fundación Tres Culturas

www.tresculturas.org

Associations

AEA – Asociación Española de Africanistas

AGREEM – Asociación Grupo de Estudios Europeos Mediterráneos

www.femise.org/members/UAM_AGREEM.html

Asociación de Amistad Hispano-Árabe

Asociación La Medina – Antiguos residentes y amigos de Marruecos

www.lamedina.org/

FIMAM – Foro de Investigadores sobre el Mundo Árabe y Musulmán

www.fimam.org/

SEEA – Sociedad Española de Estudios Árabes

www.estudiosarabes.org

SEI – Sociedad de Estudios Internacionales

www.seimadrid.org/

Archivo Central de Ceuta

Dirección Postal: Plaza de África s/n., 51001 Ceuta

Correo electrónico: archivo@ceuta.es

Archivo Histórico de Melilla

www.melilla.es/ovmelilla/opencms/portal/com/contenido.jsp?pag=/portal/cultura/contenidos/archivoHistorico/hospitalDelRey

Archivo del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores

www.mae.es/es/MenuPpal/Actualidad/Documentacion/

Archivo General de la Administración de Alcalá de Henares

www.mcu.es/jsp/plantillaAncho_wai.jsp?id=63&area=archivos

Archivo General Militar de Madrid

www.ejercito.mde.es/ihycm/archivo/index.html

Ateneo Científico y Literario de Madrid

www.ateneodemadrid.com

Biblioteca de la Escuela de Estudios Árabes CSIC

www.csic.es/cbic/eara/

Biblioteca de la Escuela de Traductores de Toledo UCLM

www.biblioteca.uclm.es/catalogo/

Biblioteca del Instituto Egipcio de Estudios Islámicos

<http://empresas.mundivia.es/iegipto/>

Biblioteca Islámica Félix María Pareja– Catálogo en red (AECI)

www.aeci.es/Default.htm

Biblioteca Nacional – Colección África

www.bne.es/esp/coafrica.htm

Biblioteca de la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

<http://biblioteca.uam.es/>

Centro de documentación y biblioteca Fundació CIDOB

www.cidob.org/castellano/cdoc/cdoc.cfm

Centro de Documentación FUHEM/CIP

www.fuhem.es/portal/areas/centro_documentacion/index.asp

CIDAF – Fundación Sur (Centro de Información y Documentación Africanas)

<http://www3.planalfa.es/cidaf/>

NGOs

CSCA - Comité de Solidaridad con la Causa Árabe

www.nodo50.org/csca/index.html

Globalitaria.net – Iniciativas para la construcción de la paz
www.globalitaria.net/00_home.cfm

Grupo Carta Mediterránea
www.cartamediterranea.org/

Iraq Solidaridad
www.iraqsolidaridad.org/

JISER – Reflexiones Mediterráneas
www.jiser.org/

Mujeres Mediterráneas
www.mediterraneas.org/

Specialised Publications

2. A- Revistas

Afkar / Ideas
(2003-, Trimestral)
Edita: Estudios de Política Exterior – IEMed
Dir: Darío Valcárcel
www.afkar-ideas.com/

ÁGORA. Revista de Ciencias Sociales
(1998- Semestral)
Edita: Fundación CEPS
Dir: Rubén Martínez Dalmau
www.ceps.es/Publicaciones/AgoraArchivo.htm

Al Andalus – Magreb
(1993-)
Edita: Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos / Universidad de Cádiz
Dir: Fernando Velázquez Basanta
<http://biblioteca.uca.es/ucadoc/revuca.asp?rev=11338571>

Aljamía
(1989 – Anual)
Edita: Departamento Filología Clásica /Universidad de Oviedo
Dir: Antonio Vespertino
www.uniovi.es/publicaciones/libro.php?id=52

Almenara
(1971-1977)
Dir: Pedro Martínez Montávez

Al-Qantara – Revista de Estudios Árabes
(1980- Anual)
Edita: Instituto de Filología del CSIC
Dir: Mercedes García-Arenal

www.filol.csic.es/revistas/index_rev.htm

Anaquel de Estudios Árabes
(1990- Anual)
Edita: Departamento de Estudios Árabes UCM
Dir: Montserrat Abumalham
www.ucm.es/BUCM/compludoc/S/S/11303964.htm

Awraq – Estudios sobre el Mundo Árabe e Islámico Contemporáneo
(1978, desde 1986 “Estudios sobre el Mundo Árabe e Islámico Contemporáneo”)
Edita: AEI
Dir: Alfons Martinell
www.aeci.es/13Fondo-Editorial/arabe-islam/awraq/awraq.htm

Cuadernos de la Escuela Diplomática
Edita: Escuela Diplomática – MAEC
www.mae.es/es/MenuPpal/Ministerio/Escuela+Diplomatica/Publicaciones/coleccion_ED.htm

Cuadernos de la Escuela de Traductores de Toledo
Edita: Escuela de Traductores de Toledo UCLM
www.uclm.es/escueladetraductores/PAGINAS/publicaciones.html

Diálogo Mediterráneo
Edita y Dir: Pedro Martínez Seiquer

EDNA - Estudios de Dialectología Norteafricana y Andalusí
(1996-)
Edita: Diputación Provincial de Zaragoza y el Instituto de Estudios Islámicos y de Oriente Próximo (CSIC)
Dir: Ángeles Vicente
www.ieiop.com/publicaciones/listado.php?idcategoria=22

El Legado Andalusí. Una nueva sociedad mediterránea
(1999- Trimestral)
Edita: Fundación El Legado Andalusí
Dir: Ana Carreño
www.legadoandalusi.es/legado/contenido/revista/

Encuentro Islamo-Cristiano
(1972- Mensual)
Edita: Darek Nyumba
<http://darek-nyumba.galeon.com/>

Hesperia Culturas del Mediterráneo
(2005- Bianual)
Dir: Juan Martos
Edita: Fundación Tres Culturas y Fundación José Luis Pardo
<http://www2.tresculturas.org/publicaciones.cfm?idCategoria=30>

Idearabia

(1996-)

Edita: Cantarabia

Dirige: Carmen Ruiz Bravo

Manhattan Med. The Euromediterranean Viewpoint

(2005-)

Director: Antonio Oliver

Edita: Manhattan Med

www.manhattanmed.es

Mediterráneas

(2005- Semestral)

Edita: ACSUR-Las Segovias

www.acsur.org/acsur/noticias/acsur/mediterraneas.pdf

Miscelánea de Estudios Árabes y Hebraicos

(1952- Anual, Semestral a partir 1957, Sección Árabe-Islam y Sección Hebreo)

Dir. Sección Hebreo: Lola Ferré

Dir. Sección Árabe-Islam: Mercedes del Amo

Edita: Departamento de Estudios Semíticos, Universidad de Granada

www.ugr.es/~estsemi/revistas.htm

Monografías del CESEDEN

Edita: CESEDEN, Ministerio de Defensa

www.ceseden.es/

Nación Árabe

(1986-)

Edita: Comité Solidaridad Causa Árabe

www.nodo50.org/csca/publicaciones.html

Papeles para la paz

(Trimestral)

Edita: CIP –FUHEM

Directora: Manuela Mesa

www.fuhem.es/portal/areas/paz/publicaciones.asp

Política Exterior

(1987- Bimensual)

Edita: Estudios de Política Exterior

Director. Darío Valcárcel

www.politicaexterior.com/

Quaderns de la Mediterrània

Edita: IEMed

Dir. Maria-Àngels Roque

www.iemed.org/publicacions/equaderns.php

Qurtuba

(1996-Anual)

Edita: Universidad de Córdoba

Dir. Rafael Pinilla Melguizo

Revista Española de Desarrollo y Cooperación

(1997- Trimestral)

Edita: Instituto Universitario de Desarrollo y Cooperación

IUDC –Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Directores: L. Alfonso Gamo Rodríguez y José Ángel Sotillo Lorenzo

www.campus-uei.org/n9938.htm

Revista del Instituto Egipcio de Estudios Islámicos en Madrid

(1952- Anual)

Edita: Instituto Egipcio de Estudios Islámicos

<http://empresas.mundivia.es/iegipticio/revista.htm>

Sharq al-Andalus

(1984-)

Edita: Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos. Universidad de

Alicante/Centro de Estudios Mudéjares/Instituto de

Estudios Turolenses

Dir. María Jesús Rubiera Mata

www.cervantesvirtual.com/hemeroteca/sharq/index.shtml

TAMÁSS –Representaciones árabes contemporáneas

Edita: Fundació Tàpies

Tribuna Mediterrània

(2003-)

Edita: IEMed

www.iemed.org/publicacions/etribumed.php

UNISCI Papers and Books

(1994-)

Edita: UCLM

www.ucm.es/info/unisci/UNISCI-Papersi.htm y

www.ucm.es/info/unisci/UNISCI-Booksi.htm

Publishers and Book Series

Cantarabia Editorial.

Dir. Carmen Ruiz Bravo Villasante

Colección “A Philosophy for Europe”

Dir: GIEM

www.studioalfa.org/collane.htm

Colección Alfar-Ixbilia

Dir: Grupo de Investigación Ixbilia, Universidad de Sevilla

<http://sapiens.ya.com/grupoixbilia/alfarixbilia.htm>

Colección Al Mudun

Dir: Grupo de Investigación Ciudades Andaluzas bajo el Islam, Universidad de Granada

www.ugr.es/%7Eestsemi/arabe/investigacion/investCAI.htm

Colección Mar de Dialeq
www.arolaeditors.com/

Colección Mundo Árabe e Islam – AECI
www.aeci.es/Default.htm

Edicions Bellaterra
Colecciones: Biblioteca del Islam Contemporáneo,
Alborán, Interrogar la actualidad
www.ed-bellaterra.com/

Ediciones Libertarias - Produhfi
Colección Alquibla
www.libertarias.com/

Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo
www.webdoce.com/orienteymediterraneo/

Editorial Algazara
Correo electrónico: algazarasl@teleline.es
Editorial alMed
www.almed.net/edit.php

Editorial Almuzara
www.editorialalmuzara.com/

Editorial Darek Nyumba
Colección Pliegos de Encuentro
<http://darek-nyumba.galeon.com/>

Editorial El Legado Andalusi
www.legadoandalusi.es

Editorial Mapfre
Colección El Magreb
<http://www2.mapfre.com/editorial/default.htm>

Ibersaf Editores
www.safel.net

Icaria Editorial
Colección: Antrazyt, Mundo Árabe /Enciclopedia del
Mediterráneo
www.icariaeditorial.com/index.php

Los libros de la Catarata
www.loslibrosdelacatarata.org/novedad.php

Publicaciones del Archivo Histórico de Melilla
[www.melilla.es/ovmelilla/opencms/portal/com/contenido.js
p?pag=/portal/cultura/contenidos/archivoHistorico/hospital
DelRey](http://www.melilla.es/ovmelilla/opencms/portal/com/contenido.jsp?pag=/portal/cultura/contenidos/archivoHistorico/hospitalDelRey)

Publicaciones del Centro asociado de la UNED en Ceuta
www.unedceuta.org/copia/publicaciones.htm

Publicaciones del Centro asociado de la UNED en Melilla
www.uned.es/ca-melilla/Webmel1/index1.htm

Publicaciones del CSIC
www.eea.csic.es/

- Estudios Árabes e Islámicos: Monografías
- Estudio Onomástico Biográficos de Al-Andalus
- Fuentes Árabe-Hispanas

Publicaciones del Instituto de Estudios Ceuties
www.ciceuta.es/consejerias/csj-educa/iec/libros/libros.htm

Quórum Editores
Colección Algarabía
www.grupoquorum.com/

Real Instituto Elcano de Estudios Internacionales y
Estratégicos
www.realinstitutoelcano.org/publicacionesinsti.asp

Txalaparta
www.txalaparta.com/cgi-perl/ekom_select.pl

Journals and electronic resources

Áfricainformarket
Red de colaboración entre instituciones canarias y
africanas de Marruecos, Mauritania, Senegal y Cabo Verde
www.africainfomarket.org/

Aldadis –El portal hispano-árabe
www.aldadis.org/inicio.htm

Algarabía Electrónica – Grupo de investigación DILACAI (U.
de Granada)
www.cepmalaga.com/revistas/algarabia/

Al Fanar – Boletín de Prensa Árabe
www.boletin.org/control/index

Alharaca Portal de noticias e investigación sobre el mundo
árabe e islámico
www.alharaca.org

Alif Nûn Revista
www.libreria-mundoarabe.com/alifnun.htm

Aljamía. Boletín de información bibliográfica U. de Oviedo
(aljamia@correo.uniovi.es.)

Al-Sarisi, recursos sobre lengua y cultura árabe
<http://alsharishi.bitacorras.com/>

Arabismo El portal sobre la lengua árabe y el arabismo
www.arabismo.com/

Arabiyya – Temas de trabajo sobre la lengua y la cultura árabe
www.rediris.es/list/info/arabiyya.html

Árabo Islámica – Web sobre la civilización Árabo-Islámica
www.arabic-islamic.org/index.html

Boletín de la Biblioteca Islámica Felix María Pareja AECl
www.aeci.es/Default.htm

Boletín de CECOD
www.cecod.net/inicio.htm

Boletín Digital Tres Culturas – Fundación Tres Culturas
<http://www2.tresculturas.org/indexflash.cfm?dest=http://www2.tresculturas.org/boletin.cfm>

Boletín Infomedio – Análisis y perspectivas sobre Oriente Medio
www.infomedio.org/

Boletín Info Service de EURAMES (European Association for Middle Eastern Studies)
www.hf.uib.no/smi/eurames/

Boletín de Prensa Actual – Instituto Egipcio de Estudios Islámicos
<http://empresas.mundivia.es/iegipto/boletin.htm>

Boletín Real Instituto Elcano de Estudios Internacionales y Estratégicos
www.realinstitutoelcano.org/boletinsubs.asp

CIDOB News – Boletín de noticias
www.cidob.org/castellano/index.cfm

FIMAM – Revista digital y lista de distribución
www.fimam.org/

FRIDE E-Boletín
www.fride.org/ClientsFride/showpage.aspx?OriginId=659

GEES Novedades
GEES (boletin@gees.org)
InfoCIP – CIP-FUHEM
www.fuhem.es/portal/recursos/listacorreo.asp?op=0

Infosud – Centro de documentación Sud-Norte/Universidad de Valencia
www.uv.es/infosud/

Librería Mundo Árabe
www.libreria-mundoarabe.com

Lista de Mundo Árabe Contemporáneo (lista_mac@yahoo.es)
Marruecos Digital – El portal de Marruecos en español
www.marruecosdigital.net/xoops/modules/wfsection/

Memorando OPEX
www.falternativas.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=category§ionid=4&id=116&Itemid=151

Papeles FAES
www.fundacionfaes.es/default.cfm

Recursos sobre Islam y Arabismo. Biblioteca de la Escuela de Estudios Árabes CSIC
www.csic.es/cbic/eara/recursos.htm

Red Mundo Árabe – Comité Árabe contra la Difamación
www.mundoarabe.org/

- Cine Árabe www.cinearabe.es/
- Lengua Árabe www.lenguaarabe.com/index.htm
- Poesía Árabe www.poesiaarabe.com/

Revista Ulisses-Cibernetic. Coneixment i integració. Observatori Euromed de l'Interculturalitat i Drets Humans GIEM/IEMED/Generalitat de Catalunya
www.ulisses-cibernetic.net/

SEEA –Lista de distribución
seea-l@listas.um.es

Universia Solidaridad. Recursos sobre cooperación, voluntariado, multiculturalidad, paz y conflictos, derechos humanos y discapacidad.
<http://www1.universia.net/CatalogaXXI/C10066PPESII1/S143325/P143298NN2/INDEX.HTML>

UNISCI Discussion Papers
www.ucm.es/info/unisci/UNISCI9PORTA.pdf

Working Papers del Observatorio – FORNET
http://selene.uab.es/_cs_iuee/catala/obs/m_working.html

Working Papers SEIPAZ
www.seipaz.org/

Postgraduate Programmes and Courses on North Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterraneo

Campus Universitari de la Mediterrania - (IEMED, Ayuntamiento Vilanova i la Geltrú y Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña)
www.campusmed.net/

CEHI – Centre d'Estudis Històrics Internacionals / Universidad de Barcelona
www.ub.es/cehi/welcome_cas.htm
Curso Crisis y transformación en el mundo mediterráneo actual
Curso conflictos y convergencias en el mundo actual

Centro Superior de Estudios Universitarios La Salle (UAM)
Curso de Especialización "Inmigrantes. Estrategias de intervención e integración social"
www.eulasalle.com/extension/f_continua/cursos.htm#9
Curso de Postgrado "Interculturalidad en el ámbito escolar"
www.eulasalle.com/extension/postgrados/interculturalidad/interculturalidad.htm

CICODE – Centro de Iniciativas de Cooperación al Desarrollo (Universidad de Granada)
Master en Desarrollo y Cooperación (módulo Magreb)
www.ugr.es/~veu/general.htm

CIDOB –UAB
Master en Estudios Internacionales y en Estudios para el Desarrollo. 2005-2007.
www.cidob.org/castellano/docencia/master0507.cfm

CSIC – Instituto de Filosofía
La interculturalidad en las aulas de enseñanza secundaria y bachillerato: Introducción a las culturas judía e islámica
www.csic.es/postgrado/cursos/Cursos_2006.html#area1_espec_4
Historia del libro en el Mediterráneo: Codicología comparada y bibliotecas españolas
www.csic.es/postgrado/cursos/Cursos_2006.html#area1_espec_4

Cursos Euromediterráneos Bancaja de Derecho Internacional
www.epd.uji.es/derecho/espanol/principalmedita.htm

Curso de Experto en Marruecos Contemporáneo –Aula Universitaria del Estrecho/ Universidad de Cádiz
www.fueca.org

Curso de Experto/a Universitario/a en Género e Igualdad

de Oportunidades - Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer

Universidad de Granada: Módulo Globalización, ciudadanía y multiculturalismo

Universidad de Málaga: Multiculturalidad, globalización y cooperación internacional

Universidad de Sevilla: Cooperación al desarrollo en Marruecos. Perspectiva de género
www.juntadeandalucia.es/iam/upload/novedad/adjunto_Expert_Genero_e_Igualdad.pdf
Curso de Formación de Formadores para la Educación en Derechos Humanos. Situación de los DDHH en O. Medio y Magreb
Federación Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
<http://fddhh.eurosur.org/>

DEIM – Doctorado en Estudios Internacionales Mediterráneos. Departamento de Estudios Árabes, islámicos y orientales (TEIM / UAM)
www.uam.es/otroscentros/TEIM/navigacion3.htm

DERI – Doctorado en Economía y Relaciones Internacionales / UAM y Ministerio de Defensa
www.uam.es/centros/economicas/doctorado/deri/

Escuela Diplomática – Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación
www.mae.es/es/MenuPpal/Ministerio/Escuela+Diplomatica

Master en diplomacia y relaciones internacionales – Especialidad Mediterráneo y Mundo Árabe
Curso sobre relaciones internacionales: Islam
Cursos de Postgrado Fundación Euroárabe – Universidad de Granada y Universidad de Santiago de Compostela
Master Interuniversitario en Gestión de la Cooperación Internacional y de las ONGs
www.fundea.org/spanish/postgrado.html

IBEI- Instituto Barcelona de Estudios Internacionales
Master en Relaciones Internacionales
www.ibei.org/castellano/programa_master/planestudios_programa.htm

ICEI - Instituto Complutense de Estudios Internacionales
www.ucm.es/info/icei/formacion/TP/02.html
Magíster en Estudios Internacionales
Magíster en Desarrollo y Ayuda Internacional
Magíster en Género y Desarrollo

Instituto de la Paz y los Conflictos / Universidad de Granada y Universidad Jaime I de Castellón
www.ugr.es/~eirene/
Programa de Doctorado "Paz, conflictos y democracia"

Instituto Universitario General Gutiérrez Mellado, de Investigación sobre la Paz, la Seguridad y la Defensa (UNED)
<http://iugm.knowhowred.com/default.asp?pagina=postgrado>
Master en Paz y Seguridad. Especialista Universitario en Seguridad Internacional: Área del Mediterráneo

IUDC Instituto Universitario Desarrollo y Cooperación / UCM – Magíster en Cooperación Internacional
www.ucm.es/info/IUDC/

IUEM / Instituto Universitario de Estudios de la Mujer (UAM)
Curso de Doctorado "Pensadoras árabes contemporáneas"
www.uam.es/otroscentros/institutomujer/actividades.html

Instituto Universitario de Investigación Ortega y Gasset (adscrito a la Universidad Complutense de Madrid y a la Universidad de Alcalá)
Diploma de Estudios Avanzados (DEA) en Migraciones Internacionales e Integración Social
www.ortegaygasset.edu/iuoyg/postgrado/migraciones/principal.htm
Diploma de Estudios Avanzados (DEA) en Problemas Contemporáneos en la Sociedad de la Información
www.ortegaygasset.edu/iuoyg/postgrado/problemas_contemporaneos/principal.htm
Master en Cooperación Internacional y Gestión de Proyectos (Área de Magreb y O. Próximo)
www.ortegaygasset.edu/iuoyg/postgrado/cooperacion_internacional/principal.htm

MAEM Master de Estudios Euro-Mediterráneos / CIDOB, IEMed, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona), Universidad de Granada.
www.maem-mema.org/

PMM – Programa Migraciones y Multiculturalidad / UAM
Master en Inmigración, Refugio y Relaciones Internacionales
www.uam.es/departamentos/filoyletras/antropologia_socia/PMMA/MASTER.pdf
Curso de Formación Continua en Mediación Social Intercultural
www.uam.es/departamentos/filoyletras/antropologia_socia/PMMA/MEDIACION.pdf

SEI / Curso de Altos Estudios Internacionales
www.seimadrid.org/

Seminario de Tesis Doctorales de Economía Mediterráneo
www.unice.fr/CEMAFI/EMMA/emma.html

UNED
www.uned.es/rep/cursos/index.htm
- Programa de Especialista Universitario:
El Magreb contemporáneo. Las relaciones de España con el Norte de África
Perfil histórico de los contenciosos en Oriente Próximo: Turquía vs Grecia/ Israel-Palestina / Iraq
El Islam de la emigración: aspectos sociológicos y jurídicos
- Programa de Enseñanza abierta:
La mujer en el Islam
- Curso de Experto en Cultura, Civilización y Religión Islámicas
www.uned.es/islam/
- Curso de Doctorado sobre "Economía islámica. Problemas y Tendencias"
www.uned.es/investigacion/index_doctorado.htm
-Curso de Doctorado "Economía Política de las Relaciones Euro-Mediterráneas"
www.uned.es/deahe/doctorado/gescribano/curso%20doctorado.htm

UNIA – Universidad Internacional de Andalucía
I Maestría en relaciones internacionales aplicadas – Módulo de Magreb, O. Medio y Próximo
www.unia.es/nuevo_inf_academica/Ver_cursos_unia_documentacion.asp?codcurso=M99&id=121

UNISCI – www.ucm.es/info/unisci/UNISCI-Academic.htm
Diploma Universitario en Seguridad y Cooperación en el Mediterráneo
Diploma Universitario en Prevención de Conflictos

Universidad de Alcalá - Escuela de Postgrado
- Curso/Seminario de Formación: Traducción e Interpretación jurídico-legal y administrativa (Inglés-Español, Árabe-Español, Ruso-Español, Rumano-Español, Francés-Español, Polaco-Español y otras lenguas minoritarias)
www.uah.es/postgrado/ESTPROPIOS/Cursos/Jurídica/Cursos_Seminarios/CSF_TraduccionInterpretacionJuridicoLegalYAministrativa2.pdf
- Seminario de Formación: "Humanismo Latino. Las Culturas del Mediterráneo: Un Encuentro en la Frontera" (Bianual)
www.uah.es/postgrado/ESTPROPIOS/Cursos/Sociales/Cursos_Seminarios/CSF_HumanismoLatinoCulturasMediterraneoEncuentroFrontera_bia2.pdf
- Master en Protección de los Derechos Humanos
www.uah.es/postgrado/DocsComun/MU_Juridico/MU_ProteccionDerechosHumanos2.pdf
- Master en Traducción e Interpretación en los Servicios Públicos

www.uah.es/postgrado/DocsComun/MU_CC Sociales/MU_ComunicacionIntercultural.pdf

Universidad de Alicante

Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos

Doctorado Lenguas, culturas y sus traducciones en el ámbito Mediterráneo

www.ua.es/cedip/tercerciclo/programas/2004/humanidades/0603.htm

Universidad de Almería

- Curso de Enseñanzas Propias, Título de Experto en "Estado Constitucional e Islam". Departamento de Derecho Público.

<http://nevada.ual.es/epropias/datosCurso.asp?CodCurso=144187>

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

- Curso de Postgrado "Inmigración, interculturalidad y salud". Departamento de Medicina /Hospital de Mataró
www.acmcb.es/pages/serveis/formacio/forma_f.htm

- Doctorat en Relacions Internacionals i Integració Europea / IUUE

www.uab.es/servlet/Satellite?cid=1090073549391&pageName=UAB%2FPage%2FTemplatePageLevel2¶m1=DoctoratProgrames¶m2=1090573142061

- Master Europeo Mediación Intermediterránea: Inversión económica e integración intercultural (M.I.M.). Departament de Periodisme i de Ciències de la Comunicació. <http://venus.unive.it/migrante/hps.htm>

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

- Departamento de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos y Estudios Orientales

www.uam.es/departamentos/filoyletras/earabes/index.htm

Doctorado: "Tradición e innovación en la cultura árabe e Islam"

- Departamento Antropología Social

Doctorado en Antropología Social. Asignatura: "Islam, Género e Identidad en contexto de Globalización"

- Departamento Lingüística

Curso de Postgrado: "Comunicación intercultural, traducción e interpretación en los Servicios Públicos"

www.uam.es/departamentos/filoyletras/linguistica/areas/so_ciolinguistica/

Universitat de Barcelona

- Facultad de Ciencias Económicas: Programa de Doctorado en Historia e Instituciones Económicas. Curso sobre Sociedad y economía en el Islam contemporáneo
www.ub.edu/ere/doctohistoria/catala.pdf

- Facultad de Filología: Curso de Postgrado en Inmigración, religiones e identidad. Perspectiva antropológica, histórica y práctica

www.giga.ub.edu/acad/npost/fitxes/2/200412165.php

- Facultad de Filosofía: Máster en Inmigración y educación intercultural

www.giga.ub.edu/acad/npost/fitxes/2/200413111.php

- Facultad de Geografía e Historia: Curso Mundo Contemporáneo, con asignaturas "Conflicto y transición en el mundo islámico mediterráneo" y "Mundo Mediterráneo, dinámica política y social"

Universidad de Cádiz

- Programa de Doctorado "Investigaciones filológicas" - Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos. Programa Interdisciplinar.

<http://www2.uca.es/dept/filologia/Areaarabe/home.htm>

Universidad Complutense de Madrid

- Cursos de Doctorado "Estudios Árabes y Andalucías" y "Culturas árabe y hebrea: pasado y presente" (con Universidad de Granada) - Departamento de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos

www.ucm.es/info/arabdep/#

- Doctorado de "Relaciones Internacionales, Unión Europea y Globalización" - Parte de Mediterráneo, O. Próximo. Facultad Ciencias de la Información

<http://alamo.sim.ucm.es/doctorado/programa.asp?id=246&curso=20052006>

Universidad de Granada

Programa de Doctorado "Análisis Sociopolítico de la Sociedad Contemporánea"

Cursos: "Las relaciones hispano-magrebíes", "Sociedad civil y transición política en el Magreb". Departamento de Ciencia Política y de la Administración.

www.ugr.es/~webptca/mordenacion.htm

Programa de Doctorado "Culturas árabe y hebrea: Pasado y presente" - Departamento de Estudios Semíticos (con Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

www.ugr.es/~estsemi/tercer.htm

Programa de Doctorado y Diploma de Estudios Avanzados "Análisis y estudios en seguridad". CEAS -Centro de Análisis de Seguridad.

www.ugr.es/~ceas/

Máster y experto universitario en ciencias de las religiones

www.ugr.es/~mreligio/

Universidad de Jaén - Universitat de Lleida

Programa Interuniversitario de Doctorado Mujeres, género y estudios culturales - Módulo "Mujeres en Literatura árabe"

www.ujaen.es/dep/lencul/doctoradoindice.html

Programa de Doctorado Interdepartamental: Estudios superiores sobre el lenguaje y las lenguas.

Universidad Jaime I de Castellón - Cátedra UNESCO para la paz

Máster Internacional en Estudios para la Paz y el Desarrollo

www.epd.uji.es/master/espanol/principalmarcos.htm
Programa Doctorado Paz, conflictos y democracia.
www.fis.uji.es/asignatura/cursos.php?p_prog=10710

Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
www.uoc.edu/
Master internacional de resolución de conflictos
www.uoc.edu/masters/esp/internacional/med_resol_conflictos/M_resolucion_conflictos_prof.html
Curso de Especialización en Conflictos armados, violentos y gestión de crisis
www.uoc.edu/masters/esp/internacional/med_resol_conflictos/E_conflictos_armados.html
Curso de Especialización en Desarrollo humano
www.uoc.edu/masters/esp/internacional/gobernabilidad/E_desarrollo_hum.html

Universidad Pablo Olavide de Sevilla
Master "Europa, el Mundo Mediterráneo y su difusión atlántica"
www.upo.es/general/estudiar/oferta_academica/estudios_3c/docu/2005_07/europa.doc

Universidad Pompeu Fabra - GRIIP
Programa de Postgrado en Ciudadanía e Inmigración: la gestión de la diversidad cultural
www.upf.edu/dcpis/griip/

Universidad Pontificia de Comillas (Madrid)
Instituto Universitario de Estudios sobre Migraciones
Master en Inmigración y Especialista Universitario en Inmigración (Elearning)
<http://www3.upco.es/pagnew/iem/nueva/inmigracion.asp>

Universitat Ramon Llull - Escuelas Universitarias de Trabajo Social y Educación Social Pere Tarres
Master y Posgrado en Resolución de Conflictos
www.peretarres.org/eutses/masters/mrc.asp
Postgrau en Acció social i integral amb persones d'origen immigrant www.peretarres.org/eutses/masters/im.asp

Universitat Rovira i Virgili / GIEM.
Master – Doctorado Estudios Culturales Mediterráneos.
Master europeo y oficial de la Generalitat y del MEC.
Doctorado de Calidad MEC.
www.estudisculturalsmediterranis.net

Universidad de Sevilla
- Curso de Extensión Universitaria "Las relaciones exteriores del Mundo Árabe con España y Estados Unidos". Grupo de investigación IXBILIA. Filologías Integradas.
<http://sapiens.ya.com/grupoixbiliala/cursos.pdf>
- Doctorado en "Interculturalidad y mundo árabe-islámico". Filologías Integradas.
www.us.es/include/frameador2.php?url=www.vtc.us.es/vtc.asp

Universidad de Zaragoza / Academia General Militar
XIII Curso Internacional de Defensa: Islamismo, Democracia y Seguridad (Jaca)
<http://moncayo.unizar.es/web/eventos.nsf/0/0a932fd050151bbac1257043004207aa?OpenDocument>

Research projects and Doctoral Theses on the Contemporary Mediterranean, Middle East and North Africa

1. Ministry of Education and Science R+D+i Projects on the contemporary Arab World and Mediterranean (2004-2005)⁷

1. 1 Projects subsidised in 2005

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Departamento de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos: "RELACIONES POLÍTICAS E INTERCAMBIOS HUMANOS ENTRE ESPAÑA Y EL MUNDO ISLÁMICO 1939-2004". Investigador Principal. Bernabé López García

Universidad de Barcelona, Centro especial de Investigación. Teorías y Prácticas Superadoras Desigualdades: "ANÁLISIS DE LOS PROCESOS DE TRANSNACIONALIDAD ECONÓMICA Y POLÍTICA MARROQUÍ, ECUATORIANA Y RUMANA. LA MIGRACIÓN COMO FACTOR DE DESARROLLO EN LOS PAÍSES DE ORIGEN Y ACOGIDA." I.P. Jose Ramón Flecha García.

Universidad de Barcelona, Centro Especial de Recerca, Institut de Dret Public: "EL ESTATUTO JURÍDICO Y LOS DERECHOS DE LOS INMIGRANTES." I.P. Eliseo Aja

7. This appendix contains the R+D+i investigation projects subsidised by the Ministry of Education and Science during the first two years of the National R+D+i Plan 2004-2007 which can be consulted at <http://www.mec.es/ciencia/jsp/plantilla.jsp?area=proyectosID&id=21>

Universidad de Cádiz, Departamento de Filología: "LENGUAS Y HABLAS DE MARRUECOS: ESTUDIO Y DESCRIPCIÓN". I.P. Jorge Aguadé Bofill

Universidad Castilla-La Mancha, Facultad de Humanidades: "POLÍTICA EXTERIOR Y RELACIONES CULTURALES CON EL MUNDO ÁRABE". I.P. Miguel Hernando de Larramendi.

Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Departamento de Comunicación audiovisual: "TERRORISMO POST 11M Y MEDIOS DE COMUNICACIÓN: EFECTOS COGNITIVOS Y EMOCIONALES EN LA POBLACIÓN". I.P. Ubaldo Cuesta.

Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Departamento de Sociología: "REDES Y ESTRATEGIAS MIGRATORIAS EN LA ESPAÑA ACTUAL: UNA INVESTIGACIÓN A PARTIR DE LA ENCUESTA NACIONAL SOBRE EXTRANJEROS". I.P. David-Sven Reher Sullivan.

Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Departamento de Ciencia Política: "HIZBA. CONTROL SOCIAL Y ORGANIZACIÓN POLÍTICA EN EL ISLAM: ANÁLISIS DIACRÓNICO.".I.P. Antonio Elorza.

Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Departamento de Derecho Internacional: "LUCHA CONTRA EL TERRORISMO, DERECHO INTERNACIONAL HUMANITARIO Y DERECHO PENAL INTERNACIONAL". I.P. Manuel Pérez González.

UNED, Facultad Ciencias Políticas: "LA INMIGRACIÓN Y EL SISTEMA DE PARTIDOS POLÍTICOS EN ESPAÑA EN PERSPECTIVA COMPARADA". I.P. Carmen Enríquez.

Universidad de Granada, Departamento Ciencia Política: "OBSERVATORIO POLÍTICO ESPAÑA-MAGREB: LIBERALIZACIÓN POLÍTICA Y MIGRACIONES". I.P. M^a Angustias Parejo.

Universidad de La Coruña, Departamento de Sociología: "UNA EXPLICACIÓN DE LOS RESULTADOS DE LAS POLÍTICAS DE CONTROL MIGRATORIO: ESTUDIO COMPARATIVO DE LA INMIGRACIÓN MEXICANA EN EE.UU. Y DE LA INMIGRACIÓN LATINOAMERICANA Y NOROCCIDENTAL EN ESPAÑA". I.P. Antonio Izquierdo.

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There are a number of names in English for what are usually called in Spanish young researchers: *junior researchers*, *young researchers*, *early career scholars*, etc. With nuances, this refers to a large group, often in unstable situations but with the potential to enhance the amount and the quality of research into the Arab and Muslim World and the study of the Mediterranean region in both Spain and the United Kingdom.

This contribution, summarising the five authors' impressions, focuses on some of the challenges confronting young researchers in both countries. The text has taken shape around three main questions. The research agenda is the first of these, followed by methodological questions, the researchers' place on the job market and funding difficulties encountered throughout research. Finally, a proposal is made for a Mediterranean Summer *Encuentro*.

Some of the issues highlighted by this contribution were raised and debated at a workshop dealing specifically with the situation of young researchers, held at the CIDOB Foundation on 9 March 2006. The workshop was attended by nearly fifty debutee researchers, those seeking their place, and those now established, from a variety of disciplines and institutions, but with a common interest in the Mediterranean and Middle East. Two days later, as part of the Hispanic-British Encuentro organised by the British Council, these same questions were debated once more in a broader context. On both occasions, there was fruitful debate among researchers following different paths, which we hope to have synthesised here.

The research agenda

This may well be where the greatest differences are to be found between young Spanish and British researchers. For the Spanish, two questions continue to carry greater weight as part of the research agenda: Morocco, and questions linked to immigration from Islamic countries. For the British, the Middle East has greater weight, notably in the increasing importance of the study of security and political Islam, where Spanish academia lags somewhat behind. This is all thoroughly analysed in the studies in this volume on the state of research in Spain and the United Kingdom, so the focus here is upon the impact of that reality on young researchers. For this group, awareness of the fact that certain aspects attract more interest than others is one element that may help them to decide on their research subject.

If then there are subjects that receive more attention than others, thought may be given to whether they are to some extent over-studied or over-exploited. In other words, are questions of Morocco or migration-related problems over-studied and over-exploited in Spain? This question can be approached in two ways.

One is to consider that the academic community cannot deal in the same depth with all possible subjects on the agenda, so that it is logical and even desirable that there should be a critical mass able to nurture strong research groups in at least some areas. Thus young researchers are able to find the expertise (and sometimes the funding) that enables them to conclude their research satisfactorily, avoiding the feeling of solitude they often encounter during their work.

Contrasting clearly with this perception, complaints about such a concentration in certain areas of research grow among researchers in Spain or the United Kingdom who feel that they have chosen a secondary if not marginal area of research in their academic community.

All in all, we do not think there are subjects that are over-studied, and we believe that the choice of studies where there is already a tradition of research falls within a logic of research efficiency. At the same time, we find that there are numerous fields that are under-studied, almost virgin territory, something that is much more frequent in Spain than in the United Kingdom because of differing academic traditions and for diverse reasons. In any event, this reality makes it perhaps even more desirable to improve the channels of communication between the Spanish and British research communities, and to develop contacts with other research communities in Europe, the Arab and Islamic World, and elsewhere.

Methodological aspects

Because of the disciplinary diversity of Mediterranean studies, it is not possible to evaluate or analyse in depth the shared methodological practices and the challenges to be confronted in this field. It must however be emphasised that this facet is frequently debated among young researchers. Basically, two methodology-related aspects are usually tackled: problems of fieldwork and its methodological practice, and the role of the area's languages, chiefly Arabic, but also Turkish.

The Barcelona meetings emphasised, firstly, in connection with the former, problems of research on the ground in fieldwork, the importance of integrating varied methodologies from disciplines such as sociology, anthropology and ethnography, even among researchers from the field of International Relations not necessarily familiar with these techniques.

Fieldwork is also one of the major difficulties for young researchers, involving as it does one or more trips to the area of study. This is expensive, so that in most cases it becomes necessary to be able to draw on additional financing, which is often hard to find. At the same time, and perhaps more decisive than the financial aspect, young researchers emphasised their concern at the difficulty of finding suitable links on the ground to support and aid research when undertaking fieldwork, especially in the institutional and academic worlds.

Another facet worth mentioning refers to the preference for quantitative analysis among officialdom and thus reflected in the scholarship and funding system for research. Here, there is a long tradition in the United States, to a large degree conditioning the areas of interest of academic research. However, many would argue that the role of qualitative analysis is to define what quantitative analysis must do.

Finally, one of the greatest concerns of this group is the learning and usage of Mediterranean languages as methodological tools. Because the Arab World is the main subject of study (although the panorama in Great Britain is somewhat more diverse), the debate usually centres on Arabic. This is generally considered an essential working tool for much research, although the difficulties in learning and using the language such as, among other things, the diglossia between *fushà* Arabic and local dialects, or a lack of teacher training, mean that this becomes relative depending on each researcher's field of interest and discipline. Although Arabic (or Turkish, Farsi, Hebrew, etc.) may be vital in much research, it must be emphasised that in some projects it is not. According to the field, the subject matter, accessibility of sources and the type of fieldwork required, if any, the learning of these languages may prove to be a minor question compared with the utility of other tools. This is a conclusion usually drawn by young researchers; language is a tool, making it necessary to discover whether or not it is a necessary one.

All in all, as a tool, the use of the languages of the area - Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Tamashek,¹ etc. - occupies a place of great interest among researchers and the tendency is, particularly in the United Kingdom, to reinforce language study. Both in linguistic terms and in other methodological aspects, the tendency in Spain is also toward an interdisciplinary focus.

1. Fiona McCallum is a PhD student at the University of St Andrews (Scotland); Juan Antonio Macías is a PhD student at the University of Granada; Laura Rodríguez is a PhD student at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid; Eduard Soler i Lecha is coordinator of the Fundación CIDOB's Mediterranean Programme; and Sarah Wolff is a PhD student at the London School of Economics.

Translator's Note: Tamashek is a Bereber language used mainly among the Tuareg community

Research and the job market

While matters related to the research agenda and methodological questions are aspects where young researchers' problems are not so different from those of their established counterparts and academics, aid in launching a research career and later entry to the job market are more specific to this group or, in any event, are areas where the perspectives of young researchers, and their specific problems, do differ.

Three elements must be mentioned in connection with this point. The first refers to the financial difficulties of beginning a research career. There are different categories of pre-doctoral scholarships in each country. Independent of the possibilities of successful application, those who have received such scholarships criticise two aspects of them. On the one hand, their duration, periods of more than the usual four years being often suggested, particularly if a language has to be learned in order to pursue the research. On the other hand, greater facilities and more flexibility for fieldwork is suggested, adjusted to the specific needs of each research area.

A second facet relates to the future outlook for generations of researchers at the training stage. 'The day after' is seen with concern in both the United Kingdom and in Spain among those fortunate enough to be on pre-doctoral scholarships. Is research a professional opening in itself? Thus these generations of researchers view with concern the difficulties of access to university teaching as an alternative to a research career. And this is the context in which another question is raised. Could research become a springboard into other fields of work? That happens frequently. Deprived of financial resources to take their research forward, student researchers can find professional openings related to their subject of study, although that may require a recycling process and change of focus which is sometimes drastic. Unfortunately, this usually dashes long-term research plans in the form of PhD theses.

A third aspect we would like to place on the table is whether channels should be enhanced between the powers that be and the research world. Institutions working daily or sporadically on matters connected with the Mediterranean and the Arab World commonly blame researchers (irrespective of their level of training) because, in many subjects requiring expertise, they find it difficult to locate specialised researchers. Some researchers are however reluctant to think that their agenda might be shaped by outside agents, in this case the authorities. In the light of both attitudes, we believe that greater contact between academics and practitioners is at least desirable; the public administrations or the private sector are not always aware of the fields where the research community is at work, while the academic world may not be familiar with the subjects which may at a given time move to the top of the political or business agenda. Synergies beneficial to both might well be the upshot of greater contact, greater understanding.

Conclusion

This résumé of debates at the seminar on the problems of young researchers held at the Fundación CIDOB and the Spanish-British Encuentro sponsored by the British Council points to the realities, challenges, problems and the opportunities for new generations of researchers, which do not differ greatly from Spain to the United Kingdom. It is also seen that, in many aspects, the young researchers are researchers above all and so share concerns and problems with the more established generations.

Thus one of the conclusions drawn from these *encuentros* relates to enhanced co-operation between the two countries' academic communities, either through formalised regular contacts, or informally. That would allow experiences to be exchanged, and enable synergies to be found to improve and extend European research on the Mediterranean and the Arab-Islamic World.

Proposal for a Mediterranean Summer Encuentro

In the follow-up to the *Encuentro* in Barcelona in March 2006, one of the possible suggestions made to further enhance the dynamism amongst young researchers is to hold a Mediterranean Summer School as the **Mediterranean Summer Encounter of Young Researchers (MSE)**. As the summary of the young researcher sessions reflects, the main hurdles encountered by young researchers investigating the Mediterranean are three-fold: methodological, financial and linguistic.

Building on the synergy that came out from the *encuentro* between Spanish and UK young researchers, this Mediterranean Summer Encuentro will gather young researchers from both sides of the Mediterranean in order to compare and exchange their research and ideas and experiences in conducting research in this region. The proposed duration of the MSE is 5 days, the fifth day perhaps devoted to a visit in the country hosting the Encuentro, to its political institutions and research centres. The first MSE would preferably take place in a Mediterranean country to avoid visa problems and facilitate the participation of local researchers.

The MSE will alternate between research workshops, training sessions and 'Discovering the Mediterranean' sessions.

- *Research workshops* would allow young researchers to present their research in the form of panels predefined according to subject matter (one on migration issues, another on institutional issues, another on economic matters...) proposed by the young researchers themselves. Two senior academic experts who have read the papers in advance will attend each workshop and provide young researchers with feedback on theoretical and methodological questions, and also on presentation techniques. There should be no more than 3 to 4 PhD students on each panel presenting their research, to allow time for discussion and the exchange of ideas.
- *Training sessions* would involve lectures by experienced academics on different mainstreaming methodological aspects felt necessary when researching the Mediterranean and Arab World. By way of illustration, the following might be possible themes: 'Interviewing techniques in Arab countries', 'Preparing Mediterranean fieldtrips', 'Linking Mediterranean research with policy-making', 'Teaching the Mediterranean'...
- *Discovering the Mediterranean sessions* will enable young researchers and established academics each to learn more about the region they are studying. Here, depending on the location of the MSE, local NGOs, think-tanks and even artistic associations or the media would be asked to present their work, their perspectives ... A way of linking research to direct contact with people and cultures.

The results of the MSE would be gathered in a report and in articles that might be offered to academic journals or published as a book by the MSE sponsors. Even more importantly, the momentum from the first MSE would be used to put into place a flexible network of young researchers working in the Mediterranean and the Arab World, to extend the experience of the Spanish FIMAM. Ideally, the network would lead to the creation of a website where reports and papers presented at the MSE would be posted, but also where sections would be devoted to exchanging information, networking, and techniques of fieldwork for young researchers on both sides of the Mediterranean. The domain names www.researchingthemediterranean.eu or www.encuentromediterraneo.eu should be registered immediately.

Additionally, to distribute information and give visibility to the MSE and to the network of young researchers, at the end of the MSE, four delegates would be designated from among the participants to form a committee to ensure follow-up on activities, provide information and write the symposium up, although its main task would be to organise the following year's MSE, designing its programme, calling for papers for workshops and panels, engaging speakers, and seeking and maintaining contact with the sponsoring institutions.

Researching the Mediterranean

Researching the Mediterranean and
the Middle East in the United
Kingdom, Spain and Europe: present
challenges and future initiatives

RESEARCHING THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, SPAIN AND EUROPE: PRESENT CHALLENGES AND FUTURE INITIATIVES

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Why Research the Mediterranean and the Middle East?

Why, given the considerable difficulties, both practical and theoretical, should scholars devote time and energy to the study of a part of the world that ceased long ago to be regarded as a 'natural' (geographical) region of the world?¹ It is essential to set out a convincing case given that many Europeans, and even more Americans, remain unconvinced not only of the utility of the enterprise/endeavour but even of the validity of the focus. But, simple as the question may seem, the answer, as is often the case with all simple questions, is necessarily complex. Indeed, as pointed out during the *Encuentro* by Alejandro Lorca, one of the most salient features of the region is the asymmetric nature of knowledge: whereas the knowledge of Europeans about their Arab neighbours is very limited or non-existent even among enlightened minorities, the majority of people in the Arab countries have a fair degree of information about Western culture and societies.² Under these circumstances, it is very difficult to establish alliances or dialogues. In our view, the Mediterranean is a legitimate and important subject for social scientists for a number of reasons.

Of course, first and foremost, it is because the Mediterranean and the Middle East are part and parcel of our own identity, not only in historical terms (as witnessed by the work of Spanish scholar Juan Vernet³ on the contribution of the Arabs to the development of Western culture, and even more so Spanish culture), but in a more immediate and very concrete sense through present-day human migration: citizens of Arab or Berber origin and culture have become an important part of European societies. This is to say, we need to look into the Mediterranean in order to know and understand ourselves. As pointed out in one of the opening lectures, historically the 'Other' for Europeans has not always been Islam, as is so

1. On the unity and disintegration of the Mediterranean as a social reality and hence as a subject of study, see the major work by Horden, Peregrine, and Purcell, Nicholas (2000), *The Corrupting Sea: A Study of Mediterranean History*, Blackwell, Oxford.
2. A point made also by Prof. Martínez Montávez in his opening lecture at the *Encuentro*, included in this volume, quoting the Moroccan historian Abdallah Laraoui.
3. Vernet, Juan (2001), *Lo que Europa debe al islam de España*, El Acantilado.

often glibly asserted, but rather, at times, the 'European' country of Germany. Thus, there is a real need 'to discover the Mediterranean', a Spanish expression meaning to discover the obvious.

Then, second, for the very reason that the delimitation and mapping of the area are unclear and evolving, not least as a result of conflicts and social change. If during the Cold War the map of the Mediterranean appeared relatively stable, the period since has been marked by redefinition in the immediate geographic vicinity of Europe. If the common perception of the area as 'unstable' is to some degree exaggerated, ignoring the durability of most post-colonial regimes in the Arab World, there is none the less considerable movement in society, as the structures of government and the economy cruelly disappoint hopes of improved living conditions. Many find inspiration in Islamist movements, others despair and engage in international movement through migration. In other words, there is a pressing need to *explain* current developments in such a close and sensitive area, if only to understand the news that the media convey every day from the region. Contemporary trends thus pose the question of the eventual direction, or directions, to be followed by the Mediterranean and Arab populations. While politicians focus on short-term trends, there is a crucial role for researchers to focus on longer-term patterns and scenarios, not only with a view to understand the current transformation of this area but also to facilitate more strategic thinking about its future and inform policy-making.

Third, this part of the world is all too often portrayed by the media as a major source of security-related 'problems' and regional conflicts. This is certainly part of a more complex reality, yet one must acknowledge the increasing tendency for events here to spill over to more northern climes, whether the source lies in humanitarian disasters (some even more 'remote', in sub-Saharan Africa) or in tensions between states or communities. The Middle East conflict has always had spillover (facilitated by the Palestinian diaspora) and the growing Muslim minorities in Europe tend to amplify this effect, but other problems that once seemed remote and safely contained now visit European countries, both southern and northern. While Spain increasingly perceives itself as being located in the 'front line', as a 'gateway' to Europe for a variety of influxes, the Mediterranean is also growing in prominence on the 'new security challenges' agenda of the UK and other northern European countries. Despite these trends, as highlighted by George Joffé in his comments on the UK/Spain studies, in the EU there has not been the substantial increase in funding for research on this area that was experienced in the US after 9/11.

This helps explain a recent growth (albeit inadequate) in Spanish and British interest in the Mediterranean and Arab World, carrying with it the risk of somewhat blinkered national perspectives if not sufficiently integrated in broader Euro-Mediterranean perspectives. There is a role for idealists in contemplating the positive benefits to be derived from Euro-Mediterranean or trans-Mediterranean cooperation, but researchers more commonly are drawn into learning about the area by the issues that are presented as 'problems' in need of policy solutions.

Also, this region is where in some respects (geographical at least) the North-South divide affects Europeans most directly and the borderline where Islam and the West interact just as directly. In a broader sense, the Mediterranean is enveloped by a veritable compendium, a true grammar of conflicts around its shores. Hence, the Mediterranean and Arab region could become a true test for the new international order in many respects, inasmuch as it brings together with a matchless intensity the security, economic and cultural dimensions of international relations and diplomatic strategies. Of course, European researchers have a direct, personal, stake in it, and European policy-makers in the results of their research. This is not a minor point in relation to an Encuentro that brought together researchers from two European countries.

Indeed, the Mediterranean and the Arab World have global significance for researchers called upon to interrogate the simplistic notions that abound concerning so-called 'civilizational' issues. In the face of all too limited dialogue between those who believe in a 'clash of civilizations' and those who accept the terms of the debate yet try to build bridges between 'civilizations', there is a vital role for research and researchers in providing both the theoretical refinement and the empirical evidence to actually bring analysis out of the realms of rhetoric and into a fruitful debate about current issues. Indeed, research activity on the Mediterranean and the Arab World in itself leads researchers from different cultural backgrounds to engage with one another, for there is a wealth of research subjects here that call out for collaboration, multi-disciplinarity and inter-disciplinary approaches. In short, research here has a dual value: as an instrumental means of learning about reality, and as a dialogue, a confidence-building measure in itself, as intended through the EuroMeSCo (Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission) and FEMISE (Euro-Méditerranéen Forum of Economic Research Institutes) Euro-Mediterranean research networks.

Sixth, despite reasoned doubts as to whether the Mediterranean as a coherent space continues to exist, now that means of transportation do not depend any more on the sea and a growing divide seems to be evident across the Mediterranean, it does make sense to consider the Mediterranean as a (potential) single region or space inasmuch as the European Union is investing in regime- and region-building, while more romantic notions of 'Méditerranité' are far from extinct in some of the riparian countries—not least Spain.⁴ Whereas the US projects an 'hemispheric' view of the Americas, the same does not apply to the EU and the Mediterranean.

Even for those whose perspective is the failure of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) because its design is ill-suited to the geopolitical realities of the area, there can be no denying that the Barcelona Process has survived its first decade, which in itself has

4. A quick Google or Amazon books search on the Mediterranean delivers a plethora of results on Mediterranean gastronomy or tourism rather than international relations. In some Spanish regions, a stereotyped image of the Mediterranean and its people is used time and again as an identity-building element.

contributed both to the structuring of a Euro-Med framework and a modest degree of co-operation between (primarily western) Mediterranean countries. Thus, even if the construct is artificial and 'unnatural', the effort invested in the projection of the EU's 'soft power' merits attention, and it has triggered new dynamics in many fields which have appealed to researchers and policy-makers from around the world. Researchers can find here an unrivalled laboratory in which to test the EU's (and indeed the Arab World's) resolve and ability to act as a coherent global actor, as well as the limits of European strategy when applied beyond the frontiers of Europe. Even if one's research interests are European, EU enlargements and the current attempt to articulate a European Neighbourhood Policy involving a southern dimension prompt researchers to look beyond the EU in order to comprehend the internal-external dynamics of European evolution within today's markedly globalised context.

Finally, a more general point emphasizing the pure research value of the region. As Fred Halliday pointed out in his opening lecture, every region tends to think of itself as unique. But this phenomenon has been specially marked in the Mediterranean and the Arab World both from behind the region itself and from outside, particularly in the last few years, and it is the challenge of the researchers who specialize in the area to demonstrate that this is not the case, that the region is not beyond the explanatory power of the social sciences and that social, cultural, economic and political developments in the region can be explained with very much the same methodological and theoretical tools that are used to study any other region of the world. In turn, analysis of developments in the Mediterranean and the Middle East should be taken into account and feed into the process of developing general scientific theories in all fields of the social sciences.

The Status of Middle Eastern and Mediterranean Studies in the UK and Spain

From the two studies commissioned as foundations for the Encuentro and the comments made by Alejandro Lorca and George Joffé, and from the very experience of organising it, some revealing conclusions are to be drawn.

First, there is certainly a stronger political interest in Mediterranean and related studies among Spanish diplomats and institutions than in the case of their British counterparts, and hence more opportunities to secure financial or institutional support for related projects. One must also note the great dynamism of such studies in Spain, with its recent proliferation of new centres and publications and even, to a certain extent, a new generation of researchers now in their early forties (well represented at the Encuentro, mostly grouped around FIMAM, the Foro de Investigadores sobre el Mundo Árabe y Musulmán, a forum originally intended precisely, as stated at the Encuentro, to draw Arab and Muslim studies away from the world of philology). In the UK, as well, it is possible to detect a steady expansion of studies in this field, characterised by a growing internationalisation of research communities, with an increased presence of researchers drawn from the countries

under study (this phenomenon of multicultural research teams is still very weak in Spanish universities, owing to the relative isolation of the country for many years and its relatively recent experience of immigration). As highlighted in the debates at the Encuentro, this strengthening of research structures in both countries has not been accompanied by a simultaneous strengthening of research structures in the southern Mediterranean countries or of interactive mechanisms (meeting points) involving researchers from those countries, which potentially could reinforce the research culture in them.

However, as pointed out by Miguel Larramendi in his presentation of the Spanish study, the abovementioned dynamism may give the false impression that the situation in Spain is rosy. In fact, the institutional density of research on this area is still much thinner in Spain than in the UK, probably owing to a lack of tradition and the general weaknesses of Spanish universities and research. This is reflected in the respective country studies: whereas the report on Spain is quite exhaustive, listing almost *all* the PhD theses, projects and centres involved in researching the region, the British one is much more selective, presenting more of a sample of the much wider universe of UK area studies on the Mediterranean and the Middle East. The number of think-tanks, specialized libraries, study centres, dedicated publications, etc. is much lower in Spain, although it has been increasing at a fast pace during the last few years. This situation opens up new opportunities for development and international cooperation.

There remain major lacunas in the Spanish research, both in geographical and thematic terms: areas such as the Gulf countries, or Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and Iran, are hardly studied in Spain. More generally, 'area studies' have a very secondary role in Spanish universities, and are not recognized as a plus for academic promotion within universities — on the contrary. At the same time, the importance of area studies and the need to expand the learning of languages such as Arabic and Turkish among researchers has not been identified as a problem by Spanish diplomats so far, unlike the UK, where several reports on this issue and how to promote area studies of key world regions have been commissioned by public authorities over the years.⁵ Indeed, the study on the status of Spanish studies offered here breaks new ground, as there has been no other systematic report on this field of study so far.

As a consequence, with few exceptions, Spain has not provided special funds or established institutions to promote area studies in this priority area of its foreign policy. The mechanisms for interaction with policy-making are also more episodic, although there has been a marked improvement in this respect recently. Another interesting observation is

5. See the 1961 Hayter Report on Oriental, Slavic, East European and African Studies, the 1986 Parker Report, *Speaking for the Future: A Review of the Requirements of Diplomacy and Commerce for Asian and African Languages and Area Studies* and the 2002 *Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies in the United Kingdom: A Challenge for Government, Industry and the Academic Community* produced by BRISMES, all of them quoted by Emma Murphy and Michelle Pace in their study.

Spain's lack of a strong association to embrace all the researchers, institutions, policy-making bodies and even companies interested in the region. The model of BRISMES (the British Society for Middle East Studies) in the UK could provide an interesting model for Spain to consider.

One common weakness of research on the Mediterranean and the Middle East in both Spain and the UK is the lack of academic support structures on the ground similar to those maintained by France or Germany, and of course the United States in some countries of the region. Integration in a local research institute offering logistic support, a working environment (and the consequent opportunities for discussion and interaction with other researchers) and contact with local researchers, institutions and authorities makes the fieldwork of researchers much more effective and facilitates the creation of lasting networks among researchers. Between the 1950s and the 1980s, Spain had a network of cultural centres in Arab countries which hosted Spanish researchers and gave rise to a solid generation of Arabists, but it was subsumed into the Instituto Cervantes network in the early 1990s and focused on the dissemination of Spanish culture rather than supporting research of Spanish scholars. The very existence of a wide network of Spanish and British cultural institutes in the ground, namely the Instituto Cervantes and the British Council centres, allows for a cost-effective creation of a programme to support research visits by researchers from both countries (see the final section of this chapter bringing forward concrete proposals to enhance research).

Another shared shortcoming among UK and Spanish social scientists working in this field is a lack of language skills, not only in Arabic and other regional languages (to the point that, in Spain, the mastery of Arabic, being an 'Arabist', has been for a long time the main qualification for studying those countries, to the exclusion of social scientists such as sociologists, economists, political scientists, etc.), but also in other European languages, including English and Spanish in the respective research communities, impeding interaction with scholars from other countries. In the case of Spanish researchers, this has led to a low degree of internationalisation of their work. In both countries, translations of research materials are very rare.

Indeed, both in Spain and in the UK there is a trend to favour cooperation with continental (particularly French) researchers rather than with each other. Precisely in order to facilitate a deeper interaction between European researchers in this region, there were calls during the Encuentro to create a European Centre of Mediterranean and Arab Studies where researchers from all European and Southern Mediterranean countries could meet, come together and cooperate in a natural way.

Finally, as far as Mediterranean studies as such are concerned, this is indeed a very recent and still fragile field of study in both countries involving a very limited and often closed number of researchers, even in the case of Spain where the Mediterranean area has become a

major branch of its foreign policy. This warrants the question, posed by Emma Murphy in her presentation of the UK study, whether there is such a thing as Mediterranean studies as an academic area, given that Mediterranean studies, as we know them, have a lot to do with the EU's external politics and colonial history (which explains why some Mediterranean regions, such as the Balkans and to a certain extent even Turkey, are largely ignored). Indeed, the Mediterranean as such only became relevant as a subject of study after the end of the Cold War, when European scenarios for conflict moved from the eastern to the southern periphery. This explains why, to a large extent, Mediterranean studies have been determined by a 'security-driven agenda', and hence why international relations is the discipline in which the most coherent (albeit still limited) community of Mediterranean researchers can be discerned.

None the less, and despite the expected personal and thematic overlaps between the study of the Mediterranean and the study of Arab or Middle Eastern countries, there has been, as pointed out by Alejandro Lorca in his comments, an emergence of 'new times, new people and new issues' in the field over the last ten years. New times, as the Spanish accession to the EU and the end of the Cold War, with the subsequent transformation of the Mediterranean from a border to an 'interface' with neighbours through the creation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, changed the agenda not only for policy-makers, but to a certain extent for researchers as well. New people, in as much as the arrival of researchers coming from different specialities than Arab studies, which had dominated the field hitherto, has contributed new approaches and methodologies and has created a new space for interdisciplinary studies. And new issues, precisely because of the security agenda driving these studies, which tends to make all research on the Mediterranean and the Middle East more complicated. Indeed, the tentative emergence of Mediterranean studies has been accompanied by the creation of new think-tanks and research centres which have injected dynamism into research in this field, and particularly interaction with policy-making, overcoming to a certain extent the lack of flexibility of university research.

As Ambassador Senén Florensa, Director General of IEMed, said in his address to the researchers at the Encuentro, 'The Mediterranean needs you', the complexity and seriousness of the problems arising in the Mediterranean are too important *not* to be researched. And indeed, the combination and coalition of Arabists and 'Mediterraneanists' proved most fruitful at the Encuentro itself.

To provide an overview of the status of research in this field, we believe that there are four issues worth considering: How are researchers 'produced', i.e., what are the specific problems of new generations of researchers? How do researchers interact with the media? What are the mechanisms of interaction between policy-makers and the academic world? And, finally, what are the priorities for a relevant research agenda? In the programme of the Encuentro, and hence in the following pages reporting the discussions that took place during it, we address each of those issues in turn.

The New Generation of Researchers: Which Interests, Which Opportunities?

Our starting point here is that established researchers have not only a duty but also a direct interest in ensuring the entry of new generations of researchers into Mediterranean studies, and hence the continuity and sustainability of their activity. This premise was one of the bases for the organisation of the Encuentro (see Introduction).

The basic challenges young researchers face when entering the academic profession are the same as 10, 20 or 30 years ago: Which research topics to choose (i.e., the question of the research agenda)? How to acquire the relevant methodological and disciplinary skills, including language skills, required for research? How to gain access to the required funding to make research possible for a sufficient period of time? Where to publish their research? What professional prospects will there be after completing the PhD? Here, the challenges are very much the same for young scholars in Britain and Spain.

Those who are at the start of an academic career encounter formidable obstacles to progression, yet they may be among the most privileged of academics in one regard: namely, that they are able to concentrate on a major piece of in-depth (doctoral) work over a number of years—an experience that is unlikely to be repeated later in their careers. Doctoral research thus provides a major source of new findings, and of fresh approaches, as well as serving as a channel for the renewal of academic staff in our universities and research centres. Moreover, senior academics holding influential positions within university departments have an interest in obtaining a rounded view of prospective academics rather than meet them for the first time at a viva voce or at a job interview. Besides, research networks established with young researchers tend to remain stable over the years.

New researchers have rightly been given the opportunity to contribute directly to this publication by presenting their own issues and perspectives, so here we will concentrate on our own ideas, enriched by the dialogue with research students that took place during the Encuentro and which has continued since then.

The main idea presented by new generation participants to draw young researchers and senior academics together more effectively was to hold regular doctoral seminars at which research students would present their work and senior academics would comment on it. There was some concern, though, that this might leave PhD students somewhat 'compartmentalised', away from the mainstream. A variant on the proposal, presented since the Encuentro and described in some detail in the chapter on new generations, has been to establish a 'Mediterranean Training School' or 'Mediterranean Summer Encuentro', placing the emphasis more on methodological issues, though considering them in the context of actual doctoral research projects that are ongoing. This is an interesting idea that we will return to in our conclusion. Again, there is some risk here of maintaining a divide based on the tangible difference between 'supervisor' and 'supervised' (quite apart from the less tangible issues of status and generation).

While we believe these to be excellent ideas, we also feel it is imperative that senior researchers, when building research teams to work on specific projects, do their best to involve young researchers as contributors on an equal footing with the rest (and if not yet ready to present their own work, able to contribute in partnership with a more established researcher). Generation, along with specialisation, gender, disciplinary approach, international balance, etc. should be a criterion for the directors of research projects when putting together teams of researchers, and funding bodies should explicitly encourage this.

A final issue, which we believe to be a precondition for the necessary interaction between young researchers in Europe and their colleagues in the South, is that of mobility – which ends up materializing in the administrative granting of entry visas to the European space. Whereas young European researchers have generally no problem to enter or travel around southern and eastern Mediterranean countries, access to Europe for young Mediterraneans is being more and more restricted by the EU (and within the Union by the Schengen group), even to the extent of impeding travel for purely academic or cooperation meetings. Ironically, although Spain is by no means the most hard-line member state in this regard, the one real casualty of the Encuentro was an Algerian research student at the University of Liverpool (and UK resident) who found it impossible to travel from Algeria to Barcelona for the event, for lack of a visa. Under these conditions, for which European governments are responsible, it is difficult to see how the project to 'launch a substantial scholarship scheme for university students from Euro-Mediterranean Partner countries' agreed upon as part of the Five Year Work Programme approved in Barcelona in November 2005 (and even unofficially named the 'Ibn Khaldoun Programme', along the lines of the Erasmus Programme) could be implemented.

Interaction with Policy-Making

The subject of studies and the subject of policies in the Mediterranean and Middle East area are in principle the same, but interaction between research and policy is far from unproblematic. Indeed, there seem to be more spaces and mechanisms for interaction between the two at the EU and Euro-Mediterranean levels than at the national level. Of course, interaction does occur in many indirect ways, but actual cross-fertilization is often far from easy. In the UK there is a longer tradition of policy-makers reaching out to the academic world for knowledge and feedback (e.g., through seminars with officials or public hearings of parliamentary bodies), but with academics ultimately having very limited influence in decision-making. In Spain, conversely, where this interaction is a much more recent phenomenon, it is rare for the Administration to fund reports by researchers, yet receptiveness to academic input seems to have been higher over the last few years, even if interaction is hardly institutionalised at all. Rather, it is more of an informal person to person exercise (see the national studies published in this book), which favours the emergence of closed circles of 'court academics'. The involvement of academic researchers as consultants or advisers of public administration is exceptional, although

until the early 1980s there was a body of Arabists serving as officials within the Spanish Administration. In any case, in both countries this interaction seems rather dominated by political rather than by academic logics.

In the Encuentro, a recurrent issue was how to ensure that the research agenda is relevant in policy terms, while at the same time ensuring the independence of researchers from policy-makers and making sure the results of research are not pre-determined, whether by ideological, financial or political considerations. In other words, how to be useful without being instrumental? Questions floating over much of the discussion were: Are we only researching things that we have money to research? What is the risk of becoming an 'organic intellectual' or 'contract intellectual' in the attempt to ensure policy relevance?

Too often, interaction ends up orientating research towards demand- or market-driven research agendas, and favours incremental shifts within the existing policy paradigm instead of truly ground-breaking approaches that may be more useful in the longer term. This is the reason why it is important to establish institutionalised mechanisms for academic interaction with policy-makers, creating expert groups that meet regularly with policy-makers as full participants in the policy-making process, but at the same time preserving spaces for truly independent research which, regardless of official receptiveness, encourage them to think originally on issues, i.e. allowing for paradigm shift when necessary.

Interaction with the Media

In recent years, and especially since 9/11, there has been a boom in media coverage of Arab and Middle Eastern issues, without corresponding progress in research and academic activity on the area. As is the case with policy-making, mass media share with the Mediterranean and Middle East research communities common subjects of interest, but their logics are very different and their relations far from fluid: the business and audience logics of media, the national interest and political logics of policy-making and the logics of thorough analysis and evaluation prevailing in research activity rarely converge. In any case, they approach the challenge to working with complex realities and portray them in very different ways. Indeed, to a large extent academics tend to look down on journalists, and the latter ignore academics: there is an almost total lack of communication between them.

However, the interaction between the Mediterranean/Middle East research communities and the media has a strategic nature, at least in two regards: how the media channel and determine mutual images and attitudes across the Mediterranean, i.e. how they project discourses and images influencing public opinion, thereby affecting how knowledge is framed and produced (including by the research community); and mass media as a subject of study themselves (including as a component of political change and in relation to freedom of expression). Then there are the very important questions of

media as a channel for disseminating (and at times distorting) the results of research and of the presence of researchers in the media, as well as the key role of the media as intermediaries between researchers and civil society, an interaction which is also far from fluid.

Media are at the same time actors themselves, mediators and key drivers of the knowledge of Arab societies that exists in the West, as well as conveyor belts of prejudices and stereotypes. Their logics explain why Western societies know above all about the Islamist leaders from Arab countries, yet less so about political leaders and hardly at all about business or cultural leaders. In this respect, the fact that what is published or broadcast by mass media on Arab countries tends to focus on security or political issues leaves ample room for cooperation with the academics, who are supposed to have a deeper knowledge of reality (and hence the potential ability to inform about it, which is the mission of mass media).

Here, the problem is that media have their own language and rules imposed by the other goal they pursue, to attract a sufficient audience and revenue; they have their *own* space, and researchers have to respect this (in the same way that academics would not accept a journalist trying to pass off his or her analysis as a piece of academic research). Academics should approach the media space on its own terms; i.e., becoming, not journalists, but at least lively contributors. There is no other way of doing it, no possible compromise: there is no newspaper or TV or radio channel where researchers can project themselves as researchers. Otherwise, as happens too often, academics will be entirely overshadowed by public-opinion formers and media analysts, often without any substantial knowledge of the area, but with the required communication skills. As was pointed out during the Encuentro, this warrants the inclusion of specific modules on media communication skills in the training received by area researchers, as well as the reinforcement of the training on specific issues and areas received by journalists (and here again academics can play an important role).

Instead of a competitive relationship, the media and the academic world should be complementary, producing expert journalists (specialised in certain subjects) and experts-cum-journalists (researchers with the required communication skills), converging around the same space for the dissemination of serious information.

The Research Agenda on the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the Maghreb and the Mashrek

The difficulty of framing research on the Mediterranean was reflected in the organization of the workshops that examined the research agenda during the Encuentro. Based on participant preferences from an original menu of five topics, it eventually became clear that the interests of researchers coalesced around the Maghreb, the Mashrek or the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. This reflects the compartmentalization of the Mediterranean area, long differentiated in terms of Maghreb-Mashrek (western-eastern parts of the Middle East) and more recently viewed primarily from a European perspective in terms of Euro-Mediterranean

relations or more specifically the Barcelona Process. This is a pattern well established in the research literature as well, and here it is interesting to note that the few macro- studies of the Mediterranean that have appeared in recent years have come from historians and anthropologists rather than social scientists.⁶

The EMP

The tenth anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in 2005 highlighted the weak impact made by the research community on policy-making in the framework of the EMP. A large number of seminars and meetings were held, but failed to translate into an equivalent amount of relevant research and studies, i.e., paradoxically the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership remains under-researched. There are not enough studies of what has been done, what has been the real role of civil society or what has been the impact of the resources invested over the last ten years and how well cooperation has really worked.

When urged to define a concrete research agenda in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, participants underlined the following issues:

(1) First, forward-looking studies designing alternatives scenarios could help to show where current trends may lead, where the weak points of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation lie and where action is needed, since there seems to be a growing consensus that current trends and 'business as usual' is not a feasible option to achieve security and prosperity in the region. Such studies could contribute to unlocking the political stalemate that prevents the EU from allocating the required level of resources to cooperation with southern Mediterranean countries. Forward-looking exercises would help as well to place the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in a wider context, highlighting the global trends at play and the role of external actors, as well as the true role of the Mediterranean on a global scale.

(2) Second, the academic community could make a very substantial contribution in helping to design concrete implementation plans to achieve the goals and objectives stated in official documents approved in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. In the Five Year Work Programme approved at the November 2005 Barcelona Summit, for instance, there is a series of very precise goals, such as reducing illiteracy to half the current level by 2010 or for all girls and boys to at least complete primary education by 2015 or to 'introduce a standard of university education qualification transferable within the Euro-Mediterranean region', to mention just some measures approved in the education field. So far, there is no concrete 'road map' to pursue these goals or expert reports indicating what is required in terms of

6 See Horden and Purcell (2000), quoted in note 1; as well as W.V. Harris (2006), *Rethinking the Mediterranean*, Oxford University Press.

institutional settings, actions, resources or technical assistance. Failure to implement such bold policy statements would have a very negative impact on the credibility of the EMP. The same applies to the implementation of the new Neighbourhood Action Plans, their policy implications, reform requirements and prospective impact.

(3) The role of academic researchers, as opposed to commercial consultants, in strengthening 'impact analysis of economic reforms and co-operation in the region' (one of the measures provided for in the Barcelona Five Year Work Programme), a field neglected so far as a policy-design instrument in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, also seems fairly obvious.

(4) There seems also to be a lack of comparative studies in many fields, in two respects:

- comparative analysis across the region of issues such as gender, social policy and the informal sector, which makes up around 40% on average of economies in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries. The development of a solid set of indicators allowing for benchmarking and progress reports in different policy areas across the region is long overdue.
- comparative analysis of cooperation and integration processes in the Mediterranean and in other regions of the world (such as North America, Eastern Europe, etc.), which is more urgent in a context of global competitiveness where it is impossible to single out the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in the framework of the economic global changes at work. The effects of overlapping economic integration schemes, such as the Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements and Free Trade Agreements between the US and countries in the region, was another key issue identified at the Encuentro.

Both kinds of comparative studies are essential if we are to be able to determine the specificity (or lack of specificity) of the Arab and Middle East region and to make sure research on this area is taken into account in the development of more general political, social and economic theories.

(5) Finally, participants identified a weakness of analysis on the political economy of reform, on issues such as interest groups that promote or oppose specific reforms, social consensus-building for economic integration, the interaction between political change and economic reform, etc. Several participants pointed out the need to undertake more conceptual work on issues such as conditionality or co-development, as well as the need for interdisciplinarity in studies on this area and the need simply to know more about issues such as the nature and workings of Islamist social movements (one of the clear specificities of the Arab region in relation to other areas) or state-business relations in southern Mediterranean countries.

During the Encuentro, it became clear that two of the major research needs currently identified by European institutions in the Euro-Mediterranean context are:

- the cultural gaps across the Mediterranean that have emerged alongside economic divides, and which engineering policies are needed to construct bridges; in the debate, the question was posed whether there is a real cultural gap across the Mediterranean or rather a problem of lack of communication between cultures, and hence whether research and action should be focused on the latter rather than the former – not an easy task at all.
- political Islam and the mechanisms needed to ensure its participation in political institutions, in the course of making political systems more inclusive, pluralist and democratic.

To conclude, a common topic throughout the whole discussions was the need to collaborate more systematically with southern Mediterranean researchers, and exchange views and compare methods with them, not least taking account of what is written and researched (also in Arabic) in those countries.

The Maghreb and Mashrek Research Agendas

At the Encuentro, the Maghreb-Mashrek divide was bridged by inviting specialists on each region to consider the broad theme of 'Liberalization and Reform'. Thus, what follows is not meant to provide a representative reflection of the coverage of all research on each region, but rather to bring out similarities and contrasts within this specific, albeit broad, thematic area.

Overall, the Maghreb lags behind the Mashrek in the number of research projects it generates (although the contrary is true in Spain), though there has been increased interest in recent years and the view of participants at the Encuentro was that there was now a whole range of topics in need of attention. Indeed, the Maghreb (most commonly understood to consist of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania) is an 'under-researched' region in comparison with the EU and the Mashrek. In developing the agenda, it is important that academic opinion is fully represented, thus mitigating the politically-driven agendas of bodies such as the European Union. While much valuable research is funded by the EU and its promotion of collaborative research should be recognised, there is a danger that externally conceived research projects may fail to do justice to the broader picture of developments in a country. Projects conceived and carried out by country or area specialists generally show more familiarity with the complex realities on the ground and they remain very much needed in order to complement the work of researchers whose specializations are thematic.

With much current European interest associated with notions of 'reform' and 'democratisation', there is a danger of presupposing the existence of processes similar to those encountered in other parts of the world, the risk being that studies may ignore or underestimate the specific subtleties of political change and power in the Maghreb states. The term 'reform' needs to be used in a careful and nuanced way, particularly bearing in mind that the term was used by European

powers as an excuse to extend their colonial influence (and eventually control) into the Maghreb region in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Nevertheless, the explicit use of terms such as 'reform' and 'democratisation' in relation to research projects is helpful in affording researchers access to Maghreb states, given their recent acknowledgement, at least officially, of the need for such processes. The problem for the researcher in this field is not so much initial access (though this will be limited in scope) but the risk of ostracism and risk to further work once early findings are published.

Beyond individual country studies, there is a clear need for comparative approaches and perspectives to be adopted in researching the Maghreb. The application of potentially informative comparative examples from Europe and elsewhere is also important. Spanish researchers and Hispanists can draw on the particular experience of Spain given its more recent transition to democracy and modernization process, which is often (only partly rightly) seen as providing helpful parallels with the Maghreb states. Comparisons between the role of the monarchies in Morocco and Spain, between the role of the middle class in Spain and Tunisia and between the role of Opus Dei and the Islamists across the region are just some of the possible elements of comparison. Spain's experience with regionalisation might also help in efforts to resolve the dispute over the Western Sahara and its decentralisation more generally provides one point of reference (though by no means the only one) for countries of the Maghreb interested in this aspect of the European Neighbourhood Policy.

Whereas Spanish researchers can offer useful insights from their own country's recent past, British researchers have the advantage of the UK having had relatively modest ties with the Maghreb since the twentieth century, thus making research less politically or personally complicated. Within Europe, France has long dominated studies of the Maghreb, but its history as the dominant colonial power in the region brings disadvantages for French researchers that both British and Spanish, as well as other European, researchers, may be able to avoid.

There is potential to combine British and Spanish approaches to research in a useful and complementary fashion. British researchers tend to prefer structural explanations to cultural ones when analysing a region like the Maghreb, often betraying a possibly unreasonable fear that cultural interpretations may suffer from orientalist or even racist connotations. Spanish researchers are less wary of using cultural explanations, which may allow for a fuller and more nuanced picture of the region. In general, it seems clear that while political science and international relations are areas that have witnessed some growth, interdisciplinary approaches drawing on methodologies and data from disciplines such as economics and anthropology could complement them and be of particular value in this regard. For a number of Politics and IR specialists, the Encuentro was their first intellectual meeting with anthropologists, opening up new possibilities for collaboration in the future.

Other areas of research on the Maghreb that should be prioritised include economic reform, legal reform, the role of women and the role

of religion beyond those aspects that relate to extremist movements. Both economic and legal reform are crucial to political reform processes, but there is not yet sufficient awareness among other social scientists of the work of economists and legal specialists. All too often, non-specialists make sweeping generalisations about the relationship between economic and political reform, looking to specific countries only for supportive evidence. It is also clear that the specific vantage point of women in the Maghreb remains under-researched, as does the role of religious and social movements, which is so important to any bottom-up vision of reform and social change. While it may be understandable that a lot of European-funded research is driven by an interest in topics relating to security, there is a real shortcoming in Maghreb studies derived from too narrow a perspective even so far as security is concerned.

Students of the Mashrek, attending another workshop at the Encuentro, saw a need to explore the extent to which the Spanish model of gradual transition without a total break with the past might be relevant, or whether change here could come only by means of the expulsion of elites from power. Elites in the Arab world tended to resist transition for fear that Islamist movements might exploit it to establish their own absolute dominance; by privatising the resources that underpin power structures, the perils of regime change could be minimized, but without any meaningful democracy resulting.

There were interesting themes to be researched in relation to liberalization and reform: circumstances under which violent methods might be renounced by radical Islamist movements or a degree of cooperation with secular regimes come about; ways in which the middle classes and elite groups could be extended; the co-optation of Islamist groups by some regimes; and the value of comparative analysis (with discussion of which models were most relevant).

Particular attention was paid to the Hamas victory within the Palestinian Authority, seen as an important point of reference for the Arab World and a test case for EU and US democracy promotion policies. Iraq was another priority for research, both as a case study of irregular liberalization and owing to its broader regional influence. More generally, it was thought that there was currently too much emphasis placed on elite opinion and not enough research on the political sentiments of the ordinary people.

With feedback from both the Maghreb and Mashrek workshops being channelled back into a plenary session, some more general points were made about the research agenda. First, while country case studies provide useful building blocks for comparative analysis, they tend not to provide an adequate framework for observing important internal-external dynamics. There was an obvious need to integrate International Political Economy, International Relations and Political Science approaches to the area. The challenge for IR was to value domestic factors and to appreciate that there are specific features of the Mediterranean. Interdisciplinarity is often paid lip-service, but greater seriousness is needed to exploit its potential benefits. Anthropology

should become more integrated, given its valuable insights into what is happening 'down below' at the non-elite level. NGOs do not necessarily speak for civil society in the way the EU assumes, given that to some extent they are themselves channels for the extension of the European experience and theory. Language studies are also crucial if scholars are to understand what is being said in the community and not simply by the elites.

The Euro-Mediterranean Area of Higher Education: Where to start and where to go?

The project to create a Euro-Mediterranean Area of Higher Education (HE), which was presented at the Encuentro by Professor Joseph Mifsud from the University of Malta, begs the immediate question of what its substance should be. Is it to be primarily concerned with university administrative reform, with teaching and learning issues, as seems to have been the case so far, or will it go further and foster research development and cooperation as well?

The momentum generated by the so-called 'Bologna process' has brought collaboration around postgraduate programmes onto the European Union agenda already, with consideration now being given to 'European' doctorates as well as Masters provision (with some risks for area studies, as highlighted in the UK study). In a more recent initiative, the 'Catania process', launched under the last Italian Presidency of the EU, has added Euro-Mediterranean HE cooperation. Clearly the stimulus for such a move can be traced back further, to the Barcelona Process, which arguably has to take fuller account of diverse value systems and policy agendas precisely because it purports to be a Partnership activity. However, the only functioning Euro-Med Higher Education programme thus far is Tempus, whose aim is to promote the reform of higher education and it is thus focused (for the moment) on a fairly narrow agenda concerning university management. Nothing has been done directly yet to foster cooperation among university researchers on a Euro-Mediterranean basis.

Thus far, then, a 'learning and teaching' emphasis has predominated in the discussions on the construction of a Euro-Med HE area—and these are little more than discussions at present, in the absence of a financing formula being agreed.

In the context of the Catania process, the Tarragona Declaration produced at the II Mediterranean University Forum (Tarragona, June 2005) set out a number of laudable aims:

- The development of the competencies, by means of joint research programmes and teaching and training programmes for academic, technical and administrative staff.
- The increase of youth employment in sectors of high levels of cultural knowledge, by means of training and pilot initiatives of an entrepreneurial nature supported by the universities.

- Mutual knowledge building among young students, academic staff and researchers, technical and administrative staff, through the increase of exchanges, mobility and communication.
- Respect for the Euro-Mediterranean cultural and environmental heritage, by means of text translations, development of Euro-Mediterranean educational modules, twinning programmes and other training and dissemination activities.
- Intercultural dialogue and reinforcement of human values deeply rooted in the countries involved, by involving civil society.
- Academic freedom and independence of the universities.⁷

In practice, there are differing emphases within the EU regarding HE collaboration agendas, and on top of these the Euro-Med HE initiative brings some risk of North-South disagreement, given that the southern partners have expressed a stronger preference for a vocational emphasis rather than a more comprehensive one including research. This is hardly surprising given the far higher unemployment rates in the South, a more pressing need to improve access to education and political concerns about research cooperation.

Among students and lecturers, the enthusiasm for 'European doctorates', under which a research student based at one university may benefit from supervision in another EU member state as well as the one in which s/he is registered, is far outstripping the capacity of officials and administrators to develop the mechanisms to make this possible. Where is authority to lie in terms of auditing the quality of collaborative programmes? How can a consistent funding formula be developed when some of the participating countries do not even have a credit-based system for study at the doctoral level? Such issues would be even harder to resolve at the Euro-Mediterranean level, and thus we would propose that a more modest starting point should be established. As a first step, this could consist simply of a network, operating at academic and research student levels, to facilitate collaborative projects rather than degree programmes; and in order to be of common interest to all participants it should have a valuable research training element.

Another level at which cooperation should be considered is the development of shared research infrastructure. The EU itself has not yet responded to calls from social scientists (echoed at the Encuentro) for the establishment of common facilities for European researchers engaged in fieldwork in the South. In this case, the opportunity could be seized, in the context of Euro-Med cooperation, to develop facilities that could be used by researchers from all countries of the Partnership. If these were embedded in universities around the Mediterranean, they would help give substance to more general

7. For the full text, see Universitat Rovira i Virgili, *Fòrum Universitari de la Mediterrània, The Image of Europe in the Mediterranean*, URV Publications, Tarragona.

linkage at the HE level. If collaboration is to be fostered, policy-makers need to respond promptly to current enthusiasm within the academic community (as witnessed at the Barcelona Encuentro and within the Malta Forum held in June 2006).⁸

It would be commendable to provide a research content to the HE area from the start, by expressing support for a limited yet significant agenda and helping to publicise it throughout the Euro-Med countries. The fact that education received unprecedented emphasis in the Five Year Work Programme produced at the summit of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership towards the end of last year should encourage us to become more ambitious specifically in the higher education area.

Why is it so important for this initiative to have a research dimension?

- First, because it is essential to any good quality, modern higher education system. For teaching to be stimulating and operate at the cutting edge of knowledge, it is axiomatic that it must be informed by current, high quality research.
- Second (as pointed out in the section on the research agenda of the EMP), a decade after the founding Barcelona Conference, many aspects of the EMP (strategies, policies, structures) are in need of renewal or further development. Though there is ongoing debate about many questions, most—if not all—of the partners recognise the need for reform within the Euro-Med area. Academic research can make a valuable contribution to the tracing of alternative scenarios and the generation of well-conceived reform proposals. Many challenges in the Euro-Mediterranean area are so multi-faceted that they cannot be seriously tackled unless networks of researchers from different disciplines and different countries are brought together on a structured, ongoing basis.
- Third, research collaboration is itself a partnership-building activity *par excellence* opening up minds to the thoughts, perspectives and values of fellow researchers.

The endeavours undertaken so far within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to promote research through the FEMISE and EuroMeSCo networks have proven a useful tool, but have largely remained tied to the official agenda of institutions involved in the EMP rather than adopting a wider thematic and regional approach. This is partly due to the fact that both networks were indeed conceived not as research institutes as such, but rather as confidence-building measures. A more decentralized approach, like the one taken in the framework of the Jean Monnet Programme for European Studies, would probably result in a broader spectrum of approaches.

8. Richard Gillespie's keynote speech at the Forum ('The Role of Universities in Building a Strong Euro-Mediterranean Research Area'), which was based on our conclusions from the Encuentro, was enthusiastically greeted by more than two hundred university representatives from the Euro-Mediterranean area.

The Barcelona Spanish-British Encuentro issued a call for research to be brought into the Euro-Med HE discussion. It articulated specific ideas on how research collaboration could be organised. What better place to start building a Euro-Mediterranean Research Area than with projects that are directly relevant to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership itself—that will be directly or indirectly useful in building Euro-Med cooperation, not necessarily by simply trying to make the existing EMP design work better or more productively, but also by considering additional partnership ideas that could eventually come up for discussion or onto the future policy agenda?

One of the key challenges is to ensure benefits for partners from both North and South—otherwise the project will fail. A specific concern, voiced by Dr Joseph Mifsud during the Encuentro, was about a possible ‘brain drain’ from South to North as young scholars travel to northern universities in order to benefit from more developed facilities (in terms of staff qualifications, library and IT infrastructures, etc.) and then may be tempted to apply for relatively lucrative lectureships in order to stay in this relatively privileged university environment, or enter the labour market beyond it. The best way to avoid this scenario is to base some of the cooperation activity in the South and thereby adopt a decentralised approach to collaboration, rather than one simply based upon a Brussels or European ‘hub’. Research collaboration must involve Europeans travelling to the South as well as southern researchers travelling to Europe. South-South cooperation should be encouraged as well with material support.

Finance for such a project will not be easy to find given the recent questioning within some EU member states of the European project itself, let alone try to convince Europeans of the benefits of EU involvement in an HE partnership with southern neighbours. Some Europeans will see it as a learning opportunity, others as an unwelcome cost or as involving security risks by opening the doors of European universities to students from a less ‘stable’ part of the world. The greater difficulty (since funding can always be committed at a modest level to start with) lies with mobility, which the EU has so far restricted, even to the extent of impeding travel for purposes that fall clearly within the parameters of the Barcelona Process and thus are entirely consistent with European policy. A flagrant contradiction emerges between the opening-up logics of the Euro-Mediterranean co-operation programmes and the more and more restrictive visa policy of European countries.

Conclusion: An Agenda for Research Enhancement

Overall, the Encuentro in Barcelona allowed participants to raise and discuss some preliminary ideas for enhancing cooperative research on the Mediterranean and the Middle East not only in the UK and Spain, but also more generally in Europe and in the Euro-Mediterranean region as a whole. Indeed, one of the underlying themes of the Encuentro was been the imperative to extend any future initiative that flowed from it to other European research communities and, more important still, to researchers in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries themselves. Other recurrent themes of the Encuentro were the need to

support and promote interdisciplinary approaches (and research structures) and the lack of enough comparative studies on the region.

Another guiding principle of our endeavour has been the need to address the needs of 'early career' researchers and, in particular, to facilitate the entry of PhD students into the wider academic community. Besides that, the Encuentro made clear the need for longer-term enhancement of research activity by establishing frameworks and infrastructures that will last, rather than organising just another individual follow-up event. The idea is to promote and build structures that will provide more continuity to the research agenda. Thus what is needed are commitments from institutions to guarantee support for the following ventures for a minimum period of three years, with the possibility of continuing thereafter provided that the projects prove successful.

The generic ideas that follow synthesize discussions on possible follow-up that took place in Barcelona. In all cases, we have tried to propose relatively modest initiatives which could materialize in a short period of time and which entail the mobilization of existing resources or of limited amounts of additional funding. Another guiding principle in formulating our proposals was to avoid duplication of efforts, networks or initiatives already in place, but rather try to integrate them and pursue synergies. In some cases, we point to future developments that would entail a larger mobilization of institutional and in some cases financial resources.

In sum, we are making the following five proposals to a variety of potential partners and funding bodies.

Research Infrastructure in the Field

Researchers engaging in fieldwork in Mediterranean countries – whether they are citizens of those countries or from abroad – generally encounter a deficit in terms of infrastructure to support fieldwork, particularly in the South. Yet the European countries have quite extensive cultural networks that could add to their existing remits without assuming very great additional burdens. Cultural institutions such as the British Council, Goethe Institut, Alliance Française and Instituto Cervantes could, through their centres throughout the Mediterranean, provide a 'base' for researchers in the field, providing hosting and initial orientation for those new to the country and helping them to establish contacts there. Such centres are also well positioned to provide support in terms of language training. We would like to see such centres offering fieldwork assistance to researchers from all Euro-Mediterranean countries.

In the longer term, as the Euro-Mediterranean HE Area develops, we would envisage international (Euro-Mediterranean) research-support structures or centres also becoming embedded in universities around the Mediterranean (as well as an European Centre of Mediterranean and Arab Studies), hosting researchers from other countries of the Euro-Mediterranean area in a single integrated structure, thus helping give substance to more general linkage at the HE level and facilitating contacts and interaction between researchers and research teams.

Euro-Med Research Database

Since one of the most discouraging aspects of research can be isolation and a lack of access to, and circulation of, existing information, we also consider it important to develop infrastructures that meet the needs of doctoral candidates as well as academics. An obvious place to start is a database, an active directory of Mediterranean researchers and what they are doing, current and future research projects, calls for applications, searches for research partners, publications, events such as seminars or conferences, and so on. A database of courses and undergraduate, graduate and professional training modules on the Mediterranean and the Middle East, their programmes and reference materials could also be envisaged, as well as a discussion/chat forum for interested researchers and trainers, and which could be a source of new collaborative initiatives.

Clearly, a lot of information is available already, but it is disparate and any Internet search by individual researchers produces different partial findings, missing out to some extent on what is really 'out there' and particularly not receiving useful information on a timely basis. A truly valuable database would require careful thought and planning, as well as efficient, imaginative and committed execution, but could derive a lot of useful material initially simply by trawling the websites of specialised institutions and seeking the collaboration of relevant research centres.

Although there are a number of very informative websites⁹ that give news of current projects, there is now a need for a more sustained, centralised activity to collate, organise and disseminate information about Euro-Mediterranean research projects. Researchers working on the Mediterranean need the support of a database to which all can contribute news of activities and draw information from. Such a database would be valuable not only for current events but as a guide to HE institutions that offer taught courses or have dedicated research centres focusing on the Mediterranean.

A Euro-Med database of this kind could also serve as the basis for the production of a regular electronic news bulletin with contents including forthcoming events, funding opportunities, calls for papers, new publications and doctoral theses, etc. The biannual 150-page bulletin *DAVO-Nachrichten*, published by the Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft Vorderer Orient in German, could provide a useful model.

This database should be lodged with an institution active in this field and ideally maintaining an Internet site widely accessed already (IEMed in Barcelona, which provided support for the Encuentro and this publication, was mentioned on several occasions). It should also be associated with a website that would offer comprehensive links to other websites specialising in Mediterranean studies. The main commitment of an institution housing such a database would be to fund a full-time coordinator of the database, who could also compile the newsletter. We

9. For example, those of EuroMeSCo and IEMed, to name but two.

envisage such a person working in conjunction with a small advisory board of 4-6 persons, formed on a Euro-Med basis, and entrusted with the academic oversight over the design and functioning of the database.

Optimising Existing Research Opportunities for Research Cooperation and Enhancement

We believe that the Encuentro has provided a unique opportunity to reflect on the status, strengths and weaknesses of our research in the UK and Spain and to seek synergies among existing research structures and projects. Similarly, European-wide research collaboration could be built on a more sustained basis by also using established research opportunities in a more strategic, long-term way, rather than on a one-off basis as was the case of the Encuentro. Regular events such as the Mediterranean Research Meetings held annually at the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence and the less frequent congresses of the World Congress for Middle East Studies (WOCMES) could provide the context for a series of linked workshops or conferences along the lines of the Encuentro over a number of years, thus enabling major research projects to be undertaken on a collaborative basis.

This is the most direct way in which we envisage the Barcelona Encuentro being followed up by similar events. The central idea for Barcelona was to commission in-depth studies on the state of research on the Mediterranean and Middle East in the United Kingdom and Spain, and then assemble researchers from the two countries to discuss them, prior to publication, and discuss certain issues pertaining to their research activity. In the context of this third proposal, we would hope to expand the focus and see at least one more event organised to examine the state of research in two or three other European countries (France, Germany and Italy being obvious candidates). To add a stronger southern dimension to such activity and be more inclusive, it would be important to involve researchers from the South as discussants, to counter the dangers of Eurocentrism. Such a meeting on the Status of Mediterranean and Middle East studies in Europe could be hosted either in the framework of one of the above-mentioned events – perhaps on an annual basis - or else by an institution committed to research enhancement throughout the region in the framework of a wider Euro-Mediterranean research promotion programme. Such an event could help build the basis for the database proposed in the former section and for a more extensive network of researchers. Alternatively, more focused thematic meetings could be devised, but respecting the interdisciplinary approach which proved so fruitful at the Encuentro.

Supporting New Generations of Researchers

In view of the success of the postgraduate workshop held at CIDOB in Barcelona on the eve of the Encuentro, we are particularly keen to establish a regular series of graduate workshops: if possible, two per year, with one aimed at new researchers (for whom it would be an opportunity to discuss the overall design of their research projects), and the other for postgraduates who are in their final year of research (and

for whom it would be an opportunity to present papers containing their research findings). In both cases, the workshops would provide very welcome networking opportunities for the young researchers involved. They would also be cost-effective (the only expenditures involved are travel and accommodation) and could make a tremendous contribution to the establishment of long-lasting international research networks, as proven by the experiences of IREMAM (Institut de Recherche et Études sur le Monde Arabe et la Méditerranée in Aix-en-Provence, France) and EMMA (the Économie du Monde Arabe et de la Méditerranée network). They would also help young researchers to become used to present their work and to engage in workshop discussions in a gradual manner, thereby preparing them to contribute to conferences involving more senior researchers. Unfortunately, at present, doctoral workshops are a rarity, despite the fact that all that is needed is an institution prepared to take the lead and assume the small organisational tasks that such an activity requires.

Given that the *Encuentro* has created a bridge between young researchers in Britain and Spain, we are proposing that some of the same postgraduates should also take part in the next graduate workshop, but with research students from southern Mediterranean countries participating as well.

Equally, we should make sure that young researchers are aware of the opportunities provided by the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures, which has recently announced the availability of funding, among a series of 'themes', for teams of young researchers wishing to develop skills for use in dialogue between cultures.

Euro-Mediterranean Inter-University Research Collaboration

In developing research collaboration between universities of the Euro-Mediterranean area, we also wish to benefit from the huge experience of the European Commission with its record of supporting the highly successful Jean Monnet programme, which has created a very substantial EU research network in the field of European Integration, as well as the successive research Framework Programmes (currently FP6). Drawing on this experience, but also with the aim of commencing on a realistic, much more modest basis, we would like to see the EU fund a programme of research activities (possibly a 'Fernand Braudel Programme'?) involving collaboration between researchers based in both European and southern Mediterranean universities around issues of common interest to do with the study of Mediterranean and the Middle East societies and the economic, cultural and political relations between Europe and those countries. The formulation of projects would be arranged on a 'decentralised' basis through an open call for proposals to fund small-scale collaborative initiatives rather than in response to a centrally-devised agenda, and in this way the initiative would complement rather than duplicate the activity of existing networks such as EuroMeSCo and FEMISE. The experience of the Inter-University Cooperation Programmes between Spain and Tunisia, and Spain and Morocco, may be a relevant point of reference, although items funded should not necessarily be

limited to travel and accommodation, and the spectrum of activities to be supported could be wider.

Under such a scheme, projects could consist of planning meetings, workshops and seminars preparatory to a conference or research publication, and even training courses for academics or small joint research projects. Projects would involve research on topics relating to contemporary Euro-Mediterranean relations and would thus have some policy relevance, rather than involving 'pure research'. Potentially fruitful collaboration, involving perspectives from North and South, could be achieved by initially calling for applications from coalitions formed by just 2-3 universities, with one essential criterion being that they must include at least one university from the EU and at least one university from the non-EU Mediterranean countries. The modest nature of the programme proposed¹⁰ would not prevent it from being able to change the landscape of research and collaborative research structures across the Mediterranean. In any case, a key element for the success of such a scheme would be to maximize administrative simplicity and establish very short timeframes for the application and granting procedures and to guarantee maximum flexibility in the disbursement, management and documentation of the funds (taking into account the small amount granted per project).

The above proposals seek to make better use of existing research infrastructure and also to take new enhancement initiatives at costs that could readily be assumed, either by individual research institutions or, in the case of the fifth proposal, by the European Commission.

We believe them all to be worthy of serious consideration, with a view to enhancing academic research and contributing to development, co-operation and reform around the Mediterranean, and we hope that the organisation of the Encuentro will act as a catalyst for research enhancement in this area. With the help of the participants in the Encuentro, we ourselves will spare no effort to ensure that at least some of them become a reality.

10. Financing 20-30 projects a year at a rate of 15,000-25,000 euros each would amount to less than half a million euros a year, a very modest level of resources in comparison to the funds allocated to Tempus, for instance.

Researching the Mediterranean

Appendices

APPENDICES

- PROGRAMME OF THE *ENCUENTRO*
- LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PROGRAMME OF THE *ENCUENTRO*

Friday 10 March 2006

09:00 WELCOME

Iván Martín: Origin and aims of the *Encuentro*
Chris Hickey, Director of the British Council Spain
Rafael Grasa, Vicerrector, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona,
Richard Gillespie: Approach, Programme and Dynamics of the *Encuentro*
Chair: Iván Martín

09:30 KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Why research the Mediterranean and the Middle East today?

Fred Halliday (London School of Economics)
Pedro Martínez Montávez (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)

10:45 Coffee Break

11:15 PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL STUDIES

Emma Murphy (Middle East studies, University of Durham)
Miguel Hernando de Larramendi (Universidad Castilla-La Mancha, TEIM)

13:00 PLENARY OPEN DEBATE:

Open discussion on the status of current Mediterranean and Middle East Studies
Discussants: George Joffe & Alejandro Lorca
Chair: Richard Gillespie

14:00 Lunch

15:30 INITIATIVES AND INSTITUTIONS: SHORT INFORMATIVE SESSIONS

- Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting and Master in Euro-Mediterranean affairs (Imco Brouwer)
- IEMED Publications (Gemma Aubarell)
- Journal of North African Studies (George Joffe)
- CIDOB Publications (Eduard Soler)
- Mediterranean Politics (Richard Gillespie)
- FIMAM (Ferrán Izquierdo)
- BISA Mediterranean Working Group (Michelle Pace)

16:30 Coffee break

17:00 THEMATIC WORKSHOPS

The Research Agenda of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

Introduction and facilitation: Tim Niblock
Rapporteur: Haizam Amirah Fernández

Liberalization and Reform in the Maghreb: Drawing Together International Relations, Case Study and Comparative Approaches

Introduction and facilitation: Bernabé López
Rapporteur: Michael Willis

Liberalization and Reform in the Mashrek: Drawing Together International Relations, Case Study and Comparative Approaches

Introduction and facilitation: Richard Youngs
Rapporteur: Ferrán Izquierdo

Friday 11 March 2006

09:00 REPORTING BACK FROM WORKSHOPS

(For each workshop, both the facilitator and the rapporteurs will intervene)
Chair: José María Jordán Galduf

10:00 THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN HIGHER EDUCATION AREA: STATE OF THE QUESTION

Dr. Joe Mifsud, Malta University
Chair: Jordi Bacaria
Rapporteur: Oliver Richmond

10:30 Coffee break

11:00 MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES AND INTERACTION WITH POLICY MAKING

Juan Prat - Ana Planet - Andrés Bassols-Soldevila
Chair: Mike Pugh
Rapporteur: Angeles Ramírez

12:30 MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES AND INTERACTION WITH THE MEDIA

Miguel Angel Bastenier
Chair and Introduction: Gemma Aubarell
Rapporteur: Frédéric Volpi

14:00 Lunch

15:30 THE NEW GENERATIONS: PROBLEMS, PERSPECTIVES AND PROJECTS OF NEW RESEARCHERS

Two rapporteurs from the CIDOB workshop
Chair: Eduard Soler
Rapporteur: Patrick Holden

17:00 PROSPECTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR COOPERATION AND INFORMATION CHANNELS

Introduction: Imco Brouwer and Michelle Pace
Chair: Iván Martín
Rapporteur: Isaías Barreñada

18:00 FINAL SESSION ON PRIORITIES AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Josep Ribera - Director Fundación CIDOB
Senén Florensa - Presidente IEMED
Chair and Synthesis: Richard Gillespie

Researching the Mediterranean

List of participants

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