

INTERNACIONAL CONFERENCE

MEDITERRANEAN CITIES: CIVILISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Barcelona, November 16-18, 2011

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Institut
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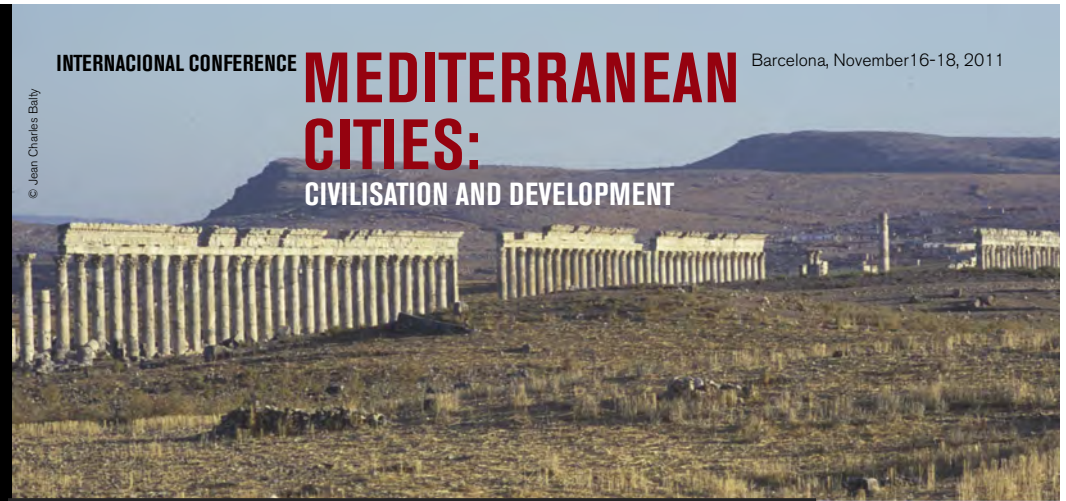
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MEDITERRANEAN
CITIES:
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Scientific Committee :

Senén Florensa i Palau
Salvador Giner de San Julián
Josep Giralt i Balagueró
Josep Guitart i Duran
Josep M. Llop i Torné
Antoni Riera i Melis

Sessions will be held in:

Institut d'Estudis Catalans
Carrer del Carme, 47
08001 Barcelona

The Institute of Catalan Studies (IEC) and the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) have programmed, under the sponsorship of the International Union of Academies, and with the collaboration of their member academies, an international conference with a view to exploring the role played by cities in the Mediterranean world as decisive cores of civilisation throughout History. The conference aims to analyse the process of change from the ancient past through to the 20th Century in both settings (European and Africa) and on the two shores (western and eastern).

From a global standpoint that helps to address the challenges facing the area nowadays — the recent social and political events, and those ongoing in North Africa and the Middle East are an example —, the conference aims to provide a rigorously scientific view of the historical evolution of the Mediterranean cities, in the conviction that, in any era, the academic world must be involved in the critical analysis of contemporary reality. Analysing the causes and assessing the consequences is a task that the Academy cannot shun. The proposal for a weighted reflection, with a major chronological reach, on the role played by cities in the Mediterranean world in terms of civilisation, pacification and innovation is not only fitting, but rather even necessary.

The conference has been organised as seven conferences and debating modules that recap on different aspects of all stages in history, with an official opening session and a closing session. In view of the chronological and thematic extent, specific cases will be studied, although nevertheless they will also allow us to reach general conclusions. All the sessions will be led by highly-qualified experts.

WEDNESDAY 16 NOVEMBER

16.00 - 17.00 h **OPENING SESSION**

Xavier Trias, Mayor of Barcelona

Lluís Recoder, Minister of Territory and Sustainability of the Government of Catalonia

Salvador Giner, President of IEC

Andreu Bassols, Director General of IEMed

SPEAKER:

Janusz Kosłowski, president of the Union Académique Internationale, *From the origin of sedentary lifestyles to the origin of cities in the eastern Mediterranean*

17.00 - 17.20 h **Pause**

WEDNESDAY 16 NOVEMBER

17.20 - 19.50 h **1) THE BIRTH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CITY: THE CONFIGURATION OF THE MODEL AND THE FIRST PORT NETWORKS IN THE ANCIENT WORLD**

MODERATOR:

Joan Sanmartí (Universitat de Barcelona, Institut d'Estudis Catalans)

SPEAKERS:

Michel Gras (École Française de Rome), *The Configuration of the Greek Polis and its Importance for the Mediterranean City*

Mohamed Hassine Fantar (Tunis), *Genesis of the Phoenician City in the Western Mediterranean: Myths and Facts*

FRONT ROW:

Yosef Garfinkel (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Alessandro Guidi (Università di Roma Tre)

Dominique Garcia (Université de Provence-Aix-Marseille I)

Mariano Torres (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

This Module is dedicated to reflection on the social, economic and demographic processes that rendered it possible – and probably inevitable – for cities to form in the different zones of the ancient Mediterranean world, in very different socio-political contexts and cultures ranging from territorial monarchies (Macedonia, Israel, Egypt, Numidia, Mauritania, etc.) to the model of the city-states of Phoenicia, Greece, Etruria and probably Iberia. Taking this diversity of contexts into account, the different roles played by the early Mediterranean cities from the standpoint of the political, social, economic and religious organisation of their relevant states will be analysed.

Within this same perspective, the role played by the Greek and Phoenician cities in the colonisation processes led by these two civilisations during the first millennium before our era will be analysed, as well as the formation of the first port networks and the production systems that fed them. An attempt will also be made to assess to what extent colonial urban centres caused or conditioned the formation of the autochthonous cities of the central and western Mediterranean, and the forms of interaction between the colonial cities and those of the autochthonous cultures of this area will also be addressed. In summary, the idea is to assess, on the one hand, and from a contemporary standpoint, the old debate of the

settlement/trade dichotomy in these colonial phenomena and, on the other, to debate the processes of sociocultural change in the “colonised” territories, evaluating to what extent the development of complexity – of which the urban phenomenon is a core component – was caused by Phoenician and Greek colonial presence, or whether it is an essentially endogenous phenomenon.

Finally, we will be analysing the material configuration of the pre-Roman Mediterranean cities –the “cityscape”– and the relationship between the urban centres and the territories that depend on them. On the one hand, questions related to the physical and symbolic limits of the city – walls, sanctuaries, necropolis, etc. –, will be analysed, including the architectural materialisation of the civic, economic and religious institutions, the development of urban planning, social discrimination and the functional specialisation of urban spaces, among others. On the other hand, the role of the city – and of the different types of cities – as structuring elements of the territories at regional and micro-regional level, will also be assessed from the political and economic and even identity standpoint.

THURSDAY 17 NOVEMBER

9.00 - 11.30 h **2)THE EXPANSION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CITY MODEL:
FROM ALEXANDER TO ROME**

MODERATOR:

Josep Guitart (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Institut d'Estudis Catalans)

SPEAKERS:

Paolo Sommella (Università degli Studi di Roma «La Sapienza»), *Origen and Evolution of the Models of Roman Cities*

Simon Keay (Southampton University), *The Role of Ports in Promoting Cohesion and Diversity in the Political, Economic and Cultural Life of the Roman Mediterranean*

FRONT ROW:

Jean Charles Balty (Académies des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres)

Isabel Rodà (Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica)

Joaquín Ruiz de Arbulo (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

This module will analyse the notion and creation of the imperial structure of the basic organisational cell of the Mediterranean city-state models. the role of Alexander as a founder of numerous cities and promoter of the expansion Eastwards; Rome as a driving force in the urbanisation of the West and the North of Africa; the empire conceived as a summation of city-states sanctioned de jure by the law and guaranteed de facto by a unitary and strong military structure will be the topics addressed.

Parallel to this global reflection on the city model that was to prevail until the late Roman period, and which will allow us to understand the subsequent medieval city, both in the West and Europe and in the East and the North of Africa, some characteristic types of cities of this period will be considered, such as:

- The territorial city: the reference point of a territory or region that guarantees its structuring, either in a restricted sense pertaining to its own territory (Barcelona, Torino, Milet), or as a capital that includes other cities (Merida, Narbonne, Corinth).
- The city as a cultural crossroad: caravanserais cities founded in Hellenic times (Damascus, Dura Europos or other cities in Syria and Mesopotamia) and by Rome (Al Jem in Tunis; and those established in the Limes of the Rhine or the Danube).

- The prestige and reference city for intellectual and cultural pilgrimage: Pergamon, Athens, Alexandria, Rome. The city as an expression of power transmits progress in culture and art through its image. As of the lower Roman era, certain cities became reference points for religious pilgrimage: Rome, Jerusalem and subsequently the Moslem references as of the High Middle Ages.

This module will also address the monumentalisation of the city as an element of prestige (from the acropolis of Pericles through to Imperial Rome and the numerous cities of the eastern Mediterranean that developed an urban aedilic magnificence, often above the city's true possibilities). The competition of the large eastern cities in this field in the Imperial Roman era is one example of this phenomenon, which represented a symptomatic and serious dysfunction in the model: the guarantee of the imperial structure aggravated social inequalities in cities. A dysfunction that led towards a certain disconnection between the interests of the elites of citizens and the overall economic needs of the population of the city and its environment, which would lead many cities to undertake major unproductive and purely sumptuous investments.

11.30 - 11.50 h Pause

THURSDAY 17 NOVEMBER

11.50 - 14.20 h 3) THE CITIES OF THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES

MODERATOR:

Gaspar Feliu (Universitat de Barcelona, Institut d'Estudis Catalans)

SPEAKERS:

Stefano Gasparri (Università «Ca'Foscari» di Venezia), *The Evolution of Mediterranean Cities in the West, from the End of the Roman World to the Carolingian Era*

Manuela Marín (Madrid), *Medieval Islamic Cities: Urban Elites and Images of the City*

FRONT ROW:

Philip Banks (Barcelona)

Inmaculada Pérez (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas)

Josep M. Gurt (Universitat de Barcelona)

Gisela Ripoll (Universitat de Barcelona)

Between the 5th and 7th Centuries, the Germanic migrations and Islamic expansion broke down the trading networks, political structures and cultural models the classic world had created in the Mediterranean, dividing it into three areas: the Christian-Latin, in the north-west; the Greek-Byzantine, in the north-east; and the Islamic, in the south.

This module will analyse the decomposition of the Roman urban heritage in the western basin of the Mediterranean between the 6th and 9th centuries. The cities ceased to be manufacturing centres, markets, political and cultural centres of a regional scope to become farming and livestock centres, governed by noble families or the local bishopric, with a very reduced territorial area of influence.

The cities that did not manage to maintain their status as Episcopal sees disappeared as such. The collapse of the council and the decomposition of fiscal structures spawned the degradation of infrastructures (bridges, aqueducts, forums, markets, water distribution networks) and led secular schools and health institutions to be replaced by ecclesiastic ones. We will see how the fact that Greek fell into disuse and a scant and mediocre bibliographic corps – all basically comprised of increasingly more degraded summaries of the great Greek and Roman creations, written in monasteries or cathedrals– eventually caused a veritable cultural decline, despite the recurring “renaissances” of the moment in the western cities. The scientific awakening that was initiated around the beginning of the

year 1000, in the south, from the border strips with Islam (Amalfi, Salerno, Vic and Toledo) will also be analysed.

In the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, on the other hand, the Byzantine cities retained a good part of the Roman legacy, both from the economic and political and cultural standpoint. The continuity of the dominance of Greek and the availability of a legacy of classic texts far superior to the West's allowed classicism to vitalise its literary and scientific creations.

At the same time, Islam, as of the 8th Century, revitalised existing cities (Damascus, Alexandria) and established new sites in the nodes of the extensive intercontinental commercial network (Cairo, Kairwan, Tunis, Bugia, Algiers, Fez, Tlemcen). In both areas, manufacturing retained its urban nature and the city continued to commercially underpin a broad territorial area. It was in the large Islamic cities that the main scientific advances were recorded in the era, as a result of the translation into Arab of the full versions of the major creations of classic culture produced at the same time in Mesopotamia, Iran and India. Damascus, Cairo, Kairwan, Tunis and Cordoba had, before the 11th Century, large court libraries, used by the students of the madrassas of these capitals.

THURSDAY 17 NOVEMBER

16.00 - 18.30 h

4) CITIES IN THE LOW MIDDLE AGES. I: COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING CITIES

MODERATOR:

Antoni Riera (Universitat de Barcelona, Institut d'Estudis Catalans)

SPEAKERS:

Michel Balard (Société Historique et Archéologique de Sucy-en-Brie), *The commercial cities of Italy and Eastern Mediterranean*

Roberto Greci (Università di Parma), *Manufacturing Cities in the West during the Late Middle Ages*

FRONT ROW:

Balázs Major (Pázmány Péter Catholic University)

Ernest-Emili Marcos (Universitat de Barcelona)

M. Teresa Ferrer (Institut d'Estudis Catalans)

Flocel Sabaté (Universitat de Lleida, delegate of the European Science Foundation for this conference)

This module will analyse the urban renaissance generated in the West since the 12th Century by the feudal structures. It will detail how the economic, social, political and cultural structures were new, not a legacy of the Roman past. Even although, when the new knowledge centres (universities) resumed the study of Roman law they accepted its influence. The new western cities were trade and freedom centres, points of refuge for rural serfs, areas where a new social class emerged, the bourgeoisie, which generated a new social order: "the air of the city makes you free".

From the economic standpoint, medieval cities can be grouped, largely speaking, into two models, although none of them fully embodied them: trading centres (Genoa, Venice, the city of Majorca) and manufacturing centres (Florence, Sienna, Luca, Perpignan).

Economy, society, political structures, control over the territory, projection abroad and the technological, cultural and artistic heritage of each one of the two models will all be analysed. We shall see how while the trading cities excelled in technology and naval law, manufacturing cities developed the mechanical arts and financial techniques.

We will also be gauging the parallel evolution of the Byzantine cities, some of which, such as Constantinople, continued to be first-order manufacturing centres and trading emporia where products arrived from the east, central Asia and south Russia. The territorial advance of the Turks in Anatolia, the Aegean Sea and the Balkans, and the founding of powerful western colonies by Genoans and Venetians, eventually choked, nevertheless, the economy of Byzantine cities as of the mid 13TH Century.

In the Eastern Mediterranean, the economic and cultural power of the Islamic cities was maintained. As far as western traders were concerned, they were still the main markets for the supply of luxury products from the Far East (spices, textile dyes, fine silk cloth, perfumes) and some products from the Middle East (cotton and linen). Alexandria, Cairo and Damascus also managed to retain their role as first-order cultural centres.

In the western Mediterranean basin, on the other hand, the territorial advance of Christian feudal societies and aggressive trading by Italians, Catalans and Provençals spawned an irreversible decline, from the middle of the 12TH Century onwards, in the large Moslem cities (Balansiya, Madina Mayurqa).

FRIDAY 18 NOVEMBER

9.00 - 11.00 h **5) CITIES IN THE LOW MIDDLE AGES. II:
THE CITIES OF KNOWLEDGE AND FAITH**

Round Table

COORDINATOR:

Jon Arrizabalaga (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas)

PARTICIPANTS:

Jacques Verger (Université Paris-Sorbonne), *The Network of Universities and the Routes of the Peregrinatio Academica*

Michael McVaugh (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), *The Cities and the Emergence of Professionalism in Medieval Europe: the Case of Medicine*

Josef Meri (Centre for the Study of Muslim-Jewish Relations, Cambridge), *Pilgrimage as a Shared Experience among Muslims and Jews in the Medieval Islamic World*

Jonathan Harris (Royal Holloway, University of London), *The Role of Greek Migrants in the Cultural Communication between the East and the West before and after the Fall of Constantinople*

This round table will deal with the Mediterranean cities as places which played an increasingly privileged role through the Middle Ages in producing and circulating cultural practices and knowledge both secular and divine; all this in the context of societies characterised by a multiplicity of cultures and languages, the predominance of the three monotheistic religions of Abraham's trunk, namely Judaism, Christianity and Islam, and a commercial and manufacturing economy. It will be focused on the four major questions as follows,

- 1) The origins and development of the university movement in the Mediterranean cities, and the integration of these cities in the general trends of master, students, and books mobility throughout Europe.
- 2) The rise and spreading of professional knowledge and practices through the case of medicine, particularly the new model of university physician in the cities of Mediterranean Europe, and its connexions and interplayings with Muslim and Jewish practitioners.
- 3) The role of urban shrines and pilgrimage in the Mediterranean cities as an occasion for cultural exchange among people of different religious faiths.

- 4) The role of byzantine émigrés in the cultural communication among cities of eastern and western Mediterranean before and after the Fall of Constantinople.

The subsequent debate will be aimed to set connexions and interplayings among the samples of cultural practices and knowledge offered by the speakers as well as to relate them to other activities (economic, political, social, cultural) developed in the medieval Mediterranean cities.

11.00 - 11.20 h Pause

FRIDAY 18 NOVEMBER

11.20 - 13.50 h 6) INDUSTRIAL CITIES AND MODERNITY

MODERATOR:

Salvador Giner (Institut d'Estudis Catalans)

SPEAKERS:

Lila Leontidou (Hellenic Open University), *Gramsci and the Mediterranean City: Urbanism, Spontaneity, Modernity and Civil Society*

Abderrahmane Rachik (Fondation du Roi Abdul Aziz), *Urban Structure and Colonial Practices*

FRONT ROW:

Paolo Perulli (Università del Piemonte Orientale)

Francesc Valls (Universitat de Barcelona)

António Dias Farinha (Academia das Ciências de Lisboa)

Oriol Nel·lo (Institut d'Estudis Catalans)

This module will study the historic period after the fall of Constantinople until the 20th Century. The discussion topics will be:

1- The definition of 'modernity' continues to be a conceptual and theoretical problem. Nevertheless, the creation of banking (Barcelona: Taula de Canvi [money market]), of modern accounting (Milan and Lombardy: Llibre de doble entrada [double-entry book-keeping]), the origins of the so-called 'preindustrial industrialism' (Po Plain: fargues del Pirieniu), the transformation of pirate mercantilist capitalism into peaceful and regulated trade (Consolat de Mar), the appearance of artificial time (Vicenza: clocks in public places) and the incorporation of science into technology (Amalfi: compass rose), and trans-urban currency ('talero', dollar) together with the growth of powerful and autonomous Patrician bourgeoisies before the central governments (Consell de Cent [Council of One Hundred], Signoria, Greek Fanariots) and of a Republican 'bourgeois' theory of the politeia (Macchiavelli, Guicciardini, Eiximenis, Ibn Khaldún) form the ensemble of elements generated by the modern world.

2-Both the fall of Constantinople, with the Ottoman conquest, and the European expansion towards the Atlantic, shift the centre of historical change towards the West. Initially, the great southern emporia (Lisbon, Seville) emerged. What might be termed the

'historical initiative' was moved Northwards. The Hanseatic League received a fresh boost, the Netherlands created an overseas empire, and the stock exchanges (Amsterdam, London) matured with the beginning of a veritable new capitalism. Calvinism promoted austere capitalism (systematic productive reinvestment) and an obedient and hardworking proto-proletariat. The cities of the South (with the notable exception of Venice) lost their influence to those of the Atlantic front. The analysis of the economic effects of the Counter-Reform and the weight of the cities on potent territorial monarchies could examine the decadence of former Patrician republics (Genoa, Florence, Ragusa, some of them even under other units: Hispanic Barcelona, Ottoman Thessaloniki).

3- The decadence of the European Mediterranean (17th C) did not prevent the development of enclave capitalism (Milan, Barcelona, Thessaloniki). The subsequent Protestantism (Calvinist) / industrialisation relationship is not at all clear. All these countries feature significant urban dualisms: administrative city and political capital versus independent industrial bourgeois city. Madrid/Barcelona; Rome/Milan; Lisbon/Oporto; Athens/Thessaloniki; Ankara/Istanbul; Cairo/Alexandria.

4-The relative impoverishment of the Mediterranean basin as of the 17th Century calls for an explanation. A re-examination of cases of southern urban 'prosperity' –Alexandria, Algiers, Naples, Venice, Milan, Thessaloniki – and their dynamic, powerful, and often dramatic (Tragic Week of Barcelona, political violence in Torino, the Italy of Giolittiana, the Spain of Maura and Canalejas, the Greece of Venizelos) involvement in modernity, calls for a comparative all-embracing analysis which includes not only economic history, but also the dynamising nationalist ideologies (Serbia, Catalonia, Greek independentism). Consideration of the revolutionary era in southern Europe: the heightened rural/urban contrast.

5-The victory of the national state over the 'autonomous' cities of the Mediterranean was consolidated in the 19th Century. Milan retained the Italian national stock exchange; Barcelona sided with Catalan nationalism, others (Alexandria) maintained a heavy cosmopolitanism and new centres emerged (Tel Aviv, Jerusalem) to further complicate the political and religious map of the eastern Mediterranean. The persistence of structures of antidemocratic interest (N'Dragheta, Camorra) mainly in Italy, and other 'perennial' dimensions of the Basin (code of honour versus the ethics of competitive individualism) led to an alliance between anthropology and ethnology. We will study whether the 'war factor' is more specific to the State, while the civic and commercial tendency of cities to spread their contacts all over is not a 'peace factor'.

6- All the Mediterranean countries have had difficult relationships with democracy. It would

be necessary to clarify to what extent city/countryside tension has a cause-effect relationship with autocratic (North of Africa) or fascist/fascist-leaning regimes that they all (Greece, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Croatia) suffered before the consolidation of liberal democracy. A synthesis of the Mediterranean route towards democratic modernity is needed: transitions to democracy.

FRIDAY 18 NOVEMBER

15.30 - 17.30 h **7) CITIES AND TERRITORIES. URBAN INTERMEDIATION**

Round Table

COORDINATOR:

Josep M. Llop (Universitat de Lleida)

PARTICIPANTS:

Emilio d'Alessio, Ancona (Italy)

Beril Özalp, Esmirna (Turkey)

Dalila El Kerdany, El Mansoura (Egypt)

Firdaous Oussidhoum, Tanger (Morocco)

The module will feature a debate and an analysis of the relationship between the territories and the most connected cities in the Mediterranean area with a specific perspective derived from the intermediate urbanisation scale resulting from the great magnitude and majority existence of this type of city in the Mediterranean.

The objective will be to study medium-sized cities, although particularly with an intermediate role, which, located in the different territories, particularly on seaboard or on rural areas, link up with large cities, urban networks and globalisation.

These cities play a basic role in the development of the urbanisation process. The relationship between cities and their territories is a critical, since the former do not always take care of the areas of which they are an essential part. This is an aspect that will provide us with food for thought in our reflection on the concepts of decentralisation of states and urban development, always formulated generically, with a more human perspective from the intermediate scale.

The concept of "intermediate" city runs through everything; it brings in a new dimension to the traditional formula of defining and classifying cities based on their physical size or population: its/their intermediation functionality/ies.

Intermediation means taking an active position in the midst of different flows and spaces. Cities nowadays, all over the world, are not closed spaces isolated from the territories that conform their centrality. The basic central functions pertain to both the concentration and the

distribution of flows, people and goods. They are variable according to time cycles (*cronos*), the transformation and distribution of products linked to the microclimate and the geographic conditions of specific territories, the organisation of social activities and festivities, cultural processes linked to the history of each place (*locus*) and the rhythms set by the local nature (*cairos*), among others. In a few words, they are crossroad functions, more than mere nexuses or centres of intermediation or for the relationship between global flows and territorial flows, with a specific geographic, historic and cultural base. We will study this all-pervading nature that runs through things local, urban and/or territorial, with the global level that configures intermediate cities as territorial nuclei in regions and/or urban systems, hinterlands, networks of towns, urban territories or many other forms of relationship. As well as the dual dimension as a service centre for the residents of the city and users; and the function as a place for connecting with flows of information and more global goods or assets. These functions afford the medium-sized city an intermediate functionality that transforms it into a new entity, which realises that it is part of a great territorial urban network.

17.30 - 17.50 h Pause

FRIDAY 18 NOVEMBER

17.50 - 19.20 h **8) Networks of cities. The Euro-Mediterranean space**

Round Table

COORDINATOR:

Andreu Bassols (European Institute of the Mediterranean)

PARTICIPANTS:

Joan Parpal, Medcities (Barcelona)

Brigitte Colin, Unesco (Paris)

Michel Barmaki, Unió Mediterrània d'Arquitectes (Lebanon)

Samir Gharib, National Organisation for Urban Harmony (Egypt)

The existence of different networks will be covered, particularly of cities and/or the professionals of or from cities that construct alternatives and manage processes and projects beyond the national and regional levels of government. The situation of the globalisation of the economy and flows requires that network formulas be brought into play at many levels, from cooperation through to the integrated management of the processes mentioned in the previous module. Networks such as AICE, MED CITIES, C.G.L.U., CIMES, and organisations such as the Arc Latin, as well as other networks of cities (Africities and other networks in the South Mediterranean area) will be addressed.

Debate will focus on the equilibrium between regional or state administration and the forms of local government and administration, the basic question of decentralisation and local development and its link in the consideration of territories as cultural heritage or assets and as factors of development at the same time. Tourism, local and regional products, ranging from the formulas of the north, such as slow cities in Italy, to more traditional forms in the south of the Mediterranean, or the problems of building and managing long-term networks will also be studied.

The basic idea is to concentrate different networks of cities at the level of the technicians that manage them more than the politicians that govern them. It will be a round table for a debate moderated by an institutional representative of the IEMeD, who will expound networking tasks, results and their shortcomings.

FRIDAY 18 NOVEMBER

19.30 - 20.15 h **9) CLOSING SESSION**

Senén Florensa, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Catalonia

Salvador Giner, President of IEC

Andreu Bassols, Director General of IEMed

PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

Jon Arrizabalaga

Lecturer in research at the CSIC, in the research line of “Cultural practices, knowledge and heritage in urban spaces: music, science, medicine” of the Milà i Fontanals Institution of the CSIC in Barcelona. His research focuses on medicine, health and disease in 15th-Century Europe and in biomedicine and social movements in the contemporary world. He is the author of the book *Lluís Alcanyís. Regiment preservatiu e curatiu de la pestilència. Edició crítica i estudi*, co-author (with John Henderson and Roger French) of *The Great Pox: The French Disease in Renaissance Europe*, and co-editor of the volumes *Health and medicine in Hapsburg Spain: agents, practices, representations* (with Teresa Huguet-Termes and Harold Cook) and *Centres of medical excellence? Medical travel and education in Europe, 1500-1789* (with Ole Peter Grell and Andrew Cunningham).

Michel Balard

He studied history and took his PhD by thesis at the University of Paris I (Sorbonne). He was a member of the French School in Rome, a lecturer in the universities of Reims and Marne la Vallée, and a member of the National Committee of the National Centre for Scientific Research of France. He has received several awards, including the Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour, Officer of the Order of Arts and Knight of the Academic Palms. He has chaired different historical societies and associations.

Michel Barmaki

Master in architecture and city planning of the School of Fine Arts of the Lebanese University of Beirut, where he lectures. Member of the Order of Engineers and Architects of Beirut, founder and director of Barka Sarl. Former chairman of the architects of Beirut and of the Lebanese section of the International Union of Architects, he has given conferences all over the world. He is the vice-chairman of the Union of Mediterranean Architects.

Andreu Bassols

Graduate in law from the University of Barcelona, he is the General Manager of the IEMed. He was assistant director of the Euromed Unit and of Regional Affairs of the Directorate-General for External Relations of the European Commission and the European Commission's representative in the Union for the Mediterranean (UpM). He was also leading advisor to the European Commission delegation in Tunisia (1997-2001). His publications include «Euro-Mediterranean Economic Integration», published in the *IEMed Mediterranean Yearbook. Med.2010* (IEMed, 2010) and «Euro-Mediterranean 2018», published in *Quaderns de la Mediterrània*, issue 11 (IEMed, 2009).

Brigitte Colin

Architect, member of the National Order of Architects of France and the International Union of Architects, she has worked in the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage, in the management of museums, archaeological sites in north Africa and the conservation of historic Islamic cities. She is a UNESCO and UNHABITAT expert on historic cities and social urban integration. She leads the *Cities and architecture* and *Social Inclusion in urban areas* projects of the Division of Social Sciences, Research and Policy. She has started up different UNESCO chairs, such as Landscape and Environmental Design in Montreal, Urban Policies and the Right to the City, in Lyon, and Social and Spatial Inclusion of International Migrants in Venice.

Emilio d'Alessio

Architect, city planner and sustainable development consultant. He is a member of the National Institute of Urbanistics of Italy and former chairman of the Italian Agenda 21 Association. He was deputy mayor of the city of Ancona between 1997 and 2009.

Dalila El Kerdany

Architect and lecturer in architecture at the School of Engineering of the University of Cairo, where she took her PhD. Director of the Center of Architectural and Engineering Design Support, a professional and research institute founded in the same university in 1994 to render services to the community. She studied at the University of California, Berkeley, between 1989 and 1992. Winner of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture 2001. Director of the Heritage Conservation Committee of the Government of Port Said and an active member of the Committee of History of the Egyptian National Organisation for Urban Harmony. She is also a member of the Higher Council of Culture of Egypt. Her areas of work and research are conservation, heritage and design. She has won numerous architectural awards. She is the main researcher of the *Archeurob* project promoted by the Italian Government, and is also involved in other projects in the European Union.

Mohamed H. Fantar

Specialist in Semitic Languages and in the civilisation of the Near East (Phoenicia and Carthage). Former Director General of the National Institute of Archaeology and Art of Tunisia (1982-1987), he is the head of research of the National Heritage Institute and of the Centre of Studies of the Phoenician and Punic Civilisation and Ancient Libya. He is the founder of the *Reppal* journal and has taught ancient history, archaeology and the history of religions at the universities of Tunis and Ez-Zitouna. He is honorary doctor of the universities of Bologna and Sassari. He is a member of the International Association of Studies on Mediterranean Civilisation and chairman of the Tunisian Association of History and Archaeology. He received the Toutain Blanchet award for the work *Kerkouane. Cité punique du Cap Bon*. Corresponding member of the Italian Institute for Africa and the Orient. He was awarded the French National Order of Merit in the sphere of education and science in 2008.

Gaspar Feliu

Doctor in Arts from the University of Barcelona. Lecturer in economic history in the School of Economics of the University of Barcelona since 1969, and Professor thereof since 1995. His research interest focuses on preindustrial economic history. He has studied aspects pertaining to trade, currency and banking, prices and wages and taxes, particularly in the middle ages and in modern times. He is a Latinist and paleographer and has worked in the Archive of the Cathedral of Barcelona, the Archive of the Crown of Aragon, the Protocols Archive of Barcelona and the Vatican Archive. He was chairman of the Catalan Society of Historic Studies (1991-2007).

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A diplomat and ambassador, he has been the President of the Executive Committee of the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) since 2005. He served as Spanish Ambassador to Tunisia (2000-2004), Consul General in Berlin (1992-1996), First Secretary of the Embassy of Spain at UNESCO (1986), and Director General of the Institute of Cooperation with the Arab World, the Mediterranean and Developing Countries at the Spanish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (1996-2000). He held the position of Secretary General of the Ministry of Trade, Consumption and Tourism (1986-1989) as well as the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Public Works (1989-1992) at the Government of Catalonia and Advisor to the Cabinet of the President of the Spanish Government (1979-1982).

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He read medieval history at La Sapienza University in Rome, where he was engaged in research until 1988. Since then, he has worked with the Ca'Foscari University of Venice, where he lectures in medieval history. He has researched the societies of the late antiquity and the late middle ages (4th-10th Century), particularly in Lombardy and in Carolingian Italy, with special emphasis on the study of institutions and elites. He analysed the problem of the Court in Italian cities during the main and final centuries of the middle ages. Recently, he has focused on the questions of ethnicity and their consequences for the history of Italy and the training of the Italian national identity. Some of his most recent articles are *Mouvements de peuples, ethnogenèse et transformation du monde ancien* and *Anno 713. La leggenda di Paulicio e le origini d Venezia*.

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Doctor in sociology from the University of Chicago (USA) and Professor of Sociology at the University of Barcelona, where he was the Departmental Director of this discipline between 1987 and 1991. He has been a lecturer at different European and American universities and Professor and Director of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at Brunel University West London. He lectured in social sciences at the Catalan Summer University (1969-1976) and was director of the Institute of Advanced Social Studies of the CSIC (1989-1997). He is the co-founder of the Catalan Sociology Association, which he has chaired; chairman of the Federation of Sociology Associations of the Spanish State and member of the Executive Committee of the International Sociological Association and of the 1st European Social Science History Conference. Director of the *International Journal of Sociology*. He received the Cross of Saint George of the Government of Catalonia (1995) and the National Sociology and Political Science Award from the Sociological Research Centre (2006). President of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans.

Josep Giralt i Balagueró

He got his degree in Geography and History by the University of Barcelona in 1979, and a MA in Museology and Heritage Management by the same university (2000). Between 1981 and 2002 his professional activities were related to Museology and Islamic Archaeology as the Director of the Museu Comarcal de la Noguera (Balaguer). He also headed the archaeological excavations of Balaguer, an Andalusian hometown, and one of the archaeological benchmarks of the Islamic Iberian Peninsula. He directed and curated major exhibitions as "Islamic Archaeology at the Upper Marca of al-Andalus" (1988), "Islam and Catalonia" (1998), "Tunisia, Land of Cultures" (2003), "Mediterraneum" (2004), "Raimundus, christianus arabicus" (2007), "A Sea of Laws: From Jaume I to the Battle of Lepanto" (2008) and "A Journey to the Land of the Bible" (2011). Since April 2002, he is the Director of Cultural Activities at the European Institute of the Mediterranean. He is also member of the Executive Council of ICOM-Spain.

Michel Gras

Emeritus Research Director of the National Centre for Scientific Research of Paris. This historian and archaeologist has been history assistant, member and head of studies of the French School in Rome (1973-1985), vice-rector of the National Council of Archaeological Research of the Ministry of Culture (Paris) and Director of the French School in Rome (2003-2011). His works include *Trafics tyrrhéniens archaïques*, *La Méditerranée archaïque*, *L'univers phénicien* and *Mégara Hyblaea. V. La ville archaïque*, the latter in collaboration.

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Lecturer in medieval history at the University of Parma, where he is dean of the Faculty of Arts. Member of the Steering Committee of the Sismed (Italian Society for Medievalist Historians), he managed the "Itinerari medievali" series of studies. His study interests are corporations, universities and cities in Italy in the Low Middle Ages, as well as the application of new technologies to the study of medieval history. Some of his publications, articles or monographs include *Le corporazioni dell'Italia settentrionale*, *Nuovi orizzonti di scambio e nuove attività produttive* and *Medioevo in rete tra ricerca e didattica*.

Josep Guitart

Professor of Archaeology of the Autonomous University of Barcelona. He was director of the Museum of Badalona (1975-1980), assistant director general of Museums, Plastics Arts and Archaeology of the Department of Culture of the Government of Catalonia (1980-1984) and a member of the Museums Board of Catalonia. He has also held the post of Director General for Universities of the Government of Catalonia (1990-1993). He was Director of the Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology between 2002 and 2006. In the field of research he has worked on different aspects of archaeology of Roman times, including excavations and studies on some Roman cities: in Catalonia particularly in *Baetulo* (Badalona) and *Iesso* (Guissona), and in the Iberian Peninsula, in *Clunia* (Peñalba de Castro, Burgos). He has also engaged in different research in the field of archaeological topography and the study of the territory and ancient settlements, such as the publication of sheet K/J-31 of the *Tabula Imperii Romani* corresponding to Catalonia and the Balearics.

Jonathan Harris

Professor in Byzantine history at Royal Holloway of the University of London, where he took his PhD with a thesis on Greek immigrants and the refugees in 15th-Century Western Europe. *The End of Byzantium, Constantinople: Capital of Byzantium, Palgrave Advances: Byzantine History, Byzantium and the Crusades* and *Greek Émigrés in the West, 1400-1520*, are some of his latest works.

Simon Keay

Professor of Archaeology of the University of Southampton and Assistant Director at the British School at Rome. He has worked in Catalan archaeology and was one of the renovators of archaeological studies in Catalonia. He has studied Roman Southern Spain. He is leading a research project in Italy in the inland and seaboard area of Laci. He has given his name to the late eastern amphorae.

Janusz K. Kosłowski

Lecturer at the Jagiellonian University of Krakow, member and director of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, chairman of the International Union of Academies and chairman of the 8th Commission (upper Palaeolithic) of the International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences. His areas of scientific interest are periods of transition in prehistory (from the middle to the upper Palaeolithic), the expansion of the population from the Middle East towards Europe, the passage from a forage-based economy to a farming economy and the origin of food production in Europe and its adaptation to island contexts (in the Aegean and the Caribbean). He has carried out archaeological excavations in Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Egypt and Morocco. He is co-editor of the *Eurasian Prehistory* journal (published by the Jagiellonian and Harvard Universities) and coordinator of the *Corpus Antiquitatum Americanensium* project of the International Union of Academies. He was made an honorary doctor by the University of Bordeaux.

Lila Leontidou

Architect, city planner and geographer, she lectures in geography and European culture at the Hellenic Open University. Dean of the School of Humanities of this university and director of the Research Unit on Euro-Mediterranean Geography. She studied architecture at the University of Athens and geography and governance at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Member of the International Committee of the *COST* project, coordinated by the University of Manchester. She has led several competitive international projects and has coordinated European research networks. Her areas of interest are the European and Mediterranean cultures, cities, city planning, expansion, social urban movements and European integration. She has published several works in Greek, English and French, including *City in Transition*, *Geographically Illiterate Land* and *Urban Sprawl in Europe*, as well as several articles in international scientific journals.

Josep M. Llop

Architect and city planner. He has always worked professionally in the sphere of local city planning: director of City Planning of the City Council of Lleida (1979-1988) and Director of City Planning and the Environment of the same city council (1991-2003). He was also director and coordinator of City Planning of the City Council of Barcelona (1989-1991) over the three years before the 1992 Olympic Games. He was chairman of the Association of Architects and Town Planners of Catalonia (1989-2001). In 1985 he won the National City Planning Award for the Canyeret Special Plan in Lleida. In 1999 he was awarded, as director of the Lleida Master Plan, the first Prize in City Planning of Catalonia by the Government of Catalonia and the Catalan Society of Territorial Planning. He has coordinated and managed international projects related to intermediate cities and worldwide urbanisation of the URB-AL Programme. He is currently a lecturer at the University of Lleida and on the Master on DUT-Management and transformation of Developing Cities of the UPC. He is also director of the "UIA-CIMES" work programme of the International Union of Architects and of the UNESCO-CIMES Chair (University of Lleida) on intermediate cities, urbanisation and development.

Manuela Marín

Specialist in Arabic and Islamic studies, she has worked professionally in the Spanish-Arabic Institute of Bagdad, in the Institute of Cooperation with the Arab World (both of the Foreign Office), in the Complutense University of Madrid, the Pompeu Fabra University of Barcelona and the Higher Council of Scientific Research, where she was a research lecturer. She has authored different publications in Spanish and foreign journals, focusing particularly on the social history of the Islamic world and particularly that of al-Andalus. Her most outstanding recent publications include *Vidas de mujeres andalusíes*, as editor, *Al-Andalus/España. Historiografías en contraste. Siglos xvii-xxi*.

Michael McVaugh

Doctor in history from the University of Princeton, he lectures at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. He has co-edited several publishing projects, such as “Arnaldi de Villanova Opera Medica Omnia” and “Texts and Contexts: Studies in Ancient and Medieval Science in Honor of John E. Murdoch’s Seventieth Birthday”. He was awarded the Sarton medal of the History of Science Society (2010). He is a fully-fledged member of the International Academy of the History of Science and has been associated several times with the North-American Association for the History of Medicine. Some of his publications are *The Rational Surgery of the Middle Ages*, *Arnaldi de Villanova Opera Medica Omnia, V.1: De intentione medicorum* and *On Hemorrhoids* (with Gerrit Bos).

Josef Meri

Academic director of the Centre for Jewish-Muslim Relations of the University of Cambridge. This historian of religions is a specialist in Islamic medieval history, the academic study of relations between Jews and Muslims and the comparative analysis of the Islamic and Jewish ritual. A graduate in Near- and Middle-East Studies from the University of California in Berkeley, with a master in history from the State University of New York in Binghamton and a PhD in Islamic studies from the University of Oxford. Some of his publications include *The Cult of Saints Among Muslims and Jews in Medieval Syria*, *A Lonely Wayfarer’s Guide to Pilgrimage: ‘Ali ibn Abi Bakr al-Harawi’s Kitab al-Isharat ila Ma’rifat al-Ziyarat* (ed.), *Medieval Islamic Civilization* and *Bayan al-Farq bayn al-Sadr wal-Qalb wal-Fu’ad wal-Lubb* (ed.).

Firdaous Oussidhoum

After studying in Grenoble and in Barcelona, and following a spell in the César Portela firm, she opened her own practice, Architectures and Urban Forms, in 2001, which she combines with a PhD in the philosophy of architecture at the University of Lyon. Through her work as an architect and consultant she seeks to preserve the essence and the identity of space by means of a thematisation process thanks to field work and ongoing research geared towards improving mankind’s living conditions. This vision gave birth to the Fundació Inicia for the development of resources and skills, of which she is a founding member. She regards architecture as a tool for transmission, dialogue and communication to afford meaning to space. An internationally-renowned speaker, she is a member of the FEEL ARCHITECTURE group, whose priority is to put the human being at the centre of architecture.

Beril Özalp

She studied architecture and city planning at the Middle East Technical University. She has worked for the private sector and the City Council of Izmir. She manages the Department of Planning and Projects of the municipality of Buca (Turkey). She has international experience in consulting and training courses in city planning. As a city planning expert she has spearheaded different city development plans in Turkish cities and has attended international congresses.

Joan Parpal

Secretary General of Medcities (www.medicities.org), a network of Mediterranean coastal cities whose aim since 1991 has been to strengthen cooperation for urban sustainable development. He is also Delegate of Urban Development Programmes for Barcelona Metropolitan Area. He has directed or coordinated numerous cooperation projects in the fields of sustainable development strategic plans, diagnostics and environmental strategies, integrated management of coastal areas, waste, water, air quality, mobility, flood prevention, rehabilitation of marginal neighbourhoods, etc. He participates in numerous initiatives related to Mediterranean urban development, such as the Urban Development Expert Group of the Union for the Mediterranean, ARLEM, Marseilles Centre for Mediterranean Integration, United Nations Mediterranean Action Plan, Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, Horizon 2020, UCLG-Med, European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign, etc. He was Director of Environmental Services for Barcelona Metropolitan Area between 1979 and 1993.

Abderrahmane Rachik

Graduate in sociology from the University of Lyon II and a PhD in city planning from the Hassan II University of Casablanca (Morocco). He is supervisor of documentary treatment in the documentation centre of the King Abdul Aziz Foundation for Human Sciences and Islamic Studies and lecturer in urban sociology at the Hassan II University in Mohammadia. Some of his latest works include *Casablanca, l'urbanisme de l'urgence*; *Villes et pouvoirs au Maroc*, and *Bilan d'études et de recherches urbaines sur le Maroc (1980-2004)*.

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Doctor in history from the University of Barcelona, where he is Professor. He has also managed the Department of Medieval History of this university. His research activity has focused on the economy and the society of the Catalan Nations (*La Corona de Aragón y el Reino de Mallorca en el siglo XIV*), Catalan society's response to natural disasters (*Els terratrèmols de 1373 al Pirineu. Efectes a Espanya i França*) and the social and cultural history of food (*Société féodale et alimentation*). Together with the lecturer Jesús Contreras, he created the Food Studies Centre in the School of Geography and History of the UB. He is a member of the Catalan Society of Historical Studies and is linked to the Institute of Geography, Ethnology and History of the Higher Council of Scientific Research (CSIC). He is director of the *Acta Mediaevalia* journal.

Joan Sanmartí

Doctor in geography and history from the University of Barcelona. He has been a lecturer in archaeology at the same university since 1981, where he is currently Professor. He has led several research projects and teams. He has studied the protohistory and ancient history of Catalonia and other places in the Mediterranean area. His research activity takes the form of numerous publications, particularly the syntheses published in recent years that summarise the vision of the course of protohistoric societies, and the *Els ibers del nord* book published in collaboration with Joan Santacana.

Paolo Sommella

Lecturer in typography of the University of Rome "La Sapienza". He has carried out archaeological excavations in Rome, Practica di Mare, Sibari, Atri and other Italian centres. Chairman of the international commission of the *Tabula Imperii Romani* project sponsored by the International Academic Union. His interests lie in the operative aspects of archaeological research in the sphere of city planning and in museography. He also works on the application of IT to ancient typography and the restoration of thematic cartographies. His main works include *Antichi campi di battaglia in Italia, Sibari, La pianta di Lucca romana*. He is a member of the National Academy of Lincei and of different cultural institutions.

Jacques Verger

He studied at the École Normale Supérieure of the Sorbonne. He was a pupil of Michel Mollat, Jacques le Goff and Philippe Contamine. He was a member of the French School in Rome and has taught at the universities of Tunis, Nancy II, Paris XIII and Paris IV (Sorbonne), as well as the École Normale Supérieure and the École Pratique des Hautes Études. Since 2010 he has been emeritus lecturer in medieval history at the University of Paris IV-Sorbonne. A specialist in the history of culture and education in the middle ages, he has published, among others, *Les universités françaises au Moyen Âge*, *Les gens de savoir dans l'Europe de la fin du Moyen Âge*, *Enseignement, culture et société en Occident aux XII et XIII siècles* and *Des nains sur les épaules de géants. Maîtres et étudiants au Moyen Âge*.

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