

The Mediterranean of the 20th Century

realities and images

IEMed.
Institut Européen de la Méditerranée

EFE:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TECHNICAL DATA.....	3
ASSEMBLY AND FRAMEWORK.....	5
CURATORIAL TEXTS AND LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS.....	8

TECHNICAL DATA

The exhibition **The Mediterranean of the 20th Century. Realities and images** is divided into:

- Introduction
- Sections
 - Tumultuous Start to the Century (1900-1930)
 - From the Belle Époque to the End of European Hegemony (1930-1945)
 - “The Glorious Thirty” (1945-1973)
 - Crisis and Withdrawal in an Uncertain World (1973-1995)
 - Towards a Shared Mediterranean (1995-2010)
- Epilogue

EXHIBITION FORMAT

The full version of the exhibition contains:

- 11 own lighting structures of 2,40 m wide x 2,10 m high, enclosing curatorial texts and some of the most representative photographs of each section. The structural design allows, according to the exhibition space, to display information on both sides, or only on one side.
- 1 panel (epilogue) of 1,80 m wide x 1,48 m high.
- 89 photographs framed in aluminium of different measures, to complement each section’s discourse.
- Two sets of bilingual labels.

The short version of the exhibition contains:

- With the aim of adapting the exhibit to various showrooms, it has been designed a reduced version. This one contains the same number of structures but 46 photographs instead of 89.

LANGUAGES

The exhibition is produced in two versions: Catalan/English and Spanish/French. If the exhibition hall is big enough, the design of structures allows a 4 languages presentation (exposing on both sides). On the contrary, if the room is smaller, it’s possible to choose a one face-bilingual version (Catalan/English or Castilian/French)

SUPPORTING ELEMENTS OF THE EXHIBITION:

- Hand guide in Catalan, Spanish, French and English containing curatorial texts.
- Catalogue in two versions Catalan-English and Spanish-French.

DISTRIBUTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND SPATIAL NEEDS

	Full version	Short version
Number of photographs	A sum of 125 (36 panelled + 89 framed)	A sum of 83 (36 panelled + 47 framed)
Photographs / Linear meters		
SECTION 1	21 photographs / 12,80 linear m	14 photographs / 8,15 linear m
SECTION 2	21 photographs / 7,30 linear m	15 photographs / 6,70 linear m
SECTION 3	29 photographs / 18,25 linear m	16 photographs / 8,15 linear m
SECTION 4	26 photographs / 8,45 linear m	17 photographs / 8 linear m
SECTION 5	21 photographs / 5,84 linear m	17 photographs / 3,85 linear m
EPILOGUE	7 photographs / 7 linear m	4 photographs / 4,30 linear m

THE FULL VERSION of the show needs room of about 200 square meters and 60 linear meters approximately.

LA SHORT VERSION of the show needs room of about 200 square meters and 40 linear meters approximately.

PACKING

- **Photographs:** packed into 8 boxes of different measures
 - Box 1: 37 x 80 x 55 cm
 - Box 2: 39 x 80x 55 cm
 - Box 3: 62 x 80 x 55 cm
 - Box 4: 84 x 80 x 55 cm
 - Box 5: 48 x 80 x 35 cm
 - Box 6: 108 x 161 x 34 cm
 - Box 7: 73 x 101 x 55 cm
 - Box 8: 108 x 161 x 34 cm

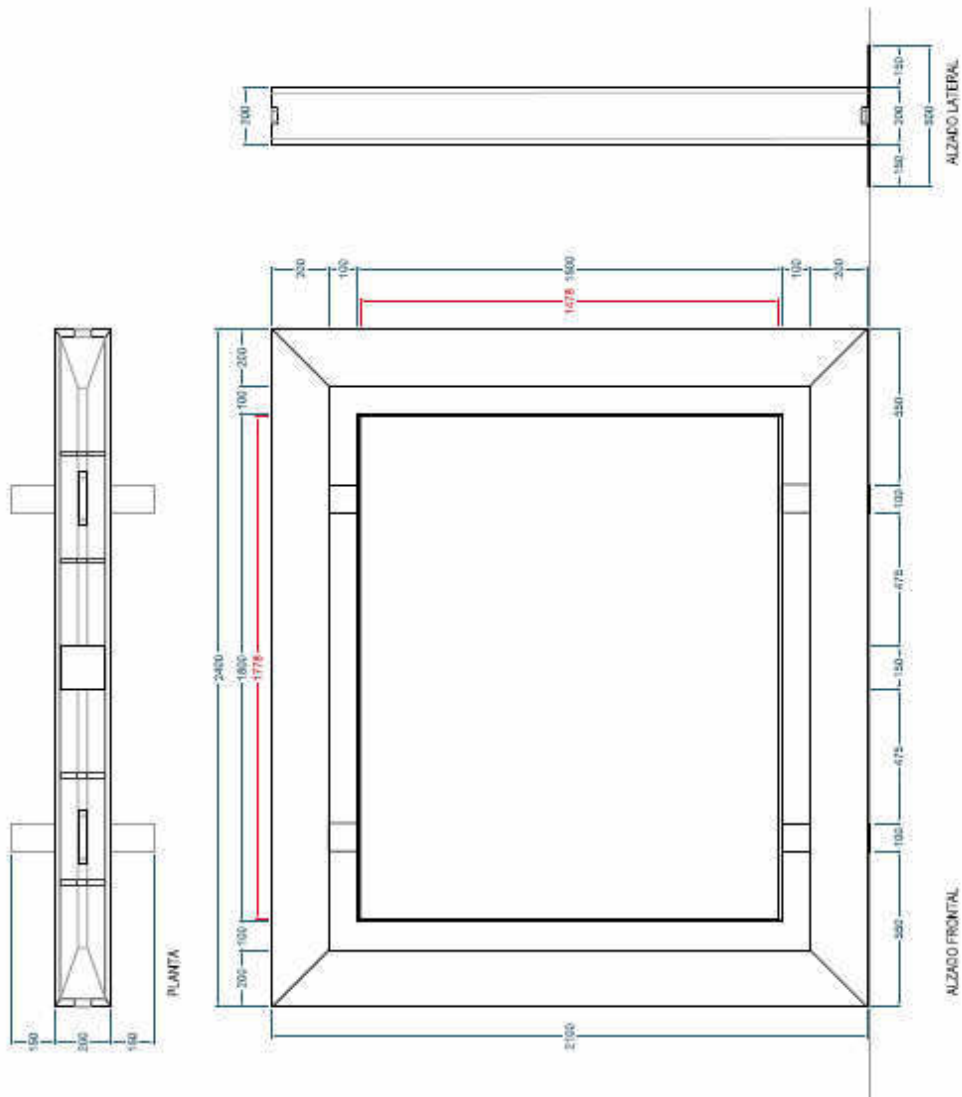
- **Structures:**
 - 3 boxes of 230 x 110 x 255 cm

Total 11 boxes

ASSEMBLY AND FRAMEWORK



Bañador de model 747/18/04
Base Negra, TROLL







CURATORIAL TEXTS AND LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

INTRODUCTION

“There are many Mediterraneans. The diversity of its people is so great that it calls into question all the egocentrisms started by ancient civilisations and powerful contemporary hegemonies. The Mediterranean has become the world’s most striking frontier, with a true fracture in the living standards between north and south. At the same time, however, it is the meeting place between East and West, where empires and cultures are born and die and where there are people who write from left to right and others who write from right to left; where daily coexistence with the “other” is a permanent challenge. The big port cities of the past and present are the main actors in its history. Three-quarters of Europe’s population and half the inhabitants of the Arab counties live there. This string of cities – Istanbul, Alexandria, Beirut, Tel Aviv, Algiers, Barcelona, Marseille, Naples and Athens – is the froth on the coastal urban development which dominates the inland territories. It is where the problems of rising demographics and a shortfall of housing and public services meet; it is where the spontaneous vitality of the people has its *raison d’être*, where identities, religions and languages cannot be crushed by either war or political conflict. We propose a journey through the turbulent century we have left behind using photographic documents provided by the EFE news agency photo archive, with the aim of recalling the most important events that marked the course of the region during the 20th century. From the end of the great empires to the creation of the new states; from bloody conflicts to the search for peace; from the traditional and rural world to urban modernity. A collection of realities and views on this lively, diverse Mediterranean of ours.”

Tumultuous Start to the Century (1900-1930)

AGENCIES. *Istanbul, 18 February 1919.* The Mediterranean is in the throes of a number of upheavals. Lands are passing from the hands of the large traditional empires to the protection of France and Great Britain through the turmoil of World War I. New forms of government are appearing, along with exchanges of goods and social relations. People's lives are being transformed with the arrival of bridges, telecommunications and modern schools. In the realm of ideas, religion, which previously controlled everything in the public and private arenas, is being challenged by modernity, transforming politics, management and culture.



The End of a Way of Life

The Ottoman Empire, which marked the transformation of large sectors of the populations of Europe, Asia and Africa, is disintegrating and shaking the bastions of coexistence in the Mediterranean. Lords of all the lands of the southern shores from Turkey to Algeria, the sultans had maintained a single empire since the 16th century and, although improvements were negotiated for the territories, they also repressed anyone who questioned their authority. World War I turned this system on its head and the winners are now dividing the spoils. However, the war did not begin in the Mediterranean, but rather with the collision of two powerhouses fighting for the control of Europe:

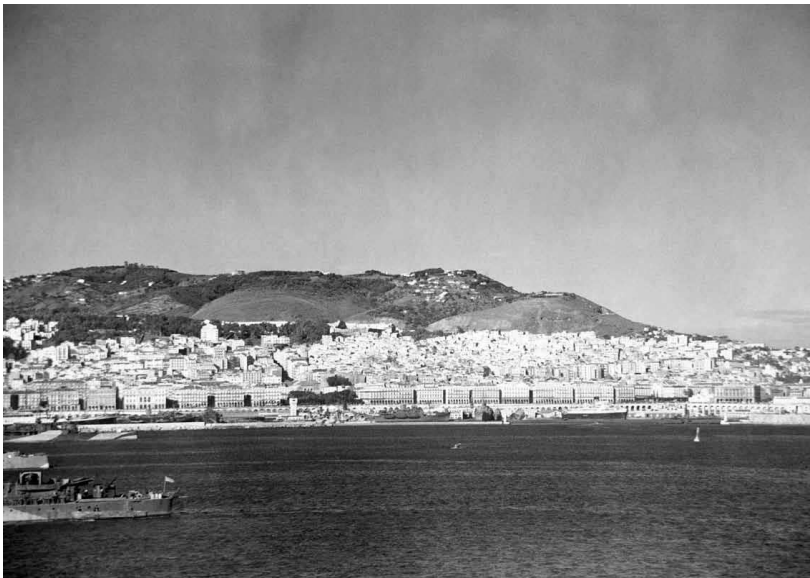
the German and Austro-Hungarian Axis versus the victorious powers of the war, France and England. Their triumph marks the start of a new world order: new states are being created in the South and 'capitalist colonialism' is appearing. The people of the South, Muslim or otherwise, are being brought into contact with new leaders and new ways of working, while ideas are being imported from fascinating Europe.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. **Galata Bridge in Istanbul (1925).** The war has transformed Istanbul. The Christians are in hiding; the Muslims learn of new cases of people who have disappeared every day and the Armenians are frightened. By 1925 the city is back to normal but it is no longer the capital. EFE/Sennecke
2. **Assembly of the Seville-Cadiz bridge (1929).** EFE/Archivo Rafael Crespo
3. **The Treaty of Versailles (1919).** The still Prince Faisal of Iraq leads the Arab delegation. EFE
4. **Inhabitants of Southern Palestine during World War I.** National Heritage – Palace General Archive/Bufa
5. **German soldiers using oxen to transfer a car to Palestine during the war.** National Heritage – Palace General Archive/Bufa
6. **Rif troops disembark at Alhucemas, c. 1921.** EFE/Lázaro
7. **Lawrence of Arabia.** A cultured man and lover of the Arabic world and tongue, he was sent by the British Government to help the Arabs fight the Ottomans. He became one of the most controversial figures in English history and, above all, a legend. EFE
8. **German trench at the Palestine Front during the war.** The Germans support the Ottomans against Russia. Patrimonio Nacional – Archivo General de Palacio/Bufa
9. **Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife moments before being assassinated in Sarajevo on 25 June 1914.** This milestone triggered World War I. EFE
10. **Opening of the narrow gauge railway from Tistutin to Dar Drius, Morocco, 1920s.** EFE/Lázaro
11. **Franco lands in Alhucemas, Morocco (1925).** This conquest restored national pride in a country that was in reality poor, backward and fearful of French power. EFE
12. **Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, c. 1924.** Considered the true Turkish leader and father of the nation, he is the first great ruler in the Southern Mediterranean of the 20th century. He turns Turkey into a republic and a unique model of a secular nation-state in a Muslim land. EFE/Archivo Vidal
13. **Salonika, a former strategic port of the Ottomans, was conquered by the Greeks in 1912.** EFE
14. **King Faisal (1924).** Expelled from Damascus by the French, the British install him as King of Iraq. EFE
15. **Alfonso XIII visits the works at the Port of Alhucemas, Morocco (1927).** EFE
16. **Opening of the Egyptian Parliament in the 1920s.** Independence would not arrive until 1936. EFE
17. **Western tourists play tennis at the Giza pyramids (1928).** EFE
18. **Barcelona, La Rambla.** It is already a modern city by the turn of the century. EFE
19. **Women in traditional dress, Tarifa (1920).** EFE
20. **Hispano-Arabic school in Tetuan (1917).** EFE
21. **The Iberia makes its first flight on the Madrid-Barcelona-Madrid route, 1927.** EFE

From the Belle Époque to the End of European Hegemony (1930-1945)

AGENCIES. *Algiers, 3 January 1943.* Trade and activity have risen sharply during these years, but there are two societies in the Southern Mediterranean: the modern, liberal world that emerged from colonisation, and the traditional world, divided between the desire for modernity and the visible consequences of imperialism. Power ambitions are aggressive and the major conflict of the 20th century between Fascism and democracy spills into the region. A strategic stage in the confrontation, the European powers seem incapable of settling the South's demands. The US and USSR emerge, heralding the end of European control.



Is the Mediterranean Important? World War II

The Fascists, who begin to fan across the north of the Mediterranean in the 1930s, provoke the major ideological confrontation of the 20th century. The Spanish Civil War is the prologue to World War II. Italy, Francoist Spain, Yugoslavia

under King Alexander I and Atatürk's Turkey exalt the nation above all else and control individuals. Considering their countries to be unfinished nations, they proclaim expansionist ambitions and gear up for the conflict. The Mediterranean is the perfect backdrop for fighting France and England, and becomes a battle stage when Italy enters the war. But Mussolini confronts the British without success and needs the help of the Germans, who want to protect the southern flank in the expectation of an attack on the USSR. In Libya, the Afrika Korps complete the Nazis' continental offensives against Yugoslavia, Greece and Crete: the Allies believe the Suez Canal, Britain's route to the Indies, is under threat, and that the USSR is under great pressure. In 1942, Churchill and Roosevelt decide that the start of the final offensive against the Nazis will not be continental but rather Mediterranean, and begin the clean-up of Europe from its "underbelly". Operation Torch, in November 1942, sees a military convoy of over 90,000 soldiers land on the North African coasts: within six months the

Fascists are defeated and expelled from Africa, and the Allies can begin their recapture of Southern Europe.

The Beginning of the Gap Between North and South

Modernity or tradition, Islam or laicism, agriculture or industry, the model of capitalism and investment decisions are some of the questions in the Southern Mediterranean. The economic powers of the North, which have been expanding since the mid-19th century, export arms, technology and capital, producing a complete and unbalanced dependence on wealth creation. Rural society is poor and maintains a fragile balance between use of the land and subsistence however it can. Labourers are having a tough time of it in the big cities while the colonists are enjoying the Belle Époque, taking out bank loans, creating businesses and buying products from the North: mechanical seeders, railways and telecommunication infrastructures mark the landscape. The duality is also expressed in construction: new, modern, organised buildings are superimposed on the *medinas*.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

22. **Goering arrives on a visit to Tripoli (1939).** Germany awards North Africa great strategic importance. EFE
23. **A Maltese soldier with the British Army bids farewell to his wife in Tunis, c. 1942.** EFE
24. **A British soldier looks perplexed at the multiple signs in Italian and German at Mersa Matruh (Egypt).** The Italian offensive against Egypt begins in 1940, aimed at gaining strategic control of the Suez Canal, in the hands of the British and French. EFE
25. **German troops cross Ajdabiya during Rommel's campaign to control Libya (1942).** EFE
26. **An Italian colonist in Libya offers wine to Italian soldiers helping out on his farm (1940).** EFE
27. **Visit to the Bay and Port of Algiers (1943).** A predominant port in the Western Mediterranean, the capital of the French *department* in Algeria became a stronghold during World War II following the Allied landing, and a key exponent of coexistence between modernity and tradition. EFE
28. **Sewing class in Larache (1938).** Did colonial control perforce change the situation of women? EFE/García Cortés
29. **Buses outfitted with gasogens in Barcelona, due to the petrol shortage after the Civil War (1940).** EFE/José María Segarra
30. **Faisal I of Iraq visits Great Britain (1931).** King of the new Iraqi State, he is a puppet monarch created by England's George V to stabilise the former lands of the Ottoman Empire. EFE
31. **A Jewish man attacked by an Arab is taken to hospital in Jaffa.** Confrontations between communities had become commonplace in Palestine by 1938. EFE/Archivo Vidal
32. **The British Eighth Army enters Benghazi, Libya, in December 1942, and drives the Nazis from the city.** EFE
33. **Naples receives the Allies after four days of insurrection against the Germans (1943).** EFE
34. **The regular forces advance towards Castellón on the Valencia Front, June 1938.** EFE

35. **Women from the German colony bid farewell to their compatriots exchanged for Britons in Barcelona (1943).** EFE/Pérez de Rozas
36. **Allied bombing of German positions in Dubrovnik, September 1944.** EFE
37. **Moroccan soldiers reach Catalonia to fight against the last Republican bastions of resistance.** EFE/Mollinedo
38. **A Libyan man looks at a Western woman (Tripoli, 1940).** European colonial control and the establishment of colonists bring the locals into contact with a foreign society that is unwanted, but which is also a source of fascination. EFE
39. **Abdullah I, who became King of Jordan with the support of the British Empire, visits Oxford (1934).** EFE
40. **Sale of earthenware to the Spanish protectorate of Tetuan (1927).** EFE/Díaz Casariego
41. **Tangiers Beach (1940).** Occupied by Spain on 14 June 1940, taking advantage of the German entry into Paris. EFE/Miguel Cortés
42. **The Christ of the Gypsies procession, Malaga, 1930s.** A deeply religious society. EFE/Díaz Casariego

«The Glorious Thirty» (1945-1973)

AGENCIES. *Alexandria, 19 August 1968.* The confrontation between the United States and the USSR has split the Mediterranean three ways: the West declares itself Catholic and in favour of the United States; the East, Communist and in defence of anti-imperialism. In the South, the independent Arab states are seeking a new identity in the middle of the Arab-Israeli conflicts which are demanding huge human and military sacrifices. With decolonisation and the economic prosperity of the new Europe, millions of people travel between the two shores, changing the makeup of the region. Thirty years of economic bonanza and modern references that arrive from abroad are slowly changing the societies.



Demography, Exodus, Migration...a Change of Mentality

Over this 30-year period, the societies settled around the Mediterranean experience a profound change of mentality which also involves the movement of people. The first is the exodus to Israel, to which Holocaust survivors have been

arriving even before the State is born. Israel has three million inhabitants by 1971. At the same time, over a million Palestinians leave their country and spread out across the Middle East and the Gulf countries. The political migrations caused by decolonisation are important too. In particular they affect North Africa, as the former colonists go back to their mother countries: the *Pieds-Noirs (Black-Feet)* who return to France, together with the Libyan and Tunisian colonists who go home to Italy, make up a million people. Furthermore, by 1974 over two million people have left their homeland either temporarily or definitively to work abroad. Moroccans, Algerians, Spaniards and Italians emigrate particularly to France and Germany, countries experiencing major growth. Towards the end of this period, religious beliefs and medical breakthroughs in the North and South lead to a rise in the birth rate which eventually results in a Mediterranean in which coexistence has changed. Heavily populated, chaotic cities transform the mindset of men and women.

Decolonisation: A Traumatic Process. The Building of the New Arab States

Decolonisation in the Mediterranean is a slow, difficult and at times traumatic process. Arab nationalism and rhetoric from the United States about people's right to self-determination resonate in society, but France and Great Britain exercise their political control beyond World War II. The main Arab leaders have fought in the war, are young and popular; they want to build their own nation-states and control their own resources for the first time. They achieve independence and play along with the new powers, yet do not see their limits coming. The reasons are not passing but rather structural: tension and rivalry between neighbouring countries, the creation of the State of Israel and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, and problems combining Islam with modernity explain why the young independence movements fail to take hold in their countries. Cultural and religious diversity prove a key element in the Mediterranean. During this period, leaders mobilise people and generate wealth, but they also weaken, back-peddle and even destroy some of the rules of coexistence.

The Arab-Israeli Wars

1948 is fundamental to contemporary history. It is the year of the creation of the State of Israel, called Al-Nakba or 'the catastrophe' by the Arabs, and the start of a period of wars and conflicts without respite in the Mediterranean. Eight years later, Nasser's nationalisation of the Suez Canal sparks the most dangerous crisis of the 20th century involving Israel. The United States and USSR support Egypt against Israeli and her allies, France and England, the definitive losers of power in the former colonies. The subsequent Six Day War in 1967 leads to a vast territorial expansion for the Israelis which includes East Jerusalem. In 1973, Anwar el-Sadat begins a war which leads him six years later to the Camp David accords, an Egyptian peace agreement with Israel but one with little popular support. The condition of refugee becomes a way of life. The conflict demands increasingly greater human, political and military efforts which milk resources for industrialisation and social prosperity. The conflict later spreads to neighbouring countries, particularly Libya, and directly affects civilian populations. It continues to be the major stumbling block against the normalisation of relations between the two shores.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

43. **Jews detained in Haifa (1946).** The British establish quotas on the mass entry of Jews. EFE
44. **Jewish refugees from Germany and Poland wait at the Port of Barcelona before boarding a ship bound for Palestine (1945).** Thousands of Jews from around Europe, survivors of the Holocaust and the war, set off to found the new State of Israel. EFE/Carlos Pérez de Rozas
45. **Italian refugees arrive at Trieste, February 1946.** The loss of Istria forces the Italian exodus and Yugoslavian colonisation of the city. EFE
46. **The British impede Jewish refugees from landing north of Haifa, c. 1947.** EFE
47. **Beach at Benidorm (1966).** Tourism becomes the symbol of development and social change in a Southern Europe whose economic situation is increasingly eclipsing that of the Southern Mediterranean. EFE/Manuel Iglesias
48. **A shipment of SEAT 600s, a landmark in Spanish development, in the port of Barcelona (1970).** Lack of conflict fosters industrialisation, in sharp contrast to the situation in the South. EFE
49. **Woman at the Malaga Fair.** In the 1960s, modern women get around on scooters. EFE
50. **Oil well in Safra, Jordan (1957).** The production of crude oil by the Arab countries becomes vital to its position with regard to the West. EFE
51. **Women in Algiers in the 1960s.** The French presence and socialist feminism brings about the coexistence of two contrasting types of women. EFE
52. **Shoeshiner outside the Courthouse in Damascus (1967).** EFE
53. **Winter swimmers dive into the Mediterranean in Athens, a traditional, recreational way to celebrate the New Year (1957).** EFE
54. **A triumphant Ben Bella is acclaimed in 1962.** The leader of the National Liberation Front visits Algiers following his release, thanks to the Evian Accords which award Algeria independence. EFE
55. **Mohammed VIII, Bey of Tunisia, during a royal audience in Kairouan (1950).** EFE
56. **Mohamed V of Morocco (right) receives Habib Bourguiba.** Shortly after, Bourguiba is appointed the first President of the Republic of Tunisia (1957). EFE
57. **The crowd acclaims President Nasser, Cairo (1956).** The father of the Republic of Egypt and the non-aligned countries movement, Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal to finance the Aswan Dam in an unprecedented confrontation with France, England and Israel. EFE
58. **Moshe Dayan enters the old quarter of Jerusalem (1967).** The Six Day War sees the Israelis annex the Golan Heights, the West Bank, Gaza, the Sinai and East Jerusalem. EFE.
59. **Ben Gurion proclaims the State of Israel in Tel Aviv (20 May 1948).** EFE
60. **Militants from the Jewish paramilitary organisation Haganah guard a strategic pass (1948).** Jewish tenacity overwhelms the British Army, which withdraws in May 1948. EFE
61. **Egyptian prisoners watch the advance of the Israeli enemy during the Yom Kippur War (1973).** EFE
62. **Jerusalem's King David Hotel, following an attack against the British by the underground armed organisation Haganah (1946).** EFE
63. **Egyptian troops occupy Alexandria to prevent rioting following the forced abdication of King Farouk I (1952).** Nasser's Free Officers Movement has him ousted following a reign of squander. EFE
64. **Francisco Franco receives Mohammed V in Madrid to sign the accords recognising the independence of the Kingdom of Morocco (1956).** EFE
65. **American sailors with young women from Barcelona (1950).** The presence of marines in Barcelona shows the US's growing influence on the post-war Mediterranean. EFE

66. **Port Said during the Suez Crisis (1956).** The Egyptians use sunken ships to prevent the Anglo-French entry. EFE
67. **Arab soldiers captured by Israel in July 1948 during Operation Danny, which ensures Jewish control over the Tel Aviv region.** EFE
68. **Arab civilians displaced from around Jerusalem return to their homes (1948).** EFE
69. **Hundreds of Arabs abandon Palestine for Libya in protest against the United Nations' plan to divide it into two states (1948).** EFE
70. **Arab soldiers wait to occupy Jerusalem in the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, days before the end of the British mandate.** EFE
71. **Arab citizens are evacuated from Hebron under UN supervision (1948).** EFE/De Miguel

Crisis and Withdrawal in an Uncertain World (1973- 1995)

AGENCIES. *Beirut, 11 October 1991.* The two oil crises have confirmed that the Mediterranean Sea is controlled by the major powers and dependence on petroleum. The conflict between Israel and Palestine has spread, causing increased tension, compounded by wars between the Arabs and the growing hold of fundamentalism. While the Northern Mediterranean is regaining liberties and democracy as part of a new Europe, the very uneven economic growth between the two shores is widening the gulf between North and South. The fall of the Berlin Wall and the domino effect of the collapse of the USSR are having a cruel impact on the Mediterranean, with the Balkan powder keg ready to explode.



Black Gold: Glut or Advantage?

Oil was to weigh heavily in the modernisation of the Mediterranean and to dovetail it into a competitive and prosperous world. Although the needs were at first industrial, they later extended to all aspects of life, and made it the “black gold” of the 20th century. The countries belonging to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ensured 54% of the supply in 1973. The number of producers and oilfields grew over these years, yet by 1995 the region was still producing 20% of the crude oil consumed worldwide. Nonetheless, the two oil crises (1973 and 1979) proved the Mediterranean to be a sea where the major powers controlled both investments and production and supply, and failed to act in the interests of the South.

When the United States changed its monetary policy and liberalised trade, it caused prices to fall, catching oil producers unawares. The situation was fragile both for the oil-producing countries and those through which it was pumped to Europe.

The Emergence of Fundamentalist Islam

For some, culture may be regarded as a factor in economic growth or lag, and there are those who believe that Islam, understood as a culture, is incompatible with development and democracy. Religious zeal pervades all spheres of life, but its relevance in the economic life and politics of Southern Mediterranean countries had more or less intensity depending on the period. It has not prevented societies from importing or creating technological and institutional models. If in the 1960s the economic boom and the new leaders helped to bring about a period of calm, the ongoing feeling of humiliation felt by the Arab world on account of the lost wars, and economic impoverishment, in addition to the harshness of life in the cities, triggered a profound crisis in the 1970s. A new, more fundamentalist and aggressive interpretation of Islam was implemented, encouraged by the events in Iran and the Persian Gulf. However, the drift towards radical Islamism created tensions not only between the two shores of the Mediterranean but also within the countries making up the Muslim world.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 72. Beirut's Star Square would be rebuilt with money provided by the Persian Gulf (1998).** This Mediterranean capital continued to be a key player in the oil game. EFE/SIPA/M. Sasse
- 73. General view of Puerto Banus in the 1980s.** Oil becomes necessary to ensure a certain lifestyle. EFE
- 74. The "Amposta-mari" well off the coast of Tarragona, producing some 30,000 barrels of crude oil (1972).** EFE
- 75. Funeral for the Shah of Iran.** Advocate of the importance of oil, he is buried in Egypt with state honours in 1980, a year after going into an exile following the Islamic revolution in Iran. The reforms he introduced in his country only benefited the elite. EFE
- 76. Two children studying the Koran in the Kasbah of Algiers (1992).** EFE/SIPA/Albert Facelly
- 77. Gaza (1964).** Arab women enjoy a sunny day at the beach. EFE/SIPA
- 78. A girl observes veiled women in the Kasbah of Algiers (1970).** EFE
- 79. Anwar el-Sadat, president of Egypt, prior to his assassination in 1981.** EFE/Farouk Ibrahim
- 80. Sadat receives a "grandfather's gift", in return for calling Golda Meir, the Israeli Foreign Affairs minister, an "old lady" (1977).** EFE
- 81. The Green March (1975).** The Moroccans undertake a civil offensive to reclaim the Spanish Sahara while Franco lies dying. EFE
- 82. Paris. Meeting between Yasser Arafat and Anwar el-Sadat.** EFE
- 83. Signing of the Camp David Peace Accords by Anwar el-Sadat and Menachem Begin, witnessed by Jimmy Carter (1979).** EFE
- 84. Funeral for 105 Bosnian Muslims killed in 1992 and discovered in a mass grave (1999).** In the heart of the Old Continent, the massacre in the Balkans, epilogue to the errors of the major empires, the cold war and nationalist struggles taken to the final extreme, horrifies, shames and finally enlightens a Europe "united in its diversity". EFE/Fehim Demir

- 85. A Spanish soldier persuades a woman to leave the danger zone of Mostar (1993).** Conditioned by their controversial neutrality, the peacekeeping troops play a humanitarian role which makes them witnesses to the human drama of the war. EFE/Kote Rodrigo
- 86. Bosnian children begging from Spanish peacekeeping troops in a Bosnian camp (1992).** EFE/Mondelo
- 87. Destruction of the Muslim part of Mostar (1995).** Croats to the west, Bosnians to the east: despite its legendary bridge the city has to struggle to stay unified. EFE/Barriopedro
- 88. Thousands of refugees reach the camp in Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina (1995).** EFE/Odd Andersen
- 89. Spanish Quarter in Naples (1990).** EFE
- 90. Spain's admission to the EEC (1985).** The symbol of a Europe more balanced towards the south. Spain was the last country to see a fascist dictatorship fall and has a clear Mediterranean commitment. EFE/Manuel Hernández de León
- 91. Façade of the Tel Aviv Opera House (1995).** EFE/SIPA
- 92. Solar panels in Almeria (1987).** EFE
- 93. Tea being prepared at an official ceremony in Morocco (1987).** EFE
- 94. Beirut explodes (1981).** For 15 years, the civil war in Lebanon confronted Christians and Muslims for the most part; yet the complicated alliances and frictions, together with Syria's support and the invasion by Israel, make it far from simply a religious conflict. A fragile coexistence was reinstated in 1990. EFE
- 95. The Sabra and Shatila Massacres (1982).** One of the consequences of the stalemate in the conflict between Israel and Palestine is its spreading to bordering countries and the civil population. The massacres of Palestinian refugees in the Lebanese camps at Sabra and Shatila shock public opinion across the world. EFE
- 96. The car bomb becomes a weapon used on an international scale in the 1980s.** EFE
- 97. Destroyed buildings at Sabra and Shatila following the refugee massacre (1982).** EFE/SIPA/Morvan

Towards a Shared Mediterranean (1995-2010)

AGENCIES. *Barcelona, 27 November 2005.* The transition to the 21st century has brought more questions than answers, and the major powers seem to have grown aware of the need to address the serious problems in the Mediterranean. The South has not matured into modernity yet the world is now interdependent, and the two banks are suffering common tensions – their own and those of others – with much more intensity. Terrorism, migration, mutual distrust and now the economic downturn, no longer permit easy definitive solutions.



Migration: What is the Solution?

Today migration in the Mediterranean is an undeniable fact, one that generates

major discussions. It is a phenomenon caused by the economic and political development of the 20th century we are now leaving behind us. There are three entry routes to Southern Europe by sea: the West African route (Morocco), the north-eastern route (Italy) and the eastern route (Turkey). In recent years, the entry of immigrants from Africa and Asia has increased drastically through these channels. In addition to the number of migrants, the fundamental problem from the human viewpoint is that the promise of a wealthy Europe abounding in liberties can now also result in loss of life, traffic of human beings and xenophobia. From the economic point of view, both Europe and the countries of the South are having difficulty providing responses: while for the North it is an opportunity to obtain cheap labour, for the South it is a way of getting rid of jobless young people and boosting remittances from emigrants. What's more, the human movements are again altering the landscape of Mediterranean cities and bringing issues such as identity and the growth model in the region into focus.

Potential and Change in the South: Towards the 21st Century

Analysts offer a clear diagnosis of the Southern Mediterranean situation: wealth and wellbeing are out of the question without human development. The nations have undertaken reforms that have reduced poverty and have prevented inequality from growing. Yet, above and beyond this fragile stability, changes must be implemented that will modernise the economies and adapt them to the global world. The United Nations recommends, above all, greater exchange between the southern countries themselves and, in parallel fashion, working with international bodies and civil society to implement reforms. Europe is now aware of the need to close the gap between the two shores and the importance of cooperation. Likewise, human development appears to be the main challenge to face in the years to come. Despite some progress, for the most part the institutions show no improvement and the education system is weak; culture fails to reach all sectors of the population and the shortage of liberties remains a scourge. In the final analysis, adequate educational, labour and social conditions for women are crucial if the situation is to improve in this region.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 98. On the south coast of Lampedusa, 2003, over 3,000 people collapse the reception centre for immigrants.** EFE/Franco Lannino
- 99. Protest march by undocumented immigrants in Barcelona (2005).** EFE/Albert Olivé
- 100. Meknes (2003).** Labourers at work on the most extensive wine-growing region in Morocco and one of the largest in the Muslim world. EFE/Norbert Schiller
- 101. A member of the Civil Guard offers warmth to an immigrant who has just landed at Tarifa (2003).** EFE./J. Ragel
- 102. Veiled woman entering a polling station in Port Said (2005).** The advancement of women in the Mediterranean is complex; although the tradition is maintained, they are free to exercise their rights, particularly those of a civil and political nature. EFE
- 103. Alexandria Library (2004).** The renovated library. EFE
- 104. On its 80th anniversary, the Nobel Prize for Literature is won by the Egyptian Naguib Mahfuz (shown here in Cairo) (2005).** EFE
- 105. Egypt's Omar Sharif greets the Argentinean-Israeli Daniel Barenboim at his first concert at the Cairo Opera House (2009).** EFE/ Mohammed Omar
- 106. Kom Ombo (2005).** The Nile cruise has become a major tourism lure following the terrorist attacks of the late 1990s. EFE/Khaled El-Fiqi
- 107. Modern Barcelona wards off radicalisms, the downturn and the lack of Mediterranean vitality.** EFE
- 108. "La Tomatina", the world-famous tomato fight in Bunyol, Valencia (2001).** EFE/Manuel Bruque
- 109. An attempt to beat the Guinness World Record for a giant couscous at the Algiers Fair (2004).** EFE/Mohammed Messara
- 110. Palm Sunday in Beirut with the mosque in the background (2006).** EFE/Nabil Mounzer
- 111. A Lebanese refugee woman swims in the sea, Tyre (2006).** EFE/Mohammed Messara
- 112. Christian wedding in the Church of Agios Mamas, closed since the Turkish occupation of Cyprus, which began in 1974 (2006).** EFE
- 113. Courtyard of the House of Spain in Casablanca following two suicide bombings (2003).** EFE/Khalil Shikaki

114. **The Union for the Mediterranean is the result of a political- and economic-cooperation project between the EU and its partners from the Southern Mediterranean shore, Paris (13 July 2008).** EFE/Yoan Valat
115. **The President of the United States Barack Obama and the Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan visit the Blue Mosque in Istanbul (2009).** EFE/Kayhan Ozer
116. **Gaza (2005).** The Barcelona-Gaza Peace Park during the visit by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Miguel Ángel Moratinos. EFE/Mohammed Saber
117. **The wounded in the terrorist attack on Madrid's Atocha Railway Station, 2004.** EFE/José Huesca
118. **Palestinian children throw stones at Israeli soldiers during a raid on a refugee camp at Balata (2007).** EFE/Alaa Badarneh

EPILOGUE

“This is an exhibition of realities and images on the Mediterranean of the 20th century. We reveal realities because cameras can capture a true instant and make it something eternal and indelible. They become memories which serve as a base to build upon. Yet there are also images, because human beings interpret events, experiencing them through their own hopes, fears and values - in a nutshell, through their own concept of life. 21st-century men and women will have to built new realities based on their past, their knowledge and, above all, their hopes for the Mediterranean’s future.”



LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

119. **The Mostar Bridge (2004).** EFE/Gustavo Cuevas
120. **Romany girl in the refugee camp at Plemetina (Kosovo) on St George’s Day (2004).** EFE/Valdrin Zhemaj
121. **Windsurfing in Algiers on World Environment Day (2006).** EFE/Mohammed Messar
122. **Human towers at Barcelona’s yearly Mercè Festival (2006).** EFE/Guido Manuilo
123. **The “Nit de la Cremà”, the grand finale of Valencia’s Fallas festival (1999).** EFE/Alberto Estévez
124. **Representatives of the three major religions of the present-day Mediterranean at an event for world peace held at the foot of the Alhambra Palace in Granada (2002).** EFE/Juan Ferreras
125. **Presentation of the Permanent Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean which has its headquarters in Barcelona (2010).** EFE/Xavier Bertral