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Letter from the Director

Greetings from Tel Aviv!

As we all know, the past year in the Middle East has been characterized by an astonishing turn of events. The map of the modern Middle East is in the midst of change and the geopolitical topography of the region is in upheaval, as well. While we cannot predict neither the future nor the definitive outcome of the “Arab Spring”, we are witnessing the shifting relationship between the rulers and ruled, and trying to understand what that will mean for both regional and international stakeholders in the Middle East and North Africa. Using new media, technology and the power of numbers, the most populous segment of Middle Eastern societies — the youth — instigated that change.



While our experts continue to produce their invaluable studies of the region, in keeping with the times, at the Moshe Dayan Center we are exploring different angles of analysis and developing new ways to share our work with our supporters. This summer, the Center launched **Diwaniyya: The Dayan Center Podcast**, discussing culture, politics and the history of the Middle East. Through the podcast we are giving texture and dimension to the events and peoples of the region to thousands of listeners throughout the globe, in over 100 countries. Offering an alternative way to understand the region, our recently opened **Audiovisual Resource Library** houses Middle East and North Africa-related documentary and feature films, and satellite news broadcasted from throughout the Middle East. This resource is accessible to our researchers and students, enhancing the scope of their research. We are looking forward to the academic endeavors these new initiatives will surely inspire and, as always, sharing the information with you.

In the pages of this bulletin, I hope you will enjoy learning more about the happenings of the Center and the activities of our distinguished researchers. We look forward to another fascinating and dynamic year.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Uzi Rabi'.

Prof. Uzi Rabi

In Memoriam

Haim Gal (z"l) 1954 - 2011

Haim Gal will be remembered as the pillar of the Arabic Press Archive (APA) of the Moshe Dayan Center. He served as the Archive curator from 1979 until his untimely passing in August 2011.

Haim was a driven man, imbued with a sense of mission and dedication to his work. His efforts to expand the Archive and to acquire newspapers from every possible corner of the world were tireless. Haim's unceasing search for materials has made the Arabic Press Archive what it is today, an impressive collection of over 10,000 titles of newspapers in Arabic, Persian, Turkish and other languages, dating from 1877 to the present day.

Haim was endowed with a deep knowledge of the Arabic language and was well-informed of developments in the Middle East. He himself wrote a thesis on the Jordanian education system, from its establishment to the end of the 1970s, for which he received a Master of Arts from the Department of Middle Eastern and African History at Tel Aviv University, in 1983. From 1996 to 2000, Haim published four catalogs of newspapers and periodicals from Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Egypt, which can be found in the APA.

Many scholars in Israel as well as others from the throughout the region relied on Haim for his helpful guidance, willingness to assist in their research, and facilitating access to this enormous collection of Arabic press sources. Many of these scholars have expressed their gratitude to Haim, personally, and by acknowledgement in their publications. He was also of great service to international media institutes, journalists, the private sector and museums.

His sudden death is a tragic loss deeply felt by his friends and family, as well as the international community of researchers. On behalf of the Moshe Dayan Center and the Arabic Press Archives, we extend our heartfelt condolences to his wife Ahuva and his family.



HAIM GAL z"l

Lectures

ANNUAL JOSEPH (BUDDY) STRELITZ LECTURE PALESTINIAN NATIONALISM IN ISRAEL



March 21, 2011, Center
Visiting Scholar Dr. **Oded
Haklai**, associate professor
of Political Studies at Queen's University,

Canada, gave the annual Joseph (Buddy) Strelitz lecture, entitled "Closing the Circle: Palestinian Nationalism in Israel, Origins and Prospects." In the opening remarks,

Research Fellow Dr. **Paul Rivlin** welcomed the Strelitz family and the audience.

Haklai discussed the emerging political trend among Arab-Israeli communities within Israel to embrace Palestinian identity and demands. This development is indicative of a growing chasm between the Arab and Jewish citizens of Israel. According to Haklai, the March 2011 “Nakba Law,” passed in the Knesset, which stipulates that the Minister of Finance may withhold or reduce government funding to organizations that operate against the state’s fundamental principles and reject Israel’s existence as a Jewish and democratic state, including those who mark Israel’s Independence Day as a day of mourning, serves as evidence of the continuously widening Jewish-Arab rift in Israel.

Another recent development in the Arab-Israeli community’s political agenda is the adoption of the Palestinian narrative of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, depicting the Arabs in Israel as an integral component of the Palestinian people, and arguing that a comprehensive resolution to the Palestinian-Jewish-Israeli conflict, as a whole, necessitates addressing the Palestinian problem in Israel as well. Interestingly, according to Haklai’s

studies, the patterns of Arab political activism in Israel follow conventional mobilization patterns in Israel, including the emergence of multiple parochial political parties and burgeoning civil society activism. From this observation, at a time when mutual mistrust and recriminations are growing and the rhetoric is heating up, the fact that the patterns of Arab political organization and behavior match overall patterns in Israel is significant. While the rift between Arab and Jewish citizens of Israel appears wider than ever, political violence – an attribute of many deeply divided societies – is very rare.



Left to right: Dr. Oded Haklai, His Excellency Mr. Paul Hunt, Ambassador of Canada and Prof. Uzi Rabi

Konrad Adenauer Program for Jewish-Arab Cooperation

The Status of Arabic Language in Israel: Linguistic Policy, Language and Identity



March 23, 2011, the Konrad Adenauer Program for Jewish-Arab Cooperation held a conference on “**The Status of Arabic Language in Israel: Linguistic Policy, Language and Identity.**”

At the conference's opening, Center Director Prof. **Uzi Rabi**, who also serves as director of the Konrad Adenauer Program for Jewish-Arab Cooperation, presented Dr. **Lars Hänsel**, director of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Israel, with an Award of Distinction for his invaluable commitment to the program over the past six years, on behalf of the Faculty of Humanities at Tel Aviv University. Bringing together academics from a variety of Israeli institutions of higher education and representatives from Israeli governmental agencies, panelists who participated in the afternoon conference touched upon a number of themes that illustrate the current challenges faced by Arabic speakers, teachers, and policymakers in Israel.

Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Prof. (Emeritus) **Jacob Landau** delivered the keynote speech. He highlighted language's role in the process of building national identity. Prof. Landau noted the tension that often exists between the "state language," imposed from above, and "national languages," spoken by minorities who do not identify with the state's characterization of its citizens. Even in cases like that represented by Israel, in which Arabic and Hebrew are both official languages of the state, the fact that Hebrew is the language of instruction and test-taking in the country's education system makes it the country's dominant language. In fact, Prof. Landau stated, in the entire world "Finland is the only country in which there is equality between two languages."

Dr. **Shlomo Alon**, from the Ministry of Education, chaired the first session titled "[Arabic Language in a Jewish Nation-State](#)," which discussed the current official and unofficial status of Arabic language in the state.

Dr. **Meital Pinto**, of the Carmel Academic Center in Haifa, stressed the importance of establishing a discourse on language rights. She emphasized that the freedom to use one's language, especially a state minority's right to speak, learn, and live using their mother tongue, is as important and crucial to a democratic society as the freedoms of religion and expression.



LEFT TO RIGHT: DR. ALON FRAGMAN, PROF. ELANA SHOHAMY AND DR. MEITAL PINTO

Prof. **Elana Shohamy**, of Tel Aviv University's School of Education, introduced the audience to the concept of "Linguistic Landscape," and what it reveals about the function of the spoken languages in a given society. In Israel, a mere look at the languages used on street signs and convenient store marquees reveals the "discursive construction of place and space," she said. In theory, public space belongs to all members of society, but in an era of globalism, "metro-linguistics," and linguistic enclaves, the public space reveals the many places where society is divided. In the Israeli case, linguistic policy is necessary to address the absence of linguistic inclusion in the public sphere, in both Arabic and Hebrew speaking communities.

Dr. **Alon Fragman**, of Beit Berl Academic College, reviewed the results of his research on teaching Arabic to Hebrew speaking high school students. Linguistically, the differences in the structure and pronunciation of Arabic language challenge Hebrew students. Dr. Fragman

posed the question of whether or not it is more important to teach spoken or classical Arabic to Hebrew speakers. He contended that part of the separation between these two linguistic communities is the inability to communicate with each other. Although most Arabic speakers also speak Hebrew, a confidence-building measure could be achieved if more Hebrew speakers were able to communicate in Arabic.

The second session, chaired by Dr. **Khaled Abu Asbeh**, Director of the Massar Research and Planning Institute, focused on “Language and Identity in the Arab society in Israel.” This panel dealt with Arab youngsters and adolescents; their education in Hebrew and Arabic; and the social, economic and cultural effects they experience living in a predominantly Hebrew-speaking society.

Continuing the discussion on the correlation between language and identity, Dr. **Abdul Rahman Mar'i**, of Beit Berl Academic College, noted that even within Israel there are differences between Arabic speaking societies, depending on their geographical location or religious persuasion. He drew the audience's attention to a recent trend in which Arabic speakers adopt Hebrew names, the significance of which implies, possibly, a desire or, perhaps, a recognized expediency in identifying with the Jewish, Hebrew speaking majority. Contrarily, an unwillingness to associate with the state becomes apparent in the self-designated identification as a Palestinian in Israel, which clearly rejects the hyphenated definition of being Arab-Israeli.



Left to right: MOHANAD MUSTAFA, DR. MAHMUD KAYYAL, DR. ABDUL RAHMAN MAR'I AND DR. KHALED ABU ASBEH

Dr. **Mahmud Kayyal**, of Tel Aviv University, emphasized that academia throughout the Arabic speaking world is presently dealing with the difficulties posed by the coexistence of spoken and literary Arabic. Processes of globalization and modernization contribute to the ever-evolving state of spoken Arabic and academia's attempts to maintain some universal standards across institutions. Unfortunately, despite the somewhat recent establishment of the Academy for Arabic Language in Israel, similar institutions in neighboring countries are not willing to coordinate education initiatives for political reasons.

Mohanad Mustafa, of the University of Haifa, mentioned three trends that encapsulate the major obstacles to generating better-educated Arabic speakers in Israel. First, he claimed that since the Second *Intifada*, the gap between the Arabic speaking population of Israel and the Hebrew language has been on the rise. Additionally, the increase in telecommunications (and access thereto) in Arabic language has drastically reduced the Arabic speaking community's reliance on Hebrew language media, and fostered a preference for Arabic language programs. Second, even where students have learned Hebrew in the Arabic speaking community, the relationship to it is that of a foreign language, and not that of a second language necessary for personal and professional development. In addition, according to Mustafa's research, the resistance to learning Hebrew and the lack of Arabic instruction at all levels of education, produces an Arabic speaking society that cannot write well either in Hebrew or in Arabic. ■

THE MIDDLE EAST IN 2011 — REVOLUTIONS AND AN EMERGING NEW ORDER



Center's annual symposium on the Middle East was held this year in an extended two-day format from March 27–28, 2011. For the first time, the symposium's proceedings were streamed live on the Internet and accessed through the Dayan Center website, allowing the broader public to follow the sessions. This year's conference focused on recent revolutions and the emerging new regional order as a natural outcome of the political upheavals that swept across the Middle East and North Africa in early 2011. The symposium opened with a special plenary session, which provided a broad overview and outline of the main questions upon which the conference focused. Senior Fellow Prof. **Eyal Zisser**, Dean of Tel Aviv University's Lester A. and Sally Entin Faculty of the Humanities, welcomed participants and noted that this year's symposium was organized in the shadow of broad regional changes. Zisser stressed that the Center's scholars and researchers could offer historical perspectives which could help in understanding regional turmoil. Senior Fellow Prof. (Emeritus) **Shimon Shamir** delivered the opening lecture, focusing on Israel and the Middle East during the first decade of the 21st century and the revolutionary tide of early 2011. Shamir outlined Israeli concerns in light of the recent upheavals, primarily with regard to Egypt. Under President Mubarak, Egypt effectively served as an ally against Islamic radicalism and Iranian influence. With Mubarak's removal from power, the scope and intensity of Israeli-Egyptian cooperation remains unclear, even if Egypt continues to view its peace treaty with Israel as a strategic asset. Similar Israeli concerns surround relations with the Palestinians, who are determined to attain statehood as soon as possible, and with Jordan, which has also witnessed a degree of domestic unrest and popular consensus opposing peace with Israel. Shamir emphasized the need for Israel to diffuse tensions, especially with the Palestinians, and seize diplomatic opportunities such as the Arab League's 2002 peace initiative in order to avert the potential negative fallout of the region's upheavals.



Prof. SHIMON SHAMIR

Center Director Prof. **Uzi Rabi** followed Shamir, discussing the question of whether the recent revolutions constitute a genuine new regional order. Rabi acknowledged that the region's politics may remain unstable for the foreseeable future, but that they offer the possibility of a different, rather than a new, Middle East. This different Middle East offers the possibility of a changed political culture, with widespread public participation. It will also affect various geopolitical considerations of many countries, leading the region into a period of instability and uncertainty.

The symposium's proceedings, which continued the following day, offered a more in-depth look at the questions and themes outlined in the opening plenary session. The first session, devoted to "Revolutionary States and Societies," offered historical perspectives and analysis of revolutions and uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa. Senior Fellow Prof. **Ofra Bengio** presented the case of Iraq, noting that throughout the 20th century Iraq served as a testing ground for a variety of Arab revolts and uprisings. Bengio discussed the distinction between a small scale military coup d'état — seeking to present itself as a sweeping social and political revolution — and a popular spontaneous uprising that lacks leadership and well defined goals. Iraq experienced numerous coups and uprisings and, since Saddam Husayn's fall from power, is also in the midst of establishing a form of democratic rule. This democratic experiment is far from complete or successful, leading some Iraqis to renounce democracy as the country remains locked in its internal ethnic and sectarian struggles between the Sunni, Shi'ite, and Kurdish communities.

Research Fellow Dr. **Daniel Zisenwine** followed by discussing the next stages in Tunisia's "Jasmine Revolution," the first revolt in the region which led to the removal of Tunisia's ruling president Ben 'Ali from power in January 2011. Zisenwine stressed that the events in Tunisia were indeed dramatic, and while the outcome of the current situation in Tunisia remains unclear, Tunisia at the very least has established a precedent of forcing an autocratic ruler out of power by popular pressure. He highlighted Tunisia's unique social and economic features, in which an educated middle class plays an important role in public life. Zisenwine presented the deficiencies and inadequacies of Ben 'Ali's rule, which ultimately led to the uprising against him. Since his demise, Tunisia has been trying to stabilize its political system and move towards a more pluralistic form of public life. Time will tell whether Tunisia can manage to contain radical, Islamist oriented groups or deteriorate into widespread violence and instability.



Left to right: Prof. Yehudit Ronen, Dr. Daniel Zisenwine, Prof. Ofra Bengio, Dr. Anat Kurtz and Dr. Mira Tzoreff

Research Fellow Dr. **Mira Tzoreff** followed the Tunisian example by presenting the situation in post-revolutionary Egypt. Tzoreff began her lecture by highlighting the young, well-educated Egyptians who led the uprising against President Mubarak. She underscored their use of social media networks and cellular communication technology, which aided them in their political struggle. Tzoreff also emphasized the role of women activists in these protests and the sense of regained national pride that swept across Egypt following Mubarak's downfall. This revolutionary fervor has significantly weakened, as these activists seek a detailed political agenda in a broader Egyptian environment, which is not particularly keen on embracing significant changes. Even the opposition Muslim Brotherhood, Tzoreff argued, has focused more on bolstering its own position rather than seeking to promote democracy in Egypt. Here too, the prospects for a complete makeover of Egyptian public life are far from certain.

Senior Fellow Prof. **Yehudit Ronen** outlined the rising opposition in Libya against the country's ruler, Muammar Qaddafi. There are many questions surrounding the nature and long term goals of this group, and whether they can replace the deeply entrenched political and social system promoted by Qaddafi. Ronen contended that one of the main features of the uprising against Qaddafi has been the resurgence of tribal loyalties and grievances, which are fueled by a general public bitterness against the ruling regime. She also noted that the groups loyal to Qaddafi would do their utmost to preserve the current political situation in the country, which in March was locked in a rising internal struggle between rebel forces and regime loyalists.



Prof. YEHUDIT RONEN

The symposium's next session focused on broad geopolitical themes that have affected the region's revolutions. Hebrew University Prof. **Elie Podeh** illuminated several features of the various revolutions that occurred in the Middle East in early 2011. He noted that while these changes do not always conform to the theoretical definition of a revolution, which involves a restructuring of political and other mechanisms, the region's inhabitants consider these events to be full-fledged revolutions. Podeh also raised the question of a domino effect in these events, in which revolutions seem to spill over from one country to another. He stressed that it was difficult to identify a true domino impact, as each Arab country differs from the other and the idea of a cohesive Arab world has been largely discarded. Despite this, a level of interaction between Arab countries does exist, which is the background to the influence of the recent revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt on other countries. Dr. **Liora Handelman-Baavur**, of Tel Aviv University's Center for Iranian Studies, discussed the impact of internet-based social networks on Iran's young population. While many young Iranians, like their counterparts in other Middle Eastern countries, use these media, little is known about their personal preferences and opinions. She stressed that this young generation is not a homogeneous group and cannot be expected to serve as the democratic oriented avant-garde in a repressive society. Dr. **Anat Lapidot-Firilla**, Senior Research Fellow at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem, highlighted Turkey's role in the changing regional order. She noted Turkey's growing involvement in regional affairs, which stems from Turkey's disappointment with Europe after being rejected from possibly joining the European Union, along with its concerns over instability in neighboring Iraq and Syria. Turkey's religious oriented AK Party, currently in power, also has a greater interest in the Middle East. Turkey, as a stable Sunni Muslim country, feels that it has much to offer. Nevertheless, there seems to be a wide gap between Turkey's aspirations and its ability to wield greater influence across the region. The recent violent revolutions in the Middle East raise doubts whether Turkey can indeed serve as a model of stability and moderation.

The symposium's afternoon sessions began with a presentation on the role of social networks in the revolutions. Prof. **Sheizaf Rafaeli**, director of the Center for the Study of the Internet

at the University of Haifa, and head of the university's School of Management, noted the volume of internet users who joined various online protests that were involved in the events in Egypt and other countries, but also underscored the complex nature of these revolutions, and the fact that the role of these social networks still remains unclear. Senior Fellow Prof. **Eyal Zisser** continued the discussion by focusing on internet use and prevalence in Syria, where the ruling regime has sought to limit access to it. Despite these efforts, protests erupted in Syria, and by late March the situation had reached the point where the authorities seemed to be losing control of the mounting protests. Dr. **Sufian Abu Zaida**, a former Palestinian Authority minister and a professor at Al-Quds University, focused on the impact of the revolutions in the Middle East on the Palestinian Authority. He noted that many Palestinians were increasingly unhappy with the internal division between the radical Islamist Hamas movement and the Fatah movement, along with their ongoing frustrations over the Israeli occupation. These themes were the focus of protests on the West Bank, which were inspired by other protests across the region. Beyond this, Palestinian society remains devoted primarily to achieving independence.



DR. Sufian Abu Zaida

The symposium's final session focused on the Middle East and the global arena. **Sever Plotzker**, senior economic analyst for the Israeli daily *Yediot Ahronot*, spoke about failed economies as a leading source of revolutionary activity. Plotzker noted that although many Arab economies recorded growing levels of economic growth in recent years, the economic situation of the masses in many of these countries remained highly unsatisfactory. This created a dissonance that ultimately brought out the masses who protested against the regimes in Tunisia, Egypt, and other countries. Research Fellow Dr. **Uriya Shavit** presented sociological and theological perspectives on Muslim emigration to Western countries, primarily in Europe. Shavit reflected on the fact that while the number of Muslims had increased in Europe, it is the increased Islamic presence on the continent which attracts growing attention. He contended that while many of the Muslim emigrants did not seek to "conquer" Europe, their marginal social and economic situation there could point them to more radical positions. These Muslim communities in Europe are strongly associated with their native home countries and the impact of the Middle Eastern revolutions on them could be significant. Prof. **Avraham Ben Zvi**, of the University of Haifa's Department of International Relations, concluded the sessions with a lecture on the United States, the Middle East and Israel. Ben Zvi identified several changing trends that underpin American-Israeli relations, particularly in the support of American Jews for aspects of Israeli government policy. In the broader Middle East, the Obama Administration has sought to cultivate new allies, and has therefore cautiously reached out to the revolutionaries. This policy's outcome, though, remains uncertain. ■



Moshe Dayan Center Forums

The Center's **Maghreb Forum** continued its activities, hosting Prof. **Moshe Gershovich** of the University of Nebraska/Omaha on May 23, 2011. Gershovich spoke on "Democratization and the Free Press in Morocco — From the Years of Lead to an Age of Uncertainty," surveying the sweeping changes that have occurred in Morocco's social and media landscape in recent years.

The **Gulf Forum**, established in memory of Senior Research Fellow Prof. **Joseph Kostiner** (z"l), held its second and third meetings during the spring semester. In the second gathering, issues concerning tribe-state and society relations were discussed in the Saudi and Yemeni cases, as well as in Kuwait. Dr. **Eran Segal**, of the University of Haifa, spoke about the "dialectic symbiosis" between tribe and state in Kuwait. **Nachum Shiloh** and **Inbal Nissim**, doctoral candidates at Tel Aviv University explored the mechanisms of elections and legislation as a means of political participation in Saudi Arabia, and the role of civil society in Yemen, specifically in the case of child marriage. The third meeting was dedicated to different aspects of tribe-state relations in modern Iraq. Senior Fellow Prof. **Ofra Bengio** presented a portrait of Iraq's changing identity through the history of the modern state. Dr. **Eli Amarilyo** talked about the complexity of tribe-community-state relations; and Dr. **Ronen Zeidel**, of the University of Haifa, examined the case study of Anbar in West Iraq, a homogeneous tribal-religious-ethnic district that is also politically divided.

The **Forum on Kurdish History, Society and Culture** opened its spring semester sessions with a joint-lecture delivered by **Eliezer Tsafir**, a former Israeli security official, and **Itai Engel**, journalist, on Israeli-Kurdish relations. In its second session, the Kurdish Forum served as a platform for young researchers of the Moshe Dayan Center to discuss different aspects of Kurdish nationalism. These short lectures included: "National Identities as Reflected in the Constitution-Writing Process in Iraqi Kurdistan," by **Rachel Kantz Feder**; "The Development of Non-Violent Kurdish Political Movement in Turkey," by **Hay Eytan Cohen Yanarocak**; "The Kurdish Language in the Construction of Kurdish National Identity in Turkey," by **Duygu Atlas**, and "Struggling for Political and Gender Equality: The Case of Leyla Zana," by **Heidi Basch-Harod**. In the third session, the Forum hosted a lecture by Dr. **Denise Natali**, American University of Iraq-Sulaimani, entitled "the Kurdish Quasi-State: Between Nationalism and Development." The Kurdish Forum concluded its proceedings for the semester with a lecture by Dr. **Sherko Kirmanj**, Salahaddin University-Hawler, on "Kurdistan in Post-War Iraq: Nation-Building in Turmoil," in which he illustrated the efforts at constructing a national identity in Iraqi Kurdistan through examples from school textbooks.

CENTER DIRECTOR PROF. UZI RABI IN NEW YORK



At the invitation of American Friends of Tel Aviv University (AFTAU), Center Director Prof. **Uzi Rabi** gave a number of lectures on the theme of the changing Middle East in New York, during early-June 2011. Rabi participated in a panel discussion with **David Makovsky**, Ziegler Distinguished Fellow of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, and **Judith Kipper**, former director of the Institute of Current World Affairs and long time consultant to ABC News. Discussion focused on the shifting geopolitics of the region and the socio-political realities that the Arab Spring revealed in the Middle East.

At a breakfast hosted by **The Common Good**, a non-profit, non-partisan organization that promotes broad civic engagement in democracy, Prof. Rabi gave a presentation on "The Changing Face of the Middle East." He also delivered a lunchtime lecture to a group of United Jewish Appeal (UJA) supporters from the New York area, in which he touched upon Israel's position in the Middle East and issues relating to Iran.

IRAN'S REACTIONS TO REGIONAL CHANGES: CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES



April 4, 2011, the Center held its annual lecture in memory of the late Prof. **Uriel Dann** ז"ל, leading researcher and faculty member. Center Director Prof.

Uzi Rabi paid tribute to Dann in his opening remarks, noting that Dann was not only a true scholar but also a devoted, passionate teacher who successfully transmitted a remarkable degree of intellectual curiosity to his students in the many courses he taught over the years. The evening also included the presentation of a scholarship by the Dann family to a graduate student in memory of the late Prof. Dann and his wife Lora. This year's recipient was Center Research Fellow **Harel Chorev**, whose dissertation focuses on 20th century elite Palestinian families from the West Bank.



Prof. Uzi Rabi



HAREL CHOREV (SECOND LEFT) RECEIVES THE SCHOLARSHIP FROM PROF. DANN'S DAUGHTER AND SON-IN-LAW, NAOMI MEIRI-DANN AND SHMUEL MEIRI

The evening's main feature was a lecture delivered by Senior Fellow Prof. **Meir Litvak**, who spoke about Iranian reactions to the recent political changes that have swept across the Middle East. Litvak noted that, in the short term, the recent upheavals were welcomed by Iranian leaders who were pleased with the removal of heads of state considered to be American allies in the region, which has, from their perspective, weakened U.S. influence in the Middle East. This in turn



Prof. Meir Litvak

Diwaniyya is the Dayan Center's new monthly audio podcast featuring conversations on Middle East history, politics, and culture. The Arabic word for "informal council," *Diwaniyya* connotes open discussion, a meeting of the minds, and offers a wider view of a multifaceted Middle East. Through thought-provoking conversations on different issues in the region, the show contextualizes current events and trends. The accompanying *Diwaniyya* blog provides podcast listeners with more information on the topics of each episode, featuring reading lists, videos, music, photos, guests' bios, and editorial comments. *Diwaniyya* is produced by **Alona Ferber**, **Shoshi Shmulovitz** and **Ben Silsbee**, graduate students in Middle Eastern History at Tel Aviv University.



The pilot, **Youth and New Media in the Middle East**, explores the impact of new and social media on the region, with particular focus on the recent wave of popular uprisings. It features Research Fellow Dr. **Mira Tzoreff**, Doctoral Candidate **Samir Ben Layashi**, and Dr. **Elisheva Machlis**, of Tel Aviv University's Center for Iranian Studies.

Diwaniyya's August episode, **The Berbers of North Africa**, is the first installment in a series on minorities in the Middle East. The show examines the significance of language, history and culture to the Berber minority, and the struggle for Berber rights in Morocco and Algeria. It features Principal Research Fellow Dr. **Bruce Maddy-Weitzman**, Research Fellow Dr. **Daniel Zisenwine**, and **Samir Ben Layashi**.

In September, Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas presented a bid for Palestinian statehood to the United Nations. *Diwaniyya* conducted a series of five short interviews examining the political, cultural, and historical issues surrounding the bid. The mini-series on Palestinian statehood began with a phone interview with Dr. **Khalil Shikaki**, Director of the Palestine Center for Policy and Survey Research in Ramallah. Dr. Shikaki's quadrennial polls reflect the complexities and nuances of Palestinian politics and beliefs regarding the prospect of statehood, negotiations with Israel, and government popularity. The second and third segments of the series, a conversation between Senior Research Fellow Prof. **Asher Susser**, and Dr. **Mahdi Abdul Hadi**, Head of the Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs, explore the moral and historical context of a Palestinian state. In the fourth segment, Senior Research Fellow Prof. **Meir Litvak**, director of the Center for Iranian Studies at Tel Aviv University, sheds light on the role of Hamas and its interactions with the Palestinian Authority and Israel. **Avi Issacharoff**, *Haaretz* correspondent for Palestinian and Arab Affairs, joins us in the fifth segment for a ground-level view of Fatah and the West Bank in the wake of Abbas' and Netanyahu's presentations to the United Nations General Assembly.

To listen to the podcast and to learn more about the guests and the topics discussed, please visit www.diwaniyya.blogspot.com.

IQTISADI: Middle East Economy

In May 2011, the Moshe Dayan Center launched *Iqtisadi: Middle East Economy*, its first monthly e-newsletter providing subscribers with economic analysis of key players and events affecting the marketplaces and societies of the Middle East.

Senior Fellow Dr. **Paul Rivlin** and Center Researcher **Yitzhak Gal**, contributors and co-editors of *Iqtisadi*, are supported by Center Research Assistants **Tal Fuchs** and **Teresa Harings**, assistant editors. *Iqtisadi* is published in the middle of every month, in both English and Hebrew. Previous issues can be found on the Moshe Dayan Center website, www.dayan.org, under



Commentary. To subscribe to this publication, please send an e-mail to: dayancen@post.tau.ac.il and write, "Subscribe Iqtisadi" in the subject line. Please indicate whether you would like to receive the publication in Hebrew or English.



News from the Librarian:

Each month, **Marion Gliksberg**, the Moshe Dayan Center's head librarian, compiles numerous academic research articles, reports and other useful resources for scholars, journalists, diplomats, students, and those who have a general interest in the study of the Middle East and Africa. In Spring 2011, the Center decided to regularly disseminate Gliksberg's findings to subscribers in the form of two new e-publications: *Current Contents of Periodicals on the Middle East* and *Updates on the Middle East*.

Current Contents of Periodicals is a quick-alert publication listing Middle-East related articles featured in specialized and general journals. Over the past 31 years of its publication, *Current Contents* has been an invaluable research tool for researchers. It is issued six times per year. Submissions of Middle East-related articles and tables of contents may be sent directly to Marion Gliksberg at: dayanlib@post.tau.ac.il.



Updates on the Middle East includes recent reports, proceedings, analyses and papers from the Internet, on the Middle East and Africa, Islam, and related issues. Items featured in *Updates* are selected by Marion Gliksberg and disseminated by the Moshe Dayan Center every two months.

To subscribe to *Updates* and *Current Contents*, please send an e-mail with your subscription request to: dayancen@post.tau.ac.il.



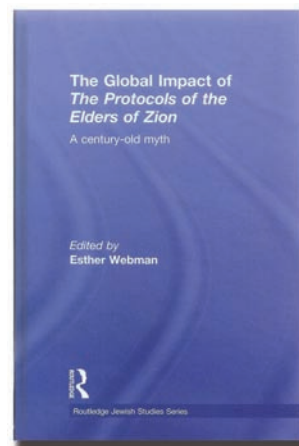
FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

The Global Impact of The Protocols of the Elders of Zion

The Global Impact of The Protocols of the Elders of Zion, edited by Senior Research Fellow Dr. **Esther Webman**, was published by Routledge Taylor & Francis this year. *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* has attracted the interest of politicians and academicians and generated extensive research since the tract first appeared in the early 20th century. Despite having been repeatedly discredited as a historical document and in spite of the fact that it served as an inspiration for Hitler's antisemitism and the Holocaust, it continues, even in our time, to be influential.

Exploring the *Protocols*' successful dissemination and impact around the world, this volume attempts to understand their continuing popularity, one hundred years after their first appearance, in so many diverse societies and cultures.

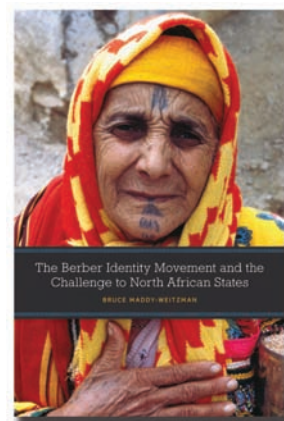
This comprehensive volume, for the first time, dwells also on the attraction of the *Protocols* in Arab and Muslim countries, and includes four chapters on its use in the Middle East, making it a salient source for those who study the region.



The Berber National Identity Movement and the Challenge to North African States

Like many indigenous groups that have endured centuries of subordination, the Berber/Amazigh peoples of North Africa are demanding linguistic and cultural recognition and the redressing of injustices. Indeed, the movement seeks nothing less than a refashioning of the identity of North African states, a rewriting of their history, and a fundamental change in the basis of collective life. In so doing, it poses a challenge to the existing political and sociocultural orders in Morocco and Algeria, while serving as an important counterpoint to the oppositionist Islamist current.

Principal Research Fellow Dr. **Bruce Maddy-Weitzman's** book, *The Berber Identity Movement and the Challenge to North African States* (University of Texas Press, 2011), is the first book-length study to analyze the rise of the modern ethnocultural Berber/Amazigh movement in North Africa and the Berber Diaspora. He begins by tracing North African history from the perspective of its indigenous Berber inhabitants and their interactions with more powerful societies, from Hellenic and Roman times, through a millennium of Islam, to the era of Western colonialism. He then concentrates on the marginalization and eventual reemergence of the Berber question in independent Algeria and Morocco, against a background of the growing crisis of regime legitimacy in each country. His investigation illuminates many issues, including the fashioning of official national narratives and policies aimed at subordinating Berbers in an Arab nationalist and Islamic-centered universe; the emergence of a counter-movement promoting an expansive Berber "imagining" that emphasizes the rights of minority groups and indigenous peoples; and the international aspects of modern Berberism.



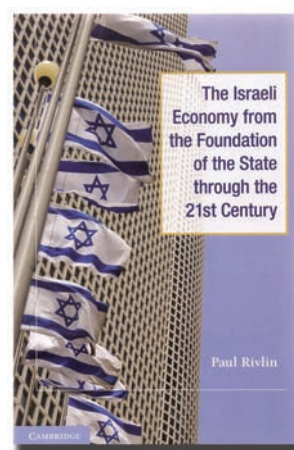
New Book on Tribalism and Sectarianism in Iraq

Since its establishment in 1920, Iraq has been plagued by ongoing cycles of tribal and sectarian violence, which has affected the country's political and social life. Despite this reality, few academic studies have focused on Iraqi tribalism and sectarianism. **Dr. Eli Amarilyo's** book, *Tribalism, Factionalism and Nationality in Iraq, 1920–1958* (The Moshe Dayan Center, 2011, Hebrew), addresses these questions. Against the backdrop of Iraq's development as an independent state, Amarilyo's study analyzes relations between the Iraqi Sunni, Shi'ite, and Kurdish communities from 1920–1958. The book also focuses on Iraq's modernization process during this period and underscores the role of tribalism in the sectarian and inter-sectarian arenas, as well as in national Iraqi politics.



The Israeli Economy from the Foundation of the State of Israel through the 21st Century

Senior Fellow Dr. **Paul Rivlin's** new book, titled *The Israeli Economy from the Foundation of the State through the 21st Century* (Cambridge University Press, 2010), analyzes the Israeli economy's development in its historical context, starting from Zionist ideology's early emphasis on agriculture, which paved the way for successful industrialization. Rivlin's study traces the Israeli economy's remarkable, if uneven growth, and concludes with an examination of the socioeconomic divisions that have widened as the economy has grown.



Faculty News 2010–2011

Irit Back lectured on “Sufism and its Opponents in Nigeria and Senegal: Changing Identities,” at Forum Baer, a research forum sponsored by the Middle East and Islamic Studies Association of Israel in May 2011. Her article, “From Resource-Driven Conflicts to Crimes against Humanity: The Case of Darfur,” was published in *Between Racism and Genocide on the Modern Era*, edited by Yair Oron and Isaac Lubelsky (Hebrew).



Ofra Bengio participated in numerous conferences and workshops, speaking on the following subjects: “Turkey's Change of Heart Towards Israel: Causes and Implications,” at a Round Table on Turkey-Israel Relations, organized by the Israel Institute for National

Security Studies (INSS), and East-West Institute Mission to Turkey, Iraq & Israel, in October 2010; “From Survival to Revival: Can Iraqi Kurdistan be a Model of Stability for the Region?,” in *Peace Operations and State Building International Initiatives and Local Responses*, Conférence Internationale, the following month. Also in November, Bengio spoke on “A Decade of Transformation in the Middle East,” at an International Conference on *Israel and the Middle East* at the University of Tomsk, Siberia, Russia. Bengio also participated in a workshop on Turkey’s Foreign Relations at the INSS in March. In April, she lectured on “Turkish-Israeli Relations, the Israeli View,” at a conference in Barcelona on *Turkish-Israel Relations: The Role of the EU and the Impact in the Mediterranean*. Also in April, Bengio lectured on “The Changing Strategic Map of the Middle East,” to Visiting Fulbright Professors in Israel. In May, she spoke about “Iraqi Dilemmas of Changing Identities,” at Tel Aviv University’s *Gulf Workshop*. In June Bengio delivered a lecture titled, “At a Crossroad: The Kurds in the Aftermath of the Elections,” at an INSS conference on *The Elections in Turkey: Regional and Bilateral Implications*. Later that month she participated in *The Israeli Presidential Conference 2011: Facing Tomorrow*, and spoke at a session on, “Between Cairo and Tehran: Will We Miss the Old Middle East?” She also spoke on “Turkey and the Kurdish Dilemma,” at a conference on *Turkey’s Strategic Direction Following Elections*, at Netanya Academic College in July. Bengio lectured on “Kurdistan, A Window on the World,” at the Bedir Khan Conference, “*From Kurdistan to Paris: Establishing Cultural Bridges between the Kurds and French*,” in Sevres, France, in July 2011.

Bengio wrote, “Analysis: The Gulf War — 20 years On” in *The Jerusalem Post*, in January 2011. Her essay on “The Turkish-Israeli Drama: From Alliance to Alienation?” was published in a book edited by Sigrid Faath, *Die Zukunft der arabisch-türkischen Beziehungen*.

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Samir Ben-Layshi organized an international workshop in December 2010 at Jerusalem’s Van Leer Institute discussing new approaches to modern Moroccan history and moderated several panels at the workshop. That same month, Ben-Layashi delivered a paper, “Between the Colonial and Postcolonial Sensitivity: Were the Jews of Morocco Colonized?” at the annual conference of the Association for Jewish Studies (AJS) in Boston. Ben-Layashi’s article on “What is Likely to Happen in Libya Once Weapons become silent?” was published in August on the Israeli *Walla* internet news website.

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Gideon Gera chaired the committee appointed by the Michael Landau Foundation of *Mif’al Ha-Payis* (National Lottery) to grant one of their annual prizes for science and research, this year dedicated to the field of African Studies. The prize was awarded on April 28, 2011, to Professor (Emeritus) Haggai Ehrlich, of Tel Aviv University.

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Meir Litvak was appointed as the director of the Center for Iranian Studies at Tel Aviv University. He co-organized a joint conference on “The Heritage of the Past and the Challenges of the Future: The Jews of Iran,” in January 2010, sponsored by the Center for

Iranian Studies, and Beit Hatfutsot: The Museum of the Jewish People. At that conference, he delivered a paper on “The Iranian Religious Establishment – Ideology and Power.” Litvak presented a paper on “Iranian Anti-Semitism: Continuities and Changes,” at a conference on “Global Antisemitism: A Crisis of Modernity,” held at Yale University in August 2010. He spoke on “Anti-Semitism in Iran and Holocaust Denial” at a conference on Antisemitism and the Phenomenon of Holocaust Denial, organized by Trinity College and University College in Dublin during November 2010. In March, Litvak lectured on “‘We Seek Death’: Martyrdom in the Ideology of Hamas,” at a conference on “The Middle East in Transition,” organized by Hebrew University’s Truman Institute. In June 2010, Litvak spoke on Sunni-Shi’i relations in “Religion and Self-Determination” at Princeton University’s Liechtenstein Institute of Self-Determination in Vienna. That same month, he delivered a paper on “The Islamic Republic of Iran: Between Ideological Constraints and the Needs of the Modern State,” at a conference on “Religion and the Nation-State” organized by The Israeli Democracy Institute.

Litvak published, together with Esther Webman, “Israel and the World,” in Albert Lindemann and Richard Levy’s (eds.) *Anti-Semitism: A History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010). He wrote the entry “Karbala” in *Encyclopaedia Iranica*.

For the third year in a row, Prof. Litvak received a research grant from the Israel Science Foundation for his ongoing research on “Isfahan and Mashhad: From Reza Shah to Mossaddeq, 1921-1953.”



Bruce Maddy-Weitzman delivered lectures on the Middle East strategic environment at Moscow State University and Nizhny Novgorod State University in the Russian Federation, and gave interviews to various Russian media outlets in September 2010. He participated in a panel on the Arab Peace Initiative at the Amadeus Institute’s “MEDDays 2010” conference in Tangier, Morocco. That same month, he delivered a paper, “Breaking a Taboo: The Moroccan Amazigh Movement, the Holocaust and Israel,” at the Middle East Studies Association of North America’s annual meeting in San Diego, CA. Throughout the year, he published a monthly “Mideast Monitor” column in *The Jerusalem Report*.

Maddy-Weitzman’s book, *The Berber Identity Movement and the Challenge to North African States*, was published by the University of Texas Press in May. His published articles included: “Tunisia’s Morning After” in *Middle East Quarterly*, (Summer 2011); “Looking Back: Arab Politics During the Formative Years” in *Bustan: The Middle East Book Review* (Spring 2011); “The Berber Awakening” in *The American Interest*, Summer (May/June) 2011; “Tunisia: Exemplar or Exception?” in *Foreign Policy Research Institute E-Note*, January 2011; and “Moroccan Berbers and Israel” in *Middle East Quarterly* (Winter 2011). Maddy-Weitzman reviewed *Berbers and Others, Beyond Tribe and Nation in the Maghrib*, Katherine E. Hoffman and Susan Gilson Miller (eds.), in *H-Africa, H-Net Reviews*, June 2011; *Being Arab: Arabism and the Politics of Recognition*, Christopher Wise and Paul James (eds.), in *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, (February 2011); and *Goals for Galilee: The Triumphs and Traumas of the Sons of Sakhnin, Israel’s Arab Football Club*, Jerold Kessel and Pierre Klochendler, in *Ha’aretz, English Book Supplement*, December 2010.

His commentary, "Libya's Berbers: The New Factor in Post-Gaddafi Politics," appeared in *PajamasMedia.com* on August 26, 2011.

During Fall 2010, Prof. **Uzi Rabi**'s edited volume, *International Intervention in Local Conflicts: Conflict Management and Crisis Revolution Since the Cold War*, was published by I.B. Tauris. Rabi's paper, "A Political Culture and Foreign Policy Shaped by a Moderate Religious View – The Case of the Sultanate of Oman," was presented at a conference on Ibadism of Oman, held at the University of Tuebingen, Germany, in May 2011. In early September he spoke at the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and at a number of engagements in Buenos Aires on "Is a Palestinian State Imminent? Perspectives and Possible Scenarios." These events were organized by Friends of TAU-Argentina. Also in September, Rabi participated in the annual conference hosted by the International Institute for Counter-Terrorism at the Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya, in a workshop on "The Middle East: Between Democracy and State Failure?" The topic of his presentation was "Is Yemen a Failed State?"

Prof. Rabi regularly appears on a number of national and international news broadcasting programs for his commentary on current events in the Middle East.

In January 2010, **Paul Rivlin** analyzed the relationship between power, economics and social classes in Iran since the 2009 elections in his lecture "Iran's Social Contract," at Stanford University's Iran Center.

In February, he gave three lectures at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate College at the Naval War College in Monterey, California. The titles of his lectures were: "Economic Developments in Egypt," "Economic Growth in the Middle East," and "Recent Developments in the Iranian Economy."

Rivlin published a paper on the Middle East and the international financial crisis in the Jewish Policy Center's *Infocus Journal*. His reviews of seven books were also published: David A. Wesley's *State Practices and Zionist Images: Shaping Economic Development in Arab Towns in Israel*, *Shofar: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Jewish Studies*, Fall 2010; Michael Dumper's, *The Future of the Palestinian Refugees*; Jane Harrigan and Hamid El-Said's (eds.) *Aid and Power in the Arab World*, *Middle East Journal*, Winter 2011; Christopher M. Davidson's *Dubai: the Vulnerability of Success, Bustan*, (Vol.1 no.1), October 2010; and Steffen Hertog's *Princes, Brokers, Bureaucrats*; Anoushiravan Ehteshami & Steven Weight, eds., *Reform in the Middle East Monarchies*, *Middle East Studies*, July 2011; and "Egypt's Economic Woes and the Chinese Example," *Middle East Studies*, November 2010.

Paul Rivlin's book, *The Israeli Economy from the Foundation of the State through the 21st Century*, was published by Cambridge University Press in November 2010.

Yehudit Ronen gave a lecture on "Between Arabism and Africanism: Libya's Involvement in Sudan," at a conference on Libya's Pan-African Policies held at the CNA, in Alexandria,

VA, in October 2010. She spoke on “A Triangle of Clandestine Diplomatic Success: The Airlift of Ethiopian Jews through Sudan to Israel,” at a conference titled “From the Centre to the Periphery: Israel, Clandestine Diplomacy and the Modern Middle East,” held at Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim, May 2011. That same month, she lectured on “‘The Arab Spring’ and ‘the Libyan Winter’: Qaddafi and the War,” at a conference on The Middle East in the Eye of the Storm: Trends and Challenges, held at the Herzog Center for the Middle East and Diplomacy at Ben-Gurion University.

In May 2011, Ronen lectured on “Political Islam, Libya and the West” at a conference devoted to Political Islamic Movements in the Middle East held at the S. Daniel Abraham Center for Strategic Dialogue at Netanya’s Academic College. In June she spoke on “Regional Demographic Movements: Arab and African Migratory Waves to Europe” at a conference titled “Global Migration and Multiculturalism: Religion, Society, Policy and Politics,” held at the Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism (CRONEM), Surrey University, Surrey, UK.

Ronen’s article, “Between Africanism and Arabism: Libya’s Involvement in Sudan,” was published in *The Journal of the Middle East and Africa* (2011). Throughout the year, she reviewed several literary works in the Israeli periodical *Iton* 77.



Uriya Shavit received a two-year research grant from the Israel Science Foundation for his project on “The Religious Law of Muslim Minorities: The Struggle for Hegemony in an Evolving Field of Jurisprudence.” He also received a research grant from Tel Aviv University’s Tami Steinmetz Center for Peace Studies for a study on: “Israel as a Role Model in the Eyes of Arab Oppositionists: The Other Face of the Significant Other.” Shavit was also the recipient of a grant from Jerusalem’s Van Leer Institute for establishing a research group on “Theology and Migration between Tradition, Modernity and Post Modernity” (with Prof. Galia Sabar).

Shavit served as a scientific advisor for the political art exhibition “Westend,” at Jerusalem’s Museum on the Seam. In December 2010, he addressed the annual conference of Israeli ambassadors in Jerusalem on “Islam in Europe.” Throughout the year, he briefed several European parliamentary delegations, and lectured at conferences and workshops, including “Islamist Theorizing on Muslim Participation in Western Electoral Systems,” given at a conference, “Muslims and Political Participation in Europe,” organized by the Centre for European Islamic Thought, Copenhagen University, and the EurIslam Network, University of Strasbourg, in October 2010; and “Islamist Concepts of Israel,” given at the conference, “Religious Beliefs and the Jewish-Arab Conflict,” organized by The Jewish-Arab Center at the University of Haifa in April 2011.

Shavit’s edited volume, “The Decline of the West, the Rise of Islam? Studies on Civilizational Discourse,” was published by Hakibutz Hamehudah (Hebrew). He published a number of articles, including “Sports in Contemporary Islamic Law” (with Ofir Winter), in the spring 2011 issue of *Islamic Law and Society*; “Germany and its Muslim Minority,” in the spring 2011 issue of *Zmanim* (Hebrew), and “Warum sind sie so? Die Ideologie islamischer

Fundamentalisten,” in Thomas Kunze and Wolfgang Maier (eds.), *Einundzwanzig: Jahrhundertchancen – Jahrhundertgefahren*.

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Asher Susser spent the 2010-2011 academic year on sabbatical as the Israel Studies Professor at the Center for Judaic Studies at the University of Arizona in Tucson. In January 2011, he addressed the Florida Society for Middle East Studies at Florida Atlantic University, on Israel and the Palestinians. In February, he spoke at the Department of Near Eastern Studies at the University of Arizona (U of A) on “Identity Politics in Jordan,” and delivered the Pozez Memorial Lecture at the Center for Jewish Studies at U of A, on “Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians; One State, Two States, or Three?”

In March, Prof. Susser participated in a conference on “The Shifting Sands of Hegemonic Powers in the Middle East” at Northwestern University, where he delivered a paper on “The Middle East of the 21st Century: The Changing Regional Architecture.” In April, he spoke at the Center for Near Eastern Studies at the U of A on “Middle Eastern Upheaval — Alternative Analytical Paradigms.” In May, he delivered a lecture on “Identity Politics in Jordan” at the Institute for International, Comparative, and Area Studies at the University of California in San Diego.

In June, his paper on “Jordan 2011: Uneasy Lies the Head” was published by the Crown Center for Middle East Studies at Brandeis University in their *Middle East Brief* series. His latest book, *Israel, Jordan and Palestine: The Two-State Imperative*, was accepted for publication by the University Press of New England and is scheduled to appear in the Fall of 2011.

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Mira Tzoreff organized a panel on “Youth in the Middle East Past and Present,” at the November 2010 Middle East Studies Association of North America’s annual meeting in San Diego, CA. In early 2011, Tzoreff gave a number of lectures concerning the recent revolutions in the Middle East. Among them was a lecture titled, “A Literary Oeuvre as social criticism: Ghada ‘Abd al’Aal’s ‘I want to Get Married’ as a Test Case,” delivered at a workshop on: “Arab-Feminist Writing” at Jerusalem’s Van Leer Institute in February 2011. She lectured on “An Egyptian Youth Rebellion through Cyberspace” at a conference on “Struggles for Authority and the Quest for Collective Identity in Egypt” at Hebrew University’s Truman Institute in March. That same month, Tzoreff also lectured on the Egyptian revolution at Tel Aviv University’s Faculty of Management Forum. She presented a paper titled “From Euphoria to Sisyphean activity: The second stage of the Egyptian Revolution” at a conference organized by Israel’s National Security College in June 2011. Tzoreff also lectured on the contemporary Middle East at the Avshalom Institute and the Israel Liberal College.

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Esther Webman participated in several symposiums and conferences throughout the year. In September 2010, she attended the Stephen Roth Institute’s International Seminar on antisemitism in Paris, and delivered a lecture on “Arab Reactions to Combating anti-Semitism.” In November 2010, she participated in a panel of the Lessons and Legacies

Conference held in Boca Raton, Florida, and delivered a paper on “Mixed and Confused – Egyptian Initial Responses to the Holocaust.” That same month, she lectured on “‘Stealing the Holocaust from the Jews?’ – The Holocaust as a Metaphor in the Public Discourse” at a symposium on Antisemitism and Holocaust Denial – New Perspectives, held in Dublin, Ireland. In April 2011, she delivered a lecture on the “Roots of Arab/Islamic anti-Semitism” at a conference on “Religious Belief and the Arab-Israeli Conflict,” organized by the Jewish-Arab Center at the University of Haifa.

Webman’s book *From Empathy to Denial* (co-authored with Meir Litvak) received the Washington Institute’s Gold Prize for 2010. Her edited volume, *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion — The One-Hundred Year Myth and Its Impact*, in which she has a chapter on “The Adoption of the Protocols in the Arab Discourse on the Arab-Israeli Conflict, Zionism and the Jews,” was published in June 2011 by Routledge. Webman also published several articles during the academic year, among them: “The Challenge of Assessing Arab/Islamic anti-Semitism,” published in the September 2010 issue of *Middle Eastern Studies*. Her chapter (co-authored with Meir Litvak) on “Israel and Antisemitism” was published in a collective volume, *Anti-Semitism: A History*, edited by Albert S. Lindemann and Richard S. Levy (Oxford University Press).



Daniel Zisenwine presented a paper on the early years of Moroccan nationalist, Allal al-Fasi, at the annual meeting of the Middle East Studies Association of North America in San Diego, CA, in November 2010. The following month, he briefed Israeli ambassadors to Middle Eastern capitals on events in North Africa at the Israeli Foreign Ministry’s annual conference of Israeli ambassadors. In February 2011, Zisenwine participated in a panel on recent revolutions in the Middle East at the Netanya Academic College. In June, he spoke to a visiting delegation of French parliamentarians, organized by the American Jewish Committee (AJC). Zisenwine’s review of J.N.C. Hill’s *Identity in Algerian Politics* was published in the Spring 2011 issue (Vol. 2, No. 1) of *Bustan: The Middle East Book Review*.



Eyal Zisser delivered a paper on “Israel and the Arab World-Between War and Peace” at the Middle East Studies Association of North America’s annual meeting in San Diego, CA, in November 2010. In August 2011 he spoke on “Israel and the Arab Spring” at an international conference on “The Arab Spring: What are the Driving Forces; Where is it Heading; What are the Implications for the Region and Beyond?,” organized by the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. His article on “Israelis Confront the Second Lebanon War,” was published in *Bustan: The Middle East Book Review*, (Vol.1, No.1). His article on “Iranian Involvement in Lebanon,” was published in *Military and Strategic Affairs* (May 2011). Zisser’s article on “Military intervention and democratization: Global Order and the Radical Islamist Challenge to Lebanon,” was published in Uzi Rabi’s (ed.) *International Intervention in Local Conflicts, Crisis Management and Conflict Resolution since the Cold War* (I.B. Tauris 2010).

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