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HAMAS BETWEEN IDEOLOGY AND STATE

The center's annual lecture in memory of **Avishai Ben Zvi**, **Yehoshafat Netzer**, and **Ziv Balali**, former students in the Department of Middle East and African History who fell in Israel's wars, was held on November 2, 2009. The lecture, which traditionally opens the new academic year, was given by Senior Fellow **Prof. Meir Litvak**, who spoke about "Hammas: Between Charter and State".

Litvak noted that since seizing total control over the Gaza Strip in 2007 and the December 2008 Israeli military operation in Gaza, Hamas faces several contradictory challenges, which might force it to fundamentally change its conduct if not its ideology. These include further consolidation of power in the Gaza Strip, which requires a process of state building and economic recovery; the continued conflict with the Palestinian Authority (PA) and al-Fatah organization over the leadership of the Palestinian national movement; the acquisition of international legitimacy in order to thwart the PA from moving ahead in the peace process and in order to obtain financial aid for the Gaza Strip; continuation of *jihad*, holy war against Israel, which serves at its *raison d'être*; and the realization of the Muslim Brotherhood's vision of building an Islamic society.

As a pragmatic, though by no means moderate movement, Litvak explained that Hamas copes with these challenges in several ways. Hamas has managed to build a more effective state machinery in Gaza than the Fatah-controlled PA had done in the past, including the forceful suppression of all other armed groups in Gaza. Hamas has moved cautiously and systematically in advancing Islamization, in order not to alienate the population. It tries to project a moderate image to Western audiences, while persisting in its rejection of peace with or recognition of Israel, and preserving its harsh combative rhetoric to its local constituency. Hamas has maintained an unofficial cease-fire with Israel while promoting the strategy of *Muqawama* i.e. long-term resistance through attrition, which provides Hamas with short periods of respite to rebuild its strength, while adhering to its long-term strategic goal of eliminating Israel. It remains to be seen whether Hamas will continue to pursue these policies, or embark on a new course as it navigates between Israel and the PA.



Prof. MEIR LITVAK

ISRAEL-TURKEY RELATIONS IN CRISIS: A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Recent tensions that have overshadowed Israeli-Turkish relations were the focus of a roundtable discussion of experts on Turkish history and politics, held at the center on November 9, 2009. Each participant offered introductory remarks on the subject, leaving room for questions from the audience. The discussion was chaired by the center's director, **Prof. Eyal Zisser**, who noted the importance of Israel's relations with Turkey, and the Dayan Center's ongoing interest in these ties.

Prof. Ehud Toledano, of Tel Aviv University's **University Chair for Ottoman Studies and the Department of Middle East and African History** raised doubts whether Israel and Turkey had achieved a genuine strategic alliance, and questioned the nature of their relations.



Prof. Ofra Bengio



Prof. Ehud Toledano

Senior Fellow **Prof. Ofra Bengio** discussed the strategic shift that had occurred in Turkey's political orientation, which has become more focused on the Middle East. This process, she noted, had intensified since the rise of the Islamist-oriented AKP party to power. **Prof. Dror Ze'evi** of the Department of Middle East Studies at Ben Gurion University linked the recent shift in Turkish policy to a broader effort to revive the country's Ottoman past in involvement in Middle East politics. **Dr. Anat Lapidot-Firilla**, Academic Director of the Mediterranean Neighbors Research Project at Jerusalem's Van Leer Institute expanded this idea by noting the impact of this "neo-Ottomanist" trend and its effect on Turkey's relations with Israel.

MOSHE DAYAN MEMORIAL EVENING

Professor Shlomo Avineri, of the Hebrew University's Department of Political Science, delivered the annual memorial lecture in memory of Moshe Dayan, which took place at the center on November 16, 2009.

Prof. Shlomo Avineri



ISRAEL, THE ARAB WORLD, AND IRAN:

THE QUEST FOR A PEACE SETTLEMENT IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



December 27, 2009 the Center held a colloquium on efforts to reach a peace settlement between Israel, the Arab World, and Iran. The colloquium was sponsored by the Miriam Cohen-Taub fund. **Prof. Emeritus Shimon Shamir** placed Arab-Israeli relations in historical perspective, emphasizing the vicissitudes in the positions of Israel's Arab neighbors since 1948. The year of 1955, he noted, marked a sharp ideological escalation of the conflict, as a result of Egyptian president Nasser's moves and the adoption of a radical Pan-Arab ideology. The aftermath of the 1967 Six Day War, the Gulf War of 1991 and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 were important turning points that brought the positions of Arab states closer towards the possibility of making peace with Israel.



Prof. SHIMON SHAMIR



Prof. ITAMAR RABINOVICH

Senior Fellow **Prof. Itamar Rabinovich** continued the discussion, surveying the positions of the various American administrations towards the conflict, beginning in 1975, when a State Department official defined the Palestinian questions as "the core of the conflict". He also shared insights gleaned from his involvement in Syrian-Israeli negotiations during the 1990s, and underscored two important developments that have occurred since 2000. The first is that the violent part of the Arab-Israeli conflict has become asymmetrical, and can no longer be viewed as a conflict between states. The conflict now involves non-state actors, such as Hamas and Hizballah, supported by Iran. The second is that Iran, a non-Arab state, has now become a party to the conflict, affecting the overall balance of forces.

Dr. Alex Jacobson of the Department of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem spoke about Israeli public opinion and the question of an Israeli-Palestinian settlement, starting from the Oslo accords to the present day. He noted the paradox that Israeli public opinion on the issue swung simultaneously to both the right - regarding its gut feelings and belief in the possibility of a settlement, and the left - regarding a willingness to make far-reaching territorial concessions.



Dr. ALEX JACOBSON



Prof. David Menashri, Director of Tel Aviv University's Center for Iranian Studies lectured on the relations between Israel and Iran, and on the significant challenge to the ruling regime in Tehran posed by broad sectors of Iranian society. Regarding the Iranian nuclear program, he strongly opposed an "Israeli solution," recommending instead a combination of American dialogue and pressure, and efforts by Israel and the Arab states to weaken Iran, which will require solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian and Israeli-Syrian conflicts.

Prof. David Menashri

BERNARD LEWIS AT TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY: A DIALOGUE WITH PROF. ITAMAR RABINOVICH ON THE MIDDLE EAST AND MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES

Prof. Bernard Lewis, Professor Emeritus of Middle East Studies at Princeton University, paid his annual visit to Tel Aviv University, carrying on a tradition that began several decades ago. This year, Prof. Lewis introduced a new feature to his visit, conducting an open dialogue with Senior Fellow **Prof. Itamar Rabinovich**, in which the two discussed developments in the Middle East and in the realm of Middle Eastern Studies. The event, which took place on January 3, 2010, was conducted under the auspices of the university's Mortimer and Raymond Sackler Institute of Advanced Studies, attracted a wide audience.

In his introductory comments, Prof. Rabinovich explained that the idea of organizing such an evening stemmed from the fact that Prof. Lewis has begun to write his memoirs, which provided an opportunity to discuss the subject matter of the Middle East with Middle Eastern Studies and the disciplines that together make up the field of research and study. Rabinovich also noted that this was also a chance to look at Prof. Lewis the person, and to hear about his own experiences through the decades he has devoted to Middle Eastern history.

Prof. Lewis referred to his childhood interests in history and languages, which led him to study at the University of London's School of Oriental Studies, and be one of the first to specialize in Near and Middle Eastern history. His interest in the region further increased after touring the Middle East extensively in 1937. Lewis' academic career began with his first university position, as an assistant lecturer at the University of London. Lewis spoke about his graduate studies with luminaries such as Sir Hamilton Gibb, one of the leading 20th century scholars on Islam and Arabic, and his training as a historian, rather than a philologist, which had then been the focus of Islamic studies in Britain. He noted the changes that had occurred at British and American universities over his lifetime, and the shift towards more specialized studies of the region.

Lewis described his meetings with various Middle Eastern leaders over the years, including the late Shah of Iran and Jordan's King Hussein. He concluded by commenting on the recent return of Turkey and Iran to their historic position as regional powers, and on the impact of the growing Shi'ite activism throughout the region, which will continue to attract attention.



Prof. Itamar Rabinovich (left) and Prof. Bernard Lewis

PEACE PARKS ON ISRAEL'S BORDERS: THE SYRIAN CASE STUDY FROM THEORY TO REALITY



international conference, entitled “Peace parks on Israel’s borders: The Syrian Case Study from Theory to Reality”, which took place on January 7, 2010, was organized cooperatively by the center, along with Tel Aviv University’s Porter School of Environmental Studies, the Tami Steinmetz Center for Peace Research, the S. Daniel Abraham Center for International and Regional Studies, and the University Institute for Diplomacy and Regional Cooperation of Tel Aviv University.

The keynote speaker was **Prof. Saleem Ali** of the Rubenstein School of Environment and Natural Resources at the University of Vermont. Prof. Ali opened the conference with an in-depth academic exploration of the definition of peace parks, which included a number of international examples of peace parks. He stressed that even in the face of serious and long lasting conflict between warring nations peace parks have been successfully established.



PROF. SALEEM ALI

Speakers in the first session delivered several examples of planned peace parks in the region. **Shahar Sadeh** gave an overview of many attempted transboundary cooperative efforts on Israel’s borders over the past several decades. **Prof. Dan Rabinowitz** of Tel Aviv University’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology drew on one particular example in Israel’s history — that of the South Sinai and the demilitarized zones that were established there in the 1950s. **Gidon Bromberg**, co-Director of Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME), presented designs for the “Jordan River Peace Park,” a peace park at the junction of the Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers, which is currently in advanced stages of planning.

During the second session, lecturers drew a picture of the Golan Heights for conference attendees: **Prof. Gideon Biger** of Tel Aviv University’s Department of Geography explored the positioning of the border with Syria, drawing on official maps from throughout the 20th century. **Prof. Yigal Kipnis**, of the Truman Institute at Hebrew University, presented the demography of the Golan Heights and **Dr. Tamar Ron**, an expert on ecology focused on the ecology and natural setting of the Golan Heights as a perfect backdrop for a proposed peace park.

In the last session, **Dr. Alon Liel**, former Director General of the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressed his conviction that Israelis will soon be able to visit southern Lebanon without a visa; his inside experience with the Syrian-Israeli negotiations has led him to believe that a peace park in the Golan Heights is not a dream but a distinct possibility. **Yehuda Harel**, Head of the Golan Heights Settlement Committee, focused his lecture on presenting a plan for an “Israel Park” in the Golan Heights, which would preserve and protect its natural environment in cooperation with residents and environmental groups. His vision precludes cooperative agreements between Israel and Syria. **Yehuda Greenfield-Gilat** took the peace park



idea a step further, suggesting that both nations would benefit from the installation of a shared renewable energy park in the Golan Heights. Center Director **Prof. Eyal Zisser** remarked that while the idea for a peace park is visionary, he remains doubtful that Israel has a real peace partner in Syria. **Valerie Brachya**, of the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, concluded the conference with an overall vision for cooperative environmental work between Israel and other Middle Eastern countries based on her positive experiences during her tenure at Israel’s Ministry of Environmental Protection.

DR. ALON LIEL

ANNUAL GEORGES A. KALLER LECTURE ISRAEL AND THE PERSIAN GULF

Sami Ravel, Minister at the Israeli Embassy in Paris, delivered the annual Georges A. Kaller memorial lecture on January 11, 2010. Ravel, who recently authored *Israel and the Persian Gulf* (Yediot Aharonot), shared his personal experiences opening Israel's first diplomatic mission in the Gulf state of Qatar in the heady days following the signing of the Oslo Accords between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. He stressed that Israel had enjoyed good access to Qatari officials, and noted that he was well positioned to observe developments in the Gulf region, such as the growth of al-Jazeera Satellite Channel and the influence it had had on Qatar's neighbors, particularly Saudi Arabia. He expressed his hope that political realities would one day allow the resumption of relations with the Gulf countries. Qatar severed its ties with Israel in 2009, following the December 2008 Israeli military operation in Gaza.



MINISTER SAMI RAVEL

Researchers' Forum

The

The Moshe Dayan Center Researchers' Forum provides faculty with the opportunity to hear and assess the latest research and personal experiences of fellows, associates, and visitors.

On December 21, 2009, **H.E. Dr. Harald Kindermann**, the German ambassador to Israel, spoke about "A Diplomat's View on Saudi Arabia-Impressions from my Time as Ambassador to Riyadh 1999-2003". Ambassador Kindermann was introduced by Senior Fellow **Prof. Joseph Kostiner**.

On February 4, 2010, **Mr. Jonathan Paris**, Senior Fellow of the Atlantic Council of the U.S. spoke on "Pakistan, Turkey, and Iran: Three Countries Heading in Different Directions."



H.E. DR. HARALD KINDERMANN

TURKISH POET NAZIM HIKMET IN HEBREW



January 18, 2010 the Moshe Dayan Center conducted an evening symposium devoted to the famous Turkish poet, Nazim Hikmet (1902–1963). The symposium honored the publication of a collection of Hikmet's poems translated into Hebrew by Senior Fellow **Prof. Ofra Bengio**, entitled *Blue-Eyed Giant*, published by Hakibbutz Hameuchad. Dayan Center Director, **Prof. Eyal Zisser** chaired the evening and **Dr. Uzi Rabi**, chair of the university's Department of Middle East and African History delivered the opening remarks and greetings.



Prof. Ofra Bengio



MICHAL SNUNIT

Prof. Ofra Bengio spoke about Hikmet's poetry and its place in Turkish and world poetry, emphasizing that he was the greatest Turkish poet in modern times and is considered one of the 20th century's greatest poets. Bengio also spoke about the difficulties in translating Turkish poetry to Hebrew. Poet **Michal Snunit** analyzed Hikmet's poetry, emphasizing the unique characteristics of his oeuvre, in which the political and the lyrical became so intertwined. **Benny Ziffer**, editor of *Ha'arets*'s literary supplement, spoke about Hikmet's yearnings for "the two homelands": the real homeland which he could not

enjoy, because he spent the greater part of his life either in prison or in exile as a result of his political criticism, and the virtual-historical one which provided him with the inspiration for his writing.



Symposium participants were able to sample several of Hikmet's poems, when film Director **Yakhin Hirsch** read a few of his poems in Hebrew. **Berna Uzun**, a Turkish visiting student at the Center, read a number of poems in Turkish. The evening's artistic component was complemented by musician **Ariel Qassis**, who played several Ottoman/Turkish pieces on the traditional "Qanun."

YAKHIN HIRSCH



BENNY ZIFFER

GOVERNMENT Policy TOWARD THE ARAB CITIZENS of ISRAEL: THEORY AND PRACTICE



November 12, 2009, the Konrad Adenauer Program held a conference on “Government Policy toward the Arab Citizens of Israel: Theory and Practice”.

The first session’s topic was entitled “From Advisor on Arab Affairs to the Minister of Minorities Affairs”. Chaired by **Dr. Taghreed Yahiya-Younis** of Tel Aviv University’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology, the session provided a historical perspective on Israeli government policy towards the Arab sector from the establishment of the state in 1948 to the present.

Prof. Yitzhak Reiter of the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies and Ashkelon Academic College discussed the question whether the Rabin-Peres administration between 1992 and 1996 really was a true “Golden Age” in government policy towards the Arab citizens, as it is often described. Reiter contended that the major breakthrough was not on the material level of Arab citizens but rather on the perceptual level, as the government legitimated the notion of “affirmative action” in favor of the Arab citizens both on the legal and public spheres.



PROF. YITZHAK REITER

Prof. Yoav Gelber of the University of Haifa spoke on the “Development of Policy toward Arabs in Israel and the institutions implementing this policy between 1949 and 1953.” Gelber pointed out the contradiction between the military government apparatus, which was responsible for Arab citizens at the time and considered them a potential “fifth column”, and the Ministry on Minority Affairs which aimed to integrate them into daily life.



DR. AMAL JAMAL

Dr. Yair Bäuml of the Oranim Academic College of Education analyzed Israeli government policy guidelines in the Arab sector. His main thesis was that basic policy principles adopted by the Israeli establishment, which were crystallized and implemented in the 1950s and 60s, led to the current government policy. Baumel described this as a policy of “supervised abandonment”, which led to under-development of the Arab sector in various aspects of daily life, such as education, employment and infrastructure.

Dr. Amal Jamal of the Department of Political Science at Tel Aviv University lectured on “Political Structuring of ‘Hollow Citizenship’ for Israel’s Palestinian Citizens.” He argued that the Israeli establishment deprived Arab citizens of a true citizenship by allowing them to superficially participate in the elections, without any influence over the results. In this way, he concluded, the country’s political establishment reinforces the Arab citizens’ discriminative status.

The second session, headed by **Dr. Ephraim Lavie**, acting director of the Konrad Adenauer Program for Jewish-Arab Cooperation, discussed the implications of Government policy on the social, political and legal status of Israel’s Arab citizens.

Prof. Haim Sandberg of the Israel College of Management discussed the question of allocating land resources for the Arab sector. He argued that on the contrary to the common notion, Jewish and Arab citizens enjoy equal allocation of state-owned public land.

Dr. Yousef Jabareen of the University of Haifa and director of the Nazareth based Dirasat Center for Law and Policy, presented a model for equality and partnership for Jews and Arabs in Israel. He called upon equal allocation of all public resources, including government budgets and state land, equal status for the Arabic language and culture, and state symbols. He also emphasized the need for equal emigration and citizenship quotas for Jews and Arabs in Israel.

Dr. Netta Ziv of Tel Aviv University's Faculty of Law spoke on "Individual and collective rights in the legal field." She presented various case studies based on her experience as head of the Legal Clinic at the university.

The third session, headed by **Prof. Emeritus Shimon Shamir** of Tel Aviv University and a former member of the Or Commission, discussed the nature of future relations between the State of Israel and its Arab citizens.

Mr. Ramiz Jaraysee, Mayor of Nazareth and head of the National Committee of the Arab Local Authorities in Israel, emphasized that the Arab citizens are an integral part both of the Palestinian people on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip and of the State of Israel. He called upon the Jewish public to understand that there was no contradiction between these two components.



MR. RAMIZ JARAYSEE



MR. ISSAM MAKHOUL

Mr. Issam Makhoul, former Knesset member and the current director of the Haifa-based Emil Touma Institute for Palestinian and Israeli Studies, considered the state's initiative to recruit Arab youth to a "national service" as another measure intended to justify the government's ongoing discriminative policy towards Arab citizens by claiming that as long as the Arab citizens do not fulfill their civic obligations, they do not deserve full civic rights.

MK Hanin Zuabi of the National Democratic Alliance contended that the only solution for achieving full equality between Arabs and Jews in Israel would be changing the nature of the State of Israel from a "Jewish and Democratic" to a "State of all its citizens."

MK Masud Ganaim of the United Arab List and the Arab Movement for Change, related in his comments to the obstacles confronting Arab citizens in their integration into the Israeli society.



MK MASUD GANAIM



MK Prof. Avishai Braverman, Minister of Minorities' Affairs, delivered some concluding remarks. Braverman stated that Israel's Arab citizens should enjoy full equality in education, employment and infrastructure budgets. He noted that the vast majority of Israel's Arab citizens seek to be fully integrated into Israeli society, and concluded by calling upon the government to embrace them as equal citizens with full rights.

MK PROF. AVISHAI BRAVERMAN

THE ANNUAL OR REPORT LECTURE AND SCHOLARSHIP AWARD CEREMONY



September 24, 2009, the Konrad Adenauer Program held its annual "Or Report Lecture" on the sixth anniversary of the publication of the report by the State Commission of Inquiry on the October 2000 riots and deaths of Arab citizens ("The Or Commission," chaired by Supreme Court Justice Theodore Or). Hebrew University law **Professor Ruth Gavison**, founding President of "Metzilah," the center for Zionist, Jewish, liberal and humanistic thought, delivered a lecture on "Contemplations on State Commissions of Inquiry and the Status of Israel's Arab Minority."

Prof. Gavison asserted that the Or Commission report was an important document, from which one can learn that the relations between the Jewish majority and the Arab minority in Israel are a high priority challenge that should concern all Israelis. Improving these relations, she asserted, were vital in order to sustain normal public life in Israel. Gavison concluded by saying that the State of Israel has no other vision than the one described by the Or Commission, that is Jewish and Arab citizens who live together in a state which strives to preserve its unique Jewish nature along with its democratic character.

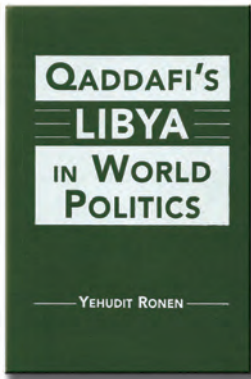
The lecture was preceded by a scholarship award ceremony to Arab and Jewish Students studying at Tel Aviv University. The Konrad Adenauer Program granted scholarships to eight Arab and Jewish students who participated over the summer of 2009 in a two session workshop which focused on trends in Jewish-Arab relations in Israel, Arab students' involvement and contribution to their community, and ties between Jewish and Arab students at Tel Aviv University.



PROF. RUTH GAVISON



FOUR DECADES of LIBYAN FOREIGN Policy



December 3, 2009 the Dayan Center marked the publication of a new book on Libya's foreign policy, *Qaddafi's Libya in World Politics*, written by Senior Research Fellow **Prof. Yehudit Ronen**

(Lynne Rienner Publishers). The book offers insight into Libya's foreign relations throughout Qaddafi's rule. Ronen's study is based largely on Libyan and Arab sources, and incorporates theoretical approaches from various fields of inquiry including international relations, security and strategic studies during the Cold War period and its aftermath, oil-state politics, and the study of terrorism as a threat to the stability of regimes and the international system.



Prof. YEHUDIT RONEN

In his opening remarks, **Prof. Eyal Zisser**, the Center's Director congratulated Prof. Ronen on her new book. Prof. Ronen spoke about her experiences in writing the book and then opened the symposium's academic part by introducing Minister of Communications **MK Moshe Kachlon**, who spoke about landmarks of Libyan Jewry. His lecture began with a personal story of being born in Israel to parents who came from Libya. The minister referred to the major historical crossroads in the life of the Jews of Libya, highlighting the massive immigration movement of Libyan Jews to Israel, their absorption in Israel, as well as other characteristics of the community.



MK MOSHE KACHLON

Prof. Ronen delivered a lecture entitled: *"Libya's Foreign Policy and Nuclear: From Inebriety to Sobriety."* She examined the intricate puzzle of Tripoli's foreign relations, analyzing each topic while also referring to the reciprocity between Libya's domestic and external affairs since Qaddafi's ascent to power in 1969. This was the context for her discussion of the motives and implications of Libya's disarmament of weapons of mass destruction, including the state's nuclear program.



Prof. EYAL ZISSER

Dr. Ronen Bergman, senior military and intelligence analyst for the Israeli newspaper *Yediot Aharonot* delivered the concluding lecture. Dr. Bergman's lecture was entitled, "Libya, Iran, and Pakistan: A Nuclear Bazaar," and focused on the nuclear arms race in the Middle East and beyond. Bergman highlighted the significant technological aid which the Pakistani scientist Abd al-Qadir Khan had extended to both Libya and Iran's nuclear programs, while concealing this activity from Western intelligence agencies.



DR. RONEN BERGMAN



Prof. Eyal Zisser's closing remarks noted the issues that were discussed by the three lecturers who referred to the Qaddafi regime and the Libyan state from different angles, presenting a wide overview of the country's intricate politics.

BEYOND THE BORDER: AN ISRAELI JOURNALIST'S EXPERIENCE



December 10, 2009, the center organized an evening devoted to the recent publication of Israeli journalist **Eldad Beck**'s book, entitled *Beyond the Border*, published in Hebrew by *Yediot Aharonot*. Beck, a European-based Israeli journalist, has traveled with a foreign passport he holds to many countries throughout the Middle East, including Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. His book includes his experiences and impressions of these countries, which are closed to Israeli travellers. The evening was chaired by the center's director, **Prof. Eyal Zisser**.



Eldad Beck

Eldad Beck spoke about his travels throughout the region, and **Mickey Raviv**, a former diplomat at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs responded by commenting on the ability of Israelis to visit such neighboring countries.



Mickey Raviv



SEMINAR ON REVOLUTIONS AND CIVIL WARS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The

subject of this year's annual Moshe Dayan Center Seminar was "Societies in Crisis: Revolutions and Civil Wars in the Middle East." The seminar, which brings together the Center's fellows, associates, visiting scholars and graduate students, focused on the impact of revolutions and internal conflicts on 20th and 21st century Middle Eastern societies. The seminar aimed to revisit a number of key revolutionary events and civil wars and gain new insights about them.

Throughout the fall semester of 2009, seven lectures were given. The first was by **Prof. Emeritus Shimon Shamir**,



Prof. JOSEPH KOSTINER

who discussed the history of Egypt's 1952 revolution. Senior Fellow **Prof. Joseph Kostiner** delivered a lecture on theoretical approaches to the study of civil wars. Principal



Prof. SHIMON SHAMIR

Tami Steinmetz Center for Peace Research (Tel Aviv University) and acting director of the Konrad Adenauer Program for Jewish-Arab Cooperation discussed Palestinian political developments and the shift from revolutionary tactics to institutionalized politics. **Dr. Uzi Rabi**, Chair of the

Department of Middle Eastern and African history spoke about Yemen's civil war, and its effect on the country's development. **Dr. Anat Lapidot-Firilla**, Academic Director of the Mediterranean Neighbors Research Project at Jerusalem's Van Leer Institute, revisited Turkey's development under Kemal Ataturk. Senior Fellow **Prof. Meir Litvak** assessed the changes Iran has experienced since the 1979 Islamic Revolution until the present.



Dr. Ephraim LAVIE



Dr. GIDEON GERA

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