



SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND POPULAR MOBILISATION IN THE MENA

Digest of Current Publications and Events

Editor: Jann Boeddeling (j.boeddeling@lse.ac.uk)

04.03.2016

CONTENT

Calls for Papers & Conferences	3
The Past in the Present of the Middle East	3
Anarchist Studies Network: 4th International Conference	3
CfP: "TOWARD A POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF OUR TIME", Società Mutamento Politica	5
Talks & Other Events	7
Revolt, rebellion and civil war in the Umayyad period	7
The Iranian Revolution in the Mirror of Uneven and Combined Development.....	7
The Hundred Year War in Palestine	8
Human Rights Watch Film Festival 2016: Trials of Spring (15*) + ScreenTalk	8
Why Some Contentious Movements Fail: the case of the Syrian opposition	9
Recent & Forthcoming Books.....	9
Civil Resistance in the Arab Spring: Triumphs and Disasters	9
The Muslim Brotherhood: The Arab Spring and its future face	10
Continuity and change before and after the Arab uprisings: Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt	11
Understanding Southern Social Movements	12
Once Upon A Revolution: An Egyptian Story	13
Routledge Handbook of the Arab Spring: Rethinking Democratization	13
Other Publications.....	14
Moroccan unions stage strike over pension reform bill	14
Bahrain's young people mark fifth anniversary of Arab sprin.....	15
Dozens protest ban on niqab at Cairo University.....	15
Egypt's doctors stage silent stand throughout the country	15
Doctors launch campaign for 'free healthcare' across Egypt.....	16
Doctors on strike	16
[Egypt:] Lawyers Syndicate calls for strike to confront police crisis.....	17
From revolution to reaction in Egypt	17
The Dashed Hopes of the Tunisian Revolution: Complicity between Nidaa Tounes and Ennahda ..	18
End Times for the Caliphate?	18

CALLS FOR PAPERS & CONFERENCES

The Past in the Present of the Middle East

15 - 16 April

SOAS, Brunei Gallery Lecture Theatre

Organiser: Council for British Research in the Levant in association with the London Middle East Institute

A two-day conference organised by the Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL) and the London Middle East Institute to showcase the work of CBRL and its partners in the region. The conference will present sessions on a number of themes linking the past to the present day in the Middle East.

- Cultural heritage in conflict
- Cultural heritage, society and economics
- Britain and the Levant: Culture and (Mis)Communication
- The past in the political present: the legacy of colonialism and intervention
- The Politics of Dissent: challenges to Orientalism and Zionism
- The impact of research – working with humanitarian agencies/practitioners
- Closing session: The future of the past in the Middle East

The conference is intended as an opportunity to speak to a wide audience, not only the academic community but also policy makers, practitioners and members of the public. We believe that this event will make an important contribution to the profile of research in the region.

The conference fee is £50 with a discounted rate of £20 for student participants. The fee will cover attendance at the conference, including lunches during the conference and the conference reception. To register please visit the SOAS Online Store.

The CBRL is the British Academy-sponsored organisation that promotes, sponsors and carries out high-quality research in the humanities and social sciences throughout the countries of the Levant. For more information please visit the Council for British Research in the Levant.

Contact email: CBRL@britac.ac.uk

[Back to top](#)

Anarchist Studies Network: 4th International Conference

Loughborough University, U.K. – 14-16 September 2016

Deadline for abstracts: 14 March 2016

The global resistance faces turbulent times, as the balance of hope teeters between inspiring mobilisation and reactionary retrenchment. In Rojava, Kurdish communities are implementing libertarian socialism and feminist leadership on a scale unseen since the Spanish civil war, while

world powers bomb the democratic Syrian opposition alongside ISIS. The mobilisation of African Americans against police brutality goes beyond liberal platitudes to highlight systemic racism, while competitors for the Republican candidacy outdo one another in barefaced bigotry and misogyny. And while anarchists were encouraged by the resurgence of popular protest in the wake of the global financial crisis, much of that energy has been absorbed by electoral initiatives from Greece and Spain to the UK and US, vindicating longstanding concerns about the co-optation of movements who expect too much of the state. In these uncertain days, the elaboration of anarchist analysis which bridges theory and practice and speaks to the needs of social movements assumes increasing importance.

The 4th International Conference of the Anarchist Studies Network will be held at Loughborough University between 14-16 September 2016. Proposals are welcome for individual papers, panels, and streams of several panels. We especially encourage panel proposals, to include 3-4 presentations drawn together around a common theme, although individual paper proposals are of course also welcome.

Contributions from both within and outside the official academic sphere are invited from any scholarly discipline(s), on any topic relevant to the study of anarchism.

The central theme for the conference is anarcha-feminism. The purposes are twofold: to stimulate discussion of a form of oppression that anarchists oppose but which continues to be felt in anarchist organising; and to welcome individuals, groups and communities who have not previously participated in ASN events. By recognising the legacy of anarcha-feminists/anarchist feminism and women's activism in anarchism we want to strengthen the ties between contemporary anarchists and feminists in the struggle against oppression and use the recognition of misogynist practices and hierarchical gender structures to open up the event to other marginalised peoples. We therefore particularly encourage submissions from women, trans and non-binary people, queer activists, collectives, people of colour, people with disabilities and we strongly encourage panel and panel stream organizers to overcome exclusion. We are also especially interested in presentations that are concerned with anarchism and one/more of the following:

- Anarcha-feminist and queer theory
- Anarcha-feminist critiques of the state
- Anarcha-feminist histories
- Ecofeminism, individualist anarcha-feminism, anarcho-primitivist feminism, posthuman, cyborg and sci-fi anarcho-feminism
- Feminist critiques of anarchism and anarchist engagement with feminism
- Intersections between gender, sexuality, race, class, abilities and anarchism
- Local anarcho-feminist struggles / experiences
- Love, sex, relationships (or resistance to)
- Masculine and feminine representations and the movement between them
- Sex work and reproductive rights
- The role of women and non-binary people in the struggle against capitalism

In addition, we welcome contributions on any other topic relevant to the study of anarchism, with or without connection to anarcha-feminism.

ASN conferences aim to breach new frontiers in anarchist scholarship, and encourage cross-pollination between disciplines. As well as submissions that bridge the gap between 'academic' and other forms of knowledge, we also welcome proposals for workshops, art events/performances and experimental pieces and are happy to discuss ideas that you might have.

Please send abstracts of up to 250 words per paper (multiply for panel/stream proposals) to ASN Co-convenor Uri Gordon at u.gordon@lboro.ac.uk by 14 March 2016

Anarchist Studies Network homepage: <http://anarchist-studies-network.org.uk/>

[Back to top](#)

CfP: "TOWARD A POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF OUR TIME", Società Mutamento Politica

SMP ISSUE NO. 15 (1/2017)

Edited by Lorenzo Viviani – University of Pisa

(ISSN 2038-3150)

Article submission: **15 September 2016**

Sociology has been interested in political phenomena, from the earliest sociologists onward, as an integral and fundamental part of its own scientific progression, in a comparison that has developed over the course of time with other disciplines, from political philosophy to political sciences, from political psychology to anthropology, from history to law. It is a continuous exchange in which sociology has maintained its own theoretical and methodological specificity, one which this issue of Smp proposes to reexamine, opening itself to the contribution of Italian and foreign authors and turning to new generations of scholars able to enrich the debate on a "political sociology of our time". Looking at political phenomena through a sociological lens means assuming that there exists a constant interaction between society and politics, that in contemporary society it plays out on a global scale, including economic recessions, power conflicts, religious phenomena, migration flows, and more generally all those processes that change the social bases of democracy and the attribution of power within different societies.

The objective of the call for papers is therefore to collect theoretical and empirical contributions that develop themes and research methods capable of encompassing the complexity of current political changes in a comparative key. As for the topics of this issue, the focus is principally on representative democracy as a result of the force of identity of traditional ideologies, and more generally with the redefining of society, corresponding to processes of advanced modernisation. A change that involves the individual and the very structure of social and political ties, and which underpins the crisis of the expressive and organisational methods of politics developed during the century of party democracy.

In this sense, the radicalisation of the process of individualisation and pluralisation of identity construction processes is accompanied by the disintermediation of politics and by the changing of actors and contents of representation, with the the stability crisis between identity and procedural activity present in traditional political organization. Further, such a radical transformation of the forms of politics in advanced democracies makes the study of the processes of the personalisation of politics and leadership particularly relevant nowadays. In particular, the sociological perspective allows the theme of leadership to be confronted in its nature of social relationship between leaders, citizens/voters and the contexts inside which it develops, and at the same time explore more deeply the relation between leadership and democracy in the political era of post-mass integration.

The crisis of confidence and delegitimization (with regard to traditional parties and to the political class), the emergence of movements and parties opposed to the traditional, political and institutional system, and the rise of populism are phenomena that political sociology has to face by analysing in how and to what extent representative democracy may be experiencing a period of fragility. They also affect the forms that continuing phase of surpassing party democracy has taken on, in the different perspectives of output democracy, of post-democracy, of populist democracy, of participative and deliberative democracy, and of leader democracy.

Lastly, a political sociology of – and for – our time cannot ignore the supranational dimension of political conflict, just as it cannot be uninterested in the phenomena that characterise societies outside of Europe, no less the relationship between religion and politics in **Middle Eastern countries**. This issue thus intends to throw itself into the middle of the debate on new challenges of research at the national and international level, that once again give the political sociologist a central role in unravelling the intricate narrative of contemporary, social and political change. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to: crisis of representative democracy in advanced societies; personalization of politics, personalization of power, and leader democracy; populism and political parties; new cleavages politics; new perspectives on **political sociology research in European and non-European countries**.

Deadline

- Article submission: **15 September 2016**
- Peer review feedback: 15 November 2016
- Article submission with edits: 31 December 2016
- Issue publication: 15 April 2017

Articles and abstract should be submitted to the following email address: lorenzo.viviani@unipi.it

The editorial guidelines are available at:

http://www.fupress.net/public/journals/33/smp_norme_eng.pdf

Previous volumes are available at:

<http://www.fupress.net/index.php/smp>

[Back to top](#)

TALKS & OTHER EVENTS

Revolt, rebellion and civil war in the Umayyad period

7 March 2016, 5:30 pm

Location: Appleton Tower, 11 Crichton Street, Edinburgh, EH8 9LE

IMES Seminar Series

Speaker: Andrew Marsham (University of Edinburgh)

[Back to top](#)

The Iranian Revolution in the Mirror of Uneven and Combined Development

8 March 2016, 5:45 PM

Location: SOAS, Russell Square: College Buildings, Khalili Lecture Theatre

Speaker: Kamran Matin, University of Sussex

Nearly forty years on Iran's 1979 revolution remains a theoretical puzzle. Its hegemonic religious form and outcome defied the secularization assumption of classical social theory, and its urban character, occurrence at the zenith of the Pahlavi state, and refraction of the modernizing processes from which it had originated challenged theories of revolution. This circumstance has led to the dominance of micro-theoretical or narrative accounts of the Iranian revolution and its wider experience of modernity, which implicitly impute an exceptional character to the revolution, uphold cultural essentialism, and assume a unilinear conception of history. In this lecture I argue that this intellectual impasse has resulted from the Eurocentric constitution of classical social theory. I show that as an internalist mode of concept-formation and methodology Eurocentrism rests on a singularist social ontology that theoretically bypasses the causal significance of international relations in processes of social transformations particularly manifested in amalgamated socio-political and cultural-ideological forms. I then critically deploy Leon Trotsky's idea of 'uneven and combined development' as the intellectual basis of an ontologically pluralist social theory that assigns a co-constitutive and generative theoretical status to 'the international': the interactive co-existence of all historical forms of social coherence in mutually recognized integrities. Such a theory recasts differences in the experience and forms of modernity, and historical modes of social organisations more generally, as an organic property of development, which, as a result, is re-construed as intrinsically interactive and multilinear. These arguments are substantiated through an empirical account of Iran's 1979 revolution. The lecture concludes by reflecting on the implications of the argument for historical materialism. *More information* [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

The Hundred Year War in Palestine

11 March 2016, 6:30 PM

Location: Russell Square: College Buildings, Brunei Gallery Lecture Theatre

Speaker: Rashid Khalidi, Columbia University

Chair: Gilbert Achcar, SOA

The Balfour Declaration of 1917 launched what amounts to a hundred years of war against the Palestinians. This war had a unique nature – it was formally sanctioned and authorized by the great powers of the day at different times during this century, and via different fora, such as the League of Nations and the United Nations, but it was mainly waged by other actors. A much distorted and maligned feature of this long war has been the Palestinians' continuing resistance, against heavy odds, to what amounts to one of the last ongoing attempts at colonial subjugation in the modern world.

Rashid Khalidi is Edward Said Professor of Arab Studies and Chairman of the Department of History at Columbia University. *More information* [here](#)

[*Back to top*](#)

Human Rights Watch Film Festival 2016: Trials of Spring (15*) + ScreenTalk

11 March 2016, 7pm

Barbican, Cinema 2

Women were on the front lines of the uprisings that swept the Arab world in 2011. They took to the streets beside men, their signs held high. But as the jubilation of revolution gave way to the convoluted process of governing—and often the chaos and blood of war—women disappeared from the mainstream story. Behind the scenes, however, they continue to play vital roles. The *Trials of Spring* aims to elevate the stories of these women.

This special programme features four short films profiling women from Bahrain, Libya, Syria, and Yemen, followed by a discussion with director and executive producer Gini Reticker, and Rothan Begum, Middle East and North Africa researcher, Women's Rights Division.

Running time 90 min. *More information & tickets* [here](#)

[*Back to top*](#)

Why Some Contentious Movements Fail: the case of the Syrian opposition

15 March 2016, 5:15 pm

Location: [Room 9.04, Tower 2, Clement's Inn, LSE](#)

Speakers: Dr Jasmine Gani, University of St Andrews

Jasmine Gani presents her paper, drawing upon a contentious politics framework to assess the successes and failures of the Syrian external opposition, represented by the Syrian National Coalition (SNC). She argues that the Coalition has been unable to coordinate coherent collective action against the Syrian regime for four reasons: a miscalculation of the nature of political opportunity presented by the early uprisings; the lack of a common purpose and identity among the disparate groups within and outside of the SNC; the lack of a contentious repertoire to learn from; and lack of a sustainable strategy.

The SNC's actions will be situated within the context of the Syrian regime's repressive tactics and the influx of foreign fighters- factors beyond the SNC's control which have played a significant part in its failings. Applying a contentious politics framework to this case will, it is hoped, contribute to a more rigorous analytical discourse of the Opposition's strategy, one that might foster a more robust repertoire for Syria's contentious social movements in the future. *More information & registration [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)

RECENT & FORTHCOMING BOOKS

Civil Resistance in the Arab Spring: Triumphs and Disasters

Adam Roberts, Michael J. Willis, Rory McCarthy, and Timothy Garton Ash (Eds)
2016 – Oxford University Press

Civil resistance, especially in the form of massive peaceful demonstrations, was at the heart of the Arab Spring-the chain of events in the Middle East and North Africa that erupted in December 2010. It won some notable victories: popular movements helped to bring about the fall of authoritarian governments in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen. Yet these apparent triumphs of non-violent action were followed by disasters—wars in Syria, anarchy in Libya and Yemen, reversion to authoritarian rule in Egypt, and counter-revolution backed by external intervention in Bahrain. Looming over these events was the enduring divide between the Sunni and Shi'a branches of Islam.

Why did so much go wrong? Was the problem the methods, leadership and aims of the popular movements, or the conditions of their societies? In this book, experts on these countries, and on the techniques of civil resistance, set the events in their historical, social and political contexts. They describe how governments and outside powers—including the US and EU—responded, how Arab monarchies in Jordan and Morocco undertook to introduce reforms to avert revolution, and why the Arab Spring failed to spark a Palestinian one. They indicate how and why Tunisia remained, precariously, the country that experienced the most political change for the lowest cost in bloodshed.

This book provides a vivid illustrated account and rigorous scholarly analysis of the course and fate, the strengths and the weaknesses, of the Arab Spring. The authors draw clear and challenging conclusions from these tumultuous events. Above all, they show how civil resistance aiming at regime change is not enough: building the institutions and the trust necessary for reforms to be implemented and democracy to develop is a more difficult but equally crucial task.

Table of Contents

- 1: Chibli Mallat and Edward Mortimer: The Background to Civil Resistance in the Middle East
- 2: Michael J. Willis: Revolt for Dignity: Tunisia's Revolution and Civil Resistance
- 3: M. Cherif Bassiouni: Egypt's Unfinished Revolution
- 4: Elham Fakhro: Revolution and Counter-revolution in Bahrain
- 5: George Joffé: Civil Resistance in Libya during the Arab Spring
- 6: Helen Lackner: The Change Squares of Yemen: Civil Resistance in an Unlikely Context
- 7: Jacob Amis: *Hirak!* Civil Resistance and the Jordan Spring
- 8: Driss Maghraoui: Morocco: Obedience, Civil Resistance, and Dispersed Solidarities
- 9: Raymond Hinnebusch, Omar Imady, and Tina Zintl: Civil Resistance in the Syrian Uprising: From Democratic Transition to Sectarian Civil War
- 10: Wendy Pearlman: Palestine and the Arab Uprisings
- 11: Adam Roberts: Civil Resistance and the Fate of the Arab Spring

[Back to top](#)

The Muslim Brotherhood: The Arab Spring and its future face

Beverley Milton-Edwards
2016 – Routledge

The Muslim Brotherhood is the most significant and enduring *Sunni* Islamist organization of the contemporary era. Its roots lie in the Middle East but it has grown into both a local and global movement, with its well-placed branches reacting effectively to take the opportunities for power and electoral competition offered by the Arab Spring.

Regarded by some as a force of moderation among Islamists, and by others as a façade hiding a terrorist fundamentalist threat, the potential influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Middle Eastern politics remains ambiguous. *The Muslim Brotherhood: The Arab Spring and its Future Face* provides an essential insight into the organisation, with chapters devoted to specific cases where

the Brotherhood has important impacts on society, the state and politics. Key themes associated with the Brotherhood, such as democracy, equality, pan-Islamism, radicalism, reform, the Palestine issue and gender, are assessed to reveal an evolutionary trend within the movement since its founding in Egypt in 1928 to its manifestation as the largest Sunni Islamist movement in the Middle East in the 21st century. The book addresses the possible future of the Muslim Brotherhood; whether it can surprise sceptics and effectively accommodate democracy and secular trends, and how its ascension to power through the ballot box might influence Western policy debates on their engagement with this manifestation of political Islam. Drawing on a wide range of sources, this book presents a comprehensive study of a newly resurgent movement and is a valuable resource for students, scholars and policy makers focused on Middle Eastern Politics.

[Back to top](#)

Continuity and change before and after the Arab uprisings: Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt

Paola Rivetti, Rosita Di Peri (Eds)
2016 – Routledge

The Arab uprisings of 2011 have sparked much scholarly discussion with regards to democratisation, the resilience of authoritarian rule, mobilisation patterns, and the relationship between secularism and Islam, all under the assumption that politics has changed for good in North Africa and the Middle East. While acknowledging the post-2011 transformations taking place in the region, this book brings to the forefront an understudied, yet crucial, aspect related to the uprisings, namely the interplay between continuity and change.

Table of Content

1. Continuity and Change before and after the Uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco: Regime Reconfiguration and Policymaking in North Africa *Paola Rivetti*
2. Change and Continuity after the Arab Uprising: The Consequences of State Formation in Arab North African States *Raymond Hinnebusch*
3. Constitutions against Revolutions: Political Participation in North Africa *Gianluca P. Parolin*
4. The Project of Advanced Regionalisation in Morocco: Analysis of a Lampedusian Reform *Raquel Ojeda García & Ángela Suárez Collado*
5. From Reform to Resistance: Universities and Student Mobilisation in Egypt and Morocco before and after the Arab Uprisings *Florian Kohstall*
6. Enduring Class Struggle in Tunisia: The Fight for Identity beyond Political Islam *Fabio Merone*
7. Labour Demands, Regime Concessions: Moroccan Unions and the Arab Uprising *Matt Buehler*
8. An Enduring 'Touristic Miracle' in Tunisia? Coping with Old Challenges after the Revolution *Rosita Di Peri*
9. Shifting Priorities or Business as Usual? Continuity and Change in the post-2011 IMF and World Bank Engagement with Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt *Adam Hanieh*
10. No Democratic Change . . . and Yet No Authoritarian Continuity: The Inter-paradigm Debate and North Africa After the Uprisings *Francesco Cavatorta*

[Back to top](#)

Understanding Southern Social Movements

Simin Fadaee (Ed)
2016 – Routledge

Southern social movements have played an important role in shaping world history and politics. Nevertheless, scholarly literature on movements of the global South remains limited and restricted to testing the social movement theory which was developed in the North. This Northern-centric approach largely fails to provide a meaningful understanding of Southern movements because it is not directly applicable to the differing historical backgrounds, culture and socio-economic structures found in the South. Much of the uniqueness and complexity of Southern social movements has therefore been overlooked.

This collection analyses recent events and developments in Southern social movements, introducing well-researched case studies from fifteen countries of the global South. Arranged in two parts, the volume examines firstly movements which focus on rights and quality of life issues, and secondly the post-2011 wave of uprisings which started with Tunisian and Egyptian movements. Contributing to ongoing discussions about the Northern-centric nature of social movement theory and the social sciences more generally, the authors enter into dialogue with the debate on local and national levels, as well as globalizing processes.

Through an interdisciplinary approach this book broadens the theoretical and empirical perspectives for the study of social movements and will appeal to sociologists, political scientists, scholars and students of social movements, and social activists.

Foreword *Asef Bayat* Introduction: genesis of Social Movement Theory and Southern Movements *Simin Fadaee* **Part I: The 'New' Social Movements of the South** 1. Rethinking Southern Environmentalism: Iranian Environmental Movement and its Premises *Simin Fadaee* 2. Claiming 'Ecological Property Rights': Movements against Hydropower Projects in Maharashtra (India), 1960-2004 *Arnab Roy Chowdhury* 3. The Feminist Movement and Counter Movement in Morocco *Moha Ennaji* 4. Being In-Between: The Women's Rights Movement in Kenya *Antje Daniel* 5. The Technocratic Turn of the Mexican Human Rights Movement: From the Administration of Justice to the Management of Suffering *Ariadna Estevez* 6. Gender and Sexual Diversity Organizing in Africa *Ashley Currier and Matthew Thomann* **Part II: The 'New' Wave of Southern Movements** 7. Fooled by the Folol?: How Antagonisms and Misrecognitions within Social Currents Stunted the Egyptian Revolution *Valy Mansouri and Abdallah Hendawy* 8. Social Movements, Rebels and Free-riders: The Yemeni Uprising of 2011 *Vincent Durac* 9. Reading Gezi Protests as a "moment" *Spyros A. Sofos and Umut Özkirimli* 10. The Long June: 2013 mobilizations and the future of social movements in Brazil *Breno Bringel* 11. The Student Movement in Chile and the Neo Liberal Agenda in Crisis *Oscar*

Espinoza, Luis Eduardo Gonzalez and Noel McGinn 12. Social Movements, State Power and Party Networks in the Kingdom of Thailand *Martin Lassak and Oliver Pye*

[Back to top](#)

Once Upon A Revolution: An Egyptian Story

Thanassis Cambanis
2015 - Simon & Schuster

Cambanis brings to life the noble dreamers who brought Egypt to the brink of freedom, and the dark powerful forces that—for the time being—stopped them short. But he also tells a universal story of inspirational people willing to transform themselves in order to transform their society. He focuses on two pivotal leaders: One is Basem, an apolitical middle-class architect who puts his entire family in danger when he seizes the chance to improve his country. The other is Moaz, a contrarian Muslim Brother who defies his own organization to join the opposition.

These revolutionaries had little more than their idealism with which to battle the secret police, the old oligarchs, and a power-hungry military determined to keep control. Basem wanted to change the system from within and became one of the only revolutionaries to win a seat in parliament. Moaz took a different course, convinced that only street pressure from youth movements could dismantle the old order. Their courageous and imperfect decisions produced an uprising with one enduring outcome: No Arab leader ever again can take the population's consent for granted.

[Back to top](#)

Routledge Handbook of the Arab Spring: Rethinking Democratization

Larbi Sadiki (Ed)
2015 – Routledge

1. Unruliness Through Space and Time: Re-Constructing Peoplehood in the Arab Spring **Part 1: Introducing the Arab Spring: Reflections on Contexts and Contests of Democratization** 2. On the 'Arab Spring' *Laurence Whitehead* 3. Arab Politics After the Uprisings *Michael Hudson* 4. Toward a Historical Sociology of the Arab Uprising *Raymond Hinnebusch* 5. The Arab Spring *Mustapha Kamel Al-Sayyid* **Part 2: The 'Travel' of Revolution: from Tunis to Sanaa** 6. Interpreting the Tunisian Revolution: Beyond Bou'azizi *Amor Boubakri* 7. The Roots of the Tunisian Revolution *Sami Zemni* 8. Tunisian Revolution and the International-Domestic Nexus *Corinna Mullin* 9. Libya's Arab Spring *Anas A. Buera* 10. Libya's Islamists & the 17th February Revolution *Anas El Gomati* 11. The Uprising in Bahrain *Kristian Coates Ulrichsen* 12. The Arab Spring Comes to Syria *Obaida Fares* 13. Yemen's Arab Spring *Elham Manea* 13. Pro-Regime and Oppositional Media *Obaida Fares* 14. A Perpetual Process of 'Uncovering' *Layla Saleh* 15. Pro-Regime vs. Oppositional Media *Obaida Fares* **Part 3: Egypt in the Arab Spring: Islam, the State and the Military** 16. The Egyptian Revolution *Shafeeq Ghabra* 17.

Making the Crisis Visible *Irene Weipert-Fenner* 18. The "Anguish" of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt *Khalil al-Anani* 19. Contemporary Islamist Discourses on the State in Egypt *Mohammed Moussa* 20. Failure of a Revolution *Khaled Abou El-Fadl* **Part 4: Womens' Voices in the Arab Spring** 21. Syria's 'Arab Spring' *Tamara Al-Om* 22. Tunisia's Women: Partners in Revolution *Andrea Khalil* **Part 5: Arab Spring: Breakdown of the Old Social Compact** 23. Breakdown of the Authoritarian 'Social Contract' and Emergence of New Social Actors *Lahcen Achy* 24. The Tunisian Revolution *Hèla Yousfi* 25. Revolutionary Contagion *Gianluca Solera* **Part 6: Uprisings: Agency and Technology of Protest** 26. A Public Sphere Revolution? *Armando Salvatore* 27. The Revolution Never Ends *Mark Levine* 28. Al-Jazeera & Televised Revolution *Ezzeddine Abdelmoula* 29. Graffiti Arts and the Arab Spring *Charlotte Schriwer* 30. Poetry and the Arab Spring *Atef Alshaer* 31. The Arab Spring *Akeel Abbas* 32. The Arab Spring *Maria Blanco Palencia* **Part 7: The Arab Spring: the Wider Middle East** 33. Evolution Not Revolution? *Michael J. Willis* 34. Algeria *Youcef Bouandel* 35. The Arab Spring & Democratization *Hamid J A Alkifaey* 36. Protest and Reform *James Worrall* 37. Palestine and the Wind of the Arab Revolution *Tahani Mustafa* 38. Turkey and the Arab Uprisings *Derya Göçer Akder & Marc Herzog* 39. Turkey *Cengiz Gunay* 40. Iran and the Arab Spring *Shabnam Holliday* 41. The Israel Tent Protests *Alan Craig* **Part 8: The Arab Spring in a Global Context** 42. Revolutions in North Africa *Shamil Jeppie* 43. The EU and Democracy Promotion *Tobias Schumacher* 44. The Nordic Countries and the Arab Spring *Timo Behr* 45. From Spain to Egypt *Ivan Molina Allende & Sabine Hattinger* 46. The Arab Spring and EU Democracy Promotion in Tunisia *Rawtha Benothman* 47. The Arab Spring through Russian 'Eyes' *Karina Fayzullina* 48. North America's Response to the Tunisian and Egyptian Uprisings *Dalal Daoud* 48. The Arab Spring *Anwar Alam*

[Back to top](#)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Moroccan unions stage strike over pension reform bill

Al Jazeera English, 24 Feb 2016

AJE Staff, Agencies

Moroccan trade unions have held a one-day strike in an effort to block a government draft bill to reform pensions. Public and private sector workers in Morocco's four largest labour unions went on strike for 24 hours on Wednesday, protesting against government efforts to overhaul spending on pensions and subsidies. According to the largest labour union in the country, the national participation rate is nearly 85 percent. Morocco has ended fuel subsidies and frozen public-sector hiring, winning praise from international lenders who say it has made better progress in controlling public spending than some other countries in the region. *Continue reading [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)

Bahrain's young people mark fifth anniversary of Arab spring

The Guardian, 14 February 2016

Hundreds of young people shouting anti-government slogans took to the streets in Bahrain on Sunday despite a heavy police presence to mark the fifth anniversary of an uprising calling for political change in the tiny island kingdom. The 2011 protests in Bahrain, which is home to the US navy's 5th fleet, were the largest of the Arab spring wave of demonstrations to rock the Gulf Arab states. They were driven by the country's Shia majority with protesters demanding greater political rights from the Sunni-led monarchy. *Continue reading [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)

Dozens protest ban on niqab at Cairo University

Mada Masr, February 22, 2016

Mai Shams El-Din

Dozens of Cairo University students, faculty members and medical staff protested on Sunday against a ban on wearing niqab, both on campus and at university-affiliated medical centers. Although the demonstration was short lived and may not affect university policy, it allowed them to briefly voice their fears that they are being targeted for their faith. This month, university president Gaber Nassar banned all female medical staff working at the university's hospitals from wearing niqab, maintaining that patients have the right to know the identity of the medical staff treating them. The February decision was an expansion of his September 2015 ban on female faculty members from wearing niqab on the grounds that the full-face veil hindered effective communication between professors and students. A group of professors appealed the order, but in January, the Administrative Court ruled in favor of Nassar's decision. *Continue reading [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)

Egypt's doctors stage silent stand throughout the country

Ahram Online, 20 Feb 2016

Marina Barsoum

Hundreds of Egyptian doctors staged on Saturday a one-hour stand in front of their hospitals over the January attack by policemen on doctors at Cairo's Matariya Hospital. On 28 January 2016, a number of policemen allegedly assaulted two doctors at Matariya Hospital after one of the doctors refused to include fake injuries in a medical report for one of the policemen. A statement by the Doctors Syndicate said the Saturday demonstrations called for a secure work environment for doctors, holding assailants accountable, and the drafting of legislation imposing heavy penalties on those who assault doctors. *Continue reading [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)

Doctors launch campaign for 'free healthcare' across Egypt

Mada Masr, February 27, 2016

On Saturday, the Doctors Syndicate embarked a nationwide campaign in public hospitals dubbed "Free Healthcare is Your Right." The campaign is due to remain in effect from February 27 until the Doctors Syndicate's upcoming general assembly on March 25, when the campaign's impact will be assessed on the national level. Its goals include that all emergency services at public hospitals will be provided free of charge on a 24-hour basis, while all other (non-emergency) medical services will be free of charge from 8am to 2pm. The movement comes one week after doctors embarked on a string of partial strikes and protests, during which the Health Ministry and mainstream media outlets accused them of endangering patients' lives. The syndicate adamantly dismissed these accusations as being part of a smear campaign against them, arguing that it endorsed demonstrations in response to acts of police brutality, threats and intimidations at the Matareya Teaching Hospital in order to safeguard conditions in hospitals, for both doctors and patients. *Continue reading [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)

Doctors on strike

Al-Ahram Weekly, Issue No.1285, 3 March, 2016

Reem Leila

True to their warning, doctors began a strike on 27 February. They are continuing to work, however, treating patients and providing them with medical services, but are not charging any fees. The move is considered by many health officials to be a waste of public funds and unconstitutional. The strike was agreed upon at a meeting of the Doctors Syndicate's general assembly on 12 February, in the wake of an assault by two low-ranking policemen on doctors at Al-Matariya Hospital. Following the attack, hundreds of doctors throughout the country held a one-hour strike in front of their hospitals. *Continue reading [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)

[Egypt:] Lawyers Syndicate calls for strike to confront police crisis

Daily News Egypt, February 28, 2016

Amira El-Fekki

Sameh Ashour, the head of the Lawyers Syndicate, called for a series of measures to be taken against the Ministry of Interior after the disappearance of lawyer Ibrahim Abdul Moneim Abo Gamos in the governorate of Sharqeya. Prompted by what the syndicate contends is the enforced disappearance of Abo Gamos, Ashour called Sunday for a strike in governorate courts. Under the terms of the strike lawyers would abstain from attending any court sessions, with the exception of those cases where defendants have been detained pending trial. The measures will escalate contingent on the Ministry of Interior's compliance with the syndicate's demands. Last summer, lawyers held several strikes to protest police brutality, ill-treatment, and violations against lawyers "as they practice their professions". *Continue reading [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)

From revolution to reaction in Egypt

Open Democracy, 12 February 2016

Interview with Sameh Naguib

In the last week, 20 students in Alexandria are victims of forced disappearance. Police threatened and assaulted doctors in Matareya Hospital, demanding that they fabricate a medical report. Hundreds have disappeared only to turn up dead later. Thousands are detained, awaiting the political expediency of a presidential pardon, the 'justice' of the courts, or the interminable (l)anguish that is the fate of so many unknown prisoners. In the run up to 25 January, security forces raided flats around Tahrir, arts and culture centres, and in the months preceding it they detained artists, activists, journalists, students, youth and banned human rights defenders from traveling. Visiting academics and even writers close to the regime are included in the campaign to quell all and any kind of opposition.

It seems unthinkable that in this climate any will to resist would survive, and yet it persists in places all over Egypt. It hardly has anywhere to go, given that the demands of the revolution, whether economic, social, or political have not been met, and that oppression is rampant. This is true for everyone, even those who think that their revolution was that of 30 June; their demand for stability has not been met either. In this interview excerpt, Sameh Naguib gives his perspective on the nature of the counter-revolution and the scale of its oppression, reasons for optimism, and how progressives in Egypt might move forward. *Continue reading [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)

The Dashed Hopes of the Tunisian Revolution: Complicity between Nidaa Tounes and Ennahda

Jadaliyya, Mar 03 2016

Khadija Mohsen-Finan

In their hearts and minds, Tunisians were not in a mood to rejoice on the fifth anniversary of their revolution. While Tunisians are often told that theirs is the only revolution that remains from the "Arab Spring," they know full well that its goals have not been achieved.

The discrepancy between the way the Tunisian revolution is viewed around the world and the way the Tunisians who carried it out experienced it may account for the difficulties Tunisians now have in defining and evaluating it. On the anniversary of the revolution, 14 January, this difficulty was made all the greater as the center of the political stage was occupied by the crisis rocking the country's largest party, Nidaa Tounes. *Continue reading [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)

End Times for the Caliphate?

LRB, 3 March 2016

Patrick Cockburn

The war in Syria and Iraq has produced two new de facto states in the last five years and enabled a third quasi-state greatly to expand its territory and power. The two new states, though unrecognised internationally, are stronger militarily and politically than most members of the UN. One is the Islamic State, which established its caliphate in eastern Syria and western Iraq in the summer of 2014 after capturing Mosul and defeating the Iraqi army. The second is Rojava, as the Syrian Kurds call the area they gained control of when the Syrian army largely withdrew in 2012, and which now, thanks to a series of victories over IS, stretches across northern Syria between the Tigris and Euphrates. In Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), already highly autonomous, took advantage of IS's destruction of Baghdad's authority in northern Iraq to expand its territory by 40 per cent, taking over areas long disputed between itself and Baghdad, including the Kirkuk oilfields and some mixed Kurdish-Arab districts. *Continue reading [here](#)*

[Back to top](#)