



# **SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND POPULAR MOBILISATION IN THE MENA**

## **Digest of Current Publications and Events**

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## FEATURED WEBSITE: THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

*The Palestinian Revolution* is a bilingual Arabic/English online learning resource that explores Palestinian revolutionary practice and thought from the Nakba of 1948, to the siege of Beirut in 1982. These thirty four years of Palestinian political and social history were characterised by a distinctive revolutionary culture, that was expressed in specific political practices and forms of thought. The era also witnessed the mobilisation of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, Arabs, and international volunteers outside and inside historic Palestine.

These revolutionary cadres built dynamic popular movements and created national representative structures with substantial political, military, and cultural capacities, launching a classic armed liberation struggle that counts as a landmark anti-colonial movement of the twentieth century. Alongside its fraternal older Algerian movement, the Palestinian revolution was to Arab world and the broader Middle East what the Vietnamese revolution was to Southeast Asia, the South African to Africa, and the Cuban to Latin America. It had strong fraternal connections to these and other revolutions, cooperated intimately with them on several levels, and shared both outlook and language of anti-colonial and anti-imperial liberation struggles of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. [...]

**‘Teach the Revolution’** is an online course organised around twelve thematically arranged weeks. It can be used by lecturers and students at the advanced undergraduate or graduate university levels, by researchers as an online anthology, and by general readers as a tool for self-guided learning. Each topic can be studied using primary sources and writings from the period, selected to provide diverse written and oral history coverage, and featuring memoirs, interviews, communiqués, resolutions, declarations, photographs, videos, songs, posters, and excerpts from revolutionary publications. The site also has a broad geographic scope, including material that covered the various areas of historic Palestine as well as Palestinian refugee communities in the Arab countries and beyond. It gives experiences from a wide range of movements, fronts, organisations, unions, tiers of leadership, and gender, social, and class locations. The themes are contextualised regionally and internationally within broader Arab and global dynamics, including the role of thousands of revolutionaries who joined the Palestinian struggle from across the world. [...]

A different browsing and learning experience is offered by the second section of this website, **‘Learn the Revolution’**. This is an online gallery that allows viewers to explore three subjects: revolutionary movements, revolutionary moments, and revolutionary culture. These subjects retrieve some core aspects of the Palestinian revolutionary life, presenting them through the voices of the cadres of the Palestinian revolution. Dozens of oral testimonies filmed in Palestine, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the United Kingdom were gathered specifically for this site. Wherever relevant these testimonies are supplemented by other visual and textual material. This allows users of this site to explore the themes in a semi-structured manner.

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# CALL FOR PAPERS & CONFERENCES

## **Allying for Change: Coalitions of Protest in the Middle East region**

Deadline: 6 February 2017

Section: Beyond Social Movements: Cross-Field Insights on Contentious Politics

Panel Chairs: Yasmine Berriane (University of Zurich), Marie Duboc(University of Tübingen)

Abstract Coalitions of actors that have traditionally not been allies but who are joining forces to reach a common goal have gained in number since the beginning of the years 2000 in North Africa and the Middle East. Bridging social, regional and ideological divides, they have developed in various social spaces such as anti-regime oppositions, anti-globalisation networks, and movements claiming economic rights, equal distribution of resources and social justice. Within such alliances, Islamists have allied with leftists, urban with rural protestors, lawyers with peasants, or workers with students. Such processes of networking have contributed to setting the basis for the broad - based uprisings that shook the region from 2010-2011. However, the diversity that characterised the actors involved in the 2011 uprisings seems to have played a vital role in forcing regime change, while at the same time contributing to their incapacity to hold together in the aftermath of a change in regime: as they lacked internal coherence, the coalitions that were crucial to the successes of the Arab revolts proved to be unsustainable in the longer term.

This tension raises the role of coalitions in contentious politics. Such processes of coalition building across social, regional and ideological divides are not specific to the Arab region. They are also a striking feature of contemporary social movements in other parts of the world. Yet, they have received relatively little empirical attention, particularly in authoritarian and constrained settings. Many questions remain open, such as: How do coalitions of actors and organisations with different repertoires, social capital and interests come into being? How are these differences bridged and a minimal degree of unity and coherence built? What kind of tensions and power struggles emerge within such coalitions and how are they negotiated? Finally, what impact does the collaboration of such varied actors have on the way contentious issues are being articulated and addressed by the state? Are we witnessing a process of mutual transmission of norms, practices and understandings of the notion of right?

This panel invites papers that reflect on the making of coalitions of actors and organisations across social, regional and ideological divides. Empirically informed papers focusing on the Middle East region are welcome as well as papers seeking to contribute to the concept of coalition in social movement studies. We invite paper proposals with an abstract of no more than 250 words. Please send it by February 6 th to [yasmine.berriane@uzh.ch](mailto:yasmine.berriane@uzh.ch) and [marie.duboc@uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:marie.duboc@uni-tuebingen.de) . Please ensure you inform us of your email address as registered with your MyECPR account. If you do not have a MyECPR account, you can create one [here](#) .

*More information [here](#)*

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## Popular Cultures of the Middle East and North Africa : Popular Culture between Site and Flow

Deadline: 1 March 2017

28 to 30 September 2017, Tbilisi, Georgia

The Giorgi Tsereteli Oriental Institute at Ilia State University in collaboration with The University of Vienna and Al Akhwayn University (Morocco) are pleased to invite contributions to the 8th International Conference on Popular Cultures of the Middle East and North Africa: Popular Culture between Site and Flow, to be held in Tbilisi Georgia from 28 to 30 September 2017.

Throughout history, the geography now corresponding to the country of Georgia has been an important crossroad for flows of people between East and West. For hundreds of years, its capital Tbilisi has been a dynamic site for the meeting, exchange, and consumption of local and travelling popular cultures. Inspired by the dynamic flows of people and ideas through Georgia and the rich history of its capital as an important site of cultural production and intercultural exchange, we invite research proposals for the 8th International Conference of Popular Culture of the Middle East and North Africa that interrogate ideas of “site” and “flow.”

Since the advent of British cultural studies, the notion of the importance of popular culture as a site of social struggle has proved a rich foundation for ethnographic cultural exploration and analysis around the world. This has been especially true of popular culture of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) as the shifting landscapes of revolution, counterrevolution, and occupation continue to color the political lenses through which the region and its cultures are both experienced and understood. The notion of Arab, Iranian, Turkish, and regional minority popular and youth cultures as expressions of resistance, sites of struggle, and processes of radical deliberation have been important frameworks for understanding politics in MENA pop-cultural production.

At the same time that this widespread use of cultural critical theory imagines popular culture as the *site* or terrain of struggle, large parts of the MENA are today confronted with the reality of building or maintaining culture on the move. In recent years, the spectacular migrations out of and across the MENA dramatize demographic *flows* as perhaps the central current in contemporary regional reality. The materiality of these patterns of movement have brought new considerations of precarity and violence, as well as new definitions of diaspora, migration, and exchange to the study of the contemporary MENA cultural production. New scholarship has begun to show the promising relevance of media and performance theories of “flow” to understand emergent forms of popular cultural production in the MENA region and its relation to socio-political processes.

In what ways can or should the idea of popular culture as the site or terrain of social struggle be adapted to account for the significant patterns of contemporary movement of MENA peoples? Or alternatively, in what ways are the spectacular demographic flows towards, through, and away from the region leading to the fetishization of movement, hybridity, and exchange in MENA cultural production? How can the study and documentation of popular culture help to ease this destabilizing movement? As the terrain shifts hypothetically, politically, and literally under the feet of MENA denizens, how will the study of MENA popular culture adapt? How to imagine the shifting terrain of

contemporary MENA popular culture production as flow? Or how can the dynamic flows of people, ideas, and capital be imagined as the new terrain of MENA popular culture?

We invite papers that investigate these questions and related ones – research that may address the following aspects of cinema, film, street theatre, comedy, poetry, press, digital media, dance, games, folklore, music, storytelling, and television of the MENA region and its diasporas:

- MENA cultural influences in the Caucasus and cultural influences from the Caucasus in the MENA;
- Cultural production on the move;
- Travelling troupes, performers, products; notions of transnational popularity and consumption;
- Popular culture in translation;
- Globalization and adaptation;
- Authenticity and tradition in the face of cultural exchange;
- Transnational and interregional networks (satellite media, social media, activism, among others);
- Popular/cultural hubs and horizons; soundscapes, “food”scapes
- Diasporic audiences; migrant consumers; refugee producers (and variations within);
- Affective flows within MENA cultural production;
- Spatial dynamics of MENA cultural production;
- “Flows” of cognition in pop cultural consumption;
- Performative “flow” as experience by popular MENA singers, performers, storytellers;
- “Sites” of cultural production/struggle/resistance;
- Pop-cultural sedimentation and fixing.

Please submit abstracts of 250-300 words in English to [menapoptbilisi@gmail.com](mailto:menapoptbilisi@gmail.com) by 1 March 2017. Authors of successful abstracts will be notified by 1 April. We welcome presentations based on research in any of the diverse languages of the MENA, but please note that due to technical limitations, the sole language of the conference will be English. Only abstracts in English will be considered. Inquiries welcomed at the address above.

*More information [here](#)*

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## **RIOTS Violence as politics**

Deadline: 15 March 2017

International Conference

19.05. - 20.05.2017 Institut für Protest - und Bewegungsforschung (ipb) Berlin

“Riots” continue to make headlines in the media, usually as a violent reaction to occurrences of police brutality, or in the context of broader political protest and movement mobilizations as, for example, in demonstrations turning violent or movements applying both violent and non - violent

forms of action as given in the context of the “Nuit Debout” protests directed against the labour market reforms 2016 in France. However, all too often the notion of “riots” is used in a seemingly self-evident way, leaving more questions than answers. While there have arguably been new developments in conceptualizing and studying riots in recent scientific publications, this critical observation still holds true not only for discourses on riots in the mass media, but also for many scientific contributions dealing with riots in one way or the other.

Apart from describing clashes with the police, sometimes involving attacks on private or public property, looting or arson, there is no shared definition of the term “riots”, nor is there an agreement on how to study riots, their effects concerning social change or processes of political subjectivation. With its focus on durable organizational frameworks and long-lasting processes of mobilization, the research on social movements often excludes the seemingly spontaneous, unorganized and violent forms of action. The fact that rioters may not always articulate their demands in conventional ways, like offering messages and claims on signs and leaflets, seems to further interfere with their inclusion into Social Movement Studies. On the other hand, when riots are addressed through the lens of collective violence, they are often dealt with as one form of violent group behavior among others, thereby disregarding the specific motivational and structural aspects regularly involved in the emergence of riots. Therefore, both Social Movement Studies as well as research on (collective) violence often still exclude riots as a subject of research, or they tend to describe riots as somehow apolitical phenomena. Even when social inequality is acknowledged as a causal factor, studies often describe riots as a fatalistic reaction to social circumstances and living conditions, thus failing to recognize rioters as political subjects and the processes of political subjectivation involved.

Following up on the Riot - Workshop series of the Arbeitskreis Riot (AK Riot) at the Institut für Protest - und Bewegungsforschung (ipb) in Berlin, we are pleased to invite you to the 6<sup>th</sup> workshop as part of the international two-day conference “Riots. Violence as politics?”. We want to discuss with you riots as a concept and phenomenon and therefore give room for presentations of your research regarding riots. We would like to invite you to send us a short proposal for a presentation on the following (or related) questions:

- The pros and cons of the term “riot” The term “riot” contains the terminological danger of unifying social phenomena that differ in their forms, contents and backgrounds. Against this backdrop, the term “riot” can be put into question: is the term as such scientifically capable of grasping forms of protest that are outside established forms of political articulation? Or would it be more reasonable to abandon the notion of “riots” and adopt other terminological concepts such as “collective violence”? For example, it could be argued that reading riots as a form of collective violence refers to a comparably low common denominator of different social phenomena, but avoids transgressing historical and contextual specificities and differences.
- Riots and violence What is the role of violence in riots? How can we understand different forms of violence in relation to riots? How can violence be conceptualized as a form of action? Can violence in the context of riots be understood as a means of communication? What role do violent actions play for the representation of riots in the public discourse?
- Riots and political subjectivation Why do people participate in riots? Are riots to be understood as a rejection of representational forms of political involvement? Are riots even political at all?



What kind of political subjectivity do riots presuppose? How do they affect or constitute processes of political subjectivation?

- Riots and social movements How can we understand and conceptualize the relation between social movements and riots? How can riots be fruitfully included in Social Movement Studies? Can riots be a starting point for the formation of more organized and lasting collective actors? How do social movement organizations position themselves in relation to riots and other forms of violent action?

We warmly welcome presentations of your research projects, bachelor or master theses, PhD chapters or proposals, article drafts or other scientific work in progress. If you want to present and discuss your work and ideas, please submit your proposal (1 - 2 pages) to [riot\\_workshop@riseup.net](mailto:riot_workshop@riseup.net) until 15 March 2017. The workshop as well as the conference will be held in English, so both your proposal or draft paper as well as the presentation should be in English. In order to have enough time to discuss all contributions, your presentation should not exceed 20 minutes. If you would like to participate without holding a presentation, please let us also know until 30 March 2017. In case you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us. We are looking forward to hearing from you! Janna Frenzel, Philippe Greif, Fabian Klein and Sarah Uhlmann (Organizational team / AK Riots 1)

More information [here](#)

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## **Manchester Social Movements Conference**

Deadline: 20 March 2017

10<sup>th</sup>-12 April, Manchester, UK

From 1995 to 2016, Manchester Metropolitan University hosted a series of very successful annual international conferences on 'ALTERNATIVE FUTURES and POPULAR PROTEST'.

We're very happy to announce that the Twenty Second AF&PP Conference will be held between Monday 10<sup>th</sup> and Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

The Conference rubric will remain as in previous years. The aim is to explore the dynamics of popular movements, along with the ideas which animate their activists and supporters and which contribute to shaping their fate.

Reflecting the inherent cross-disciplinary nature of the issues, previous participants (from over 60 countries) have come from such specialisms as sociology, politics, cultural studies, social psychology, economics, history and geography. The Manchester conferences have been notable for discovering a fruitful and friendly meeting ground between activism and academia.

PRELIMINARY CALL FOR PAPERS

We invite offers of papers relevant to the conference themes. Papers should address such matters as:

- \* contemporary and historical social movements and popular protests
- \* social movement theory
- \* utopias and experiments
- \* ideologies of collective action
- \* etc.

To offer a paper, please contact either of the conference convenors with a brief abstract:

EITHER Colin Barker,

email: [c.barker@mmu.ac.uk](mailto:c.barker@mmu.ac.uk)

OR Mike Tyldesley, Politics Section, HPP,

Manchester Metropolitan University

Geoffrey Manton Building, Rosamond Street West

Manchester M15 6LL, England

Tel: M. Tyldesley 0161 247 3460

email: [m.tyldesley@mmu.ac.uk](mailto:m.tyldesley@mmu.ac.uk)

Fax: 0161 247 6769 (+44 161 247 6769)

(Wherever possible, please use email, especially as Colin Barker is a retired gent. Surface mail and faxes should only be addressed to Mike Tyldesley)

*More information* [here](#)

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## **The Political Economy of Inequalities and Instabilities in the 21st Century**

Deadline: 1 April 2017

13-15 September 2017, Berlin School of Economics and Law

International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy (IIPPE) Critical Political Economy Research Network (CPERN) Berlin Institute for International Political Economy (IPE).

IIPPE, CPERN and IPE call for general submissions for the Conference but particularly welcome those on its core themes of inequalities and instabilities, which will be the focus for the plenary sessions. Proposals for presentations will, however, be considered on all aspects of political economy. New participants committed to political economy, interdisciplinarity, history of economic thought, critique of mainstream economics, and/or their application to policy analysis and activism are encouraged to submit an abstract.

Submissions may be made as (a) proposals for individual papers (b) proposals for panels (c) proposals for streams of panels (d) proposals on activism. CPERN is looking particularly for papers and panels

on the themes of inequality and instability in the areas of critical global political economy, as explained further in the Electronic Proposal Form. *More information* [here](#)

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## **Postcolonial Studies Association Convention**

Deadline: 28 February 2017

School of Advanced Study, Senate House, University of London

18-20 September 2017

We are pleased to announce that the 2017 PSA Convention will be held at the School of Advanced Study, Senate House, University of London, from 18th to 20th September 2017. Paper and panel proposals are invited from academics, scholars and postgraduates with research interests in *any area of postcolonial studies from any disciplinary, cross- or interdisciplinary perspective*.

Confirmed keynote speaker

Dr. Sharae Deckard (University College Dublin)

The Special Topic of the 2017 Convention is Globalisation. Proposals for panels and papers on this theme are particularly encouraged. While the transregional history of globalisation can be traced back to antiquity, its discursive entanglement with the temporal realm of the 'postcolonial' has been the subject of much discussion and analysis in recent times. The 2017 convention seeks to investigate the crucial role of postcolonial studies in furthering newer understandings of economic, political and cultural globalisation in the light of the current international climate: the complex socio-political ramifications of the Brexit verdict, Trump's electoral victory, or the European refugee crisis, which have come to be regarded as the reactionary 'whitelash' against globalisation.

Harnessing the philosophical scope of the postcolonial field, our special topic aims to examine the nexus between a 'neoliberal' grand-narrative and 'neocolonial racism' as a mainstream ideological position in both the North and South. How are these ongoing developments in the global North perceived by peoples and communities in the global South? How is the North/South binary interrogated by the liminal story spaces of illegal immigrants, temporary workers, refugees and asylum seekers? How might we postulate an alternative global economy? In what ways could informal citizenship practices collaborate with radical discourses of ecofeminism, or the transnational agency of a globalised digital resistance, to pose a concerted challenge to the reductive hierarchies of neocolonial racism? In what ways might postcolonial analyses of cultural production account for globalisation within the current economic and political conjuncture?

Please send abstracts of no more than 250 words for 20-minute individual papers and 500 words for panels of three, along with a brief biographical note of participants (2-3 sentences max), to [psaconference@postcolonialstudiesassociation.co.uk](mailto:psaconference@postcolonialstudiesassociation.co.uk)

*More information* [here](#)

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## TALKS & OTHER EVENTS

### **Labour Mobilization in Egypt after the 25th January Revolution**

07 February 2017, 18:00-20:00

Venue: Nash Lecture Theatre (K2.31) Strand Campus, King's College London

Speaker: Christopher Barrie (University of Oxford)

Chair: Dr Michael Farquhar (King's College London)

Prevailing understandings of labour protest and strikes take as their focus stable democratic settings where autonomous trade union structures are an established component of the organizational resources available to workers. We extend the analysis of labour mobilization to a radically different context: Egypt in the year of the 25th January Revolution, when workers mobilized en masse in the absence of union leadership. For this, we use a catalogue of 4,912 protest events reported in Arabic-language newspapers. State-level signals of opportunity and aggregate shifts in economic conditions are poor predictors of labour activism in this context. Instead, local and national mobilization advancing both labour and non-labour demands is shown to inspire subsequent labour protest. These findings speak to the value of understanding labour protest and strikes not as delimited domains of action but as parts of a wider universe of contentious politics. *More information* [here](#)

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### **The Precarious State of Egypt under Sisi**

10/02/2017 5:00pm

Venue: Investcorp Lecture Theatre, St Antony's College, University of Oxford

Speakers: Lucie Ryzova (Birmingham), Reem Abou-El-Fadl (SOAS)

*More information* [here](#)

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### **What Can Theories of Contentious Politics Tell Us about the "Arab Spring", and Vice Versa?**

4/02/2017 (18:00-20:00)

Venue: Anatomy Lecture Theatre (K.6.29) Strand Campus, King's College London

Speaker: Dr Eitan Alimi (Hebrew University)

The 2011 wave of popular contention throughout the Middle East and North Africa generated two opposing set of responses by academics, analysts, and journalists. The first set of responses cautioned against any attempt to compare between MENA and non-MENA episodes of popular contention given the regional distinctive commonalities of social and political history, structures and

institutions, or regimes and state-society relations. The second set of responses pointed to numerous commonalities between MENA and non-MENA episodes of popular contention, and welcomed the glorious ending of “Arab Exceptionalism”. The truth, as always, lies in between those who talk about the resilience of MENA authoritarians and those who talk about the Twitter Revolution and a fourth wave of democratization. Specifically, a more sober and nuanced assessment can be achieved by focusing on how similarities and differences emerge out of the intricate, contingent, and indeterminate interplay among processes of popular contention, regime, and transition. My talk makes a case for the utility of the Contentious Politics research program—particularly its relational orientation—for fleshing out similarities between Arab and non-Arab episodes of popular contention without losing sight of each case’s unique traits and properties. I first provide an overview of some of those similarities and differences as they pertain to processes such as mobilization, diffusion, and repression, and discuss their theoretical import. I then focus on one particular analytical concept: structure of political opportunities/threats, and discuss how the Arab Spring in particular, and episodes of contention from nondemocracies more generally, inform the theory. *More information [here](#)*

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## **After the Revolutions: Arab Memory and Bewilderment**

15 February 2017

Venue: SOAS, University of London, Alumni Lecture Theatre in the Paul Webley Wing (Senate House), London

Speaker: Hisham Matar

In the BRISMES Annual Lecture, prize-winning Libyan novelist Hisham Matar will offer a literary response to the present, reflecting on the seismic shifts experienced in the Arab region. He will be looking back, as well as casting forward towards shared yearnings for the future, the hopes and fears it engenders, and what this might reveal about the current imagination.

This year's Annual Lecture is held in collaboration with the London Middle East Institute at SOAS and will be followed by a drinks reception. *More information [here](#)*

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## **Popular Historiographic Practices: Documenting War, Loss and Sacrifice (in Song) in the 50s and 60s in Egypt**

15 February 2017

Venue: Forum Transregionale Studien, Wallotstraße 14, 14193 Berlin

Speaker: Alia Mossallam (Cairo / EUME Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung 2017-19)

Moderation: Michael Allan (University of Oregon / EUME-CNMS Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung 2017)

*More information* [here](#)

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## **Democratic Transitions in the Arab World**

27 February 2017, 6:00 – 7:30 PM

Venue: Paul Webley Wing (Senate House), Alumni Lecture Theatre

Panel Members: Samir Makdisi (American University of Beirut), Ibrahim El-Badawi (The Economic Research Forum for the Arab World, Iran & Turkey), Noha El-Mikawy (Ford Foundation)

Panel discussion to mark the publication of *Democratic Transitions in the Arab World* (Cambridge University Press, 2017), edited by Ibrahim Elbadawi and Samir Makdisi with contributions by several scholars residing in and outside the region.

The panel will address the dynamics of transition in the Arab world and the conditions for its success, as revealed by the experiences of select Arab countries including Egypt and Tunisia. The factors underlying the Arab region's long resistance to democracy, those underlying the uprisings of 2011 and the subsequent mounting resistance to democratic change will be analysed. Of course the Arab region's resistance to democracy is not unique or specific, and can be ascribed to the same elements that to varying degrees, have helped maintain different forms of autocracy in the Arab world eg. conflicts, abundant oil resources, neighbourhood effects and external interventions by both regional and international powers. The panel will go on to look at the prospects for democratic transition in the Arab world in light of the experiences of other regions that have forged ahead along the path to democracy, though often with hesitancy and the bearing of heavy transitional social and economic burdens. Despite their tragic costs, the violent discourses currently engulfing the Arab world may eventually become the most effective educators of both the elites and the people of the Arab region.

*More information* [here](#)

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## RECENT & FORTHCOMING BOOKS

### **Sport and Social Movements - From the Local to the Global**

Jean Harvey et al.  
2015 - Bloomsbury

From neighborhood coalitions organizing against the building of a sport facility for professional sports teams subsidized by public funds, to global campaigns for equity for women in sport, to worldwide bans of apartheid regimes, sites and levels of protest, resistance and activism have been present throughout the history of sport. Contentious forms of collective actions are now ever more present in various forms at the local, the national and the global levels. *Sport and Social Movements: From the Local to the Global* is the first book-length treatment of the way social movements have intersected and continue to intersect with sport. It traces the history of various social movements associated with labour, women, peace, the environment and rights (civil, racial, disability and sexual), and their relationship to sport and sports mega-events such as the Olympic Games. Based on research conducted by a multinational team of authors that draws on theories of social movements and new social movements, the book includes a valuable chronology of social movements, illustrations of key episodes in the development of the relationships between sport and different social movements and an agenda for future research and scholarship.

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### **Evaluating Social Movement Impacts - Comparative Lessons from the Labor Movement in Turkey**

Brian Mello  
2015 – Bloomsbury

Some social movements bring in quick, radical political and social changes while others get incorporated into existing systems or subjected to harsh repression. This book examines why social movements elicit different policy responses and their varying impact on the societies in which they occur. It also seeks to understand why seemingly inconsequential movements can nonetheless have enduring effects. These issues are explored through the comparative historical analysis of four labor movements, in the UK and the U.S. in the late 1800s -early 1900s, in Japan from 1945 to 1960, and in Turkey during the mid to late 1900s, which is the book's primary case study. Turkey's labor movement, although often seen as a failure, greatly influenced state-society relations and contemporary Turkish politics. This significant study offers a new framework of analysis by focusing on social movement impacts rather than successes or failures. This leads to having to reconsider the enduring effects of repressed or failed movements. By doing so, it will help researchers study the likely impact of social movements in today's politics.

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## **On the Arab Revolts and the Iranian Revolution - Power and Resistance Today**

Arshin Adib-Moghaddam  
2014 – Bloomsbury

*On the Arab Revolts and the Iranian Revolution: Power and Resistance Today* is the first comparative analysis of two central political events that have altered our world forever: the Arab uprisings which started in Tunisia, and the Iranian revolution in 1979. Adib-Moghaddam demonstrates how contemporary forms of protest are changing our understanding about the way power and resistance function. In a theoretical tour de force which is substantiated with a range of primary material, he argues that acts of protest in Tehran to Cairo can be entirely linked to the same act in New York, London, Madrid and Athens. Breaking through the east/west, north/south divide, Adib-Moghaddam shows how the Arab revolts promise to shift the discourse away from the idea that Arabs and Muslims are peculiar, that "Middle Eastern Studies" cannot be linked to political theory, that the dynamics of rebellion "there" are fundamentally different from the politics of revolt "here". Adib-Moghaddam argues that the dialectics of power and resistance are truly universal and that they are unfolding within a globalised political context that is increasingly interconnected.

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## **Reverberations of Dissent - Identity and Expression in Iran's Illegal Music Scene**

Bronwen Robertson  
2012 – Bloomsbury

Beneath the ever-changing and unstable political climate of Iran lies a rich youth culture centered around rock music. Reaching beyond a social, historical and political overview of music, Bronwen Robertson looks deeper and seeks to decipher how members of the underground scene invent and express different versions of 'being Iranian,' through the production and distribution of their music. Robertson spent a year undercover in Tehran conducting research and interviews within this complex and fascinating culture. While the author explores each individual's relationship to their music, she also demonstrates how the underground scene as a whole becomes an expression of collective and anti-authoritarian identities. Robertson discusses concepts ranging from inspiration and ingenuity to the notion of being 'global,' and how these musicians perceive their political and artistic impact. This illuminating work demonstrates that rock music, a global genre, gains significance as it is performed in a local context, disrupting pre-conceived notions of what it means to be 'Iranian.'

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## **JOURNAL ARTICLES & OTHER ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS**

### **The Politics of Culture**

John Storey

Middle East Topics & Arguments, Vol 7 (2017)

This article provides an overview over the evolution of thinking about “culture” in the work of Raymond Williams. With the introduction of Antonio Gramsci’s concept of hegemony culture came to be understood as consisting of not only shared, but contested meanings as well. On the basis of this redefinition by Williams, cultural studies was able to delineate culture as the production, circulation, and consumption of meanings that become embodied and embedded in social practice.

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### **Stuart Hall: An Organic Intellectual**

Johanna Fernández Castro

Middle East Topics & Arguments, Vol 7 (2017)

Stuart Hall (3 February 1932 – 10 February 2014) is acknowledged as one of the founding figures of British Cultural Studies. His extensive academic work on topics such as race, ethnicity and identity reflects his own position as a diasporic intellectual. His contribution to the study of popular culture is determined by the importance of his political character in every social act, his non-deterministic view of Marxism, and is especially determined by his insistence on playing an active role beyond academia in order to contribute to the transformation of hegemonic structures. The following biography aims to give a focused view of his personal history and its direct influence on his key theoretical reflections.

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### **Ideas, Ideology, and Interests: On Terry Eagleton’s Approach to Culture**

Olaf Miemiec

Middle East Topics & Arguments, Vol 7 (2017)

The British literary theorist Terry Eagleton has significantly influenced contemporary debates on culture. This essay provides a reading of his book *The Idea of Culture* (2000), in which Eagleton discusses historical, philosophical and political contexts of notions of “culture” thereby unveiling the political interests inherent to such conceptual constructions. The essay highlights Eagleton’s complex

understanding of relations between nature and culture as well as his own materialist approach to culture.

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## **From Dissensus to Conviviality: The New Cultural Politics of Difference in Turkey**

Oliver Kontny

Middle East Topics & Arguments, Vol 7 (2017)

Political developments in Turkey have sparked unprecedented international media attention after the failed coup d'état in July 2016. Coverage tends to focus on the draconic crackdown and restrictions that include academic work and cultural production. This article highlights articulations of dissensus from among the vivid community of cultural producers and takes a look at the uneasy relation between cultural politics, cultural policies and kulturkampf. Drawing on work by Paul Gilroy, Homi Bhabha, Jacques Rancière and Cornel West, I attempt to discuss the theoretical dimensions of a new cultural politics of difference in Turkey that seeks to negotiate alterity and work towards a culture of conviviality in the face of ever-increasing adversities.

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## **The Struggle for Meanings and Power in Tunisia after the Revolution**

Nadia Marzouki and Hamza Meddeb

Middle East Law and Governance, Volume 8, Issue 2-3, pages: 119–130

Abstract [here](#)

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## **From Revolution to Tunisianité: Who is the Tunisian People? Creating Hegemony through Compromise**

Sami Zemni

Middle East Law and Governance, Volume 8, Issue 2-3, pages 131–150

Sami Zemni explains how, after Ben Ali's escape, the discovery of a conflict-ridden society led to a polarized debate about the definition of the Tunisian people. The discourse on *tunisianité* served as a hegemonic discourse that was meant to help bridging the gap between opposing views on who or what constitutes the people. However, *tunisianité* and the call for the restoration of the state's

prestige (*haybat addawla*) also signaled the possibility of political closure; i.e. the rejection and delegitimization of political subjectivities that do not subscribe to this view of national identity.

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## **‘La Femme’ Before and After the Tunisian Uprising: (Dis)continuities in the Configuration of Women in the Truth Regime of ‘Tunisianité’**

Loes Debuysere

Middle East Law and Governance, Volume 8, Issue 2-3, pages 201 – 227

The rights of Tunisian women have been safeguarded in the aftermath of Tunisia’s popular uprising, despite initial and widespread fears of the contrary following the democratic victory of the Islamist Ennahdha party. Article 46 of the new constitution not only reinforces ‘les droits acquis’ of Tunisian women, but also seeks to expand them. The post-uprising preservation of women’s rights can be explained by the persistent hegemony of the image of the professional, modern and emancipated ‘Femme Tunisienne’ – since independence presented as a role model for women to live up to – and its crucial role in the truth regime of Tunisian modernist identity (‘Tunisianité’). In order to understand the (dis)continuities of this imaginary after the overthrow of Ben Ali, the paper traces the origins of the hegemonic yet ambiguous ‘Femme’ and discusses the role of Tunisia’s women’s movements in its reconstruction since the uprising.

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## **Art, Power and Knowledge: Claiming Public Space in Tunisia**

Charles Tripp

Middle East Law and Governance, Volume 8, Issue 2-3, pages 250 – 274

Charles Tripp argues that through artistic interventions – graffiti, visual street art, performances, demonstrations, banners, slogans – citizens have appropriated the public sphere. Despite the monitoring of political dissent through persuasion or coercion, an activist public has created highly visible public spaces, assisted and encouraged by citizen artists. They have generated debates and have helped to give substance to competing visions of the republic.

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## **Co-optation Reconsidered: Authoritarian Regime Legitimation Strategies in the Jordanian “Arab Spring”**

Maria Josua

Middle East Law and Governance, Volume 8, Issue 1, pages 32 – 56

In authoritarian polities, co-optation plays a crucial role for maintaining regime stability. While the practice of co-optation is well-studied, the concept itself has received less attention by scholars. This paper seeks to fill this conceptual gap by offering a new definition of co-optation and developing a typology of different strategies in the context of authoritarian rule. In this conceptualization, the targets of regime strategies play a central role, as their response to co-optation attempts is decisive for assessing success or failure. The contribution studies the well-known mechanisms of institutional-structural and material co-optation, complemented by traditional and identity-related co-optation to account for context-specific dynamics especially in Arab monarchies, but also beyond. The concept is applied to a case study of Jordan during the early phase of the Arab uprisings. The main finding is that most strategies to widen the regime base failed, while strategies to strengthen the regime base were successful.

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## **From Palestine to Syria: Three Intifadas and Lessons for Popular Struggles**

Wendy Pearlman

Source: Middle East Law and Governance, Volume 8, Issue 1, pages 91 – 103

What lessons can the Palestinian national movement offer contemporary revolts in the Middle East in general, and Syria, specifically? Though the Syrian revolt to overthrow dictatorship is distinct from Palestinians’ mobilization against occupation, many issues and patterns link them as popular struggles. Looking for such patterns, this essay examines three major uprisings in Palestinian history: the Great Revolt of 1936–39, the first Intifada beginning in 1987, and the second Intifada beginning in the year 2000. Comparing these cases to the ongoing Syrian rebellion, it draws conclusions about the factors shaping the course and success of grassroots struggles. Specifically it points to the yearning for dignity as the fundamental engine of popular mobilization against oppressive rule, the effect of state repression in escalating protest, and the relationship between movements’ internal political unity and the effectiveness of their campaigns for change.

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## **The Youth and the Arab Spring: Cohort Differences and Similarities**

Michael Hoffman and Amaney Jamal

Middle East Law and Governance, Volume 4, Issue 1, pages 168 – 188

The Arab Spring has been described as a youth rebellion driven by grievances about unemployment and dissatisfaction with existing regimes. In this article, we assess these claims by examining the characteristics of the current youth generation in the Arab world in comparison with earlier cohorts. We find that some of the conventional assumptions about this generation—that they are less religious, more likely to be unemployed, and more likely to protest—are true, but others—that they are more supportive of secularization, more interested in politics, and more dissatisfied with their regimes—should be reconsidered. Using the first wave of the Arab Barometer survey, we discuss how patterns of political attitudes and behavior vary across cohorts, and cast doubt upon the claim that the Arab Spring was the result of an angry youth cohort that was especially opposed to the old regimes.

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## **State Actor-Social Movement Coalitions and Policy-making Under Authoritarianism: The Moroccan Party of Justice and Development in the Urban Municipality of Kenitra**

Janine A. Clark and Emanuela Dalmaso

Middle East Law and Governance, Volume 7, Issue 2, pages 185 – 211

This article examines the conditions under which state actor-social movement (sasm) coalitions form in policy-making in authoritarian states. Based on a comparison of three cases of policy reform undertaken by the Party of Justice and Development (pjd) in the municipality of Kenitra, Morocco, it argues: 1) in authoritarian states, we must analyse sasm interactions and the interactions between elected state actors and nominated state actors representing the central authorities; 2) the pjd forms coalitions with social movement organizations (smos) depending whether its policy preference is in opposition to the authorities' and whether it has mass appeal; 3) when its preference conflicts with that of the authorities yet has broad support, the pjd formally mobilizes smos; when it conflicts with the authorities' preference but has limited appeal, informal party-social movement coalitions are formed; and when it is neither in conflict with the authorities' preference nor has mass appeal, coalitions are unnecessary.

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## **From Dynamic Events to Deep Causes: Outcomes and Explanations of the Arab Spring**

Authors: Jason Brownlee; Tarek Masoud and Andrew Reynolds

Middle East Law and Governance, Volume 7, Issue 1, pages 3 – 15

Attempting to understand the complexities of the Arab Spring is a challenge both methodologically and evidentially. Over a three year period we evolved a problem-driven attempt at theory building and came to see historically rooted structural factors as more satisfying explanatory variables than some of the more proximate arguments proposed to explain the causes and consequences of the Arab Spring. We found that antecedent variables could account for the contrast between countries that experienced successful uprisings and those countries that experienced no uprising at all or an unsuccessful uprising. We found two variables provided significant explanatory leverage. The first was the extent of non-tax hydrocarbon (mainly oil) rents, the second, the nature of the ruling elite and whether the incumbent had inherited power.

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## **Comparative Politics and the Arab Uprisings**

Jillian Schwedler

Middle East Law and Governance, Volume 7, Issue 1, pages 141 – 152

How have scholars working in the political science subfield of comparative politics approached the Arab uprisings in their analyses? Two dominant trends have been to explore the uprisings through the literatures on robust authoritarianism and on social movements. While each of these has produced rich and lively debates, scholars of Middle East politics have mostly drawn comparisons at the national level: for example, explaining variation between those state that experienced uprisings and those that did not, or between those uprisings that turned violent and those that did not. I suggest that adopting “states” and “movements” as objects of analysis can obscure some of the more unique dynamics of the uprisings—dynamics that might be leveraged in contributing new ideas to broader theoretical debates. I illustrate the ways in which research designs that focus on identifying and explaining variation between and across cases tend to assume discrete objects of study (i.e., regimes and movements) in ways that obscure other fascinating processes and practices at both the micro-level and in terms of the complex interconnections across states and regions. This focus has in turn led to a deficit in studies of in-case variation: how mobilization and state repression varied, for example, between Cairo, Alexandria, the Suez, rural regions, and other locations outside of Tahrir Square. Finally, I applaud and encourage the continuation of the lively and open debates within the field about the strengths and weaknesses of our earlier scholarship and the potential of various future research agendas.

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## NEWS PIECES & COMMENTARY

### **The Middle East and Marxist History: An Interview with John Chalcraft**

George Souvlis

Salvage

George Souvlis: By way of introduction, could you explain what personal experiences strongly influenced you, politically and academically?

John Chalcraft: I grew up the son of a social worker and a vicar in a provincial milieu. I remember defending a motion supporting the miners' strike with a friend at a school debate in the 1980s and being genuinely surprised by the anger our stance aroused in our conservative context. Cycling alone in North Africa in my late teens had a major impact on my perceptions of a part of the Third World that I still viewed at that time in unexamined Orientalist terms. Discovering the writings of Noam Chomsky and John Pilger in my early twenties was a very provocative intellectual and political experience. Their arguments were at odds with the dominant understandings I had inherited. I was also frustrated in regard to the lack of non-Western history on offer in my undergraduate days. This frustration and provocation set up much of the questioning and intellectual drive that took me into critical scholarship and a PhD in the history of the Middle East. *Continue reading [here](#)*

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### **Egypt: The war of attrition against revolutionaries**

Khaled Diab

Al-Jazeera English, 25 January 2017

With the world's attention on Washington and the new administration's open assault on the media and journalists, whom Donald Trump described as "among the most dishonest human beings on earth", few eyes are turned to Egypt, where "alternative facts" have been a reality for some time, and its continued clampdown on the press and civil society. Among the recent victims to fall afoul of the regime's crackdown was Al Jazeera journalist Mahmoud Hussein, who was detained earlier this month on the [boilerplate charge](#) of "broadcasting false news with the aim of spreading chaos". Another victim was Hossam al-Naggar, a union activist and member of Strong Egypt Party, who was taken from his home to an undisclosed location in yet another "forced disappearance", according to his party. *Continue reading [here](#)*

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## **The tragedy of Egypt's stolen revolution**

Amr Hamzawy

Al-Jazeera English, 25 January 2017

Six year after its democratic revolution in January 25, 2011, Egypt's political realities are back to square one. Once again, a military officer has been installed in the presidential palace after an election that lacked any measure of democratic competition. Images of citizens waiting in long queues to cast their votes in parliamentary and presidential elections in 2011 and 2012 have been replaced with ugly scenes of police units rounding up young Egyptians after attempted peaceful demonstrations and with confirmed reports of torture in places of custody and forced disappearances. Although this authoritarianism is not the country's first contemporary encounter with undemocratic rule, the fact that it has emerged after a brief democratic opening and a period of citizens' activism has meant that the ruling military junta, in their quest for power, has resorted to unprecedented aggressions on human rights and freedoms and on the fragile social fabric. As a result, the state apparatus has lost all the checks and balances between an overly dominant military-security complex and its weakened civilian components. *Continue reading [here](#)*

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## **Syria and the revolution against the world**

Salameh Kaileh

The New Arab, 14 December, 2016

The whole world has intervened in Syria. Both regional and imperialist powers are here, their interventions closely linked to their regional or global roles. It did not matter to them that what happened in Syria was a rebellion to topple the regime, and fulfill the people's decades-long aspirations - from employment, education and healthcare to ending tyranny, repression and never-ending crackdowns by the regime. The Syrian revolution followed others that had began following "simple incidents", before spreading like wildfire across Arab countries. Local and international bids to quell the revolutions ensued. In some countries, figureheads were quickly replaced to show the revolutions had succeeded. In others, like Libya and Bahrain, there was military intervention, or long-lasting manoeuvres, like in Yemen. *Continue reading [here](#)*

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## POSITIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

### **9 Fully funded 4-years PhD positions in Political Science and Sociology, Scuola Normale Superiore, Florence**

Deadline: 20 February 2017

The programme focuses on the following three research areas:

1. Democracy and social movements
2. Comparative/global public policy and international governance
3. Comparative politics and society

The grant is of 4 years. Full coverage of research expenses (conferences, summer schools, research periods abroad) is provided.

The Faculty is exclusively devoted to PhD teaching and supervision. The activities will be held at the seat of Florence of the Scuola Normale Superiore (Institute of Human and Social Sciences)

*More information [here](#)*

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### **2017 Doctoral Dissertation Summer Institute: Researching Lebanon**

Deadline: 5 March 2017

The Arab Studies Institute (ASI) and AUB's Center for Arab and Middle Eastern Studies (CAMES) are pleased to announce the second Doctoral Dissertation Summer Institute on Lebanon, to be held 12-23 June 2017. The program aims to provide a framework for facilitating and advancing rigorous interdisciplinary doctoral dissertation research on Lebanon.

Scholarly literature on Lebanon is seldom fully integrated into the graduate coursework of PhD students focusing on the Middle East and North Africa. Furthermore, such students rarely find themselves at institutions with access to a scholar of Lebanon to fulfill the role of course professor, academic advisor, field examiner, or dissertation committee member. These dynamics are particularly important given the frequent and problematic ways that historical and contemporary political, economic, social, and cultural dynamics in Lebanon are exceptionalized vis-à-vis the comparative study of societies in general and the Middle East in particular.

By bringing together PhD students of various disciplinary training and topical foci, this program creates a space to interrogate, modify, and develop critical approaches to the study of Lebanon.

Central to this process is increasing students' familiarity with the contours of knowledge production as well as field research in Lebanon.

The goals of the doctoral dissertation summer workshop are as follows:

- Deepen participants' theoretical and empirical foundations;
- Introduce applicants to the main questions and methods of various disciplines;
- Facilitate logistical preparation for archival and other forms of research fieldwork;
- Contribute to the development of a doctoral dissertation research and writing community;
- Expand critical knowledge production on Lebanon.

A cohort of PhD students, representing an array of disciplines, research agendas, and institutional affiliations, will be chosen from an open pool of applicants through a competitive selection process.

#### Cost of Attendance

There is no participation cost other than international travel and local accommodation. The Arab Studies Institute (ASI) and Center for Arab and Middle Eastern Studies (CAMES) are covering the costs associated with the implementation of all summer workshop activities, including most related local meals and all local transportation, as well as a one-year research affiliation with CAMES. Please note each accepted participant is responsible for funding and securing their international airfare, entry visa, and local accommodation. The co-directors of the summer workshop will provide participants with information on reserved accommodations available at a special group rate.

#### Eligibility

In order to apply and be considered for admission into the doctoral dissertation summer workshop, individuals must fulfill the following criteria:

Currently enrolled in an accredited doctoral program of any university around the world (including those residing in Lebanon, or enrolled at a university in Lebanon). Please note: applicants can be based in humanities or social science divisions of their academic institutions, and can be seeking a discipline-specific or interdisciplinary degree.

Advanced to candidacy or ABD (i.e., have formally defended their dissertation research proposal and passed their general and/or qualifying exams) by no later than 1 June 2017.

Possess advanced Arabic proficiency in reading and speaking and intermediate Arabic proficiency in writing.

#### Application

Application Deadline: 5 March 2017

Notification of Decision: By 5 April 2017

All applicants must submit the following materials via email to [Lebanon.Dissertaton@gmail.com](mailto:Lebanon.Dissertaton@gmail.com) :

Cover Letter (must include reasons for applying to the workshop; summary of research agenda; description of academic preparation; and mention of prior experience in the region and/or Lebanon).  
Current Curriculum Vitae (CV).

Letter of Recommendation from Primary Advisor and/or Dissertation Chair.

Copy of Research Prospectus Approved by Home University (15-page limit).

Completed Academic and Language Training Form (click [here](#) to download).

## Schedule and Preliminary Program

Participant Arrival: Sunday, 11 June 2017

Summer Workshop: Monday, 12 June – Friday, 23 June 2017

Participant Departure: Saturday, 24 June 2017

## Syllabus

The workshop program will begin on 12 June 2017 and end on 23 June 2017. It will be comprised of eleven working days and one day off. Each working day will be made up of three components: seminar discussion, state-of-the-field lecture, and site visit. The seminar will be based on a pre-circulated inter-disciplinary reader, and will be facilitated by the institute co-directors, Ziad Abu-Rish and Nadya Sbaiti. The lectures will be given by invited established scholars, highlighting the current state of academic literature on Lebanon in a given discipline (e.g., history, political science, and anthropology) or topic (e.g., urban studies, political economy, and migration). Key in this respect will be how that literature has changed over the past few decades in terms of questions, theoretical frameworks, and methodologies. Site visits will include archives, libraries, and research centers, as well as walking tours and public events. Such visits will be conducted in collaboration with local researchers, practitioners, and activists. For the 2016 reader, lecture series, and site visits, visit our website.

## Organizers

This doctoral dissertation summer workshop is being organized under the auspices of the Arab Studies Institute in partnership with the Center for Arab and Middle Eastern Studies, American University of Beirut. It is co-convened and co-directed by Ziad Abu-Rish and Nadya Sbaiti.

Co-Conveners/Directors: Ziad Abu-Rish and Nadya Sbaiti

Email: Lebanon.Dissertation@gmail.com

*More information [here](#)*

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## **Keele University (UK) PhD scholarships in Politics and IR (of the Muslim World)**

Deadline: 24 February 2017

The School of Politics, Philosophy, International Relations and Environment (SPIRE) in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at Keele University is home to world-class scholars and research clusters. In the most recent Research Excellence Framework (REF2014), the Times Higher Education ranked us 4th out of 56 in the country for the impact of our research, and 90% of the overall submission was assessed as world-leading, internationally excellent, or internationally recognised. The School brings together approximately 20 active researchers and 50 postgraduate research students in a vibrant, interdisciplinary environment.

The School of Politics, Philosophy, International Relations and Environment (SPIRE) in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at Keele University is home to world-class scholars and research

clusters. In the most recent Research Excellence Framework (REF2014), the Times Higher Education ranked us 4th out of 56 in the country for the impact of our research, and 90% of the overall submission was assessed as world-leading, internationally excellent, or internationally recognised. The School brings together approximately 20 active researchers and 50 postgraduate research students in a vibrant, interdisciplinary environment.

For 2017/18, we are offering a range of studentship opportunities. Applications are invited from high quality prospective doctoral students in area of Politics and International Relations with a good fit with the research specialisms and expertise of our academic staff.

Our postgraduate funding opportunities for 2017/18 include:

- Full Studentships (fees at UK/EU rate and full annual maintenance grant)
- Graduate Teaching Assistantships (fees at UK/EU rate and full annual maintenance grant)
- Bursaries and Fee Waivers (fees/part fees at UK/EU rate)

Contact me with details before submitting an applications for research on the Muslim world, as I can take max. two new students.

Naveed S. Sheikh ([n.sheikh@keele.ac.uk](mailto:n.sheikh@keele.ac.uk))

*More information [here](#)*

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## **Assistant or Associate Professor - International Relations - American University in Cairo**

Priority Deadline: 20 February 2017

Founded in 1919, AUC moved to a new 270-acre state-of-the-art campus in New Cairo in 2008. The University also operates in its historic downtown facilities, offering cultural events, graduate classes, and continuing education. Student housing is available in New Cairo. Among the premier universities in the region, AUC is Middle States accredited; its Engineering programs are accredited by ABET, its Chemistry program is accredited by the Canadian Society for Chemistry, and the School of Business is accredited by AACSB, AMBA and EQUIS. The AUC Libraries contain the largest English-language research collection in the region and are an active and integral part of the University's pursuit of excellence in all academic and scholarly programs. AUC is an English-medium institution; eighty-five percent of the students are Egyptian and the rest include students from nearly ninety countries, principally from the Middle East, Africa and North America. Faculty salary and rank are based on qualifications and professional experience. According to AUC policies and procedures, all faculty are entitled to generous benefits.

Job Description:

The Department of Political Science invites applications for a fixed term contract (five years renewable) position in international relations at the Assistant or Associate Professor level beginning

in Fall 2017. The course load is normally three courses per semester, applicants should have a research and teaching specialization in international relations. Strong preference will be given to applicants with a sub specialization in IR Theory. Teaching responsibilities will include a combination of courses on theories of international relations, contemporary foreign policies, international organization and political theory. This position will involve teaching at the BA and MA level within the Department of Political Science. The search committee is eager to review applications of individuals with demonstrated excellence in teaching, and an interest in living and working in the Middle East.

**Requirements:**

PhD is required at time of appointment. Successful candidates should have an ongoing program of research and publication. Teaching experience is preferred. Responsibilities include undergraduate as well as graduate teaching, an active program of research and publications, and service to the Department and the University.

**Application Instructions:**

All applicants must submit the following documents online:

a) a current CV; b) a letter of interest; c) a statement of teaching philosophy; d) a completed AUC Personnel Information Form (PIF); e) a copy of a recently published article or manuscript chapter in progress. f) Please ask three referees familiar with your professional background to send reference letters directly to [hussref@aucegypt.edu](mailto:hussref@aucegypt.edu).

For more information, e-mail Dr. Ibrahim Elnur, Chair, ([ielnur@aucegypt.edu](mailto:ielnur@aucegypt.edu); Ms. Gehan Wissa, Executive Assistant to the Chair, ([gehanwm@aucegypt.edu](mailto:gehanwm@aucegypt.edu) ) or visit the department's website at

*More information and application [here](#)*

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## **Research Fellow, Middle East Program - Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a unique global network of policy research centers in Russia, China, Europe, the Middle East, India, and the United States, is seeking a Research Fellow for its Washington, DC-based Middle East Program. This Fellow will coordinate a project on Tunisia and report directly to the Middle East Program Director. This position is for a one-year project with possible renewal for a second year.

Responsibilities include being the primary researcher and drafter of twice-annual reports on the status of Tunisia's transition in the political, economic, and security realms, based on fieldwork done in the country; organizing and co-chairing a civil society roundtable in Tunisia twice annually; building a network of contributors (primarily in Tunisia but also in Libya, Europe, and the United State) with expertise on specific topics related to the main subjects to be monitored; commissioning and editing, in conjunction with Carnegie editors, researched analysis from contributors in the network in the form of articles and other publications; meeting frequently with government officials in Tunisia, Europe, and the United States to discuss developments in the country; and participating actively in DC-based efforts to recommend more effective international engagement with Tunisia.

While a PhD is desired, a candidate with a Master's degree and approximately five years of related experience would also be considered. The position requires the ability to carry out research interviews in either Arabic or French as well as native or near-native English language skills. The ideal candidate will have a demonstrated track record of publication on Tunisia, substantive editing experience, and the ability to work collaboratively with other scholars.

Located in Dupont Circle, we offer an outstanding work environment and generous benefits. Please apply via the Carnegie Endowment website. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, protected veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other protected group.

*More information and application [here](#)*

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## **Wadad Kadi Travel Fellowships for Doctoral Students**

Deadline: 15 February 2017

Up to 10 fellowships will be awarded to encourage graduate student paper presentation in the 2017 MESA annual meeting in Washington, DC from November 18-21. Each fellowship is \$500. Fellowships will be awarded in two categories:

1. Islamic Studies/History before 950 CE. Students enrolled in graduate programs who are presenting papers at MESA's annual meeting in the fields of Islamic studies/history before 950 CE are eligible for these fellowships. Within this time frame the range of possible topics, source languages and methodologies is quite broad (e.g. archaeology, papyri, Late Antiquity, Christian sources, etc.; Arabic, Syriac, Greek, Coptic, Persian, etc. and comparative work). Up to 7 fellowships will be awarded.
2. All other fields. Students enrolled in graduate programs who are presenting papers at MESA's annual meeting in any field other than the above are eligible for these fellowships. The number of awards available will depend on how many awards are granted in category 1.

The total number of awards in both categories will not exceed ten.

Eligibility and Application Requirements:

- 1) Doctoral students who are MESA members at the time of the submission of their papers to MESA's annual meeting Program Committee are eligible.
- 2) They must submit a paper through MESA's annual meeting electronic submission system by the submission deadline (February 15 at 11:59 p.m. Mountain Standard Time) and that paper must be accepted by MESA's Program Committee.

3) They must apply for the fellowship by completing the online form by no later than the submission deadline (February 15 at 11:59 p.m. Mountain Standard Time).

Students whose papers are accepted to the program and who have applied for the fellowships will be considered for a \$500 travel award.

Selection Process:

A sub-committee of MESA's Board of Directors will review the abstracts (blinded) of the eligible candidates. The committee will put them in ranked order. Up to ten will be funded. (The committee may decide to designate fewer than ten awardees.) In order to receive the fellowship, awardees must register for the meeting and present their paper as scheduled. A check for \$500 will be presented on site at the meeting.

Questions may be addressed to Mark Lowder (mark@mesana.org)

*More information and application [here](#)*

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## **Promotionsstipendien / Nachwuchsgruppe Protest und Reform**

Protest und Reform in der globalen politischen Ökonomie aus der Perspektive einer postkolonialen Politikforschung

Im Rahmen der von der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung und der Universität Kassel, Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften eingerichteten Nachwuchsforschungsgruppe sind zum 1.10. 2017 drei Promotionsstipendien in Höhe von 1.450 € monatlich für eine Laufzeit von maximal drei Jahren zu vergeben.

Die Nachwuchsgruppe untersucht die Auswirkungen der globalen Protestbewegung seit den 1990er Jahren auf institutionelle Reformen in der globalen politischen Ökonomie (z.B. von Weltbank, IWF, WTO) unter Anwendung postkolonialer Konzepte (z.B. Othering, Hybridität, subalterne Artikulation und Repräsentation, Provinzialisierung Europas).

Die Laufzeit der Stipendien beträgt max. 3 Jahre. Über die Stipendien wird nach den Auswahl- und Förderungskriterien der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung entschieden. Bewerber\*innen müssen einen überdurchschnittlichen Studienabschluss sowie ein gewerkschaftliches oder gesellschaftspolitisches Engagement nachweisen.

Die Bewerbungsunterlagen der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung finden Sie auf den Seiten der Stiftung. Diese sind zusammen mit einem Kurz-Exposé (ca. 3 Seiten) einzureichen, in dem das geplante Vorhaben skizziert und in das Forschungsprogramm der Nachwuchsgruppe eingeordnet wird. Wenn Sie in die engere Auswahl kommen, ist nach Absprache ein reguläres Exposé (ca. 10 Seiten) nachzureichen. Ein Gutachten muss nicht eingereicht werden, dieses wird für Sie zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt durch

den Leiter der Nachwuchsgruppe erstellt. Einreichungen sind bis spätestens zum 28.2.2017 zu senden an Prof. Dr. Aram Ziai.

*More information and application [here](#)*

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