



SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND POPULAR MOBILISATION IN THE MENA

Digest of Current Publications and Events

Editor: Iman Dawood (i.s.dawood@lse.ac.uk)

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CONTENT

Call for Papers & Conferences	3
31st Exeter Gulf Conference: Zones of Theory in the Study of Yemen	3
Disenchanted Youth, Refusal and Non-negotiation	4
Talks & Other Events	5
Sexualities and LGBT Activism in the Middle East and North Africa	5
Recent & Forthcoming Books	6
Enlightenment on the Eve of Revolution: The Egyptian and Syrian Debates	6
Law and Revolution	6
Journal Articles & other Academic Publications	7
Bread and justice in Qajar Iran: the moral economy, the free market and the hungry poor	7
The Fate of the Arab Spring: Ten Propositions.....	8
News Pieces & Commentary	8
Bouteflika’s bid for fifth term risks Algeria’s future	8
Tunisian government agrees to hike wages of 670,000 public employees	10
Activists Denounce Iran's Islamic Revolution Anniversary in 4 European Capitals.....	11
Opposition MP urges citizens to vote at possible constitutional referendum.....	11
Protesters demonstrate against teacher's death in Sudanese detention.....	12
Egypt’s Arrested Battlegrounds.....	12
To Commemorate the Egyptian Revolution, Turn to Sudan	14
Positions and Opportunities	15
Assistant Professor and Farzaneh Chair of Iranian and Persian Gulf Studies	15
Visiting Assistant Professor – International Relations/Comparative Politics.....	16
Lecturer in Human Rights	17
Postdoctoral Researcher in Algerian Culture and History, University of Helsinki.....	18
Visiting Assistant Professor in Comparative Politics, University of Utah	19
Assistant Professor in Security Studies (two posts)	20
Project Manager - Arabic Speaking	22
Short Term Fellowships	23
The Kuwait Foundation Visiting Scholars Program	24

CALL FOR PAPERS & CONFERENCES

31st Exeter Gulf Conference: Zones of Theory in the Study of Yemen

July 1st-2nd, 2019

Deadline: March 31st, 2019

As we enter the fourth decade of the Exeter Gulf Conferences, we return for the third time to Yemen, this time to reflect on the state of the academic field. In recent decades, scholarly work on Yemen has focused so intensely on particular traits and characteristics of the country that these have become all-encompassing analytics, or what Lila Abu-Lughod (1989) terms “zones of theory”. Once a metonym for tribalism, Yemen is now a metonym for insecurity and a privileged zone of theorising for security, policy and strategy studies. Considering the tragedy of the current war and humanitarian crisis, it would appear unproblematic, even commendable, to think of Yemen as a site of absent security. Yet, at the same time, this framing of the country is not particular to the current crisis. Over the last two decades, specialists in the field have written about how Yemen has teetered on the “brink of chaos”. For many, the current situation is validation of this prophecy.

This conference invites participants to reflect on what is overlooked by thinking of Yemen solely in terms of insecurity and to consider such questions as:

- How can we re-engage the scholarly diversity of Yemen studies in times of war and revolution? What should this re-engagement look like?
- Should scholarly work on Yemen have a commitment to “the good”? What is the line between academic research and development - humanitarian, political or otherwise? What does it mean to be ‘critical’?
- How does the current situation relate to larger ethical debates concerning, for instance, the Anthropocene and dwindling resources or the global refugee or financial crisis?
- Is it possible, considering fieldwork constraints imposed by the conflict, to revive ethnographic exploration into the diversity of values, experiences and life-worlds
- To what extent has scholarly work on Yemen privileged, wittingly or unwittingly, certain actors, political groups or subject matter over others?
- What is the relationship between (in)security discourses and projects of securitisation? To what extent is this field of study gender biased?
- What do we miss by focussing so much of our analytical labour on the manoeuvrings and machinations of a political elite? How is ‘the political’ defined and demarcated in writings both about the war in Yemen?
- How should we think about political authority, governance and the state? Instead of thinking solely about how people in Yemen ought to be governed, is there space to think about what James Scott calls the “art of not being governed”?

- How does the eclipse of the state affect expressions of resistance, resilience, and the cultivation of new solidarities? How does this impact gender roles and identities?
- How have collective representations and national imaginaries been shaped and reshaped through heritage industries and the significant loss of material culture?

How to apply

Interested parties are asked to submit paper proposals (abstracts of 300-500 words), as well as a full CV including affiliation and contact details, **by 31st March 2019** to gulfconference@exeter.ac.uk.

Candidates whose abstracts are accepted will be notified by 1st May.

Practical Information

All presenters whose papers are accepted for the conference will have their accommodation arranged and paid for by the organizers, as well as all lunches and the conference dinner.

Unfortunately we are unable to cover travel expenses to and from Exeter. We want to make this conference as accessible as possible for new parents, so please let us know if you require help with child-care arrangements.

More information [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Disenchanted Youth, Refusal and Non-negotiation

Workshop at the DGSKA/GAA-Conference at the University of Konstanz “The End of Negotiations?”

September 29–October 2, 2019

Deadline: February 15th, 2019

Panel Convenors:

Deniz Yonucu, Ludwig-Maximilians University - Munich

Cristiana Strava, Leiden University

In this workshop participants are invited to discuss the ways in which the marginalized, stigmatized and racialized youth of the Global South and North negotiate or refuse to negotiate with the emerging and/or shifting forms of exclusion, discrimination and violence during the era of rising right-wing authoritarian populism. We are interested in both every day and routinized forms, and exceptional practices of refusal, disengagement and non-negotiation. As anthropologists have noted, not all practices of refusal and non-negotiation can transform into and be considered as resistance. We are therefore also interested in the relationship between non-negotiation, refusal and resistance and question the affordability of resistance.

We ask: What kind of space is available for the youth, who are deprived of ethno-religious and class privileges to raise their dissident voices? How can and do non-negotiation and disengagements of the marginalized and impoverished youth transform into a resistance? How are such disengagements articulated or what

emergent shapes do they take in contexts where negotiation has been deemed futile? How do racialized immigrant youth negotiate or non-negotiate with everyday manifestations and institutional forms of racism? How do being stateless, refugee or in exile affect the urge and desire to resist, disengage, refuse and non-negotiate? Ethnographically informed papers as well as more analytical engagements with these questions are welcome.

Please send an abstract of max. 1.200 characters (incl. spaces) as well as a short bio max. 300 characters (incl. spaces) directly to the workshop organizers: deniz.yonucu@ethnologie.lmu.de ; c.strava@hum.leidenuniv.nl

[Back to top](#)

TALKS & OTHER EVENTS

Sexualities and LGBT Activism in the Middle East and North Africa

Tuesday 26 February 2019 6:30pm to 8:00pm

Research Centres Meeting Suite, Pankhurst House, LSE, London

A panel of academics and activists will make critical interventions on sexualities and approaches to LGBT activism in and across the MENA. Specifically, by foregrounding voices from the region and its diaspora, this lecture pushes to challenge debates and discussions that sometimes look in on the region from the outside.

Mehammed Mack is Associate Professor of French Studies at Smith College. He earned his doctorate in French and comparative literature from Columbia University, where he completed a dissertation titled "Immigration and Sexual Citizenship: Gender, Sexuality, and Ethnicity in Contemporary France." His first book, *Sexagon: Muslims, France, and the Sexualization of National Culture*, was released from Fordham University Press in January 2017.

Cenk Özbay is Associate Professor of Gender Studies and Sociology at Sabanci University in Istanbul, Turkey. He holds a PhD from University of Southern California. His first book 'Queering Sexualities in Turkey. Gay Men, Male Prostitutes and the City' was released from I.B. Tauris in July 2017.

Roula Seghaier is a queer feminist writer, novelist, and translator. She is the managing editor of *Kohl: a Journal for Body and Gender Research* based in Beirut and a co-founder of Intersectional Knowledge Publishers.

Bochra Triki is the president of Chouf, a feminist and LGBTQI association which mobilizes for the physical and sexual rights of the women. Bochra is also one of the funders and organiser of Chouftouhonna, the most important project of chouf organisation, that combines art, feminisms and gender questions in Tunis. Bochra is also involved in advocacy for LGBTQI rights in Tunisia.

Hakan Seckinelgin is Associate Professor (Reader) in the Department of Social Policy at LSE. His work focuses on both the epistemology and politics of international social policy by engaging with people's lives in different contexts. He is the editor in Chief of Journal of Civil Society.

More information [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

RECENT & FORTHCOMING BOOKS

Enlightenment on the Eve of Revolution: The Egyptian and Syrian Debates

Elizabeth Suzanne Kassab
Columbia University Press
April 2019

During the two decades that preceded the 2011 revolutions in Egypt and Syria, animated debates took place in Cairo and Damascus on political and social goals for the future. Egyptian and Syrian intellectuals argued over the meaning of *tanwir*, Arabic for “enlightenment,” and its significance for contemporary politics. They took up questions of human dignity, liberty, reason, tolerance, civil society, democracy, and violence. In *Enlightenment on the Eve of Revolution*, Elizabeth Suzanne Kassab offers a groundbreaking analysis of the *tanwir* debates and their import for the 2011 uprisings.

Kassab locates these debates in their local context as well as in broader contemporary political and intellectual Arab history. She argues that the enlightenment they advocated was a form of political humanism that demanded the right of free and public use of reason. By calling for the restoration of human dignity and seeking a moral compass in the wake of the destruction wrought by brutal regimes, they understood *tanwir* as a humanist ideal. Kassab connects their debates to the Arab uprisings, arguing that their demands bear a striking resemblance to what was voiced on the streets of Egypt and Syria in 2011. *Enlightenment on the Eve of Revolution* is the first book to document these debates for the Anglophone audience and to analyze their importance for contemporary Egyptian and Syrian intellectual life and politics.

[Back to top](#)

Law and Revolution

Nimer Sultany
Oxford University Press
2017

What is the effect of revolutions on legal systems? What role do constitutions play in legitimating regimes? How do constitutions and revolutions converge or clash? Taking the Arab Spring as its case

study, this book explores the role of law and constitutions during societal upheavals, and critically evaluates the different trajectories they could follow in a revolutionary setting. The book urges a rethinking of major categories in political, legal, and constitutional theory in light of the Arab Spring.

The book is a novel and comprehensive examination of the constitutional order that preceded and followed the Arab Spring in Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, Jordan, Algeria, Oman, and Bahrain. It also provides the first thorough discussion of the trials of former regime officials in Egypt and Tunisia. Drawing on a wide range of primary sources, including an in-depth analysis of recent court rulings in several Arab countries, the book illustrates the contradictory roles of law and constitutions. The book also contrasts the Arab Spring with other revolutionary situations and demonstrates how the Arab Spring provides a laboratory for examining scholarly ideas about revolutions, legitimacy, legality, continuity, popular sovereignty, and constituent power.

[Back to top](#)

JOURNAL ARTICLES & OTHER ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS

Bread and justice in Qajar Iran: the moral economy, the free market and the hungry poor

Stephanie Cronin
Middle East Studies
June 2018

In 1971, E. P. Thompson published a seminal article on eighteenth century English bread riots which was to become a foundational text for the study of such protests. Challenging older elite notions of the irrationality, illegitimacy and even criminality of the 'mob', Thompson situated popular direct action in times of food crises within a very specific historical, economic and, most importantly, cultural context. This context produced a deeply held adhesion among the poor to the concept of a 'moral economy' and an equally profound rejection of the free market as enshrined in the new political economy of the eighteenth century. This article returns to Thompson's original text in order to assess to what extent his paradigm may be useful in understanding bread riots in Iran. In particular, it examines the evidence which supports the notion that Iran experienced a 'golden age' of bread riots in the 1890s and early 1900s, just before and indeed contributing to the outbreak of the constitutional revolution.

[Back to top](#)

The Fate of the Arab Spring: Ten Propositions

Adam Roberts

January 2019

Asian Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies

This article attempts to set the discussion of the Arab Spring in the context of one of the great challenges of our times: how social and international order can develop in the wake of empires. It outlines some of the main events of the Arab Spring – the series of political and social movements that played significant roles in many of the countries of the Middle East and North Africa from December 1990 onwards. It focuses on the central role of civil resistance (i.e. of non-violent action) in the Arab Spring, and mentions some of the main controversies regarding its use. It notes the variations in aims: in some countries demonstrators called for the fall of the regime, while elsewhere the main demand was for reforms. It warns against certain deceptively simple lessons about the Arab Spring generally that are in danger of gaining traction in and beyond the region. It shows, in simple tabular form, how different the countries involved in the Arab Spring are. The outcomes were very varied. They included effective constitutional change in Tunisia, revival of a long-established system of rule in Egypt, internationalized civil wars in Yemen and Syria, and continuation of demands for reform in monarchical states including Morocco, Jordan and Bahrain. Ten propositions about the role of civil resistance in the Arab Spring are advanced. The central arguments are that civil resistance, if it displaces a regime without providing for an effective succession, can involuntarily contribute to social disorder; that the decentralized and *ad hoc* quality of the leadership of some of the movements in the Arab Spring may have hindered their performance; and, above all, that outcomes depended heavily on the composition and circumstances of each individual country.

[Back to top](#)

NEWS PIECES & COMMENTARY

Bouteflika's bid for fifth term risks Algeria's future

February 12th, 2019

TRT World

With increasing austerity, and a destabilised region, will Bouteflika's bid for a fifth presidential term amidst a fractured opposition jeopardise the country's future?

Algeria's presidential race will feature a record number of candidates ahead of the April 2019 election.

The preliminary phase recorded a total of 186 applicants seeking candidacy, more than double the number of potential candidates in the North African country's 2014 election. While most applicants will likely not gather enough signatures to qualify for the presidential ballot by April 18, the number of candidates suggests is a sign of frustration with the status quo.

To make it on to the ballot, candidates must gather 60,000 signatures from citizens or 6,000 signatures from elected officials - from over 25 of Algeria's 48 administrative regions.

President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, 81, said he wishes to run for a fifth, five-year term, despite being left disabled by a stroke in 2013.

“Of course, I am no longer the same physical force as before -- something that I have never hidden from the people,” said Bouteflika adding, “But the unwavering desire to serve... has never left me and it allows me to transcend the constraints linked to health troubles which everyone may one day face.”

While opponents have called for new blood to lead the North African gas-rich country, Bouteflika’s supporters continue to credit him with ending a bloody civil war in the 1990s, dubbed ‘The Black Decade’.

Popular opinion is divided over the 81-year-old leader.

Algeria’s decaying politics

Bouteflika’s main challengers are former prime minister Ali Benflis, the runner-up in the country's 2014 elections, and opposition candidates, including the influential retired general Ali Ghediri and the leader of the Movement for the Society of Peace Abderazak Makri.

Several heads of small political parties are also hoping to run — along with many Algerians with no links to politics.

Would-be candidate Salah Kemmach is running because he was born on the day that former president Houari Boumediene died in 1978.

“For me, it’s a sign of destiny”, he says.

“I decided to take my responsibility to continue Boumediene’s project, abandoned by those who succeeded him.”

Another candidate, a former street cleaner from Oran, aspires to be president “to eat steak”.

While some candidates are dismissed as comical jokers, political science professor Mohamed Laggab of Algiers University describes a large number of possible candidates as a sign of the decay in Algerian politics.

“Political practices have fallen to an all-time low. When owners of dirty money buy parliamentary seats with billions, when people implicated in legal scandals find themselves in visible political posts, and when people with no intellectual experience and no political conscience want to become president, minister, senator — then you cannot be surprised to find these types of candidates today.”

Algeria has long struggled with corruption, from its secretive energy sector to the highest levels of power.

Scandals involving dirty money plagued Algeria's 2017 parliamentary election, with the governing party leader's son suspected of receiving bribes for spots on the party's candidate list.

Other parties claim they were approached by people offering to raise signatures for potential candidates in exchange for cash.

Continue reading [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Tunisian government agrees to hike wages of 670,000 public employees

February 7th, 2019

Middle East Eye

The Tunisian government and a powerful trade union have reportedly reached an agreement that will raise the wages of hundreds of thousands of public employees, ending months of tension.

According to three sources that spoke to the Reuters news agency, the wages of 670,000 employees will be hiked, in contravention of advice from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In an attempt to help reduce Tunisia's budget deficit, the IMF has pressured the government into freezing public sector wages.

Since the revolution that toppled longtime autocrat Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali in 2011, the bill for public sector wages has risen to around 16bn dinars (\$5.5bn) in 2018 from 7.6bn.

During that time, however, inflation has skyrocketed and living standards have decreased in turn.

This has led the UGTT union, which is the largest in the country, to demand that public sector wages are raised to help alleviate employees' financial struggles.

Continue reading [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Activists Denounce Iran's Islamic Revolution Anniversary in 4 European Capitals

February 11th, 2019

Michael Lipin

Voa News

Dozens of Iranian opposition activists have rallied in four European capitals since Sunday to protest the 40th anniversary of Iran's Islamic Revolution and to demand the ouster of the nation's Islamist rulers.

Video clips verified by VOA Persian showed the Iranian opposition activists holding protests in Athens and Stockholm on Monday, and in Berlin and London on Sunday. Monday marked the 40th anniversary of the rise to power of Shi'ite Islamist rulers who ousted Iran's former monarchy.

Continue reading [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Opposition MP urges citizens to vote at possible constitutional referendum

February 13th, 2019

Akbhar Alyoum

CAIRO – 13 February 2019: Known for his opposition to many of the government's decisions, Parliament Member Haitham al-Hariri voiced rejection to amending the constitution and thus extending the presidential term to six instead of four years.

In an interview published by Al-Shorouk in August 2017, Hariri said that such amendment will be the Parliament's "second sin," after approving the maritime border demarcation agreement with Saudi Arabia.

In a press conference held earlier this month for the Parliament's 25-30 opposition bloc to which Hariri belongs, he said that these amendments are "a bomb that would detonate at the democratic path in Egypt."

Continue reading [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Protesters demonstrate against teacher's death in Sudanese detention

February 9th, 2019

Middle East Eye

Sudanese protesters rallied after Friday prayers in an eastern town against the death in custody of a teacher arrested in connection with anti-government demonstrations sweeping the country, witnesses said.

An investigator on Thursday confirmed that teacher Ahmed al-Kheir, 36, had died from wounds sustained while in detention after he was arrested last week by security agents in the eastern town of Khashm el-Girba.

Amer Ibrahim, the head of a committee at the prosecutor's office investigating protest-related violence in Sudan, told reporters that Kheir had "died of wounds suffered on his body" while in detention.

Continue reading [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Egypt's Arrested Battlegrounds

Wael Eskandar 02.7.2019

MERIP

US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo visited Egypt on January 9, 2019 to outline President Donald Trump's "America First" vision of an assertive US role in the Middle East for his audience at the American University in Cairo, adding that "America is a force for good in the Middle East. Period." Pompeo's speech made no reference to advancing human rights or democracy, nor to alleviating widespread poverty or reining in brutal police states—all issues at the heart of the Arab uprisings in 2011, and which appear even more out of reach in Egypt today than they did eight years ago. His speech indicated the US would effectively endorse crackdowns on the freedoms of citizens in the Arab world, such as that taking place in Egypt today, in order to pursue its animosity towards Iran and whatever else it perceives as in its best interests.

While mass arrests and arbitrary detentions are nothing new to Egypt, the escalation and widening pattern of arrests over the past year indicate that the authoritarian mindset of the Egyptian regime has significantly changed since President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, the former head of military intelligence, took power in a military coup in 2013. Since then, Egypt has arrested or charged at least sixty thousand people, forcibly disappeared hundreds and tried thousands of civilians in military courts.

Supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood have been killed, detained and targeted under the banner of fighting terrorism. Many dissidents have been accused of belonging to the outlawed group to justify their arrest.

The overall pace of arrests and detentions has only escalated in 2018 as part of a mass arrest campaign undertaken by Egyptian police and security forces of human rights workers, lawyers, journalists and political activists along with a growing number of former regime insiders and even supportive public figures. The government has also introduced restrictive anti-NGO legislation and bolstered its draconian anti-terror laws, among other measures, to silence speech and dissent of any kind. Torture and mistreatment are rampant in Egypt's prisons and security facilities.

The Egyptian government's escalating arrest campaign, however, is less about simply detaining the opposition than it is about eradicating any openings that may lead to dissent.

Egypt under the former dictator Hosni Mubarak, like many modern dictatorships, enjoyed a vibrant ecosystem of brutal security bodies, a ruling party, a controlled opposition and a media that masqueraded as free. Islamists were controlled through a mixture of covert deals and brute force. At times they were allowed space and at other times they faced intense security crackdowns. The judiciary was kept under control for the most part, but there were pockets of independence afforded to judges if they chose to use them, particularly in areas like the administrative court and the court of cassation. Any opposition was targeted through an arsenal of weaponry that ranged from soft threats, business related pressures and even forced disappearances.

But now, the older form of authoritarian governance is disappearing. While the overall security apparatus is essentially the same as it was under Mubarak in terms of its tools and tactics, there is a marked strategic shift from Mubarak's Egypt to Sisi's Egypt in how these tactics are employed and by whom.

Under President Sisi, the regime's approach is far less permissive of any dissent even within ranks that are loyal to the state and antagonistic to any form of revolutionary resistance. The government is no longer tolerant of even the simplest gestures of a faux democracy that were present under Mubarak, no matter how symbolic and meaningless they appear to be. There is no longer a ruling party, no tolerance for the role of opposition formerly played by regime supporters and not even the pretense of a free press. Accompanying this strategic shift in the targets of repression, there has been a major shift in the power balance among security agencies such as state security (now renamed Egyptian Homeland Security), general intelligence and military intelligence. Under Mubarak, state security controlled Egypt's domestic space in terms of strategy and execution. Following the uprising in 2011, the balance between them shifted: The military stepped in to exert more influence over domestic affairs through its military intelligence branch, peaking with the overthrow of Mohamed Morsi in 2013.

Continue reading [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

To Commemorate the Egyptian Revolution, Turn to Sudan

MOHAMED EL DAHSHAN

Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy

February 8th, 2019

When Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir visited Cairo on the week commemorating the Egyptian 2011 revolution, receiving needed public support from Egypt's President Abdel-Fattah El Sisi during a joint press conference, I shrugged and changed the channel. Instead, I gave my undivided attention to what's happening in Sudan.

The chants. The faces, shifting from hope to rage to fright. The funerals that erupt in further protests. The tears running down the faces of mothers who have lost their children. The hopeful scenes of children raising flags. The boys picking their friend's lifeless body. The emotional moments of a young man, who just lost his eye to a bullet, going ahead with his planned wedding—in the hospital where he's receiving treatment. Every instant of Sudan's uprising seems immediately familiar to anyone who has lived through, participated, or closely observed in a popular uprising, much like those that swept the Middle East in 2011: even Bashir couldn't avoid the comparison.

And, I imagine, the smell of the tear gas and the vinegar (a protester's best friend, used to counter tear gas's effects), the thud of bullets fired by the police, the taste of the dust kicked up by crowds rushing away from danger: that, too, must be the same. I feel it all, viscerally.

On the anniversary of the Tahrir uprising which began on January 25, 2011, and endured until Mubarak's forcible resignation eighteen days later on February 11, marking Egypt's unique revolution of its modern age, I'll be eschewing the bittersweet nostalgia, and focusing on the stream of hopeful news coming from Sudan.

The date of January 25 was chosen by protest organizers in 2011, not merely because it was a national holiday, but also because it was Police Day—commemorating a day in 1952 where policemen were on the side of the people, and resisted the British occupation of Ismailia. Sixty years later, the people directed their anger at the police, following decades of brutality, torture, extrajudicial killings, and corruption. And while January 25 has been restored as a day of pride for all Egyptians who stood against tyranny, its memory has been sullied and all but erased in the years since 2011; today, Egypt's government simply commemorates Police Day, once again.

Continue reading [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

POSITIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Assistant Professor and Farzaneh Chair of Iranian and Persian Gulf Studies

Oklahoma State University, School of Global Studies and Partnerships, Stillwater, OK

Oklahoma State University, School of Global Studies and Partnerships, Stillwater, OK, invites applications for a Tenure Track position as Assistant Professor and Farzaneh Chair of Iranian and Persian Gulf Studies to begin August 2019. We seek a forward-looking scholar and educator with strong intellectual and leadership skills to direct the Iranian and Persian Gulf Studies Program. The ideal candidate will demonstrate an understanding of historical and contemporary challenges facing the nation, and will have the leadership skills required to lead and grow the Iranian and Persian Gulf Studies Program.

Responsibilities include a 2/2 teaching load, including courses in one of the four tracks in the Global Studies graduate program, which include Global Trade, Leadership and Economic Development, Global Crisis Management, and Global Communication and Public Diplomacy, and an ongoing research agenda in a related field. This leadership position entails responsibilities for the growth of the innovative research and outreach goals of the IPGS program. As a tenure-track faculty member, the successful applicant will be required to maintain an active research profile as well as provide service to the program, college, and university in the form of committee work and other professional and service activities. Preference will be given to scholars whose work fits within the overall teaching mission of the academic program of the School of Global Studies and Partnerships, and with a demonstrated ability to transcend disciplinary boundaries to develop intellectual community around global problems. Although a joint appointment with another academic department is possible, the primary appointment will be the School of Global Studies.

The Iranian and Persian Gulf Studies program is a program of teaching, research, and outreach activities that center on the real-world issues confronted by the people of Iran and its immediate region. The interdisciplinary program draws upon the faculty resources across multiple academic colleges, and focuses on issues of trade, environment, agriculture, social development, and others, and how these issues might be addressed by university-based research. The Farzaneh Family Foundation generously endows the program to create greater awareness of the role of Iran in addressing global issues.

Requirements of the position include: a Ph.D. at the time of appointment; a record of university-level teaching experience, evidence of an active research agenda, demonstrated leadership skills, and successful professional activities. The applicant must submit a cover letter describing his/her qualifications and interest in this position, curriculum vitae, and the names and contact information for three recommenders. Applications must be submitted through Cornerstone. In order to receive priority consideration, applications should be received by January 15, 2019. Interviews will continue

until the position is filled. Preliminary interviews will occur via Skype. This position is contingent upon available funding.

Oklahoma State University is a multi-campus, public and land grant educational system that seeks to improve the lives of people in Oklahoma, the nation and the world through integrated high-quality teaching, research and outreach. OSU has more than 35,000 students across its five-campus system with students from all 50 states and nearly 100 nations. This position is based in Stillwater, which is located in north-central Oklahoma, and offers a high quality of life—a thriving college community with a low cost of living, many restaurants, a local airport, and close proximity to two major metropolitan areas (Tulsa and Oklahoma City).

More information and application [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Visiting Assistant Professor – International Relations/Comparative Politics

Rhodes College

Review of Applications: (begins) February 25th, 2019

The Department of International Studies at Rhodes College, a highly selective, national liberal arts college located in Memphis, invites applications for an appointment as a Visiting Assistant Professor beginning in August 2019. Rhodes College is especially interested in attracting candidates from historically underrepresented groups and/or those with a demonstrated commitment to working with diverse and historically underrepresented populations. Applicants should demonstrate a commitment to teaching in an undergraduate, liberal arts environment. The successful candidate will have classroom experience and is expected to teach introductory and advanced courses in either International Relations or Comparative Politics. Preference will be given to candidates who can teach an upper-level course on international conflict or security. The search is open in terms of regional or areas studies expertise. Additional courses will be based on the candidate's area of specialization. The successful candidate must earn their Ph.D. by August 2019. The teaching responsibility is 3 courses per semester, and the position offers the possibility for renewal up to a second year after the successful completion of the first year.

Founded in 1848, Rhodes College is a highly selective, private, residential, undergraduate college, located in Memphis, Tennessee. We aspire to graduate students with a lifelong passion for learning, a compassion for others, and the ability to translate academic study and personal concern into effective leadership and action in their communities and the world. We encourage applications from candidates interested in helping us achieve this vision. Rhodes College values an inclusive and welcoming environment. We are an equal opportunity employer committed to diversity (<http://handbook.rhodes.edu/diversity>) in the workforce. Memphis has a metropolitan population of over one million and provides multiple opportunities for research and for cultural and recreational activities (<http://www.rhodes.edu/content/liberal-arts-city>).

For further information, please contact Dr. Amy Risley, chair of the search committee, at risleya@rhodes.edu.

More information and application [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Lecturer in Human Rights

UCL, Political Science, School of Public Policy, London

Deadline: March 17th, 2019

The appointment will be on UCL Grade 8. The salary range will be £43,884 - £51,769 per annum plus £8,000 market supplement, inclusive of London Allowance.

The Department of Political Science would like to recruit a Lecturer in Human Rights to contribute to research and teaching. The new Lecturer will be expected to undertake research of the highest international standard to add to the research standing and culture of the Department.

The postholder will teach lectures and seminars at postgraduate and undergraduate level.

The postholder will prepare examination papers and essay questions, first and second marking of essays, examination papers and dissertations, maintaining attendance records for courses taught; reporting problems to the Departmental Graduate Tutor/Head of Department, (as appropriate) maintain quality assurance documentation for the courses taught and attend departmental and other meetings as designated.

The post will commence on the 1st September 2019.

Candidates must have a PhD in Political Science, Human Rights or related subject (candidates nearing completion may be considered).

A proven ability to undertake academic research that is internationally recognised and of high-quality, excellent knowledge of relevant academic literatures on human rights institutions, standards and politics, experience of teaching Human Rights or related modules at undergraduate or postgraduate level and evidence of potential for high quality academic research in a relevant field are all essential.

Experience of conducting research that feeds into policy-making or other forms of real-world impact would be desirable.

We welcome applications from candidates engaging in all areas of human rights research and teaching, and are particularly keen to receive applications from candidates in the areas of: human

rights institutions; human rights politics; and international human rights principles, standards, norms. We also welcome applications from candidates who teach/research on the application/practice of human rights in other areas of politics, such as climate change, global environmental politics, development, migration, or business.

For further details about the vacancy and how to apply online please go to <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/human-resources/working-ucl/jobs-ucl> and search on Reference Number 1790419

When applying please submit the application, CV and a cover letter (including statements on your research agenda and teaching interests). Reference letters and writing samples are not required at this stage.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor Jennifer Hudson (jennifer.hudson@ucl.ac.uk)

More information and application [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Postdoctoral Researcher in Algerian Culture and History, University of Helsinki

Deadline: March 15th, 2019

Founded in 1640, the University of Helsinki is one of the best multidisciplinary research universities in the world. The Faculty of Arts is Finland's oldest institution for teaching and research in the humanities and the largest in terms of the structure and range of disciplines. It is also a significant international community fostering research, education and cultural interaction.

The project "VoCAL Articulations of Identity and Empire (CALLIOPE)" at the University of Helsinki will run from March 2018 – February 2023 and is directed by Dr. Josephine Hoegaerts. It is funded by the European Research Council (ERC-Starting Grant 2017). The project studies how audible performances of public speech have influenced political decision making in the 19th century. It shows how voices helped to define diverse identities and contributed to practices of political and cultural transfer during the colonial period. In viewing political representation through the lens of audibility, the project will offer a new perspective on citizenship and colonialism by reframing how authority was embodied - through performances that were heard, as well as those that could be seen.

The Faculty of Arts invites applications for the position of a POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCHER IN ALGERIAN CULTURE AND HISTORY to the CALLIOPE project for a fixed-term of three years, from September 2, 2019 (negotiable) onwards.

An appointee to the position must hold a doctoral degree in a field relevant to the project (such as history, cultural studies, political science, language, or anthropology), as well as have the ability to conduct independent scientific research and possess the teaching skills required for the position. The

candidate should have a proven capability to publish in scientific journals, have excellent analytical and methodological skills, and be able to work both independently and as a part of a multidisciplinary scientific community. We particularly appreciate applicants with a proven track record in multidisciplinary collaboration and an aptitude for methodological innovation.

Candidates will be expected to take charge of research on one geo-political area or axis of 'exchange' covered in CALLIOPE, and focus on vocal practices of political representation within that area: 'French' Algeria (ca. 1830-1920)

The candidate will study rhetorical and vocal norms in in the region (as presented e.g. in religious, educational and judicial texts), and the links and tensions between political (Franco-) Algerian speech and other forms of rhetoric, taking responsibility for the 'sub-project' in CALLIOPE concerning the evolution of public oratory (religious, rebellious or otherwise) in its exchange with rising colonizing powers -a project necessitating fluency in French, and ideally also familiarity with Arabic. (for a full project description, contact the project director).

The main duties will include full-time research and participation in the activities of the project. The post will require both independent and collaborative scholarly publishing, as well as teaching (5-10% of the annual working time) and other tasks. All candidates are expected to have excellent skills in written and oral English as well as French.

The salary for the position is based on level 5 of the job requirement scheme for teaching and research personnel in the salary system of Finnish universities. In addition, the appointee shall be paid a salary component based on personal work performance. The annual gross salary range varies between 41,000 and 50,000 euros, depending on the appointee's qualifications and experience. The appointment starts with a probationary period of six months.

More information and application [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Visiting Assistant Professor in Comparative Politics, University of Utah

Deadline: March 22nd, 2019

The Department of Political Science at the University of Utah seeks applicants for a one-year Visiting Assistant Professor position in Comparative Politics (regional area of focus is open). This appointment begins August 12, 2019. Candidates must have a PhD in political science or a related field in-hand by the time of appointment.

The teaching load is six courses for the academic year (2019-2020) with teaching responsibilities in the Department of Political Science and the Honors College. Applicants should be prepared to teach Introduction to Comparative Politics, relevant region-specific courses (based on the candidate's expertise), and research methods at the undergraduate level. Candidates should provide evidence of relevant teaching experience; experience with online course instruction is also valued. Applications received by March 22nd, 2019 will receive full consideration.

Applications should include a cover letter, CV, a statement of teaching focus and effectiveness, and three letters of recommendation. As part of the cover letter or teaching statement we invite you to describe how your work and other experience contribute to the success of underrepresented students. The University of Utah values candidates who have experience working in settings with students from diverse backgrounds, and possess a strong commitment to improving access to higher education for historically underrepresented students.

Please email all inquiries to the chair of the search committee, Professor Hakan Yavuz:
hakan.yavuz@poli-sci.utah.edu.

More information and application [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Assistant Professor in Security Studies (two posts)

Dublin City University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, School of Law and Government

Deadline: February 26th, 2019

Introduction

Dublin City University (www.dcu.ie) is a research-intensive, globally-engaged, dynamic institution that is distinguished by both the quality and impact of its graduates and its focus on the translation of knowledge into societal and economic benefit. DCU prepares its students well for success in life, and in the workplace, by providing a high-quality, rounded education appropriate to the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. As Ireland's University of Enterprise and Transformation, DCU is characterised by a focus on innovation and entrepreneurship and a track-record of effective engagement with the enterprise sector, including commercial, social and cultural enterprises. Excellence in its education and research activities has led to DCU's consistent position in the rankings of the world's top young universities (e.g. QS top 50 Under 50; THE top 100 under 50). DCU has a strong track record in attracting both Irish and European Union funding under FP7, Horizon 2020, Marie Curie Actions and Erasmus. We offer a dynamic and internationally focused environment in which to advance your academic career. The School of Law and Government: The School of Law and Government is a research-intensive school with a range of programmes at BA, MA, and PhD level. The School teaches a BA in International Relations, an interdisciplinary degree in 'Economics, Politics and Law', and offers Politics on the university's Bachelor of Arts (Joint Honours) programme. It offers seven taught postgraduate programmes, including the MA in International Security and Conflict Studies and the International Master in Security, Intelligence, and Strategic Studies, delivered jointly with the University of Glasgow and Charles University. The School has over forty research students and offers a structured PhD in Politics and International Relations. The School of Law and Government now intends to appoint two new Assistant Professors in Security Studies, to begin on 1 September 2019. The successful candidates will be expected to play a role in the development and delivery of the School's taught programmes and in the identification and delivery of new programmes in

their specialist area. The School offers excellent opportunities for candidates to teach within their own area of research specialisation and to supervise PhD candidates. The School is committed to high quality research, expects its staff to publish regularly in leading journals and supports its staff in such work. We have led research programmes supported by the Irish Research Council, the EU and other national and international funders.

Skills and Experience Applicants for the position must hold an honours degree, should be qualified to a post-graduate level and must have completed a doctoral qualification in politics or international relations with a relevant focus for this role. The successful candidates will have experience of university teaching at lecturer/assistant professor level on a full-time basis, will be able to convincingly demonstrate a strong commitment to academic research and will have a track-record of international peer-reviewed publications. The successful candidate should be capable of working in a team and contributing to developing the teaching and research agenda within the School, as well as supporting the School's fund-raising activities through grant applications. One of the successful candidates must be able to teach intelligence studies at postgraduate level and that may be a factor in short-listing and selection.

Duties and Responsibilities: The duties and responsibilities of the position include, but are not limited to the following:

- ♣ Teach onto modules at undergraduate and postgraduate level.
- ♣ Undertake a small amount of teaching (on short visits) on the campuses of our partners on our EU Erasmus supported International Masters in Security, Intelligence, and Strategic Studies, delivered jointly with the University of Glasgow and Charles University.
- ♣ Pursue an active research agenda with ongoing research publications in leading international academic journals and with high profile book publishers, both individually and, where appropriate, in collaboration with colleagues in DCU and elsewhere.
- ♣ Supervise postgraduate research students.
- ♣ Participate actively in School activities and contribute to the development of the School's profile in teaching and research.
- ♣ Undertake administrative duties related to the position.

Informal Enquiries to: Professor Iain McMenamin, Head of School of Law and Government E-mail: iain.mcmenamin@dcu.ie; Tel. +353 1 700 8072

More information and application [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Project Manager - Arabic Speaking

Cambridge University Press

Deadline: March 10th, 2019

About the role:

The Education Reform department at Cambridge works with Ministries of Education around the world to improve their education systems through coherent reform strategies.

Currently, we are recruiting for a range of roles to fulfil projects that we are presently bidding on. Should we be successful in the projects we are tendering for, there will be a great new opening for **Project Managers (Arabic-speaking)**, to support the Arabic Programme team.

As Education Reform's Project Manager, you will carry out a wide range of editorial and publishing activities and will liaise with both internal and external publishing teams.

This is a great opportunity for someone, ideally with project management, assessment or teaching experience and a background in either Maths or Science, who is interested in working with international clients to help the Education Reform team to deliver textbooks, assessment solutions and teacher training, to enhance opportunities for future students.

About you:

This will be a fast paced, challenging and rewarding position as you work with the Education Reform team to exceed our ambitious goals. The focus of this role is on our Arabic projects so it is therefore crucial that you have excellent written and verbal knowledge of Arabic and can type in Modern Standard Arabic.

You will need to be highly organised and efficient, have a good eye for detail and the ability to work independently or as part of a team. You may already have worked as a teacher or in a publishing or assessment role, which will be a great advantage in enabling you to support the Programme Manager to successfully deliver large and complex projects to very specific standards and criteria.

The successful candidate will have strong communication and people skills, excellent team-working and organisational skills and a 'can do' attitude. In this role you may also need to work some evenings/weekends during key delivery windows so flexibility to work such hours will be required.

About us:

Our global not-for-profit organisation is committed to the advancement of knowledge worldwide through our exciting publishing programme. You will be joining a diverse and collaborative workforce and you will be supported in your career ambitions to achieve your potential.

Help us achieve our mission, and you will have a career that is not only hugely satisfying but brings with it great benefits and a stimulating, supportive and flexible working environment.

Why us?

A great central Cambridge location, our office is only a ten minute walk from the train station and guided busway. Benefits include a staff incentive scheme, flexible working, free life assurance and a contributory pension scheme, 28 days' annual leave, subsidised restaurant and café, free on-site gym and sports facilities, and season ticket travel loans.

More information and application [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

Short Term Fellowships

Deadline for application: March 17th, 2019

The Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme (FMSH) and the Mediterranean Universities Union (UNIMED) offer short-term fellowships of 2 or 3 months in France for young researchers native from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia and Syria and affiliated to one of the 113 Universities member of UNIMED.

This research stay is designed to enable researchers to conduct research studies in France: field enquiries, library and archives work.

This call is part of the Atlas short-term postdoctoral mobility programme offered by the FMSH and its partners.

Financial details

Laureates will receive a financial support of 1 600 euros per month. This financial contribution is intended to cover expenditure such as transport and accommodation costs. Besides, FMSH provides scientific and logistical assistance (working space, help for finding accommodation, letters to libraries...).

Eligibility criteria

Nationality: This program is open to researchers originating from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia and Syria and affiliated to one of the 113 Universities member of UNIMED.

Educational Degree: Applicants must have obtained their PhD doctorate and presented their thesis from 2013. There is no age limit.

Theme: Applicants must be involved in research in social sciences and humanities (SSH) or at the frontier between SSH and other sciences.

Language : French or English depending on the project.

French host institution: Before submitting their application, applicants will have to find a French research institution to host them for the time of their stay. Applicants will have to provide a letter from the hosting institution addressed to the FMSH and the UNIMED expressing the institution's willingness to host the applicant during the time of fellowship and explaining the work conditions offered.

More information and application [here](#)

[Back to top](#)

The Kuwait Foundation Visiting Scholars Program

Deadline: February 17th, 2019

The Middle East Initiative hosts senior policymakers and academics to engage with students and faculty as a visiting scholar for one semester as part of the Kuwait Program at Harvard Kennedy School. Applications from scholars working on contemporary issues of policy relevance to the Middle East, and the Arabian Gulf in particular, in the disciplines of political science, economics, history, and sociology are especially welcome. All visiting scholars are expected to either:

Conduct a research project preferably with a Harvard Kennedy School faculty member; or
Lead a not-for credit eight week study group on a topic relevant to policy and development in the Middle East and North Africa.

The visiting scholar is required to be in residence for the semester and is expected to participate in Middle East Initiative activities and must be available to students throughout their time on campus. In some cases, visiting scholars may be asked to teach a course on campus. The program will provide the visiting scholar \$5,000 a month and a housing allowance.

Applications are now open for the Kuwait Foundation Visiting Scholars Program and will close on February 17, 2019 at 11:59pm. Decisions will be announced by April 8, 2019.

Please submit inquiries to Julia Martin, Assistant Director for Research and Finance, Middle East Initiative, by email at: julia_martin@hks.harvard.edu.

More information and application [here](#)

[Back to top](#)