

Resources in Cultural Studies for Palestinian Universities:

*Interdisciplinary Readings in English for Academic Purposes:
Political Science, Intelligence and Area Studies*

G. R. Dominique



***Project Overview: Advanced Studies In English for the Social Sciences, General Science,s and Humanities
for Palestinian Universities***

PLEASE NOTE: Draft copies are generally available online and updated as the situation warrants. These coursebooks are intended for advanced undergraduates and MA-level students who intend to apply for graduate work in universities abroad. Most are available online at “Academia.Edu” [https://aqu.academia.edu/GinaDominique]

[Series One] Cultural Studies, Epistemic Practices, and Resistance Theory for Palestinian Universities

[Series Two] Resources in the Study of Academic Literacy and Academic Discourse in English for Palestinian Universities

[Series Three] Resources in Cultural Studies for Palestinian Universities

Vol. 1. Cultural Studies, Epistemic Practices, And Resistance Theory for Palestinian Universities [English EFL] Critical Resistance And Cultural Studies: An International, Interdisciplinary Curriculum For Palestinian Universities

The courses described in this catalogue form the basis of a proposed international and interdisciplinary curriculum for advanced studies in Palestinian universities and, to a lesser extent, perhaps, delivered by means of online platforms.

Most of them, however, can be adapted for use in an honors undergraduate track—particularly for English majors and for those matriculating in the Faculty of Arts with the intention of pursuing graduate studies abroad.

Vol. 2. Resources in Cultural Studies for Palestinian Universities: An Interactive Arabic-English Lexical Notebook for Advanced Undergraduate and Graduate Students in the Social Sciences and Humanities

Vol. 3. Resources in the Study of Academic Discourse in English [EFL] for Palestinian Universities Discipline-Specific and Interdisciplinary Lexicons, Academic Phraseology, and Conceptual Metaphors for the Social Sciences and Humanities [one of several systematic and interactive lexical notebooks for use in a traditional classroom setting as well as in technology- enhanced courses, and distance learning]

Vol. 4. Resources in the Study of Academic Discourse in English [EFL] for Palestinian Universities: General Academic and Domain-Specific Lexis: Literary History and Criticism

Vol. 5. Resources in the Study of Academic Discourse in English [EFL] for Palestinian Universities: General Academic and Domain-Specific Lexis: Archaeology and Heritage Preservation/Management in Palestine

Vol. 6. Resources in the Study of English for Special Purposes in for Palestinian Universities: Cultural, Archaeological, and Political Tourism in Palestine.

Vol. 7. Resources in Cultural Studies for Palestinian Universities: Conceptual History and the History of Concepts: Timelines in the Western History of Ideas.

Vol. 8. Resources in the Study of Academic Discourse in English [EFL] for Palestinian Universities Political Science, Area Studies, and International Studies

Vol. 9. Resources in Cultural Studies for Palestinian Universities: Critical Conceptual Analysis of Documentary Films, Verbal and Visual Mass Culture, and Ancillary Materials in the Study of Contemporary Political Discourse

ADDITIONAL VOLUMES CURRENTLY IN PREPARATION

Vol. 10. Resources in Cultural Studies for Palestinian Universities: Approaches to Writing as a process and an Epistemic Practice

Vol. 11. Resources in the Study of Academic Discourse in English [EFL] for Palestinian Universities: General Academic and Domain-Specific Lexis: Literary Theory, History, and Criticism

Vol. 12. Resources in the Study of Academic Discourse in English [EFL] for Palestinian Universities: General Academic and Domain-Specific Lexis: Theatre and the Performing Arts

Vol. 13. Resources in the Study of Academic Discourse in English [EFL] for Palestinian Universities: General Academic and Domain-Specific Lexis: Introduction to Middle Eastern History

Vol. 14. Resources in the Study of Academic Discourse in English [EFL] for Palestinian Universities: General Academic and Domain-Specific Lexis: Media and Communication Studies

Vol. 15 Resources in the Study of Academic Discourse in English [EFL] for Palestinian Universities: General Academic and Domain-Specific Lexis: Intellectual History

Resources in Cultural Studies for Palestinian Universities: Interdisciplinary Readings in English for Academic Purposes: Political Science, Area Studies, and International Studies

G. R. Dominique

A general Introduction To Critical Resistance And Cultural Studies

Critical Resistance and Cultural Studies, its supplements and ancillary volumes of templates, slides, and interactive guides to critical reasoning, research methodologies, lexical competence and conceptual knowledge are intended to form the provisional epistemic foundations for a nascent, interdisciplinary and international curriculum for Palestinian universities. They are meant to counter the cognitive-epistemic effects of an antiquated and arguably colonialist program of study. As a faculty member in departments of English Literature, I offer this material as a practical way of maintaining the general characteristics of the institutionally-mandated curriculum for a population under military occupation and yet a potentially transformative means of resistance to both the Israeli Occupation and the systemic assaults and corrosive effects of administrative policies on both sides that are designed, apparently, to inhibit or restrict intellectual and academic freedom.

Among the more overt indicators of ideological coercion practiced in the Occupied Territories is Israeli Military Order 854, issued in 1980 and by means of which the State of Israel determines, in effect, what counts as “knowledge.” My response has been to develop and advance a decolonizing approach to knowledge production, reproduction, and representation; to counter the cognitive-epistemic effects of an antiquated and tacitly colonialist social sciences and humanities curriculum. Palestinian academics function under the rigid constraints imposed by Israeli Occupation Forces-- by a regime whose legitimacy derives, in effect, from its ability to restrict access to scholarship, to articulate, impose, and promote an historical narrative (or counter-narrative) which is consistent with the interests of the Zionist state and which, over time and repetition, has come to be accepted as normative, particularly in the English-speaking West. While it is true that the new technologies have allowed greater, digital access to scholarly work, the immediate, unfettered and unmediated access to global information systems which is taken for granted in most universities is limited in the West Bank and Gaza.

Such access, moreover, is essentially useless to those who lack the critical competencies, or analytical skills, necessary to judge the veracity of socially constructed knowledge claims—particularly those are thought to provide the (spurious) historical justification and humanitarian necessity of Zionist settler colonialism. In my experience, at least, over the past 10 year s I’ve spent teaching English Language, literature, and Cultures, both in Palestine and in Israeli-occupied Jerusalem, Palestinian universities are surveilled, managed, and ultimately “contained” by political forces, internal and external, whose interests are best served by allowing merely the illusion of academic accomplishment and intellectual freedom.

COURSE CONTENT AND DELIVERY

Each “master syllabus” and outline is continuously revised and updated and is provided to students together with an abridged version containing only the specific assignments—those selected for each individual semester and the level of the students. Accordingly, while the main digital library contains full text, students are also given a course package of readings that have already been edited for length (and level-appropriate content). In this way, students can benefit from a broad view survey of important texts without becoming over-burdened by an excessive amount of reading. The graduate versions of the courses are divided into theme-based units and each student (or pair of students) is assigned one of them as a basis for a class presentation on the content listed. All students will read only some portion of the material listed in the table of readings.

The program is thus prepared for contingencies such as an escalation of military operations and incursions, closures and strikes, intermittent or sporadic live fire. Each individual course, furthermore, is structured in such a way that e-class and other distance-learning protocols may be deployed to ensure continuity in course delivery—to the extent that continuity is possible in the Palestine territories.

Finally, many of these courses can be modified for use in discipline-specific English Language courses and substituted for the generic, general English Language requirement which uses “canned readings” with little or no critical, academic or discipline-specific content. Courses such as these are of little value to Palestinian students who wish to do advanced coursework in a specific area of study—for which they need substantive domain knowledge as well as the ability to read academic journals and perform documentary research efficiently and effectively in English as well as in their native Arabic.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN ACADEMIC OR DISCURSIVE PRACTICES

Ideological Representations in university curricula
 Theories of Knowledge Production in Cultural Context
 Knowledge, Power, and the Academic Establishment
 The University and the Military- Industrial Academic Complex
 Transgressing or Transforming Disciplinary Boundaries
 Interdisciplinary and Cross-Disciplinary Research
 Decolonizing Epistemologies and Pedagogical Praxis
 Decolonizing Cognitive Strategies
 Academic Reading Strategies and Purpose-Driven Reading
 Subjugated, Situated, and Subjective Knowledge
 Self- and Psychological Colonization
 Disciplinary Structuring and Restructuring of Knowledge, New Knowledge Production, and Methods of Inquiry
 The notion of academic or linguistic colonization

*Introduction To The Foundational Concepts And Methodologies Of
 Critical Theory and Interdisciplinary Practice*

PROPOSED PRELIMINARY ORIENTATIONS AND PRACTICAL WORKSHOPS ON THE FOLLOWING

Academic and Information Literacy
 A Lexis-Based Approach to the Study of Language and Literature
 Introduction to Academic discourse and Academic Discourse Socialization
 Multiple Techniques of Analysis and Interpretation
 Content Analysis
 Lexical Competences
 Critical Thinking/Analysis
 Developing and Deploying Multiple Cognitive Models
 Critical Theory [Using Critical Theory as an approach to higher-order forms of analysis, academic and critical literacies]
 Critical Discourse Analysis
 Content Analysis
 Cognitive Structures and strategies

*Academics In Abeyance: Critical Theory And Cultural
Studies Under Occupation*

The courses described below are intended to serve as a basis of an international and interdisciplinary curriculum for advanced studies in Palestinian universities. Most of them, however, can be adapted for use in an honors undergraduate track—particularly for English majors and for those in the Faculty of Arts who intend to pursue graduate study abroad. Most of these courses and symposia, and workshops can be modified for use in discipline-specific English Language courses and substituted for the general, or generic English Language requirements which use “canned readings” with little or no critical, academic or discipline-specific content. Courses such as these are of little value to Palestinian students who wish to do advanced coursework in a specific area of study—for which they need substantive domain knowledge as well as the ability to read academic journals and perform documentary research efficiently and effectively in English as well as in their native Arabic.

Each course has been designed to meet the specific needs of Palestinian students whose exposure to the norms, practices and standards of the international academic community has been severely limited, largely due to the Israeli military occupation which has, historically and by means of Military Orders, intended to contain, control and ultimately undermine higher education and critical agency in the Occupied Territories. Students and faculty alike function under extraordinarily difficult circumstances—socio-cultural, linguistic, economic, and political.. Our campuses and offices are subject to frequent IDF incursions designed primarily to create and maintain conditions “on the ground” which are designed to militate against intellectual development and the free exchange of ideas. Our classrooms are subject to covert surveillance protocols and our faculty to various forms and degrees of treachery and intimidation.

A primary objective, however, is the advancement of a decolonizing academic discourse here in the Palestinian territories. The courses in this series, Critical Theory and Cultural Studies, were designed originally to counter the cognitive-epistemic effects of an arguably antiquated and tacitly colonialist curriculum. Palestinian universities struggle to operate under the rigid constraints imposed by Israeli Occupation Forces-- by a regime whose legitimacy derives, in effect, from its ability to restrict access to scholarship, to articulate, impose, and promote an historical narrative (or counternarrative) which is consistent with the interests of the Zionist state and which, over time and repetition, has come to be accepted as normative. While it is true that the new technologies have allowed greater, digital access to scholarly work, the immediate, unfettered and unmediated access to global information systems which is taken for granted in most universities is limited in the West Bank and Gaza.

Some of the courses provide a general introduction to the study of discourse, ideology, and power structures as defined and articulated in various contexts—historical, social, and intellectual. Such concepts, contested or otherwise, are examined in considerable detail across interdisciplinary knowledge domains.

MOST COURSES IN THIS GROUP, IN ADDITION TO COVERING THE SPECIALIZED CONTENT, ADDRESS ISSUES SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING:

- Academic Resistance
- New Knowledge Formation
- Epistemic Hegemony
- Statism
- Academic Autonomy
- The politics of knowledge
- Counterhegemonic Curriculum
- Academic Capitalism
- Internationalisation of Higher Education
- Commercialization and Commodification of Academic Research
- Decolonizing Methodologies
- The University as an Ideological State Apparatus
- Theories of Knowledge Production in Cultural Context

Knowledge, Power, and the Academic Establishment
 The University and the Military- Industrial Academic Complex
 Transgressing or Transforming Disciplinary Boundaries
 Interdisciplinary and Cross-Disciplinary Research
 Decolonizing Epistemologies and Pedagogical Praxis
 Decolonizing Cognitive Strategies
 Subjugated, Situated, and Subjective Knowledge
 Self- and Psychological Colonization
 Disciplinary Structuring and Restructuring of Knowledge, New Knowledge Production, and Methods of Inquiry
 Academic or Linguistic Colonization

The courses also address various types of knowledge and the socio-political (ideological), historical, and philosophical context in which it is produced. As Ali Jabareen in “Palestinian Education in Mandatory Palestine” has pointed out, the curriculum of any department can be manipulated by a dominant elite, political group or government to oppress and control the population at large. Oppressive elites or despotic governments have often used education as a tool for social control. Such education has often been misused and manipulated to serve only the narrow interests of those in power. Therefore, when one talks about a certain educational system, one must make clear what kind of educational policy he or she is referring to, the content of that education, the curricula, the intentions and policies of the decision makers, be it a dominant class, government, or state.¹

Foundational Concepts And Methodologies Of Critical Theory And Interdisciplinary Practice

THIS SERIES OF COURSES MAY ENTAIL PRELIMINARY ORIENTATIONS AND WORKSHOPS ON THE FOLLOWING:

Academic and Information Literacy
 A Lexis-Based Approach To The Study Of Language And Literature
 Introduction To Academic discourse
 Academic Discourse Socialization
 Multiple Techniques of Analysis and Interpretation
 Cognitive Strategies for University-Level Reading
 Content Analysis
 Academic Reading Strategies and Purpose-Driven Reading
 Lexical Competences
 Critical Thinking/Analysis
 Developing and Deploying Multiple Cognitive Models
 Critical Theory [Using Critical Theory as an Approach to Academic Reading]
 Critical Discourse Analysis
 Content Analysis
 Developing and Deploying Multiple Cognitive Models
 Linguistic Analysis as a Means of Understanding Cognitive Structures And Processes.
 Developing and Deploying Multiple Cognitive Models
 Methods and Materials of Academic Inquiry, Specifically, Documentary/Qualitative Research Design
 Electronic Databases

AGGREGATED COMPETENCIES

English-based Academic, Information, and Critical Literacies
 Writing as a Method of Inquiry
 Language and Informal Logic
 Lexis-Based Approach to Language
 Applied Linguistics
 Critical/Textual Analysis and Interpretation

¹ <http://www.qsm.ac.il/mrakez/asdarat/jamiea/7/AliJabareen-final.pdf>

Developing and Deploying Multiple Cognitive Models
 Modes of Discourse
 Logical Fallacies
 Informal Fallacies
 Cognitive and Memory Biases
 Content Analysis
 Critical Discourse Analysis
 Critical Theory
 Inductive and Deductive Reasoning, Inference

Interdisciplinary Readings In English For Academic Purposes: Levels 1-3: Political Science, Intelligence Analysis, Critical Security And Terrorism Studies

Any fact becomes important when it's connected to another. The connection changes the perspective; it leads you to think that every detail of the world, every voice, every word, written or spoken has more than its literal meaning, that it tells us of a Secret. The rule is simple: Suspect, only suspect. You can read subtexts even in a traffic sign that says, "No littering." I had a strict rule, which I think the secret services follow too: No piece of information is superior to any other. Power lies in having them all on file and then finding the connections. There are always connections; you have only to want to find them
 . ---Umberto Eco, *Foucault's Pendulum*

This course in academic reading and writing in English (English for Academic Purposes (EAP) is organized first thematically (with an emphasis on theory) and then by genre and the rhetorical modes and models. It includes various types of academic writing including, inter alia, abstracts, book chapters, proposals, theses, and articles based on empirical as well as qualitative research. The readings packages also includes course outlines, syllabi, and program descriptions from universities in North America, Europe, and the Middle East. Thus, students can be expected to learn something of the institutional norms and practices and the manner in which essential concepts are developed and defined. The general purpose of the series of courses outlined below is primarily reading comprehension, both in the disciplines and across knowledge domains. The readings were selected on the basis of (1) their relevance to the Palestinian situation, (2) the extent to which they can provide insight into the nature of interdisciplinary practices, (3) the degree to which they represent current research in the disciplines involved, (4) to whatever extent possible, their contributions to modern political discourse.

There are several, specialized versions of this series of courses, all of which may be developed into "content courses" in multiple disciplinary frameworks. One involves an emphasis on Critical Discourse Analysis applied to source material generated by stakeholders in the Israeli Occupation and the Palestinian resistance movements:

SPECIAL TOPICS IN CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

SAMPLE READINGS: ON-LINE AND ON PRINT RESERVE

NORMAN FAIRCLOUGH, *Language and Power*. New York: Longman, 2001. Introduction: critical language study; Discourse as social practice; Discourse and power; Discourse, common sense and ideology

TEUN A. VAN DIJK, *Ideology and Discourse: A Multidisciplinary Introduction*

[<http://www.discourses.org/OldBooks/Teun%20A%20van%20Dijk%20-%20Ideology%20and%20Discourse.pdf>] Defining Ideology; Ideology as Social Cognition; The Structure of Ideologies

ANNELIES MOORS, *Discourse and Palestine: Power, Text and Context*. Also, see review of Review by Samira Quraishy at <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/media-review/book-review/1639-a-discourse-on-domination-in-mandate-palestine-imperialism-property-and-insurgency>.

ANAHEED AL-HARDAN, *Decolonizing Research on Palestinians: Towards Critical Epistemologies and Research Practices*. *Qualitative Inquiry*, January 2014; vol. 20: pp. 61-71

ANNELIES MOORS, Discourse and Palestine: Power, Text and Context. Also, see review of Review by Samira Quraishy at [https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/media-review/book-review/1639-a-discourse-on-domination-in-mandate-palestine-imperialism-property-and-insurgency.]

ANAHEED AL-HARDAN, Decolonizing Research on Palestinians: Towards Critical Epistemologies and Research Practices. *Qualitative Inquiry*, January 2014; vol. 20: pp. 61-71

B. B. COSKUN, History Writing and Securitization of the Other: the Construction and Reconstruction of Palestinian and Israeli Security Discourses. *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 23(2), 2010, 281-298.

SEAN F. MCMAHON, Ed. *The Discourse of Palestinian-Israeli Relations: Persistent Analytics and Practices*. Routledge, 2009.

SIMON ROY, Reflections on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in us Public Discourse: Legitimizing Dissent. *Journal of Palestine Studies*, 39(2) 2010, 23-38.

HILLEL. COHEN, Society-Military Relations in a State-in-the-Making: Palestinian Security Agencies and the "Treason Discourse" in the Second Intifada. *Armed Forces & Society*, 38(3), 2012, 463-485.

DAVID COUZENS HOY, Critical Resistance : From Poststructuralism to Post-Critique.

Another involves the emerging discipline of “cultural intelligence” and “cultural security,” as defined by Erik Nemeth. Given the emerging threat of ISIL to the antiquities of the Levant and the Zionist colonization of Palestine’s material culture, its sacred and secular past, I have included suggested readings for a proposed symposium, “Blood Antiquities: Cultural Heritage, Intelligence, and Critical Security Studies”

BLOOD ANTIQUITIES: CULTURAL HERITAGE, INTELLIGENCE, AND CRITICAL SECURITY STUDIES

SALAH H. AL-HOUDALIEH, Political crisis and Palestine's cultural heritage.

_____. Palestinian antiquities looters, their skill development, methodology and specialised terminology. *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, (2012)vol. 144, no. 2, p. 115-127

_____. Archaeological Heritage and Spiritual Protection: Looting and the Jinn in Palestine - Vol 25, No 1 (2012) *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology*

_____. Jinn in Palestine. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 25.1: 99-120.

_____. 2012: The Attitudes of Palestinian Religious Scholars and Institutions toward the Looting of Palestine's Archaeological Heritage. *Present Pasts journal* 4 (1): 22-30.

_____. 2013 Toward a Code of Ethics for Archaeological Practice in the Occupied Palestinian National Territories. *Liber Annuus* 63: 395-413.

_____. 2013: Physical hazards encountered by antiquities looters: A case study from the Palestinian National Territories. *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 145 (4): 320-333.

A third alternative may emphasize the epistemic aspects of Intelligence, and Critical Security Studies. Exemplars , or models, include the following:

SUGGESTED TOPICS LIST, APPLICABLE TO ALL LEVELS AND SECTIONS

Archaeology, Intelligence, and Cultural Security

Art and Cultural Security

Cultural Heritage, Intelligence, and Critical Security Studies: “Blood Art and Antiquities”

Conflict, Colonization, and Critical Thinking and Critical Discourse Analysis and Intelligence

Critical Terrorism Studies

Critical Resistance

Discursive Formations and Practices in Contemporary Conflict Studies

Illicit antiquities and Narcotics Trade

Information, Information Systems and Cyber Warfare
 Intelligence, Journalism, and Social Media
 Intelligence and Critical Discourse Analysis
 Intelligence as an Academic Discipline and the Professionalization of Intelligence Analysis
 Interrogation and Torture in Theory, Policy, and Practice
 Multi-disciplinary and Interdisciplinary approaches to Terrorism Studies
 Open-Source (OSINT) Intelligence
 Psychological and Sociological Approaches to Security Studies and Intelligence
 Religion and Threat Perception
 Security and the Media
 Security, Environment, and Economics
 Social Networks in Intelligence Gathering
 Terrorism/ Counterterrorism
 The History of State and Regional Security Practices and Intelligence in the Eastern Mediterranean
 The Organizational Structure and Institutional Culture of Intelligence Agencies

SELECTED KEY WORDS [CONTROLLED, OR STANDARDIZED VOCABULARY] USED IN DATABASE SEARCHES²

Academia
 Antithetical Writing
 Biopolitics
 Critical Security Studies
 Cultural Intelligence
 Cultural Security
 Discursive Framing
 Epistemic Authority
 Epistemic Coloniality
 Epistemic Communities
 Epistemic Hierarchies
 Epistemic Location
 Epistemic Relevance
 Epistemic Stance
 Epistemic Violence
 Ethnography
 Globalization Of Education
 Higher Education
 Inter/Subjectivity
 Intorcultural Negotiation
 Knowledge-Claims
 Legitimization Strategies
 Literary Journalism
 Management Of Knowledge
 Oppositional Practices
 Performativity
 Political Tourism
 Postcolonial Archaeology

² These words and phrases represent a general consensus within and across disciplines [see “Searching Article Databases,” University of Illinois Libraries for further information: available on line at [<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/bix/pdf/genguide/searchtips.pdf>] In bibliographical databases, a brief list of keywords, selected by the author, generally appear just after the abstract, if abstracts are provided, or just after the “preferred citation.”

Postcolonial Tourim
Resistance Theory
[Critical] Security Studies

I. CURRICULUM OVERVIEW

- Aggregated Competencies
 - English-based Academic, Information, and Critical Literacies
 - Language and Logic
 - Lexis-Based Approach to Language
 - Applied Linguistics
 - Critical/Textual Analysis and Interpretation
 - Developing and Deploying Multiple Cognitive Models
 - Modes of Discourse
 - Logical Fallacies
 - Formal Fallacies/Non-Sequitur
 - Informal Fallacies
 - Cognitive and Memory Biases
 - Content Analysis
 - Critical Discourse Analysis
 - Critical Theory
 - Socio/Psycho and Forensic Linguistics
 - Inductive and Deductive Reasoning, Inference
 - Methods or Modes of Inquiry
- Text Typologies and Genre Analysis
 - Periodicals (General Readership)
 - Bibliographies
 - Enumerative
 - Annotated
 - Abstracts and Chapter Summaries (Academic), Executive Summaries
 - Print-based and Web-based Sources of Information
 - Publications of Think Tanks and Policy Institutes
 - Government Documents
 - White Papers
 - Published Agency Memoranda
 - Transcripts of Congressional/Testimony, Proceedings and Debates
 - Military Orders
 - Executive Orders
 - Agency Reports and Statements
 - Research and Statistical Reports
 - Scholarly (Journal) Articles
 - Monographs
 - NGO Publications
- Multi-Media Resources
 - Audio-Video-Taped Lectures, Speeches, Interviews, Debates, Hearings
 - Corporate Media/Independent Media
 - Documentaries

† COURSE READINGS

- Abstracts only by Topics
 - Conflict And Colonization

- Cyber Warfare
 - Information Systems Intelligence, Journalism And Social Media
 - Intelligence Analysis, Linguistics, Critical Thinking And Critical Discourse Analysis
 - Intelligence And International/Foreign Policy
 - Intelligence As An Academic Discipline And The Professionalization Of Intelligence Analysis
 - Military Intelligence
 - Open Source
 - Political Violence and Legal Violence [The State's Monopoly]
 - Psychology And Sociology In Security Studies And Intelligence
 - Religion And Threat Perception
 - Security And The Media
 - Security, Environment, And Economics
 - Selected Readings in the History of Regional Conflict and Intelligence in the Eastern Mediterranean
 - State And Regional Security Practices
 - Terrorism/Counterterrorism and The Media
 - The Organization Of Intelligence Agencies
 - Interrogation and Torture
 - Torture, Theory, Policy, Practice
- Articles and Books (excerpts or edited for length, according to course level)
 - Academic Study and the Professionalization of Intelligence Analysis
 - Chemical and Biological Warfare
 - Collection Methodologies
 - Colonialism, Settler And Neo Colonialism.
 - Conceptual And Interpretive And Frameworks
 - Counter-Terrorism
 - Critical Discourse Analysis [CDA] In Intelligence
 - Critical Thinking in Intelligence Training
 - Cyberwarfare and Social Media
 - Denial and Deception: Psychological/Cultural Aspects
 - Epistemology and Intelligence
 - Ethics And Intelligence Production
 - History, Historiography,
 - History, Israeli Intelligence
 - Ideology, Intelligence, and
 - Immigration
 - Information Systems
 - Institutional Structure of the Intelligence Global Community
 - Intelligence Analysis
 - Intelligence and International/Foreign Policy
 - Intelligence Methodology and Case Studies
 - Intelligence Production In The Knowledge and Knowledge-Based Economy
 - Intelligence, U.S.
 - Israeli Intelligence
 - Israeli Propaganda [Primary Sources] and the "Advocacy Industry
 - Israeli Video Propaganda
 - Israeli Think Tanks and Policy Institutes
 - Journalism and Social Media/Social Networking Sites
 - Linguistics and Intelligence Analysis
 - Media Studies and Strategies In Intelligence
 - Military Intelligence
 - National Security Agency [NSA]

- Open Source Intelligence
 - Policy And Polity
 - Postmodernism, Post-Structuralism and Intelligence Theory
 - Privatized Security and Intelligence
 - Psychology and Sociology in Intelligence and Security Studies
 - Reference Works
 - Regional Conflict And Intelligence in the Eastern Mediterranean [Selected Readings in Historical Analysis]
 - Religion and Threat Perception From A Western Perspective
 - Settlements and Settler Colonialism
 - Studies of Socio-historical Interest
 - Terrorism
 - Terrorism, International
 - Terrorism/Counter-Terrorism
 - Torture In Theory, Policy, And Practice
 - Tradecraft Notes
 - US Intelligence
 - US Intelligence and National Security Measures
 - Zionism, History, Ideological Analysis
- ON-LINE RESOURCES
- Special Collections: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), established by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Center of Excellence and maintained by the University of Maryland
 - Index of Selected Historical Documents Collections [declassified, obtained according to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) on-line from the National Security Archive <http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foia.html>; <http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/>] liograph
 - US Government Documents Digital National Security Archive, Historical Collections [http://nsarchive.chadwyck.com/marketing/coll_dnsa.jsp]
 - Presidential Directives on National Security, Part II: From Truman to George W. Bush
 - The National Security Agency: Organization and Operations, 1945-2009
 - Terrorism and U.S. Policy, 1968-2002
 - U.S. Espionage and Intelligence, 1947-1996
 - The U.S. Intelligence Community After 9/11
 - U.S. Intelligence on Weapons of Mass Destruction: From World War II to Operation Desert Storm
 - Afghanistan: The Making of U.S. Policy, 1973-1990
 - Iraqgate: Saddam Hussein, U.S. Policy and the Prelude to the Persian Gulf War, 1980-1994
 - CIA Center for the Study of Intelligence, Historical Memoranda
 - Links to Substantive Material
 - General Open-Source Resources OSINT
 - US Intelligence Resources
 - International Intelligence Resources

Resources For English Language Studies

Periodical Literature, General Readership³

Specialized Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Glossaries

Selected Program Descriptions and Course Outlines From Other Universities

†

ANCILLARY MATERIALS

³ A. Source: Clark, J. Ransom. The Literature of Intelligence: A Bibliography Of Materials <http://intellit.muskingum.edu/index>

❖ Vocabulary and Lexical Enrichment

❖ **CRITICAL THINKING: INTRODUCTORY READINGS**

- ❖ Ziad Asali Fighting For A Culture Of Enlightenment In Palestine And Beyond **ANDREW CULLISON**, University of Oregon, What is Conceptual Analysis? [<http://philinstall.uoregon.edu/video/1120/>]
- ❖ Content Analysis [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y0_d1QsR04]
- ❖ Richard W. Paul. Critical Thinking: What Every Person Needs To Survive In A Rapidly Changing World
- ❖ OpenCourseWare on Critical Thinking, Logic, and Creativity [http://library.brooklyn.cuny.edu/resources/?view=fullRecord&res_id=2665]
- ❖ Bertrand Russell, On Critical Thinking
- ❖ Robert Harris , Introduction to Critical Thinking
- ❖ Donald Jenner, What "Critical" means in "Critical Thinking"
- ❖ Readings from the Critical Thinking Community <http://www.criticalthinking.org/>
 - ❖ Critical thinking in every domain of knowledge and belief
 - ❖ Becoming A Critic Of Your Thinking
 - ❖ Open-Minded Inquiry
 - ❖ Valuable Intellectual Traits
 - ❖ Universal Intellectual Standards
 - ❖ Thinking With Concepts
 - ❖ Distinguishing between inert information, activated ignorance, activated knowledge
 - ❖ Distinguishing Between Inferences and Assumptions
 - ❖ Critical Thinking Glossary
<http://mccck.edu/services/criticalthinking/criticalthinkingproject/glossary.asp>

❖ **CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

- ❖ **TEUN A. VAN DIJK**, "Critical Discourse Analysis" [<http://www.discourses.org/OldArticles/Critical%20discourse%20analysis.pdf>]
- ❖ **CHRIS BARKER AND DARIUSZ GALASIN ĀSKI**. *Cultural Studies and Discourse Analysis: A Dialogue on Language and Identity*. London: Sage, 2001.
- ❖ The cultural politics of language and identity

PART 3 TOOLS FOR DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

- ❖ Textually oriented discourse analysis,
- ❖ Critical discourse analysis
- ❖ The linguistic tools of discourse analysis
- ❖ Logic
 - ❖ Interrogating the Text: Claim, Support Warrant: Terms in a Toulmin Model of Argumentation [various authors; see also http://www.rohan.sdsu.edu/~digger/305/toulmin_model.htm]
 - ❖ Robert Harris, Logical Fallacies

❖ **INFORMATION ACQUISITION AND RESEARCH FOR UNDERGRADUATES**

- ❖ Critically Analyzing Information Sources, Published On Olinuris.Library.Cornell.Edu [<http://olinuris.library.cornell.edu>]; Evaluating Web Sites: Criteria and Tools
- ❖ Virtual Salt's Guide To Evaluating Internet Sources and Internet Research
- ❖ Robert Harris, "The New World of Information and Truths of The Information Age; Writing and Higher-Order Thinking"
- ❖ Fordham University, Internet Modern History Sourcebook, Using Primary Sources

❖ **SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

- ❖ R. Lowes, *The International Student's Guide to Studying English in University*

- ❖ Warwick University, On Close Reading,
<http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/english/currentstudents/undergraduate/modules/fulllist/second/en227/closereading>
- ❖ Various, Topic Definition and Modes of Discourse: Comparison/Contrast, Cause and Effect, Exposition and Extended Definition, Argument, Process Analysis, Division and Classification, etc.
- ❖ A Guide to Reading and Writing Bibliographies
- ❖ Harvard University Writing Center Web Site
- ❖ Purdue University OWL
- ❖ Washington State University, Department of English, Criteria For Evaluating Longer Pieces of Student Writing
- ❖ Harvard College Strategies for Essay Writing
- ❖ Harvard College, A Guide to Writing a Senior Thesis
- ❖ Harvard University On-Line Guides to Academic Writing
 - ❖ Interrogating Texts
 - ❖ Reading Strategies/Critical Reading, <http://guides.library.harvard.edu/sixreadinghabits>
 - ❖ Research Guides

❖ ON-LINE RESOURCES

- ❖ <http://philosophy.hku.hk/think/> Critical Thinking Web - Online tutorials and teaching material on critical thinking.
- ❖ Critical thinking at the Open Directory Project [<http://www.socraticmethod.net/>] The Socratic Method and its Effect on Critical Thinking– An article at the Socratic Method Research Portal

❖ APPENDICES

- ❖ Academic idioms sentence structures and templates for various rhetorical purposes, adapted from <http://www.phrasebank.man.ac.uk/page016a.htm>
- ❖ Various, Prefixes and Suffixes
- ❖ Sample Searches at Springer Exemplars [<http://www.springerexemplar.com/>]

WEB-BASED RESOURCES FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION, EFL/ELS, WRITING COURSES, AND WRITING CENTERS, ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION.

- ❖ Jan Meyer And Ray Land, Threshold Concepts and Troublesome Knowledge: Linkages to Ways of Thinking and Practising Within the Disciplines
- ❖ University of Reading, “Managing Academic Reading”
[<https://www.reading.ac.uk/internal/studyadvice/StudyResources/Reading/sta-academicreading.aspx>]

SELECTED SCHOLARLY JOURNALS [WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH] FROM WHICH THE COURSE READINGS WERE SELECTED

Anthropology of the Middle East
 Applied Intelligence
 Arabic & Middle Eastern Literatures
 Middle Eastern Literatures
 Armed Forces and Society
 Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression
 British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies
 Conflict, Security and Development
 Contemporary Arab Affairs
 Critical Sociology
 Contemporary Arab Affairs
 Critical Studies in History
 Critical Studies on Terrorism

Critique: Critical Middle Eastern Studies
 Episteme/Social Epistemology
 Middle East Critique
 Culture, Theory and Critique
 Democracy and Security
 Discourse Analysis Online
 Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict
 Global Society
 Holy Land Studies: A Multidisciplinary Journal
 Homeland Security Affairs
 Intelligence and National Security
 Internal Security
 International Interactions
 International Journal of Cultural Studies
 International Journal of Cyber Warfare & Terrorism [IJCWT]
 International Journal of Heritage Studies
 International Journal of Human Rights
 International Journal of Intelligence & Counter Intelligence
 International Journal of Multimedia Intelligence And Security (IJMIS)
 International Journal of Security
 International Security
 Journal of Conflict Archaeology
 Journal of Human Rights
 Journal of Israeli History
 Journal of Palestine Studies
 Journal of Strategic Security (Jss)
 Journal of Strategic Studies
 Media, War & Conflict
 Mediterranean Studies
 Middle East Journal, The
 Muslim World Journal of Human Rights
 Political Power and Social Theory
 Postcolonial Text
 Postmodern Studies
 Social Epistemology
 Terrorism and Political Violence
 The International Journal of Heritage Studies (IJHS)
 Conflict, Security and Development
 Journal of War and Culture Studies
 Third Text
 Tourist Studies
 Visual Studies
 British Journal of Political Science
 Journal of Political Science Education
 Political Research Quarterly
 Political Psychology
 British Journal of Politics & International Relations, The
 American Political Thought

*Basic Academic Vocabulary: Working With Specialized Dictionaries, Glossaries, Thesauruses,
Domain-Specific Key Words / Terms*

The changes in the nature of warfare and its transformation toward Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) intrastate conflict have challenged the patterns of **INTERACTION** between the political and the military echelons in Israel. It seems that the political echelon's superiority is maintained at the institutional and formal levels, but on the substantive level, which demands relying on knowledge and systematic staff work, the political echelon's position is weakened and loses its validity. ----- Kobi Michael, The Israel Defense Forces as an epistemic authority: An intellectual challenge in the reality of the Israeli – Palestinian conflict *Journal of Strategic Studies* Vol. 30, Iss. 3, 2007

Interaction

English Meaning

Closest Synonyms / Antonyms

Arabic Equivalent

It is now widely acknowledged that the Bush administration used faulty and false information to justify the 2003 war on Iraq, and that the **MAINSTREAM MEDIA**, by not adequately investigating the case for war, assisted with the project. In this paper, I outline the particular strategies employed by the media–military industrial complex to ensure a dominance of pro-war arguments in the public sphere. I conclude by arguing that the failure of the media in the US to meet the democratic needs of this society places enormous responsibility on intellectuals to produce scholarship critical of the new imperialism. ----- Deepa Kumar, Media, War, and Propaganda: Strategies of Information Management During the 2003 Iraq War. *Communication and Critical/Cultural Studies*. Volume 3, Issue 1, 2006, 48-69

Mainstream Media

English Meaning

Closest Synonyms / Antonyms

Arabic Equivalent

Since the Six-Day War in 1967 a profound transformation has occurred in political- military relations in Israel. National consensus in the security sphere has collapsed. The authority and legitimacy of the political leadership have been shaken, and the army has acquired direct political roles, mainly through the establishment of a military government in the occupied territories. These developments have changed the early pattern of a nonpolitical citizen army, subordinate to the civil authorities, to a new pattern of political- military partnership. The intense politicization of the Israel Defence Forces undermined their former elevated and sacred position and made them a focus of public **CONTROVERSY**. Thus, while Israel has remained a democracy, in spite of the protracted war, its armed forces have taken over functions far exceeding those of other professional armies in similar Western democracies. Yoram PeriPolitical-Military Partnership in Israel London School of Economics International Political Science Review July 1981 vol. 2 no. 3 303-315

Controversy

English Meaning

Closest Synonyms / Antonyms

Arabic Equivalent

001.

المعجم العربي
agency
intermediaries
experts
insurgency/
counterinsurgency
pacification

*Selected Scholarly Journals Relevant To The Disciplines
Represented In The Course*

Note: Extracts from publishers' notes may have been edited for length. The publishers' descriptions edited and excerpted below are from. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

CRITICAL STUDIES ON TERRORISM is an international, peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary journal. The journal seeks to publish quality research on all aspects of terrorism, counter-terrorism and state terror.

A key aim of the journal is to both create space for robust, innovative research on terrorism, and to encourage fruitful intellectual engagement between critical and orthodox accounts of terrorism. In particular, the editors are looking for **EMPIRICAL**, theoretical and **POLICY-ORIENTED** articles that recognize the inherently problematic nature of the terrorism label, employ a critical-normative perspective broadly defined, and challenge accepted orthodoxies. Research on terrorism employing **METHODOLOGICAL** and disciplinary perspectives from outside the political science and international relations **PARADIGMS** is especially encouraged.

Within this broad framework, the journal seeks submissions in some of the following areas:

The achievements and limitations of terrorism studies as a discipline
PRECONDITIONS and facilitating factors of terrorism
 Sociological, anthropological, psychological analyses of political terror
 Comparative history of (counter) - terrorism
 State terror and political repression
 The **INSTITUTIONALIZATION** of counter-terrorism
TORTURE, human rights/civil liberties and coercive counter-terrorism
ETHICAL-NORMATIVE analyses of (counter) - terrorism
 Gender **DIMENSIONS** of political terror
 The politics of naming/**POWER-KNOWLEDGE** dimensions of 'terrorism'
 Identity, culture and representation of 'terrorism'
 The political communication of (**COUNTER**) - terrorism
 Media studies of (counter) - terrorism
 Pathways out of political terror (non-state or state)
CONFLICT RESOLUTION and counter-terrorism

Critical Studies on Terrorism will provide a forum for the publication of original theoretical and empirical research articles, disciplinary **DEBATES** and **ASSESSMENTS**, editorial commentary, special issues, research notes, announcements and book reviews. *Critical Studies on Terrorism* will be of interest to **PRACTITIONERS** and scholars from a wide variety of disciplines,

including: political science, security studies, **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**, sociology, psychology, history, applied philosophy, religious studies, law, criminology, anthropology, communication, media studies, cultural studies, gender studies, conflict resolution, development studies and area studies, among others.

Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Recent political events have shown an alarming lack of awareness in western countries of life in the Middle East. Anthropologists, trained in analysing local **DISCOURSES** and social actions and their socio-political and **HISTORICAL CONTEXTS**, play an important role in making social and cultural developments in the Middle East more **COMPREHENSIBLE** to a wider world. This important new journal provides a forum for scholarly exchange between anthropologists and other social scientists working in and on the Middle East. The journal's aim is to **DISSEMINATE**, on the basis of informed analysis and insight, a better understanding of Middle Eastern cultures and thereby to achieve a greater appreciation of Middle Eastern contributions to our culturally diverse world.

Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

APPLIED INTELLIGENCE

The international journal of Applied Intelligence provides a **MEDIUM** for exchanging scientific research and technological achievements accomplished by the international community. The focus of the work is on research in **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE** and neural networks. The journal addresses issues involving solutions of real-life **MANUFACTURING** defense management government and industrial problems which are too complex to be solved through **CONVENTIONAL** approaches and which require the **SIMULATION** of intelligent thought processes heuristics applications of knowledge and distributed and parallel processing. The **INTEGRATION** of these multiple approaches in solving complex problems is of particular importance. The emphasis of the reported work is on new and original research and technological developments rather than reports on the application of existing technology to different sets of data. Earlier work reported in these fields has been limited in application and has solved simplified structured problems which rarely occur in real-life situations. Only recently have researchers started addressing real and complex issues applicable to difficult problems. The journal welcomes such developments and functions as a catalyst in disseminating the original research and technological achievements of the international community in these areas. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

ARABIC & MIDDLE EASTERN LITERATURES CONTINUED BY MIDDLE EASTERN LITERATURES

After considering the current state of research in the field, the editors have decided a new forum for publication and discussion is required. Arabic and Middle Eastern Literatures vigorously promotes the academic study of all Middle Eastern literatures. Work on literature composed in, for example, Persian, Turkish, post-Biblical and Modern Hebrew, Berber, Kurdish or Urdu language is welcomed. Regional literatures of the area, such as the Arabic, French and Berber literature from North Africa, will also fall within the scope of the new journal. Arabic and Middle Eastern Literatures addresses questions of study and interpretation of the literatures of the pre-Modern and Modern Middle East. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

ARMED FORCES & SOCIETY

Armed Forces & Society is the leading **PEER-REVIEWED**, interdisciplinary, and international journal publishing on topics such as: Civil Military Relations; Military Organizations; Use of Force; Conflict Resolution; Logic and Consequences of War; Terrorism; Military Leadership & Professionalism; Ethics; Security; **ARMS CONTROL**; Peacekeeping; Defense Economics; Recruitment and Retention; Reserve Forces and Veterans; Representation Issues; Family and Health Issues; Military History. Armed Forces & Society publishes empirical, **THEORETICALLY-INFORMED** articles, research notes, book reviews, and review essays. Its articles may adopt an interdisciplinary, comparative, or historical perspective, use **QUALITATIVE** or **QUANTITATIVE** methods, and range from **POLICY-RELEVANT** to theoretical themes.

Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

ART, ANTIQUITY AND LAW

Art Antiquity and Law is a Quarterly designed for all who value the cultural and historical environment. The principal aim of the Quarterly is to inform. It exists to tell those who work in art and antiquity about the law governing their activities and the policies behind the law. It is founded on the belief, never more confident than today, that cultural life cannot in a legal vacuum. In our conviction, all responsible members of the art and history community should be aware of the role which law plays in shaping cultural

policy. To understand law, however demanding the task, is to meet its challenges more effectively. In pursuit of these aims, we have created a periodical which, besides giving an account of new **LEGISLATION**, case-law, public documents and official **INITIATIVES**, gives considered opinions on more general points of law and practice. We believe that it will enable readers to absorb legal change and to respond coherently to it. We hope that it will also encourage them to think critically about **PUBLIC POLICY** in relation to art and the protection of the past. Art Antiquity and Law is designed for people who work in areas other than law, as well as for **LEGAL PRACTITIONERS**. Many articles are written by non-lawyers who have particular experience of applying or **REFORMING** the law. *The Quarterly* is **ACCESSIBLE** to collectors, auction houses and market **CONSULTANTS**, archaeologists, developers, **INVESTORS**, anthropologists, fund managers, insurers and loss adjusters, solicitors and barristers, university lawyers, local authorities, museum officers, art historians, tax advisers, owners of historic properties and cultural policy advisers. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

BRITISH JOURNAL OF MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES

The British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies is a refereed academic journal published for the *British Society for Middle Eastern Studies* (popularly known as BRISMES). Founded in 1974 as the BRISMES Bulletin, the British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies assumed its present title in 1991 reflecting its growth into a fully-fledged scholarly journal. The editors aim to **MAINTAIN** a balance in the Journal's coverage between the modern social sciences and the more **TRADITIONAL DISCIPLINES** associated with Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies. They welcome scholarly **CONTRIBUTIONS** on all aspects of the Middle East from the end of classical antiquity and the rise of Islam. Articles on the language, literature, history, politics, economics, anthropology, sociology, geography, and the religions and cultures of the region are encouraged. The British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies also includes a vigorous review section covering publications on all subjects connected with the Middle East. This **INCORPORATES** a wide range of **REFERENCE** and **BIBLIOGRAPHICAL** material **SELDOM** reviewed elsewhere. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

CONFLICT, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Conflict, Security and Development offers policy-relevant analysis of the immense economic and political changes taking place at the global level and their **IMPACT** on developing and **TRANSITIONAL** countries. There is growing recognition of the need for more **INTEGRATED** international responses to the problems that these societies face, which combine development, security and **DIPLOMATIC INSTRUMENTS**. The journal bridges traditional development and security studies through its focus on cross-cutting policy agendas, such as conflict prevention and **SECURITY-SECTOR** reform, and also establishes connections with related disciplines, including international relations, anthropology, **POLITICAL ECONOMY** and regional studies. Not only does the journal fill this analytical vacuum with fresh, objective and intellectually provocative research, but it also offers a forum for the cross-fertilisation of ideas and for **Reasoned** and rigorous debate between the academic and policy communities in both the North and the South. Conflict, Security and Development adopts an **INNOVATIVE** format: extended theoretical and **CONCEPTUAL** articles and operational and regional case studies are accompanied by concise opinion pieces that provide an opportunity for academics and non-academics - policymakers, **PRACTITIONERS**, journalists and opinion-shapers - to contribute to the **EMERGING DISCOURSE**, and to share their knowledge and **DIVERSE** experiences. In addition, each issue contains a debate section in which two authors present a different viewpoint on an issue of contemporary concern, such as the relationship between development and terrorism and the challenge of controlling small-arms **PROLIFERATION**. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

CRITICAL DISCOURSE STUDIES

Critical Discourse Studies is an interdisciplinary journal for the social sciences. Its primary aim is to publish critical research that advances our understanding of how discourse figures in social processes, social structures, and social change. Critical Discourse Studies has been established in response to the proliferation of **CRITICAL DISCOURSE STUDIES** across the social sciences and humanities. We will consider for publication papers that meet the needs of scholars in **DIVERSE** disciplines and areas of study which develop critical perspectives on the relationship between discourse and **SOCIAL DYNAMICS**. Relevant areas and disciplines include: anthropology, communication, linguistics, sociology, politics, political economy, education, psychology, media studies, geography, **URBAN STUDIES**, cultural studies, management studies, literary studies, history, technology studies, legal studies, philosophy, gender studies, **MIGRATION** studies, ethnic studies and others. We also welcome papers which connect critical academic research with practical concerns and **AGENDAS**, including those of activist and grassroots **POLITICAL MOVEMENTS**. The scope of critical discourse studies is not limited to linguistic studies, or articles that are **PRIMARILY** empirical or **ANALYTICAL**. Critical **EXAMINATION** of non-linguistic phenomena that take a significant discourse **ORIENTATION**, as well

as theoretical and methodological papers that advance **CRITICAL UNDERSTANDINGS** of discursive phenomena, are welcomed. Recognising the diversity, depth, and history of scholarship in the growth of critical discourse studies, no particular theoretical, disciplinary, or methodological "schools" or **PARADIGMS** will be **PRIVILEGED OVER** others in the selection of papers for publication. The primary **CRITERIA** for publication are originality, scholarly rigor, coherence of argument, relevance and timeliness of research. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

CRITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Critical Sociology publishes articles from all perspectives within a broad definition of critical or **RADICAL** social science. The journal grew out of tumultuous times of the late 1960s and was a byproduct of the "Sociology Liberation Movement," which **ERUPTED** at the 1969 meetings of the American Sociological Association. It has published work mainly within the broadest **BOUNDARIES** of the Marxist tradition, although it has also been home to postmodern, feminist, and other radical arguments. It will continue in this fashion and **PRESERVES** its position as one of a select few "alternative" social science journals with **WIDESPREAD** recognition and respect in the world of "mainstream" social science. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

CRITICAL STUDIES IN HISTORY

Critical Studies in History (ISSN 1943-0795) is the official online journal of the History and Theory Reading Group, which meets regularly on an informal basis in the New York City area. The general aim of the journal is to provide an **ONLINE FORUM** for scholars interested in exploring the relationship between critical theory and historical problems. Because members of the Reading Group come from different regions of the world, this journal offers those who could not attend the meetings an unique opportunity for **EXPRESSING** critical perspectives on the themes discussed by the Group. <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=1943-0795>

CRITICAL STUDIES ON TERRORISM

Critical Studies on Terrorism is a new international, peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary journal. The journal seeks to publish quality research on all **ASPECTS OF** terrorism, counter-terrorism and state terror. A key aim of the journal is to both create space for robust, innovative research on terrorism, and to encourage fruitful **INTELLECTUAL ENGAGEMENT** between critical and orthodox accounts of terrorism. In particular, the editors are looking for empirical, theoretical and policy-oriented articles that recognise the **INHERENTLY** problematic nature of the terrorism label, employ a **CRITICAL-NORMATIVE PERSPECTIVE** broadly defined, and challenge accepted orthodoxies. Research on terrorism **EMPLOYING** methodological and disciplinary perspectives from outside the political science and international relations paradigms is especially encouraged. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

CRITIQUE: CRITICAL MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES, CONTINUED BY MIDDLE EAST CRITIQUE

Critique **PROMOTES** an academic and critical examination of the history and contemporary political, social, economic, and cultural aspects of Middle Eastern countries. Critique actively engages theoretical and empirical studies and by so doing promotes a critical understanding of the complex nature of ideas, values, social configurations and material realities of Middle Eastern societies. Critique provides a forum for the inter-disciplinary examination of diverse issues based on solid research and critical readings of developments in the Middle East. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

CULTURE, THEORY AND CRITIQUE

Culture, Theory and Critique is an interdisciplinary journal for the **TRANSFORMATION** and development of critical theories in the humanities and social sciences. It aims to critique and reconstruct theories by interfacing them with one another and by relocating them in new sites and conjunctures. Culture, Theory and Critique approach to theoretical **REFINEMENT** and innovation is one of interaction and hybridisation via recontextualisation and transculturation. Given its interdisciplinary character, Culture, Theory and Critique will appeal to anyone working at the **INTERFACE BETWEEN** disciplines such as gender studies, cultural studies, critical geography, historiography, literary theory and criticism, film studies, philosophy, postcolonialism, social and political theory and visual culture. *Culture, Theory and Critique* is an intercultural journal whose success depends on contributions from a variety of sources, so that debate between different perspectives can be stimulated. One of the aims of the journal is to break down **THEORETICAL HIERARCHIES** and **LATENT INTELLECTUAL HEGEMONIES**, which can be achieved only if voices from places other than Anglophone centres are heard.

Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

DA ON-LINE A new international, interactive on-line journal dedicated to the publication of discourse analysis research. We invite submissions from all discourse researchers in the social sciences, cultural studies or humanities. We would particularly like to see discussions of the practical applications of discourse studies. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

DEMOCRACY AND SECURITY

Democracy and Security is the **AUTHORITATIVE** source for rigorous exploration of the **DILEMMAS** that face democracies when dealing with matters of security. The journal publishes theoretical and empirical articles on the concepts and **FUNCTIONS** of democracy and security, with a focus on the **DIVERSE** perspectives of national and **INTERNAL SECURITY** challenges and policies, and policy analysis. Democracy and Security seeks to analyze the relationship between various national and internal security policies, concerns and needs on the one hand, and the central values, **INSTITUTIONS**, and processes of democratic societies on the other. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

The European Journal of Social Sciences is an refereed, international research journal published quarterly. The scope of the European Journal of Social Sciences (EJSS) **ENCOMPASSES** scientific articles, original research reports, reviews, short communication and scientific commentaries on cultural studies rooted in lived experience. The journal adopts a broad-ranging view of cultural studies, charting new questions and new research, and mapping the transformation of cultural studies in the years to come. The journal is interdisciplinary bringing together articles from a textual, philosophical and social scientific background, as well as from cultural studies. It engages in critical discussions on **POWER RELATIONS** concerning gender, class, sexual preference, **ETHNICITY** and other macro or micro sites of political struggle. Other major topics are Anthropology, Business and Management, Economics, Education, Environmental Science, European Studies, Geography, Government Policy, Law, Philosophy, Politics, Psychology, Research Tools and Methods, Social Welfare, Sociology, Statistics, Women's Studies. However, Researchers in all social science fields are encouraged to contribute articles **BASED ON** recent research. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

The journal seeks to publish the best theoretical and empirical studies that contribute to a better understanding of the causes of these conflicts, their **ESCALATION**, and the measures required to achieve their resolution. In a world of diverse and changing threats, enigmatic **ADVERSARIES**, and continued **UNCERTAINTY**, the goal is to provide fresh insight, thoughtful analysis, and **AUTHORITATIVE** prescriptions to the most pressing concerns that will affect global security in the 21st century. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

First, the journal will publish work that investigates the multiple relationships between postcolonial, **INDIGENOUS**, and global discourses of cultural **KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION**. Second, the journal combines rigorously refereed academic articles with the publication of poetry and fiction from different traditions of postcolonial writing. Third, it pays particular critical attention to the ways in which the **AESTHETICS** of postcolonial texts inform their political projects and vice versa. Fourth, as an open access e-journal, it uses the electronic medium to **SELF-CONSCIOUSLY** and critically expand and intensify the critical exchange between postcolonial critics, theorists, and artists in the North and the South. [<http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=1705-9100>]

GEOPOLITICS

The study of **GEOPOLITICS** has undergone a major renaissance during the past decade. Addressing a gap in the published periodical literature, this journal seeks to explore the theoretical **IMPLICATIONS** of contemporary geopolitics and geopolitical change with particular reference to **TERRITORIAL** problems and issues of state **SOVEREIGNTY**. Multidisciplinary in its scope, Geopolitics includes all aspects of the social sciences with particular emphasis on political geography, international relations, the territorial aspects of political science and international law. The journal seeks to maintain a healthy balance between systemic and **REGIONAL ANALYSIS**. The Journal appears three times annually including one theme issue per year. Forthcoming theme issues include Geopolitics at the End of the Twentieth Century: The Changing World Political Map. In addition, review essays will be published focusing on the works of seminal geopolitics studies, as well as contemporary foreign policy practitioners whose policies have influenced the changing world map of the past two decades.

HOLY LAND STUDIES: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

Holy Land Studies: A Multidisciplinary Journal is a fully refereed journal. It publishes new and provocative ideas, paying particular attention to issues that have a **CONTEMPORARY** relevance and a wider public interest. It is aimed at an academic and wider public readership. It draws upon expertise from virtually all relevant disciplines (history, culture, politics, religion, archaeology, sociology). Over time it will deal with a wide range of topics: 'two nations' and 'three faiths'; conflicting Israeli and Palestinian perspectives; social and economic conditions; Palestine in history and today; ecumenism and interfaith relations; **MODERNISATION**, religious revivalisms and fundamentalisms; Zionism and Post-Zionism; the 'new **HISTORIOGRAPHY**' of Israel and Palestine. Genamics JournalSeek <http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=0144-0357>

HOMELAND SECURITY AFFAIRS

Homeland Security Affairs is the peer-reviewed online journal of the Naval Postgraduate School Center for Homeland Defense and Security (CHDS), providing a **FORUM** to propose and debate **STRATEGIES**, policies, and organizational arrangements to strengthen U.S. homeland security. The instructors, participants, alumni, and partners of CHDS represent the leading subject matter experts and practitioners in the field of homeland security. Homeland Security Affairs captures the best of their collective work, as well as that of scholars and practitioners throughout the nation, through peer-reviewed articles on new strategies, policies, concepts and data relating to every aspect of Homeland Security. These articles constitute not only the "smart practices" but also the **EVOLUTION** of Homeland Security as an emerging academic and professional discipline.

INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Interdisciplinary journal that publishes original papers and reviews that contribute to understanding and **AMELIORATING** conflicts between states and non-state challengers. These conflicts too often lead to violence, sometimes to the extremes of terrorism or genocide. Understanding the trajectory to violence requires examination of conflicts that do not escalate to violence as well as those that do. This means studying individuals, groups, and movements who challenge the state without violence, as well as those who turn to radicalism and terrorism. Similarly, it is necessary to study **STATE AGENTS**, agencies, and policy makers who respond to challenge without violence, as well as those who turn to torture, **ETHNIC CLEANSING** and genocide. It follows from this multi-level and dynamic perspective that every social science is welcome in the journal. Scholars from anthropology, communications, criminology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology are invited to join in a new subculture that includes policy makers, analysts, and officers of police, military and intelligence services, as well as officers of **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS** and **FOUNDATIONS** interested in peace and conflict. DAC aims to support an academic-practitioner community that will learn how to prevent and ameliorate violence between states and **NON-STATE CHALLENGERS**. The form of contributions is open, and may include interview reports, case histories, survey research, experiments, **TEXT ANALYSES**, formal modelling, empirical or theoretical reviews, notes identifying new directions of research needed or in progress, and **MEDIA REVIEWS**.

INTERNAL SECURITY

The world globalisation processes have inevitably been accompanied by the development of new forms of crime and the occurrence of crisis **INCIDENTS** (acts of terrorism, major **TRANSPORTATION** accidents, **CONSTRUCTION** accidents or natural disasters). The above phenomena increase the demand for knowledge, the use of which may directly or indirectly influence the effectiveness of agencies responsible for internal security. With its basic goal of spreading the knowledge of the protection of public safety and order, the scientific journal *Internal Security* is one of the many ventures aimed at meeting the demand. The journal is **ORIENTED TOWARDS** security aspects of universal scope. It is a forum where views and opinions are exchanged by **SPECIALISTS** of various branches (both scientists and practitioners) from different countries, and in particular European ones. Entrepreneurs of non-public **SECTOR** are welcome to exchange their opinions in the journal, as well. In many cases methods and mechanisms which are used to ensure safety are of universal nature and they can be applied by both, public and non-public sectors.

INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST JOURNAL OF POLITICS

International Feminist Journal of Politics is a unique cross-cultural and international forum to foster debate and dialogue at the **INTERSECTION** of international relations, politics and women's studies. Developed by a team of leading feminist scholars, this journal brings together some of the most **INFLUENTIAL FIGURES** in the field to build a global critical community of writers and readers. This journal features research on women, gender relations and sexuality from the **PERSPECTIVES** of: International relations Political theory Globalization studies International political economy Comparative politics Peace research International law Development studies Political geography Cultural studies As well as the main section of the journal featuring full-length articles, it

also offers a special 'Conversations' section, which publishes interviews with leading scholars and practitioners, **CONFERENCE REPORTS** and film readings. The book review section regularly features review articles as well as individual book reviews.

INTERNATIONAL INTERACTIONS

International Interactions is a leading interdisciplinary journal that publishes original empirical, analytic and theoretical research in international relations. Focusing on analysis of matters of immediate relevance in today's world, International Interactions addresses a diverse array of topics within the field of international relations, providing balanced coverage of the discipline's three main areas of study: War and **CONFLICT RESOLUTION**; International political economy; **FOREIGN POLICY**. The journal has a particular interest in research that focuses upon the broad range of relations and interactions among the actors in the **GLOBAL SYSTEM**. Long known as a premier source for research on international political economy, the journal also seeks to provide **EXPANSIVE COVERAGE** of issues relating to conflict resolution and foreign policy. International Interactions aims, above all, to cover issues that are of current interest and importance. Relevant topics include ethnic and religious conflict, economic development, **REGIONAL INTEGRATION**, globalization, terrorism and anti-terrorism, **DEMOCRATIZATION** and political **REGIME CHANGE**. The journal aims to promote interaction among social science disciplines by encouraging interdisciplinary work among political scientists, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, **STATISTICIANS**, and mathematicians

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CULTURAL STUDIES

International Journal of Cultural Studies promotes investigation of issues of culture and media in a global context and from a postdisciplinary perspective. It features contemporary and historical research into everyday practices, texts, and cultural forms charting new territories and new concerns for cultural studies. **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CULTURAL STUDIES** promotes investigation of issues of culture and media in a global context and from a postdisciplinary perspective. It features contemporary and historical research into everyday practices, texts, and **CULTURAL FORMS** charting new territories and new concerns for cultural studies.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CULTURE AND HISTORY

International Journal of Culture and History (IJCH) is an online, peer-reviewed, open-access journal published by Macrothink Institute. The journal focuses on the following topics all over the world: literature, aesthetics, religion, language, law, institution, ideology, cuisine, social structure, social conventions, history and the issues during **CULTURAL PRESERVATION** and development. It provides an academic platform for professionals and researchers to contribute innovative work in the field

International Journal of Culture and History (IJCH) is an online, peer-reviewed, open-access journal published by Macrothink Institute. The journal focuses on the following topics all over the world: literature, aesthetics, religion, language, law, institution, ideology, cuisine, social structure, social **CONVENTIONS**, history and the issues during **CULTURAL PRESERVATION** and development. It provides an academic platform for professionals and researchers to contribute innovative work in the field.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CYBER WARFARE & TERRORISM [IJCWT]

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HERITAGE STUDIES

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The International Journal of Human Rights is a quarterly journal covering an exceptionally broad spectrum of human rights issues: **HUMAN RIGHTS** and the law, race, religion, gender, children, class, refugees and immigration. In addition to these general areas, the journal publishes articles and reports on the human rights aspects of: **GENOCIDE**, torture, capital punishment, the laws of war and war crimes, specific anti-personnel weapons, and the **GLOBAL ARMS TRADE**.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INTELLIGENCE & COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIMEDIA INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY (IJMIS)

IJMIS is an international, fully refereed research journal which **INTEGRATES** the disciplines of intelligent computing, **INFORMATION SECURITY**, biometrics, multimedia processing, communication and applications.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SECURITY

Information Security is an important aspect of protecting the information society from a wide variety of threats. The International Journal of Security (IJS) presents publications and research that builds on computer security and **CRYPTOGRAPHY** and also reaches out to other branches of the information sciences. Our aim is to provide research and development results of lasting significance in the theory, design, **IMPLEMENTATION**, analysis, and application of secure computer systems. IJS provides a platform to computer security experts, practitioners, executives, information security managers, academics, security consultants and graduate students to publish original, **INNOVATIVE** and **TIME-CRITICAL** articles and other information describing research and good practices of important technical work in information security, whether theoretical, **APPLICABLE**, or related to implementation. It is also a **PLATFORM** for the sharing of ideas about the meaning and **IMPLICATIONS OF** security and privacy, particularly those with important **CONSEQUENCES** for the technical community. We welcome contributions towards the **PRECISE** understanding of security policies through **MODELING**, as well as the design and analysis of mechanisms for enforcing them, and the architectural principles of software and hardware system implementing them.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

International Security provides lucid, well-documented essays on all aspects of the control and use of force, from all political viewpoints. Its articles cover **CONTEMPORARY POLICY** issues, and probe historical and theoretical questions behind them. Past essays in *International Security* have defined the debate on American national security policy and have set the agenda for scholarship on national security affairs.

It promotes the analysis of international **TRANSACTIONS** at multiple levels, and in particular, the way in which these transactions blur the distinction between the **SUB-NATIONAL**, national and transnational levels. An ever integrating global society raises a number of issues for international relations which do not fit comfortably within established 'Paradigms'. Among these are the international consequences of **NATIONALISM** and struggles for identity, migration, racism, religious fundamentalism, terrorism and criminal activities, famines, genocides, the spread of contagious disease and pestilence, and environmental degradation. Similarly, the globalization of **NORMATIVE SUPER-STRUCTURES**, such as of **LIBERAL CAPITALISM** or of communications, such as the Internet, influences transactions at all levels and challenges state controls, for instance overflows of capital and of information. Global Society therefore promotes the analysis of the internationalization of various levels of social interaction from a multitude of disciplines, including international relations, political science, political philosophy, international political economy, international law, international conflict analysis and sociology.

JOURNAL OF CONFLICT ARCHAEOLOGY

An English-language annual devoted to battlefield and military archaeology and other spheres of conflict archaeology, covering all periods with a worldwide scope. Additional **FIELDS OF INTEREST** will include the archaeology of **INDUSTRIAL** and popular protest, **CONTESTED LANDSCAPES AND MONUMENTS**, nationalism and colonialism, class conflict, the origins of conflict, forensic applications in war-zones and human rights cases etc. Themed issues will carry papers on current research, subject and period **OVERVIEWS**, fieldwork and **EXCAVATION** reports - interim and final reports, **ARTEFACT STUDIES**, scientific applications, technique evaluations, conference summaries and book reviews.

JOURNAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

In recent years there has been an **EXPONENTIAL GROWTH** of interest in the study and practice of human rights. The cultural discourse of human rights has become increasingly globalized and now serves as the basis for legal and **NORMATIVE FRAMEWORKS** and social relations in a variety of geographical, social, and cultural **SETTINGS**. In addition, new social organizations and forms of political action are grounded in the idea of human rights. Scholarship on key issues in human rights has also burgeoned and includes scholars from a wide range of perspectives and disciplines. *The Journal of Human Rights* serves as an arena for the public discussion and scholarly analysis of human rights, broadly conceived. It seeks to broaden the study of human rights by fostering the critical re-examination of existing approaches to human rights, as well as to develop new perspectives on the theory and practice of human rights. The journal provides the opportunity for the critical examination of the human rights community and of the different visions of human rights and different **PRACTICAL STRATEGIES** which exist within that community. The editor welcomes papers from scholars and disciplines traditionally **ASSOCIATED WITH** the study of human rights, as well as papers from those in other disciplines or fields of inquiry which have traditionally been underrepresented in the field of human rights. *The Journal of Human Rights* is committed to theoretical and **IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSITY** in the study of human rights. The editor welcomes ideas for special issues, **SYMPOSIA**, and reviews from scholars and practitioners of human rights.

JOURNAL OF ISRAELI HISTORY

JOURNAL OF PALESTINE STUDIES

JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC SECURITY (JSS)

The Henley-Putnam University Journal of Strategic Security (JSS) is a peer-reviewed academic journal that adheres to the highest standards of scholarship. Although it is scholarly in tone, the subject matter addressed in the journal mandates that it draw its content not only from academics, but from knowledgeable practitioners with current and relevant connections in the field of Strategic Security. The Journal seeks to provide a global and multidisciplinary view that relies on the most current information from the fields of Intelligence, Terrorism and Counterterrorism, Personal Protection, and other related fields of study and practice.

JOURNAL OF WAR AND CULTURE STUDIES

MEDIA, WAR & CONFLICT

Media, War & Conflict is a major new international, peer-reviewed journal that maps the shifting arena of war, conflict and terrorism in an **INTENSIVELY** and extensively mediated age. It explores cultural, political and **TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS** in media-military relations, journalistic practices, and new media, and their impact on policy, publics, and outcomes of warfare. *Media, War & Conflict* is the first journal to be dedicated to this field. It publishes substantial research articles, shorter pieces, book reviews, letters and commentary, and includes an images section devoted to visual aspects of war and conflict.

MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, THE

The Middle East Institute has published *The Middle East Journal* quarterly since 1947. The *Journal* provides original and objective research and analysis, as well as source material, on the area from Morocco to Pakistan and including Central Asia. The Journal provides the background necessary for an understanding and **APPRECIATION OF** the region's political and economic development, cultural heritage, ethnic and religious diversity.

MUSLIM WORLD JOURNAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Muslim World Journal of Human Rights offers a medium for scholarly debate on various aspects of the question of human rights as it relates to the Muslim World. Edited by an international board of leading Islamic studies, Middle Eastern studies and human right scholars from around the world, MWJHR promises **TO SERVE AS** a forum in which **BARRIERS** are bridged (or at least, addressed), and human rights are finally discussed with an eye on the Muslim world, in an open and creative manner. The choice to name the journal, "Muslim World Journal of Human Rights" reflects a desire to examine human rights issues related not only to Islam and Islamic law, but equally those human rights issues found in Muslim societies that **STEM FROM** various other sources such as socio-economic and **POLITICAL FACTORS**, as well the **INTERACTION** and **INTERSECTIONS** of the two areas. MWJHR welcomes submissions that apply the traditional human right framework in their analysis as well as those that transcend the boundaries of **CONTEMPORARY SCHOLARSHIP** in this regard. Further, the journal also welcomes inter-disciplinary and/or **COMPARATIVE APPROACHES TO** the study of Human Rights in the Muslim World in an effort to encourage the emergence of new methodologies in the field.

PHILOSOPHY AND GEOGRAPHY

Philosophy and Geography was started as a peer refereed annual series of themed volumes intended to bring together discussions between the disciplines on issues of space, place, and environment. The publication was **FOUNDED ON** the belief that a structural union of Philosophy and Geography would enrich ongoing work in many areas - **ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS**, social and political philosophy, philosophy of science, philosophy of technology, **ICONOGRAPHY OF LANDSCAPE**, and the exploration of cultural geographies - as well as **STIMULATE** new work in other areas and in other disciplines. Now in our move to a semi-annual, **OPEN SUBMISSION** publication, *Philosophy and Geography* aims to publish the best and clearest philosophical work on the environment: human and natural, built and wild, as well as clear-headed meditations on the nature of space and place. While the scope of the journal overlaps with **SUBFIELDS** such as **ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY** and cultural geography, it is also not limited to those concerns. Articles may be theoretical or empirical, and may view their problem from various scholarly perspectives, including historical or **CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON**, and connect their themes to moral, political, social, or legal philosophy. Because the audience for this volume is multidisciplinary, authors are strongly encouraged to write in a style that is **GENERALLY**

ACCESSIBLE. This does not necessarily mean that the material must be simplified, but that extra care must be taken to avoid jargon, to situate questions in a wider academic context, and to be clear about the purpose of the stated inquiry.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

We are living in an age of rapid change in political geography throughout the world. *Political Geography* has become the flagship journal of the **RESURGENCE** of political geography studies in recent years. The aim is to bring together contributions from the three major strands of current political geography research: Continuing research on 'traditional' topics, such as geostrategic regions and the **SPATIAL STRUCTURE** of states. Quantitative, **POSITIVIST STUDIES** in, for example, electoral geography and policy **IMPACT RESEARCH**. Political economy approaches dealing with issues arising from **ALTERNATIVE THEORIES** of the state, or the world-systems perspective; and post-structuralist analyses of **GEOPOLITICS**, where attention is given to issues of gender, race and post-coloniality. *Political Geography* also provides a forum for non-geographers concerned with the **SPATIAL DIMENSION** in politics.

POLITICAL POWER AND SOCIAL THEORY

Political Power and Social Theory is an annual review, committed to **ADVANCING** our interdisciplinary, critical understanding of the **LINKAGES** between social relations, political power, and historical development.

POSTCOLONIAL TEXT

Postcolonial Text is an international, refereed, multi-disciplinary electronic journal, presenting a global forum for both the critical discussion of postcolonial literature, culture, history, and theory, and the publication of postcolonial poetry and fiction. Thus *Postcolonial Text* provides a public space on the internet through which to **DISSEMINATE** otherwise difficult-to-access literary texts among a larger, truly international, audience. It is concerned with ways of negotiating the various **EPISTEMOLOGICAL**, cultural, social, and political links and disjunctures between postcolonial, western, and **DIASPORIC COMMUNITIES** of writers, readers, and academics. Postcolonial Text fosters critical discussions about the culturally contested and, at times, theoretically slippery **TERRAIN** of postcolonial studies. In particular, this e-journal examines the relationship between postcolonial studies, **DIASPORA STUDIES** and such newly emerging fields as **TRANSNATIONAL** cultural and **GLOBALIZATION STUDIES**. The journal invites work that is concerned with different concepts of the nation; **TRANSNATIONAL** and translocal forms of belonging; cosmopolitanisms; competing sites and venues of **CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION**; the **AESTHETICS AND POLITICS OF POSTCOLONIAL WRITING**; **CULTURAL MEMORY**; the gap between the social and cultural realities of postcolonial writers and their **CRITICAL RECEPTION** at home and abroad; and the relationships between various **MODES** of **SCRIPTING** oral, written, and visual texts across different cultures. At the same time, the journal recognizes that postcolonial studies can be appropriated as a **MASTER DISCOURSE** of cultural identity that tends to homogenize and **REGULATE** culturally and geographically vastly different texts and identities. . . .

POSTMODERN STUDIES

Postmodern Studies aims to **ACCOMMODATE** articles and monographs on literary developments and phenomena related to the movement or current customarily **INDICATED BY** the term "Postmodernism", or to the period in which said movement or current can be considered to have been dominant. These articles and monographs can be either of a theoretical or a more practical/analytic nature.

ETHNIC AND RACIAL STUDIES Race, ethnicity and nationalism are at the very heart of many of the major social and political issues in the present global environment. New **ANTAGONISMS** have emerged which require a **RETHINKING** of traditional theoretical and empirical perspectives. Ethnic and Racial Studies is the leading international journal for the analysis of these issues throughout the world. The *Journal* provides an interdisciplinary academic forum for the **PRESENTATION** of research and theoretical analysis, drawing on sociology, social policy, anthropology, political science, economics, geography, international relations, history, social psychology and cultural studies.

SECURITY DIALOGUE

Security Dialogue provokes reflection through **INTERREGIONAL DIALOGUE** on issues of global security. Read by researchers, journalists, the military, civil servants, politicians, NGO's and diplomats, the Journal addresses the new international system, politics of fusion and fragmentation, as well as military, political, economic and environmental aspects of security.

SOCIAL EPISTEMOLOGY

Social Epistemology provides a forum for philosophical and social scientific **ENQUIRY** that incorporates the work of scholars from a variety of disciplines who share a concern with the production, assessment and **VALIDATION** of knowledge. The journal covers both empirical research into the origination and **TRANSMISSION OF KNOWLEDGE** and normative considerations which arise as such research is **IMPLEMENTED**, serving as a guide for directing contemporary knowledge enterprises. Social Epistemology publishes 'exchanges' which are the **COLLECTIVE** product of several contributors and take the form of critical syntheses, open peer commentaries interviews, **APPLICATIONS**, provocations, reviews and responses. Social Epistemology will be operating **IN COLLABORATION WITH** The Society for Social Studies of Science (4S) and the European Association for the Study of Science and Technology

STUDIES IN CONFLICT & TERRORISM

TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE

Terrorism and Political Violence reflects the full range of current scholarly work from many disciplines and **THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES**. It aims to give academic rigour to a field which hitherto has lacked it, and encourages comparative studies. In addition to focusing on the political meaning of terrorist activity, the journal publishes studies of various related forms of violence by rebels and by states, on the links between political violence and **ORGANIZED CRIME**, protest, rebellion, revolution, and human rights. Symposia are a regular feature covering such subjects as: terrorism and public policy; religion and violence; political parties and terrorism; technology and terrorism; and right-wing terrorism.

Terrorism as a **TACTIC** has been used by political and ideological groups for thousands of years. *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression* aims to address the complex causation and effects of terrorist activity by bringing together timely, consistently scientifically and theoretically sound, papers addressing terrorism from a behavioral science perspective, (encompassing biological, evolutionary, developmental, ecological, personality, social, military, and neuroscience approaches to psychology). The journal is not intended as a forum for articles presenting policy or strategy analysis or those highly driven by opinion, but instead will publish empirical and theoretical papers, letters to the Editor and invited visionary pieces by **LEADING EXPERTS** in the field, which have a strong base in behavioral science research. The articles will also draw in insights from related disciplines, including anthropology, economics, history, political science, nonlinear dynamic systems, and sociology.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CYBER WARFARE & TERRORISM (IJCW) publishes original innovative findings on ethical, political, legal, and **SOCIAL ISSUES** relating to security and cybernetic wars. This journal focuses on cyber warfare and terrorism using examples from around the world. IJCWT journal covers technical aspects, management issues, social issues, and government issues that relate to **CYBER WARFARE** and terrorism.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HERITAGE STUDIES (IJHS) is the academic, **REFEREED** journal for scholars and practitioners from many disciplines with a common involvement in the heritage. Heritage varies from the aesthetic object conserved in a museum to wildlife conserved within a **NATURE RESERVE**. Articles concern Museum Studies, Tourism Studies, Heritage Theory and History, Conservation and Restoration Techniques and Law, Cultural Studies, Interpretation and Design.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE serves as a medium for professionals and scholars to **EXCHANGE** opinions on issues and challenges **ENCOUNTERED** by both government and business institutions in making **CONTEMPORARY** intelligence-related decisions and policy. At the same time, this quarterly serves as an invaluable resource for researchers looking to assess previous developments and events in the field of national security. Dedicated to the advancement of the academic discipline of intelligence studies, the *International Journal of Intelligence and CounterIntelligence* publishes articles and book reviews focusing on a broad range of national security matters. As an independent, non-partisan forum, the journal presents the informed and **DIVERSE** findings of its contributing authors, and does not **ADVOCATE** positions of its own

THE JOURNAL OF ISRAELI HISTORY is dedicated to the scholarly examination of issues and ideas in the history of Israel and the Zionist movement and is the only English language publication which deals solely with the study of Zionism and Israeli statehood. A publication of Tel Aviv University, the journal presents a wide range of scholarly research based on **PRIMARY SOURCES**. Its scope extends from the origins and development of Zionism and the pre-state Jewish community in Palestine, to the establishment of the State of Israel and its early decades up until 1967. It encompasses works of political, diplomatic, cultural, intellectual, and social history.

THE JOURNAL OF WAR AND CULTURE STUDIES is the academic journal created by the international scholarly **ASSOCIATION**, the Group for War and Culture Studies. Interdisciplinary and international in scope, the *Journal of War and Culture Studies* emphasises cultural histories and cultural production as significant forces that have shaped experiences, **REPRESENTATIONS** and memories of war. It provides a forum for the analysis, discussion and dissemination of original research exploring the relationship between war and culture in the modern and contemporary era.

THIRD TEXT

Third Text is an international scholarly journal **PROVIDING CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES** on art and **VISUAL CULTURE**. It examines the theoretical and historical ground by which the West **LEGITIMISES** its position as the ultimate arbiter of what is significant within this field. *Third Text* provides a forum for the discussion and **REAPPRAISAL** of the theory and practice of art, art history and criticism, and the work of artists hitherto **MARGINALISED** through racial, gender, religious and cultural differences. Dealing with the **DIVERSITY** of art practice within the visual arts. Third Text addresses the complex cultural realities that emerge when different world views meet, and the challenge this poses to **EUROCENTRIC** and ethnocentric aesthetic criteria. Third Text develops new discourses and radical interdisciplinary scholarships that go beyond the confines of eurocentricity.

TOURIST STUDIES is a new multi-disciplinary journal which **provides** a platform for the development of critical perspectives on the nature of tourism as a social phenomenon. The journal evaluates, compares and integrates approaches to tourism from sociology, socio-psychology, leisure studies, cultural studies, geography and anthropology.

VISUAL STUDIES

Visual Studies is a major peer-reviewed journal to be re-launched in 2002. Published on behalf of the International Visual Sociology Association the journal will provide the key resource where issues of a visual nature, whether it be epistemological, methodological, empirical, symbolic, or ethical may be aired and debated. The journal will include articles on a broad **CROSS SECTION** of topics and will be genuinely interested in all work that is visually oriented. The cross-disciplinary and multi modal nature of the journal will be reflected by the **COVERAGE** of anthropology, sociology, cultural studies, media studies, visual culture, symbolic **INTERACTION**, documentary photography (moving and still images), information technology, **VISUAL LITERACY**, **VISUAL INTELLIGENCE**, and communication studies. This cross-disciplinary approach is born out of the belief that researchers in the field of the visual benefit from reading about different methodologies, innovative methods, and techniques and alternative **visual paradigms**.

POST IDENTITY

Post Identity, an international, fully-refereed journal of the humanities, publishes scholarship that examines the narratives underlying individual, social, and **CULTURAL IDENTITY FORMATIONS**; that investigates the relationship between identity formations and texts; and that argues how such formations can be challenged. In print since 1997, Post Identity has partnered with the University of Michigan's Scholarly Publishing Office to transform itself into an audio-, graphic-, and video-enhanced web-based journal that can make available the new forms and subjects of contemporary **CRITIQUES OF IDENTITY**, as well as more traditional **TEXT-BASED SCHOLARSHIP**.

BRITISH JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

The British Journal of Political Science is a broadly based journal aiming to cover developments across a wide range of countries and specialisms. Contributions are drawn from all fields of political science (including political theory political behaviour public policy and international relations) and articles from scholars in related disciplines (sociology social psychology economics and philosophy) appear frequently. A measure of the journal's success is shown by its high placing in the Political Science category of the ISI Social Science Citation Index.

JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE EDUCATION

The Journal of Political Science Education has a very **COMPREHENSIVE** mission, defined around the central concept of teaching and learning about politics. The audience for the journal is **CONCERNED WITH** political teaching and learning, broadly **CONCEIVED**. The core audience includes political scientists at both **UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS** and research institutions involved in graduate student training. In addition, the audience includes those teaching at the community college level and, potentially, at the high school level as well. The journal includes topics regarding **PEDAGOGICAL SCHOLARSHIP** and the scholarship of teaching and learning; discussion of assessment issues; and reviews of both textbooks and relevant teaching

technologies of use to political scientists. The *Journal of Political Science Education* is an **INTELLECTUALLY RIGOROUS**, path-breaking, agenda-setting journal that publishes the highest quality scholarship on teaching and pedagogical issues in political science. The journal aims to represent the full range of questions, issues and approaches regarding political science education, including teaching-related issues, methods and techniques, learning/teaching activities and **DEVICES**, educational assessment in political science, graduate education, and curriculum development.

POLITICAL RESEARCH QUARTERLY

Political Research Quarterly (PRQ) is a refereed scholarly journal publishing original research in all areas of political science. Published **QUARTERLY** in association with the Western Political Science Association, PRQ is one of the top ranked journals in the field. The journal publishes scholarly research of exceptionally high **MERIT** that covers the entire range of topics and subjects in political science, including: American politics; International relations; **COMPARATIVE POLITICS**; Public policy and **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**; Political theory and philosophy; Public law; Gender and sexuality; Race and ethnicity. In addition to original research articles, **COLLECTIONS** of articles on a common theme or debate, to be published as short symposia, are welcome

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Understanding the psychological aspects of national and international political developments is increasingly important in this age of international tension and sweeping political change. *Political Psychology* the journal of the International Society of Political Psychology is dedicated to the analysis of the interrelationships between psychological and political processes. International contributors draw on a diverse range of sources including clinical and cognitive psychology economics history international relations philosophy political science political theory sociology personality and social psychology.

BRITISH JOURNAL OF POLITICS & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The British Journal of Politics & International Relations is a major new refereed journal published by Blackwell Publishers under the auspices of the Political Studies Association of the United Kingdom. The Journal fills a **GAP** in the academic market for work on the United Kingdom. It provides an outlet for and **ENCOURAGES** the development of rigorous **THEORETICALLY INFORMED ANALYSIS** of British Politics including the role of Britain in European and world politics. The Journal combines articles on institutions political processes and policy-making with work which places British Politics in a wider context or problematizes the notions of Britain and the U.K. The *British Journal of Politics & International Relations* provides a forum for work in any area of political science and international relations which reflects British theoretical traditions and their relationship to other traditions particularly those of **CONTINENTAL EUROPE**. The Journal also publishes more general work on theoretical international European Union or comparative themes which **ILLUSTRATES** and illuminates aspects of the British political experience. A particularly important feature of *The Journal* will be its review articles. The editors will **COMMISSION** a series of overviews of research in the various sub-disciplines within Political Science and International Relations emphasizing the **DISTINCTIVE NATURE OF** the British contribution to the particular **SUB-DISCIPLINES**. These review articles will serve three distinct but related functions. First the reviews will be useful to students and academics trying to get to grips with developments in particular areas. Second in **AGGREGATE** the reviews will help to establish the current positions/status of the discipline. Third they will celebrate the British profession and its contribution to the discipline while reflecting on its relationship to traditions of Political Science and International Relations scholarship elsewhere and especially in the United States.

AMERICAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Bridging the gap between historical, empirical, and theoretical, *American Political Thought: A Journal of Ideas, Institutions, and Culture* is the only journal dedicated exclusively to the study of American political thought. Interdisciplinary in scope, APT will feature research by political scientists, historians, literary scholars, economists, and philosophers who study the texts, authors, and ideas at the foundation of the American political tradition. Research will explore key political concepts such as democracy, constitutionalism, equality, liberty, **CITIZENSHIP, POLITICAL IDENTITY**, and the role of the state.

INDEPENDENT ONLINE SYMPOSIA, COURSES, ACADEMIC PERIODICALS

Ethnos Project Decolonizing Knowledge and Power: ⁴ Courses and Symposia <http://resources.ethnosproject.org/decolonization-indigeneity-education-society/>

Decolonizing Knowledge and Power: Decolonial Horizons <http://www.dialogo> Course Description “Decolonizing Knowledge and Power: Postcolonial Studies, Decolonial Horizons” is part of a larger intellectual and political initiative generally referred to as the “modernity/(de)coloniality research project.” A **BASIC ASSUMPTION** of the project takes knowledge-making, since the European Renaissance, as a **FUNDAMENTAL** aspect of “coloniality” – the process of **DOMINATION** and **EXPLOITATION** of the Capitalist/Patriarchal/Imperial Western Metropolis over the rest of the world. “Decolonizing Knowledge and Power” becomes, then, a task and a process of liberation from assumed **PRINCIPLES OF** knowledge and understanding of how the world is and should be, as well as from forms of organizing the economy and **POLITICAL AUTHORITY**.. . .

The world we live today is the result of more than 500 years of Western colonial expansion and imperial designs. This created a world system with **UNEQUAL POWER RELATIONS** between the North (including the North within the South) and the South (including the South within the North). These global inequalities are produced by racial, class, gender, sexual, religious, pedagogical, linguistic, aesthetic, ecological and epistemological **POWER HIERARCHIES** that operate in complex and entangled ways at a world-scale. This “Western-centric/Christian-centric, capitalist/patriarchal, heteronormative, modern/colonial world system” denies the epistemic **DIVERSITY OF** the world and pretends to be mono-epistemic. The Western/Capitalist/Patriarchal tradition of thought is the hegemonic perspective within the world system with the epistemic privilege to define for the rest of the world, as part of an imperial universal design, concepts such as democracy, human rights, economy, feminism, politics, history, etc. Non-Western traditions of thought are concomitantly inferiorized and subalternized. . . .

The international Summer School, “Decolonizing Knowledge and Power,” aims at enlarging the analysis and investigation of the hidden agenda of modernity (that is, coloniality) in the **SPHERE** of knowledge, power and being. Who is producing knowledge? What institutions and disciplines legitimize it? What is knowledge for and who benefits from it? How is our social existence colonized and how to think about decolonization of being? What power hierarchies constitute the **CARTOGRAPHY** of power of the global political-economy we live in and how to go about decolonizing the world? Decolonizing knowledge and power as well as de-colonial thinking is the priority of this summer school.

Our summer institute will question basic assumptions **ENGRAINED IN** the idea of modernity, progress, and development and will encourage thinking and living in search of non-**EUROCENTRIC**, non-**CORPORATE** social and human values. Doubts about such capitalist, **PATRIARCHAL** and Eurocentric horizons, are also generating **DISTINCT** horizons of knowledge and understanding that the seminar will address as “decolonial horizons.”

We will arrive at “decolonial horizons” by following three **INTERRELATED** routes: a) embracing epistemic diversity in order to move beyond the mono-epistemic **PRIVILEGE** of the West; b) examining the different moments of imperial/colonial histories and geographies in which the West colonized other cultures, civilizations and historical systems; c) providing a series of basic questions and concepts to **FACILITATE** the decolonization of power, knowledge and being.

Throughout the seminar we will provide a historical overview of Western intellectual and educational history since the Renaissance and identify the moments of imperial/colonial relations of Europe and the US with the rest of the world.

⁴ For further study, see also

Ramón Grosfoguel, Decolonizing Post-Colonial Studies and Paradigms of Political-Economy: Transmodernity, Decolonial Thinking, and Global Coloniality. *Transmodernity: Journal of Peripheral Cultural Production of the Luso-Hispanic World*, 1(1) 2011. [<http://escholarship.org/uc/item/21k6t3fq>]

ELLA SHOHAT, “Notes on the Postcolonial” *Social Text* 31-32 Third World and Post-Colonial Issues (1992), pp. 99-113. [<https://docs.google.com/file/d/0b7fzyxmh9kyuodvkytdmzdmtnmiyni00mmniltjhjzjatotm3ngiwnjrhzdq4/edit>]

_____, “Travelling Post-Colonial. Allegories of Zion, Palestine, and Exile” *Third Text* 20:3-4 287-291 [<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09528820600855402>]

_____, “The Postcolonial in Translation: Reading Said in Hebrew” *Journal of Palestine Studies* XXXIII no. 3(Spring 2004): 55-75.

Walter D. Mignolo, Epistemic Disobedience, Independent Thought and De-Colonial Freedom. *Theory, Culture & Society* 2009 (SAGE, Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, and Singapore), Vol. 26(7-8): 1-23 [<http://waltermignolo.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/epistemicdisobedience-2.pdf>]

Walter D. Mignolo, The Geopolitics of Knowledge and the Colonial Difference. *The South Atlantic Quarterly* 101:1 Winter 2002.

Throughout the seminar we will provide a **HISTORICAL OVERVIEW** of Western intellectual and political-economic history since the Renaissance and identify the moments of imperial/colonial relations of Europe and the US with the rest of the world. Identifying the historical and geographical moments in which the West entered in contact with other cultures and civilizations will allow us to locate diverse decolonial horizons (in North America, Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, Middle East and Asia).

The basic questions are:

- Who produces and transmits knowledge and understanding?
- What institutions support the production of **HEGEMONIC KNOWLEDGE** and understanding and why are knowledges and understandings that lack support from such institutions not validated as **INSTITUTIONAL KNOWLEDGE** and understanding?
- How do we think about the relation between culture and political-economy in complex non-**REDUCTIVE** ways?
- What is coloniality of being and how to think about decolonization of being?
- What is the **CARTOGRAPHY** of power of the modern/colonial Capitalist/Patriarchal World-system and how to **CONCEPTUALIZE** the struggles to decolonize and transcend it?

De-colonizing knowledge means then to call into question the principles that **SUSTAIN** the current dominant knowledge, understanding and expectation of what society should be like, how social subjects should behave, what kind of knowledge is accepted as **RELEVANT**, what applications receive grants or fellowships, and which knowledge and understanding is encouraged and which is devalued, silenced or simply not supported. De-colonizing knowledge means to open up horizons and visions that are generally denied by **MAINSTREAM** academia and media.

JADALIYYA AND DARS

<http://www.jadaliyya.com/pages/about>

Jadaliyya is an independent ezine produced by ASI (Arab Studies Institute), the umbrella organization that produces Arab Studies Journal, Tadween Publishing, FAMA, and Quilting Point. Jadaliyya provides a unique source of insight and critical analysis that combines local knowledge, scholarship, and **ADVOCACY** with an eye to audiences in the United States, the Middle East and beyond. The site currently publishes posts both in Arabic, French, English, and Turkish. . . . In late 2011, ASI received **FUNDING** for the first time in twenty years. ASI has received funding from the Social Science Research Council, the Open Society Institute. By design, existing funding for ASI does not cover all its **OPERATIONAL COSTS**. To prevent reliance on external funding, at least two-thirds of ASI's labor is voluntary, down from one-hundred percent **PRIOR TO** October 2011.

The DARS Page chronicles daily acts of resistance and subversion (DARS) in contemporary Arab societies and beyond. All forms of resistance and **SUBVERSION** to political, economic, social, or cultural forms of **EXPLOITATION** will be of interest. This includes resistance to **AUTHORITARIANISM**, occupation, imperialism, and social norms, and the many ways these are subverted. While acts of resistance and subversion are ubiquitous, the focus is **CONVENTIONALLY** placed on the grand and visible, even as these constitute a small portion of the daily actions of millions of people who find themselves resisting and subverting on a daily basis. We intend to cover and analyse both visible as well as **INVISIBLE** daily acts of resistance and subversion.

DARS aims to provide both empirical and theoretical means to capture a multitude of phenomenon: personal or collective, visible or underground, nonviolent or violent. We are not locked into a political party nor into a single theoretical framework. We advocate a decidedly critical and **CONTEXTUALIZED** approach.

Mainstream media coverage of the region—indigenous and global—for the most part ignores, **DISTORTS** or marginalizes most acts of resistance and subversion. Therefore, these notions/acts require further interrogation and engagement both to better understand them as well as in order to increase their **CUMULATIVE** effects vis-à-vis forms of exploitation. Often, there is a “liberal” tendency to see resistance where none exists. Such illusion is **COUNTERPRODUCTIVE**, both discursively and empirically, and usually serves to perpetuate the hegemony within which exploitation proceeds “legitimately.” DARS seeks to sharpen our understanding of the spectrum of resistance while considering its power operations. DARS engages both individual and collective resistance, the relationship between them, with attention to the relationship between, and **HIERARCHY** of, local and **GLOBAL** forms of exploitation.

DARS seeks to establish a **CRITICAL FORUM** where the careful observation and analysis of these acts will permit us to ask political questions differently, and to identify new problems, forces, and possible solutions. The recent uprisings confirmed the increased **DECENTRALIZATION OF POWER** and the **MULTIPLICITY OF** actors holding forms of power. DARS' approach moves beyond a simple consideration of the impact of acts of resistance and/or subversion on daily political struggles by examining the aspirations, ambivalences, and the fault lines of Arab societies.

DARS' first objective is to reclaim the categories of resistance and subversion, beginning with the right to resist occupation and political repression, economic and social exploitation, cultural and **ARTISTIC CENSORSHIP**, and so forth. This right to resist and subvert is conveniently equated in conventional discourse with terrorism or moral **REGRESSION** instead of a challenge to various forms of **EXPLOITATION**. Its second objective is to **DEMONSTRATE** that practices of resistance and subversion do not exist in a vacuum; rather, they belong to a history that has also, paradoxically, preserved, political, **CULTURAL AND MORAL NORMS**. The last objective is to understand and explain when and why actions that might seem trivial can make a significant impact on the political, social, and/or moral order.

Finally, a note on the difference between resistance and subversion may be in order. Both resistance and **SUBVERSION** can be tactical, but resistance is generally a broader category than subversion, and can be associated more with strategy. Subversion, on the other hand, is usually more **TACTICAL**, often by virtue of the finite acts of subversion themselves. In other words, one can see resistance as "defying authority," and subversion as "**UNDERMINING AUTHORITY.**" Distinctions such as these will by no means be taken for granted, and will constitute one **AXIS** of discussion on DARS.

[PUBLISHER'S DESCRIPTION] *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society* is an undisciplinary, peer-reviewed, online Open Access journal committed to **SUPPORTING** and advancing decolonization scholarship, practice, and activism within and, more importantly, beyond and against, the **ACADEMY**. We believe in connecting **DECOLONIZATION** struggles across locations and experiences, in connecting academics, activists, and artists - and their production - within larger communities of decolonial struggle, and connecting knowledge production to **HISTORIES OF RESISTANCE** to colonial power; we believe in a lived out decolonial **PRAXIS**. Decolonization is not new and we do not aspire to meet the academic demand for new and invigorating **PARADIGMS**; it is not the academy we are interested in invigorating. Instead, we seek **TO GROUND** decolonization in the lived experiences and histories of those individuals and communities that have and are living out decolonization, seeking to **INVIGORATE** connections, struggles, and knowledges that reside beyond the academy. <http://resources.ethnosproject.org/decolonization-indigeneity-education-society>. *Center of Study and Investigation For Decolonial Dialogues, Decolonizing Knowledge and Power: Postcolonial Studies, Decolonial Horizons A summer school in Barcelona, Spain, July 6 - July 16, 2015* [<http://www.dialoglobal.com/barcelona/description.php>]

Interdisciplinary Approaches To Language, Discourse And Ideology

CRITICAL DISCOURSE STUDIES

Critical Discourse Studies is an interdisciplinary journal for the social sciences. Its primary aim is to publish critical research that advances our understanding of how discourse figures in social processes, social structures, and social change. *Critical Discourse Studies* has been established in response to the _____ of critical discourse studies across the social sciences and _____. We will consider for publication papers that meet the needs of scholars in diverse disciplines and areas of study which develop _____ on the relationship between discourse and social dynamics. Relevant areas and disciplines include: anthropology, communication, _____, sociology, politics, political economy, education, psychology, media studies, geography, urban studies, cultural studies, management studies, literary studies, history, technology studies, legal studies, philosophy, gender studies, migration studies, _____ and others. We also welcome papers which connect critical academic research with practical concerns and agendas, including those of activist and **GRASSROOTS** political movements. The scope of critical discourse studies is not limited to linguistic studies, or articles that are primarily

empirical or analytical. Critical examination of non-**LINGUISTIC PHENOMENA** that take a significant discourse **ORIENTATION**, as well as theoretical and _____mpapers that advance critical understandings of discursive phenomena, are welcomed. Recognising the diversity, _____, and history of scholarship in the growth of critical discourse studies, no particular theoretical, _____ or methodological "schools" or paradigms will be privileged over others in the selection of papers for publication. The primary _____for publication are originality, scholarly rigor, coherence of argument, relevance and timeliness of research.

This article examines reports about massacres in eight Israeli secondary school history books, published between 1998 and 2009.¹ It aims to show that massacres, or rather their outcome, are legitimated in these books through a complex **RHETORIC** that involves both _____means. The article uses theories and _____Critical Discourse Analysis, Social Semiotics and Multimodal Analysis to examine the linguistic, discursive, generic and multimodal **STRATEGIES OF** _____employed in these school books. The analysis is based primarily on the works of Van Dijk (1997), Martin Rojo and Van Dijk (1997), Van Leeuwen (2000, 2007, 2008), Van Leeuwen and Wodak (1999), Hodge and Kress (1993) and Coffin (1997, 2006). The article argues that Israeli _____school books implicitly legitimate the killing of Palestinians as an effective tool to _____a secure Jewish state with a Jewish majority, and suggests that this legitimation prepares Israeli youth to be good soldiers and to carry on the practices of occupation in the Palestinian Occupied Territories. Nurit Peled-Elhanan, Legitimation of massacres in Israeli school history books. *Discourse Society* July 2010 vol. 21 no. 4 377-404. Israel, nuritpeled@gmail.com.

The concept of legitimation is essentially social and political (Martin Rojo and Van Dijk, 1997). That is, what or who is legitimized depends to a large extent on who speaks and in what capacity, social status and role he/she speaks from. Legitimation, in this sense, is _____to power, with which comes the authority to 'define the situation' (Parsons, 1986), and consequently the authority to determine what is right and wrong, and what is legitimate and justifiable and what is not. In this paper I examine the delegitimation of the second Palestinian Intifada in Thomas Friedman's discourse by analysing how the Intifada is _____in a column which Friedman contributed to the op-ed page of the New York Times. I aim to do this by (1) analysing the column's _____and moves employed in Friedman's _____construction of the Intifada, and (2) showing how the legitimation of political actors, including _____, is closely linked to Friedman's argumentation. I also report on the results of a critical discourse analysis of a corpus of Friedman's columns which support the analysis findings of the main text. M. Mosheer Amer, Telling-it-like-it-is': The Delegitimation of the second Palestinian Intifada in Thomas Friedman's discourse. *Discourse Society* January 2009 vol. 20 no. 1 5-31.

This article analyzes English textbooks used in Israel to examine whether their cultural content is _____the Palestinian Arab learner. This topic is significant, as the English curriculum in Israel is _____in all sectors. The article presents a critical discourse analysis of six English textbooks used in Israeli high schools to examine the _____of seven discursive _____that might possibly serve as a means for _____**OR (RE)PRODUCING IDEOLOGICAL VALUES**: (1) culturally distinctive names, (2) pronouns, (3) the **PASSIVE/ACTIVE VOICE** when relating to the Other, (4) _____statements defining the target audience, (5) narratives involving faraway cultures that perpetuate Western stereotypes and exclude the Other, (6) a demand for _____**PRIOR KNOWLEDGE**, and (7) discourse _____and collective memories. These devices serve to foster English learners imbued with Western oriented Jewish-Zionist ideology, while reproducing and perpetuating_____. Thus, English textbooks in Israel marginalize the Palestinian Arab minority, its culture and common traditions, thereby _____a learning environment that creates a negative learning experience for students of this sector. Muzna Awayed-Bishara, Analyzing the cultural content of materials used for teaching English to high school speakers of Arabic in Israel. *Discourse Society* May 19, 2015

Critical Perspectives
 Culturally Specific
 Disciplinary
 Criteria
 Discursively Constructed
 Engendering
 Ethnic Studies
 Explicit
 Hegemonic Ideology
 Humanities
 Legitimation
 Linguistics
 Mainstream
 Preserve
 Uniform
 Proliferation
 Recurrence
 Devices
 Self-Legitimation
 Shaping
 Verbal and Visual

This article extends the idea of 'structured immediacy' (Leudar et al., 2008b) by _____ methods that adversaries use to make the past relevant and _____ in conflicts. Our strategy was to revisit our analysis of political discourse immediately following the 9/11 attacks in the USA (Leudar et al., 2004; Leudar and Nekvapil, 2007). We did this to document what the adversaries did as 'practical historians'. We found that they used two related methods. One was to situate _____ events relative to _____, alongside other _____ particulars, and by doing this provide these events with **HISTORY-CONTINGENT** meanings. The other was to attempt to _____ historical understandings of the contemporary events in the future. We interpret the results using the concept of 'structured immediacy' that points to how context — historical and otherwise — enters immediate settings of talk as a source of meaning. Ivan Leudar and Jiří Nekvapil, Practical historians and _____ 9/11 revisited. *Discourse Society* January 2011 vol. 22 no. 1 66-85

_____ **LANGUAGE** has an _____ that needs to be investigated. In this paper, I show how some of the **PROPHETIC** metaphors are _____ used to represent a well-defined statement of beliefs that constructs Islamic doctrine based on early Arabs' beliefs and experiential knowledge. This statement is represented in terms of metaphors from the metaphoric **DOMAINS** of journeying, the heart, slavery or servitude, brotherhood, shepherds, and light. Ahmad El-Sharifa, Metaphors we believe by: Islamic doctrine as evoked by the Prophet Muhammad's metaphors. *Critical Discourse Studies*. Vol. 9, Issue 3. pages 231-245

It is established in the literature that touristic images of the Orient are grounded in Occidental authority and dominant global power relations. Scholars have suggested that _____ image creators in the Middle East continue to read from an Occidental script, perpetuating _____ perspectives of us and them, the familiar and the strange, the dynamic and the atrophied – fuelling the development of _____ tourist sites/sights. This paper explores the extent to which such _____ continues to _____ in _____ **REPRESENTATIONS** of rentier states in the Arabian Peninsula. Through a critical discourse analysis of the Omani tourism promotional film Welcome to My Country, it is suggested that when Oman speaks for itself within a Western discourse of tourism _____, what results is a form of self-Orientalism. William G. Feigherya, Tourism and self-Orientalism in Oman: a critical discourse analysis. *Critical Discourse Studies*. Volume 9, Issue 3, 2012, pages 269-284

Death is frequently seen as the ultimate manifestation of materiality. Without denying this materiality, this article will investigate the **DISCURSIVE CHARACTER** of death and its **CONTINGENT** nature, through the _____ of Laclau and Mouffe's [(1985). *Hegemony and social strategy: Towards a _____ democratic politics*. London: Verso] discourse theory. First, the core elements of the (Western) discourse of death, such as end/cessation/**TERMINATION**, negativity, **IRREVERSIBILITY**, _____,

and **UNDESIRABILITY**, in combination with life as death's constitutive outside, will be analysed, showing the specificity of this discourse of death. The contingency of death is argued further from a more genealogical stance, through the changes over time in the articulation of death and good death. Finally, the political nature of the discourse of death is illustrated by an analysis of end-of-life debates and the struggle between the hospice and the right-to-die social movements over the exact _____ of a good death. The article concludes by pointing to the necessary and constitutive failure of discourse to capture the materiality of death. Nico Carpentiera & Leen Van Brusselb, On the contingency of death: a discourse-theoretical perspective on the construction of death. *Critical Discourse Studies*. Volume 9, Issue 2, 2012 pages 99-115

NATIONALISM is a notoriously complex, slippery notion that has been the subject of much **SCHOLARLY** _____ and **SCRUTINY**. The last two decades, however, had seen a proliferation of _____ **ORIENTATIONS** which emphasized the socially constructed nature of national phenomena. The conception of nation as an 'imagined community' highlights the active role of discourse through which notions of national homogeneity, **HISTORIC CONTINUITY** and shared present and destiny are _____, re-constituted and inculcated in and through discourse, often by a nationalist and **ENGAGED** intelligentsia. Informed by the work of Wodak and colleagues [(1999). The discursive construction of national identity. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press; (2007). Commemorating the past: The discursive construction of **OFFICIAL** _____ about the rebirth of the second Austrian republic. *Discourse & Communication*, 1(3), 337–363], the present study examines the construction of the 'homeland' in Palestinian nationalist discourses. Drawing on a corpus of Palestinian constitutive documents, including political speeches and national tracts, this article probes into the constituent themes of Palestinian national identity as expressed and consistently presented in Palestinian official secularist and Islamist discourses. In particular, the study draws attention to the discursive processes through which a common Palestinian identity is forged and the similarities and ideological tensions between _____ and Islamists in the construction of the 'nation'. M. Mosheer Amera, The discourse of homeland: the construction of Palestinian national identity in Palestinian secularist and Islamist discourses. *Critical Discourse Studies*. Volume 9, Issue 2, 2012. pages 117-131

Consequential
Contextual
Historical Antecedents
Constrain
Ideological Function
Contemporary
Metaphorical
Deliberately
Indigenous
Oppositional
Neo-Orientalist
Promotion
Official
Scripting
Lens
Articulation
Methodological
Narratives
Debate
Inescapability
Constituted

STYLE POLICY and **STYLE POLITICS**: A neglected aspect of the language of the news. *Media, Culture and Society*, 18(2), 315–333], it is seldom backed by **TEXTUAL** or _____ **EVIDENCE**. The paper attempts to fill in this gap in the literature by highlighting the role internal guidelines play in structuring and _____ the news discourse. It investigates, textually and ethnographically, the part internal **GUIDELINES** assume in _____ the Middle East narratives of the BBC and Al-Jazeera English (AJE).

In the investigation of their role, the paper _____ heavily on interviews, observations and access to large _____ of the contents of BBC and AJE's internal guidelines. The paper's ethnographic angle helps _____ how the two news giants use their organizational power for the sake of _____ and _____ their ideology and viewpoints vis-à-vis the Middle East conflict. It shows that the way voices in news are represented is not wholly the work of the reporter in the field. Finally, the paper reveals that news **INSTITUTIONS** have different ways of _____ in how ideas and viewpoints are to be expressed both socially and discursively and how voices are to be 'tamed', with the internal guidelines as their main discursive and social tool. Leon Barkhoa, The role of internal guidelines in shaping news narratives: ethnographic insights into the discursive rhetoric of Middle East reporting by the BBC and Al-Jazeera English. *Critical Discourse Studies* Volume 8, Issue 4, 2011, pages 297-309.

This article focuses on the British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) decision to _____ a request to air a Disasters Emergency Committee Appeal for Gaza in January 2009. The BBC argued that airing the appeal would threaten its impartiality. Despite the centrality of impartiality to the BBC, the concept's meaning is anything but unequivocal. An exploration of a media **OFFENSIVE**, which BBC executives launched in response to public outrage over the decision, seeks to reconstruct what definition of _____ is inferred by the BBC's _____ behind not airing the appeal. The analysis _____ how the BBC's _____ engages _____ with the critical position of others and, by doing so, draws on diverse understandings of impartiality. We argue that this 'semantic plasticity' of impartiality does not point at institutional confusion, but rather at BBC's executives **CAPITALISING** on the rhetorical potential this plasticity affords. Jiska Engelberta & Patrick Mccurdy, Capitalising on the **PLASTICITY** of impartiality: the BBC and the 2009 Gaza appeal. *Critical Discourse Studies*. Volume 8, Issue 3, 2011. pages 183-201.

Australian trade unions face the organizational and ethical challenge of advanced liberalism and its privileging of an **ENTERPRISE** culture, an _____ **HEGEMONY** which unions, with their traditions of **SOLIDARITY** and collectivism, struggle to resist. While it has been argued that critical discourse studies offer a research methodology to develop _____ **ENGAGED** _____ strategies, CDS has not subjected the values and language of union mobilisation and class resistance to _____ scrutiny. Employing discourse analysis to promote equality and workplace justice requires a willingness to engage in a critical examination of what terms like **CLASS SOLIDARITY** now mean in the context of enterprise culture. Foucault's stress on the power relationships embedded in discourse clarifies the history of solidarity and intensifies our critical analysis of the new discursive formations of enterprise culture which have stripped traditional union solidarity of its institutional basis and authority. Foucault's ethics, based in the _____ of the care of the self, suggests that union claims to govern and represent the interests of their members can only be reinvigorated by applying the Socratic ideal of **SELF-EXAMINATION** and **SELF-**_____. Mark Hearn, Developing a critical discourse: Michel Foucault and the Cult of Solidarity. *Critical Discourse Studies*. Volume 5, Issue 1, 2008, pages 21-34.

WORKING PROCESS

Deny
Dialogically
Disseminating
Ethnographic
Ideological
Illustrate
Illustrates
Impartiality
Inculcating
Interfering
Justification
Notion
Patterning
Politically
Portions
Rationale

Relies
Resistance
Shaping
Sufficient
Transformation

This article outlines a ‘feminist critical discourse analysis’ at the _____ of critical discourse analysis and feminist studies, with the aim of advancing rich and _____ analyses of the complex workings of power and ideology in discourse in sustaining hierarchically gendered social orders. This is especially _____ in the present time; it is recognized that _____ of gender ideology and institutionalized power asymmetries between (and among) groups of women and men are complexly intertwined with other social identities and are _____ across cultures. Gender ideology and power _____ in late modern societies also have become increasingly more subtle and, at the same time, as a result of backlash against feminism, have re-emerged with a new blatancy. The article offers a rationale for highlighting a feminist perspective in CDA, and proposes five key _____ for a feminist discourse praxis. In concluding, a brief analysis and discussion of some _____ on postfeminism is provided, _____ some of the current concerns in feminist critical discourse analysis. Michelle M. Lazar, Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis: Articulating a Feminist Discourse Praxis1 *Critical Discourse Studies*. Volume 4, Issue 2, 2007, pages 141-164.

Combining peace studies, cultural studies and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), this study _____ a Cultural approach to Critical Discourse Analysis (CCDA) of political peace discourses. Inspired by the UNESCO definition for the ‘culture of peace’, the study offers two peace discourse models: a **SUPPORTIVE** peace discourse versus an _____ one. From a theoretical perspective, CCDA _____ a culturally comparative study of ‘peace’, its _____ **BOUNDARIES** and semantic margins. From a practical perspective, application of such an approach within ‘local’ discourses may remove unique _____ and cultural _____ to the _____ of peace processes. Application of the CCDA to Israel’s political peace discourse _____ that use of the term in this discourse served two purposes: first, the construction of the Israeli speaker’s positive self-image as a peace-seeker together with **DELEGITIMATION** of rivals; and second, the **FACILITATION** of **PUBLIC** _____ of strategically **PROBLEMATIC** actions, primarily use of _____ violence, by their presentation as part of the peace discourse.n Dalia Gavriely-Nuri, The idiosyncratic language of Israeli ‘peace’: A Cultural Approach to Critical Discourse Analysis (CCDA). *Discourse & Society* Vol. 21, No. 5 (September 2010), pp. 565-585.

Nexus
Asymmetries
Operations
Realization
Conceptual
Acceptance
Oppressive
Barriers
Variable
Nuanced
Illustrating
Demonstrates
Revealed
Obstacles
Data

SELECTED ABSTRACTS FROM SETTLER COLONIAL STUDIES

NADERA SHALHOUB-KEVORKIAN, Stolen childhood: Palestinian children and the structure of genocidal dispossession. *Settler Colonial Studies*. *Settler Colonial Studies Vol. 6, Iss. 2, 2016*

ABSTRACT

A recent article published by the Wadi-Hilweh Information Center of Silwan described the arrest of a four-year-old Palestinian child, Mohammad, from the Al-Sa'dyeh neighborhood of Occupied East Jerusalem. In the early hours of Thursday, 28 November, a large military force broke into the Al-Majed family home. Waking his parents from sleep, the soldiers demanded to see Mohammad. 'Are you sure?' his father asked one of them, rubbing the sleep out of his eyes, 'Mohammad is only four years old!' The officer was not _____ and asked his father to wake the boy. Mohammad's father led the soldiers to the room where the children were gathered. He pointed to Mohammad. 'Do you want to arrest him? Should I send diapers and milk because he's going to need them.' After _____ that indeed, Mohammad was a mere four years old, and after asking his father a series of questions about the child and his friends, and inquiring into claims that he had injured an Israeli settler, the officer retreated on his arrest order. Leading the other soldiers out of the family home, he warned the family that if the boy was found guilty, he would return to call him for investigation.

MAGID SHIHADÉ, The place of Israel in Asia: settler colonialism, _____ memory, and identity among Palestinians in Israel. *Settler Colonial Studies* 13 Apr 2015

ABSTRACT

This research is part of an _____ by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) on 'transregional inter-Asian _____ and contexts that aims at reconceptualizing and rethinking Asia, in order to go beyond the territorial and conceptual fixities of area studies that divide the region into East, West, South, Southeast', and which moreover _____ one part of Asia – The Middle East – with a name that has no connection to the geography of the region. This has also led some states to fall in the cracks between these regions and sub-regions, an issue that raises many questions I will explore in this research.

MATTHEW P. FITZPATRICK Nazifying colonialism: settler colonialism and the fate of Germany's colonial chronotope. *Settler Colonial Studies*. 02 Mar 2015

ABSTRACT

Dr Heinrich Schnee was among Weimar Germany's foremost colonial authors and agitators for the return of Germany's overseas colonies. An examination of Schnee's work and cultural milieu through the prism of Bakhtin's concept of the literary chronotope reveals the differences and similarities between liberals and Nazis on the question of colonies and empire in the interwar period. It also assists in explaining the complex _____ between the _____ of a global colonial empire and _____ eastern expansion between 1918 and 1945. Despite the appearance of a seemingly polyphonic Nazi foreign policy, Schnee's _____ demands for a global empire were never translated into war aims by the Nazi state, which found itself unable to realise its primary imperial goal of creating a German empire in Eastern Europe.

<i>Word Choices</i>	<i>Arabic Equivalent</i>	<i>English Lexical Definition</i>
1. mobility 2. connections 3. exceptionalizes 4. initiative 5. convinced 6. realizing 7. contiguous 8. interrelationship 9. proponents 10. irredentist		

<i>Answer</i>	<i>Other Forms of the Word [Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb]</i>
1.	

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

ILAN PAPPE, Collaboration in struggle in Palestine: the search for a thirdspace. *Settler Colonial Studies*

ABSTRACT

This paper unfolds the history of collaborative resistance in Palestine since the first waves of Zionist immigration at the end of the nineteenth century. Relying on Lefebvre and Soja, the chapter conceptualises this type of resistance in terms of ‘thirdspaces’ and problematises the history of the creation and sharing of these spaces by Palestinians and Jews. Tracing back efforts to produce such thirdspaces from those carried out by the Palestine Communist Party, joint industrial action before 1948, immature attempts at binationalism and other political outfits in the period post-1948, my claim is that these endeavours cannot succeed without an Israeli acknowledgment that Zionism is a settler colonialist movement still busy these days in trying and complete the dispossession of Palestine.

NADERA SHALHOUB-KEVORKIAN, “Human suffering in colonial contexts: reflections from Palestine.” *Settler Colonial Studies*

ABSTRACT

This article investigates the ways in which European colonialism and Zionist settler colonialism evicted the Palestinians from humanity, and how contemporary global racial politics and the emerging “trauma genre” continue to silence and distort their collective suffering and resistance. Specifically, my analysis is inspired by interview material I gathered of experiences of death and dying in East Jerusalem. Drawing from the Israeli legal term “present-absentee” I suggest that spaces of death under Israeli settler colonialism constitute sites of denial and nonrecognition of Palestinian humanity. The denial of Palestinians’ collective history and continuous suffering has positioned Palestinians as outside of history, time and geography, and therefore as outside of humanity and modernity. This paper argues that individualized psychological readings silence the multidimensional histories of being and surviving in the homeland. Furthermore, the individualizing “trauma genre” inadequately interprets Palestinian suffering when compounded with the interlocking power of colonialism and global racial logics. As such, it conceals the political struggle and social resistance of Palestinians under the Israeli colonial regime.

<i>Word Choices</i>	<i>Arabic Equivalent</i>	<i>English Lexical Definition</i>
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<i>Answer</i>	<i>Other Forms of the Word [Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb]</i>
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MOHAMMAD SAKHNINI, “Walking, telling and resisting in Raja Shehadeh’s *Palestinian Walks*.” *Settler Colonial Studies* 23 Jul 2013

ABSTRACT

This essay examines the Palestinian experience of internal exile in Raja Shehadeh’s *Palestinian Walks: Notes on a Vanishing Landscape* (2007). For Shehadeh, as the essay argues, walking in the lands and documenting Israeli colonialist policies show the extent to which Israel was seeking to ruin the natural and social landscape of Palestine. The essays shows how the life of internal exile for the Palestinian writer drives him to “speak truth to power”, resisting the grim reality which Israel created for the Palestinians. But “speaking truth to power”, in Shehade’ *Walks*, effects a political commentary on the stock of critical consciousness which the committed intellectual reserve for the unceasing efforts to achieve peace and justice whether such efforts demand criticising foreign colonial powers and ideologies or one’s own society and culture.

P PITKÄNEN, Ancient Israel and settler colonialism. *Settler Colonial Studies*. 08 Jul 2013 **ABSTRACT**

This essay looks at ancient Israel as a settler colonial society. After an introductory paragraph that describes the significance of the study of ancient Israel for the study of settler colonialism, it summarises various approaches to the study of the history of ancient Israel. It then presents evidence for seeing the Israelite documents and early history in settler colonial terms. Finally, it looks at some aspects of decolonisation of the biblical narrative based on acknowledging at least the very possibility of a settler colonial nature of early Israel.

DAVID LLOYD, “Settler Colonialism and the State of Exception: The Example of Palestine/Israel.” *Settler Colonial Studies*. 28 Feb 2013. **ABSTRACT**

Discourse on Israel, both propagandistic and analytical, has the peculiar tendency of representing it at one moment as normal – a normal democracy, a normal Western society, a normal state – and at others as exceptional: a democracy uniquely embattled among hostile neighbors, a secular state that historically fulfills the religious destiny of a people, a democracy that defines itself as a state for a single people and religion, the only democracy in the region, and so forth. At times, defenders of Israel lay claim to its normality as the reason to exempt it from the norms of human rights and international law, at others complain that Israel is being ‘singled out’ for criticism. This paper argues that these apparent contradictions, over and above their value to public relations opportunism, can best be explained by understanding Israel’s occupation of Palestine as an exemplary settler colonial project whose contradictions are embedded in the early framing of Zionism and whose unfolding follows a logic long ago analyzed by Albert Memmi and other theorists of settler colonialism.

<i>Word Choices</i>	<i>Arabic Equivalent</i>	<i>English Lexical Definition</i>
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<i>Answer</i>	<i>Other Forms of the Word [Noun, Verb, Adjective]</i>
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Cultural Security As An Emerging Discipline

Selected On-Line Resources

- ❖ GNOSIS Italian Intelligence Magazine [<http://gnosis.aisi.gov.it/gnosis/Start.nsf/pages/archivio>]
- ❖ Cultural Security [<http://culturalsecurity.net/>]
- ❖ The Association for the Protection of Syrian Archaeology [APSA]: apsa2011syria@gmail.com
- ❖ Conflict Antiquities [<http://conflictantiquities.wordpress.com/>]
- ❖ Archaeology in Conflict [<http://www.turkishnews.com/tr/content/2010/04/10/archaeology-in-conflict/>]
- ❖ Oriental Heritage Without Border
- ❖ Gephyra - a Journal for the Ancient History and Cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean [for abstracts only]
- ❖ The Cambridge Archaeological Journal
- ❖ Teun A. van Dijk, subject bibliographies on the contributions of Critical Discourse Analysis [CDA] compiled by Teun A. van Dijk and posted on his website. Topics include the following:
Security Discourse

TEUN A. VAN DIJK, SECURITY DISCOURSE [2013]

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Employing a **DISCOURSE ANALYTIC APPROACH**, this paper examines the silence on state terrorism within the broader terrorism studies literature. An analysis of this literature reveals that state terrorism is noticeable mainly for its absence as a subject of **SYSTEMATIC** academic study. Following the textual analysis, the main finding – the silence on state terrorism within terrorism studies – is subjected to both a first- and second-order critique. A first-order or immanent critique uses a discourse's **INTERNAL CONTRADICTIONS**, mistakes and **MISCONCEPTIONS** to criticise it on its own terms. In this case, the absence of state terrorism is criticised for its illogical actor-based definition of terrorism, its politically biased research focus, and its failure to acknowledge the empirical evidence of the extent and nature of state terrorism. A second-order critique entails reflecting on the broader political and **ETHICAL CONSEQUENCES** of the representations enabled by the discourse. It is argued that the absence of state terrorism from **ACADEMIC DISCOURSE** functions to _____ particular kinds of state hegemonic projects, construct a legitimising public discourse for foreign and domestic policy, and deflect attention from the terroristic practices of states. The exposure and **DESTABILISATION** of this _____ narrative also opens up critical space for the articulation of _____ alternative and potentially emancipatory forms of knowledge and practice. Richard Jackson, *The Ghosts of State Terror: Knowledge, Politics and Terrorism Studies. Critical Studies on Terrorism* Volume 1, 2008 - Issue 3.

Abstract Between 1987 and 1994, well more than one hundred thousand Palestinians were _____ as "security" prisoners by Israeli occupation forces. The experiences of these men presented particular problems of representation. While the author tried to empathetically write about their human experiences of suffering, he discovered that trauma can be _____ **BY** different groups and invested with different emotional and political meanings. During the uprising called the *Intifada* of the 1980s and early 1990s, the nationalist youth described prisoners (often themselves) as a **VANGUARD** in the Palestinian struggle. After the arrival of the Palestinian Authority in 1994, the prisoners were recast as victims in need of **REHABILITATION**, and many became _____ members of Palestinian security. The process of ethnographic discovery described here suggests that ethnography aimed only at providing a "native's point of view" is insufficient. Politically engaged anthropology can and should do more than trying to humanize cultural others who suffer. Avram Bornstein, *Ethnography and the Politics of Prisoners in Palestine-Israel. Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, October 2001; vol. 30, 5: pp. 546-574.

Control over land and over labour can be supported by **MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS** within territories. During the Israel Palestine conflict, the primary **FORM OF** movement restriction that has been documented is closure to day _____ **WORKERS** of the borders between Israel and the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In recent years, however, restrictions on movement throughout the West Bank have been applied to the general Palestinian population. International accompaniment work has endeavoured to resist such restrictions and to escape the limitations of traditional human rights documentation. In doing so, it presents alternative views: of the population as more than 'worker'; and the impact of restrictions on both the individual and the collective. It also demonstrates the material, emotional and cultural aspects of movement. Observation emerges as a **PRINCIPAL FORM OF** resistance. This suggests that restrictions can be seen as discipline in Foucault's sense. The West Bank experience,

however, is better characterized by a negative rather than the positive conception of discipline associated with the productive control of labour. Alison P. Brown, The Immobile Mass: Movement Restrictions in the West Bank. *Social & Legal Studies*, December 2004; vol. 13, 4: pp. 501-521.

Violence is most often theorized in relation to overt and **SENSATIONAL** displays of **SOVEREIGN POWER** and military force. Less frequently, however, is violence considered within the remit of humanitarian technologies, discourses, and practices. Taking Eyal Weizman's theorization of the relationship between humanitarianism and violence as **A POINT OF DEPARTURE**, this paper traces the deepening entanglements between liberal war, violence, and **CIVILIAN** _____ in Palestine/Israel. Lisa Bhungalia, Managing violence: aid, counterinsurgency, and the humanitarian present in Palestine. *Environment and Planning A*, November 2015; vol. 47, 11: pp. 2308-2323.

Drawing on research conducted in the West Bank on the US Agency for International Development and the vast web of aid intermediaries, experts, lawyers, and contractors through which it operates, this paper attends to the ways in which counterinsurgency and **PACIFICATION** strategies are being mobilized through the networks of aid governance. Centrally this paper argues that, while the foreign aid regime in the Palestinian territories has served to mitigate the most **DELETERIOUS EFFECTS** of military occupation and dispossession, it has at the same time, further extended a regime of war and policing into ever-more intimate spaces of Palestinian everyday life. In tracing these processes, this paper brings to the fore the persistence of war in moments when direct military violence is **HELD IN ABEYANCE**. More broadly, it argues that the case of Palestine lends insight into the multiple forms of violence that exist within our concept of 'war'—not only the spectacular and the crisis-laden, but also the _____, bureaucratic, _____, and largely concealed. In so doing, this paper invites a consideration of the ways in which regimes of war and violence are reproduced through mediums, practices, and institutions that _____ to realize 'stability' and 'peace'.

This article argues that **COUNTERINTUITIVELY**, the unrelenting multivictim terrorist attacks on Israel between 1996 and 2004 did not bring about a linear _____ in the intensity of media coverage nor in the demoralization of the public, as seen in the changes in daily routine and in the **RADICALIZATION** of political attitudes. By the use of a combined index based on the length of television's disaster marathons, their viewing rates, and the extent of changes in the daily lives and the political attitudes of Israelis (drawing on secondary analysis of various sources), the authors distinguish between two periods in terms of the impact of terror. In the first period, from 1996 to the end of 2002, they observed a relatively strong effect in all the **INDICATORS** mentioned above. From the beginning of 2003, in spite of the continuing high frequency of the attacks, the authors see a process of **ROUTINIZATION** apparent in all our indicators, on the part of the media and of the public. Tamar Liebes and Zohar Kampf. Routinizing Terror: Media Coverage and Public Practices in Israel, 2000-2005. *The International Journal of Press/Politics* Winter 2007 vol. 12 no. 1 108-116.

ABSTRACT The lack of temporal disaggregation in conflict data has so far presented a strong obstacle to analyzing the short-term **DYNAMICS OF MILITARY CONFLICT**. Using a novel data set of hourly dyadic conflict intensity scores drawn from Twitter and other social media sources during the Gaza Conflict (2008–2009), the author attempts to fill a gap in existing studies. The author employs a vector autoregression (VAR) to measure changes in Israel's and Hamas's military response dynamics immediately following two important **JUNCTURES** in the conflict: the introduction of Israeli ground troops and the UN Security Council vote. The author finds that both Hamas's and Israel's response to provocations by the other side increase (both by about twofold) immediately after the **GROUND** _____, but following the UN Security Council vote, Israel's response is cut in half, while Hamas's slightly increases. In addition, the author provides a template for researchers to harness social media to capture the micro-dynamics of conflict. Thomas Zeitzoff, Using Social Media to Measure Conflict Dynamics: An Application to the 2008–2009 Gaza Conflict. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. December 2011 vol. 55 no. 6 938-969.

ABSTRACT This article advances the argument that **SECURITY INTEGRATION** is occurring in the European Union (EU) as a result of the influence of certain **KNOWLEDGE-BASED NETWORKS** or epistemic communities. Given that EU member-states consistently resist integration in areas that are central to traditional state sovereignty, security integration presents a puzzle. The case of the EU Military Committee (EUMC) will serve as an example of how and why **EPISTEMIC COMMUNITIES** matter in security decision-making. Although the EUMC and the Common Security and Defence Policy are relatively new, the power of shared **EXPERTISE** among high-level military officers has already begun to dismantle sovereign **BARRIERS** to security integration. In considering the puzzle of security integration, this article suggests that the epistemic community framework provides a better explanation for the **EMERGENCE OF** a European security space than alternative arguments, such as principal-agent theory, intergovernmental bargaining, and regime theory. The case of a military epistemic community also serves to broaden the epistemic community literature, which tends to focus somewhat **NARROWLY** on cases of environmental and economics experts. Mai'a K. Davis Cross Millennium - *Journal of International Studies* September 2013 vol. 42 no. 145-64

Seyed Hadi Borhani, Biases and the Question of Palestine/Israel: Textbook Treatment of the Question's History in Western Universities *Journal of Holy Land and Palestine Studies* 2016 15:2, 225-247 The purpose of this study is to evaluate the **PURPORTED** influence of a pro-Israeli environment in the West on the production of academic knowledge about the Palestine/Israel question. The most popular college textbooks on the history of the question were analysed through textbook and **CONTEXT ANALYSIS** in order to answer the key question of the research: 'How the knowledge of the history of the Palestine/Israel question presented in Western academia, and why has it been presented in that particular way. The results of the textbook analysis (Historical Narrative Analysis) support the conclusion that textbook knowledge on the question is mainly pro-Israeli in bias. In relation to the 'Why' question, the context analysis offers the 'Jewish pro-Israeli producer' as being the main factor for the bias in the products. An additional factor identified is that the relevant knowledge has been produced in a certain, American or Israeli, national and educational environment. <http://www.eupublishing.com/action/showCitFormats?doi=10.3366%2Fhpls.2016.0142>

article critically analyses the contribution of **FOREIGN AID POLICY** to the spread of **POLITICAL CORRUPTION** in the context of the Palestinian-Israeli peace process. The argument is that the extent of the politicisation of aid and the disparagement of normative behaviour create opportunities to **EXPLOIT RESOURCES** and to strengthen political and personal gains of the **POLITICAL ELITE** in the receiving country. Thus when examining the relationship between the extent of the politicisation of the process of assistance and the **ACCELERATION** of corruption during the rule of Yasser Arafat (1994–2004) the case study shows that political considerations caused the main donors to ignore or **DISREGARD** corrupt behaviour. Dr Yusif Shehada, Does Foreign Aid Accelerate Corruption? The Case of the Palestinian National Authority. *Journal of Holy Land and Palestine Studies*, Volume 14 Issue 2, Page 165-187

The 11 September 2001 attacks are a denning moment for the USA. They have changed its perception of international reality by formulating an **IDEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK** to justify a new political and military strategy that is changing the terms of international relations. This article

analyses the strategy towards ‘rogue states’ and ‘regime change’, and explores the **EMERGENCE OF** the crusade against terrorism. It examines the domestic roots of this crusade, particularly the roles played by the Christian Right, the Neo-Conservatives, and the pro-Israeli lobbies. These combined forces push US domestic politics to the right, leading to an aggressive **INTERVENTIONIST POLICY** in the Middle East. Israeli actions dovetail with this crusade, thus becoming **INTERTWINED WITH** domestic American issues. With their self-serving definition of terrorism, the US and Israeli governments prepare to launch a war against Iraq. Whether these combined efforts succeed will depend on the extent of domestic and international opposition. Samih Farsoun, *Roots of the American Anti-Terrorism Crusade*. *Holy Land Studies*, Volume 1 Issue 2, Page 133-160.

The changes in the nature of warfare and its transformation toward Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) **INTRASTATE CONFLICT** have challenged the **PATTERNS OF INTERACTION** between the political and the military echelons in Israel. It seems that the political echelon's superiority is **MAINTAINED** at the institutional and formal levels, but on the **SUBSTANTIVE** level, which demands relying on knowledge and systematic staff work, the **POLITICAL ECHELON'S** position is weakened and loses its validity. Introducing the military echelon in Israel as an epistemic authority regarding the violent **CONFRONTATION** and the main outlines of the military knowledge development process might clarify why the absence of the required dialogue between the echelons and the weakness of the intellectual effort increased the military's influence over the shaping of Israeli **STRATEGY**. The argument's validity and its **EXPLANATORY POWER** can be found relevant for other countries whose militaries are deeply involved in the management of LIC. Kobi Michael, *The Israel Defense Forces as an EPISTEMIC AUTHORITY: An intellectual challenge in the reality of the Israeli – Palestinian conflict*. *Journal of Strategic Studies*. Volume 30, 2007 - Issue 3.

.Analyses that develop a postcolonial critique of international relations and security studies have outlined the project of ‘decolonizing’ these disciplines and have underlined the importance of taking into account actors from the South. I seek to do so here through the study of migration policies, in particular by looking for the agency of state actors in so-called countries of origin. This article shows that the study of practices of cooperation is a good strategy for decolonizing the study of international relations. Based upon the example of mid-level cooperation on deportation between France and Morocco, this article focuses on two devices and the practices used for international cooperation on migration controls: the posting of immigration liaison officers and the statistical evaluation of cooperation. This case study shows that such practices open brokering spaces in the transnational security field and allow state actors from the South to challenge the dominance of the North. Nora El Qadim, *Postcolonial challenges to migration control: French–Moroccan cooperation practices on forced returns*. *Security Dialogue*, June 2014; vol. 45, 3: pp. 242-261

This article examines Walter Benjamin's 1921 text, “Critique of Violence” in light of its multiple readings. Specifically, different readings and interpretations of this text have become vital to contemporary discussions of police violence, sovereignty, life in the state of exception, revolution, **POLITICAL THEOLOGY**, and most importantly the question of ethical violence. More specifically, if the context of Benjamin's own writing was the refusal to kill that marked the end of the First World War and the bloody wake that was left after the failure of the German revolution, a current debate between Judith Butler and Slavoj Žižek concerning an “ethics of non-violence,” considers (among other things) the current situation in Israel/Palestine, and their debate turns on **COMPETING** readings of Benjamin's text. As I will show, there are different approaches to politics, to the question of what is to be done, that can be teased out by way of different readings of this small, influential text written almost 90 years ago and it is precisely the contradictory nature of this text, its **MESSIANISM**, its relation to the question of historical fulfillment, its **INVOCATION OF** the biblical **INJUNCTION AGAINST** killing (one that places this text in the Jewish philosophical tradition), its understanding of the **NOTION OF** “mere” guilty life, as well as its use of Georges Sorel's celebration of the mass proletarian strike, that makes it a lightning rod for different readings of politics, faith and law, and gives it its continued importance. Catherine Kellogg, *Walter Benjamin and the Ethics of Violence*. *Law, Culture and the Humanities*, February 2013; vol. 9: pp. 71-90, first published on April 20, 2011

Conventional wisdom holds that the Internet's material properties are biased towards openness, and provide the foundation for a global commons of information increasingly **BENEFICIAL** to citizens worldwide. However, pressures from the security and commercial sectors to regulate and control the Internet are beginning to alter its basic material architecture in ways that may **UNDERMINE** not only the activities of global civic networks, but also the long-term **PROSPECTS** for an open global communications environment. As Internet **CENSORSHIP** and surveillance becomes more widespread, and as states begin to militarise cyberspace, a radically different environment for global communications is emerging. However, these changes are not **UNCONTESTED**. While not having the influence over Internet security and design issues that security and **CORPORATE** actors do, a growing number of civil society actors are merging with politically minded computer scientists and engineers to form policy networks and develop 'hacktivist' technologies designed to support **SELF-EXPRESSION, PRIVACY**, and security for global civic networks. For the Internet and other information and communication technologies to support a global commons of information the success of this movement over the long term will be critical. Ronald J. Deibert, Black Code: Censorship, Surveillance, and the Militarisation of Cyberspace Millennium. Journal of International Studies, December 2003; vol. 32: pp. 501-530

This article explores the socio-political, economic and **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS** of what counts as historical knowledge. Academic history has long been practiced as if its value and authority reside in its ability to produce truth, but pretending that that history occupies an epistemologically foundational position is an **ILLUSION** that needs to be abandoned. History is a discourse whose sources of cultural power are ultimately social and institutional. By examining narrations of the Nakba, the article focuses attention back on to the **POLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF** historical practices and how **HEGEMONIC HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS** of Israel's establishment in 1948 are closely intertwined with questions of identity and legitimisation. The second half of the article considers a number of reflexive, vernacular narratives on the subject of Palestinian and Israeli pasts that seek to make a direct ethical or **POLITICAL INTERVENTION** and challenge the **DOMINANT DISCOURSE**. In many ways, these works foreground how traditional academic histories tend to function as a representative of **HEGEMONIC DISCOURSES**. They are more effective in making clear the issues, framing the arguments, engaging with broader, non-academic audiences and stimulating ethical discussion and political action. The focus on how broader **MNEMONIC** and cultural orientations towards 'pastness' have been mobilised effectively as cultural and rhetorical resources in tactical campaigns for socio-political justice culminates with an analysis of the case of the American-Palestinian Rasmia Odeh. This example shows how **HISTORICISING PRACTICES** can be used to both **REINFORCE** and challenge state power as manifested by the **JUDICIARY**. Elia Zureik, Constructing Palestine through Surveillance Practices. British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies Published online: 28 Jun 2010.

This article **ADVANCES** the argument that **SECURITY INTEGRATION** is occurring in the European Union (EU) as a result of the influence of certain **KNOWLEDGE-BASED NETWORKS** or epistemic communities. Given that EU member-states **CONSISTENTLY** resist integration in areas that are central to traditional state sovereignty, security integration presents a puzzle. The case of the EU Military Committee (EUMC) will serve as

an example of how and why epistemic communities matter in security DECISION-MAKING. Although the EUMC and the Common Security and Defence Policy are relatively new, the power of shared expertise among high-level military officers has already begun to DISMANTLE sovereign barriers to security integration. In considering the puzzle of security integration, this article suggests that the epistemic community framework provides a better explanation for the emergence of a European security space than alternative arguments, such as principal-agent theory, intergovernmental bargaining, and regime theory. The case of a military epistemic community also serves to broaden the epistemic community literature, which tends to focus somewhat narrowly on cases of environmental and economics experts. n Mai'a K. Davis Cross, The Military Dimension of European Security: An Epistemic Community Approach. *Millennium - Journal of International Studies* September 2013 vol. 42 no. 1 45-64.

Modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) are seen not only as allowing global economic activities and the sharing of knowledge, but also as favouring TRANSPARENCY and democracy by creating space and a public sphere for civil society. The internet, and in particular the world wide web, have proved a powerful tool in both the MANIPULATION of economic activities and the MOBILIZATION of civil society. Much is made of the democratizing effect of ICTs in e-government. Yet there are governments that attempt to control in an authoritarian manner both who ACCESSES the internet and what content may be accessed and used. The question arises whether an INFORMATION SOCIETY and, more critically, a knowledge society can develop in the absence of freedom of access to information, freedom of expression and freedom to access the digital economy. Against this broad background the authors put forward four pillars of a knowledge society: (a) ICTs and connectivity, (b) content and the usability thereof, (c) infrastructure other than ICTs, and (d) human capacity. They attempt to evaluate the effect of AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL of access and content on each of them. It is argued from an ethical perspective, and more specifically from a perspective of social justice that, while a technologically oriented concept of the information society may not be INCOMPATIBLE with severe state control, a more multi-dimensional knowledge society cannot develop under such circumstances. Freedom is fundamental to participation in a knowledge society. Purely pragmatic arguments lead to the same conclusion. Peter Johan Lor and Johannes Jacobus Britz, Is a Knowledge Society possible without freedom of access to information? *Journal of Information Science*, August 2007; vol. 33, 4: pp. 387-397.

Within the last 2000 years the land DEMARCATED BY the Mediterranean Sea to the west and the Jordan Valley to the east has been one of the most DISPUTED TERRITORIES in history. World powers have redrawn its boundaries numerous times. Since the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 within British Mandate Palestine, Palestinians and Israelis have disagreed over the national identity of the land that they both inhabit. The struggles have EXTENDED FROM the battlefields to the classrooms. In the process, different national and ethnic groups have used various sciences, ranging from archeology to history and geography, to prove TERRITORIAL CLAIMS based on their historical presence in the region. But how have various Israeli social and political groups used maps to solidify claims over the territory? In this paper we bring together science studies and CRITICAL CARTOGRAPHY in order to investigate cartographic representations as socially embedded practices and address how visual rhetoric intersects with knowledge claims in cartography. Before the 1967 war between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the Israeli government and the Jewish National Fund produced maps of Israel that established a Hebrew topography of the land. After 1967, Israel's expanded TERRITORIAL CONTROL made the demarcation of its borders ever more controversial. Consequently, various Israeli interest groups and political parties increasingly used various cartographic techniques to forge territorial spaces, demarcate disputed boundaries, and inscribe particular national, political, and ethnic identities onto the land. Christine Leuenberger and Izhak Schnell, The politics of maps: Constructing national territories in Israel. *Social Studies of Science*, December 2010; vol. 40: pp. 803-842, first published on September 1, 2010.

Israel's recent war in Gaza ('Operation Cast Lead') has both exposed Israel's defiance of international law and provided the occasion for increasing support for an organised transnational boycott, DIVESTMENT and SANCTIONS (BDS) movement. The BDS movement is aimed at challenging the Israeli state's illegal military occupation and a host of corresponding REPRESSIVE POLICIES directed at Palestinians. However, the BDS campaign, and in particular the call for an academic boycott, has been controversial. It has generated a COUNTER-RESPONSE emphasising, variously, the goals of the movement as ineffective, _____ peace and/or security, contrary to norms of academic freedom and even tied to anti-Judaism and anti-Semitism. Utilising a Gramscian approach, and drawing from Charles Mills' concept of 'racial contract', we examine the history of

the divestment campaign and the debates it has **ENGENDERED**. We argue that the effectiveness of BDS as a **STRATEGY OF RESISTANCE** and **CROSS-BORDER** _____ is intimately connected with a challenge to the hegemonic place of Zionism in western ideology. This campaign has challenged an international racial contract which, from 1948, has assigned a **COMMON INTEREST** between the state of Israel and international political allies, while absencing Palestinians as **SIMULTANEOUSLY** non-white, the subjects of extreme repression and stateless. The BDS campaign also points to an alternative — the promise of a real and lasting peace in the Middle East. Abigail B. Bakan and Yasmeen Abu-Laban, Palestinian resistance and international solidarity: the BDS campaign. *Race & Class*, July 2009; vol. 51: pp. 29-54

Apart from giving voices to the voiceless, the coming of Aljazeera English and Press TV as an alternative perspective in the global news sphere was thought to herald an important _____ the war journalism that describes the _____ the dominant media to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. To track this **EXPECTATION**, this study adopted the peace journalism model to examine how Aljazeera English and Press TV have responded to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict in the recent past compared to BBC World and CNN International. Findings show that similar patterns of war journalism are reproduced in the alternative perspective with counter-demonizing language and disagreements on the identity of terrorists. Peace journalism contents in the alternative perspective, as in the dominant perspective, are engendered more by events of the peace process and peace propaganda than by the much ideated **CONCILIATORY** media. YAKUBU OZOHU-SULEIMAN. War journalism on Israel/Palestine: Does contra-flow really make a difference? *Media, War & Conflict*, April 2014; vol. 7: pp. 85-103.

ABSTRACT This article suggests a new perspective for examining the particular social and organizational characteristics of **MILITARY RESERVES** forces and the special experiences of serving in the reserves. To illustrate the unique social position of reservists, the authors develop a theoretical model that likens them to transmigrants. Accordingly, the authors suggest that society may benefit from looking at reserves both as sorts of social and organizational hybrids or amalgams—they are soldiers and civilians, they are outside yet inside the military system, and are _____ both spheres—and as continual migrants journeying between military and civilian spheres. The authors end by suggesting that it may be fruitful to study three segments of the military, each of which has its own dynamics: regulars, _____, and reserves. This _____ allows society to examine different patterns of motivation, cohesion, political commitment and awareness, and long-term **CONSIDERATIONS** that characterize each segment. Edna Lomsky-Feder, Nir Gazit, and Eyal Ben-Ari. Reserve Soldiers as **TRANSMIGRANTS**: Moving between the Civilian and Military Worlds *Armed Forces & Society* Summer 2008 vol. 34 no. 4 593-614.

After the attacks of 9/11 Americans asked, 'Why do they hate us so much?' The answer has been framed in terms of 'clashes', none of which has addressed emotion, which is at the centre of the question. Emotion, and particularly **HUMILIATION**, has begun to be addressed within the literature of IR. Numerous scholars have highlighted the **PERVASIVENESS OF** a discourse of humiliation in the Middle East and its relationship to the swelling ranks of **RECRUITS** who are willing to act as human bombs. The purpose of this article is to examine the emotional **DYNAMICS** of this relationship. The first section undertakes a **CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS** of humiliation and betrayal. The second section explores how these emotions have been given coherent meaning in the narrative of Islamists from the region. This is followed by an historical analysis of how this narrative has provided a framework for giving meaning to a range of national, regional and international _____, particularly since 1967, and has contributed to the emergence of Islam as the basis for **TRANSNATIONAL IDENTITY** in what had become a highly **SECULAR** region. Section three examines flaws in the logic of both militant Islamists and the US-led 'War on Terrorism', arguing that both have exacerbated feelings of humiliation in the region rather than contributing to a restoration of dignity. The conclusion builds on the principle of **HUMAN DIGNITY** to rethink the international approach to political violence. Khaled Fattah and K.M. Fierke, A Clash of Emotions: The Politics of Humiliation and Political Violence in the Middle East. *European Journal of International Relations*, March 2009; vol. 15: pp. 67-93

ABSTRACT This article attempts to explain _____ in military—society relations using models developed in the context of political participation and social learning. The authors suggest that patterns of **ALTERNATIVE POLITICS** might evolve from the **UNDERMINING** of the “republican contract,” that is, the exchange between citizens' military sacrifice and the rights and rewards granted to them by the state. This situation creates growing dissatisfaction among citizens that may trigger collective action, even among soldiers. Barriers to internal bargaining within the military _____ modes of alternative politics in the military—society realm. Drawing from the case of Israel, the authors illustrate these strategies by focusing on conscientious objection, “gray refusal,” reservists' rebellions, and a direct form of civilian monitoring of the army. Yagil Lev and Shlomo Mizrahi. *Alternative Politics and the Transformation of Society–Military Relations: The Israeli Experience*. *Administration & Society* March 2008 vol. 40 no. 1 25-53.

ABSTRACT Five scientists and engineers connected with Iran’s nuclear program have been killed or injured in recent **CONFIRMED** or possible assassination attempts. It is unclear who is responsible, but the attacks raise unique policy questions about motives, effectiveness, repercussions, and legal and moral standards. Past assassination plots—including a US plan to kidnap or kill a German atomic scientist in World War II—suggest that such attempts are products of **DESPERATION**: A nation tries to kill another country’s nuclear scientists when it sees no military or diplomatic options for addressing a **PERCEIVED THREAT** of existential proportions. The possible advantages of targeting another country’s nuclear scientists are modest at best, possibly delaying (but not halting) a nuclear weapons program while providing some deniability to the attacking country. The disadvantages are many, including the possibility that assassinations will inspire **RETALIATION**, reduce the likelihood of a diplomatic solution, and increase the difficulties international regulators face in **MONITORING** a covert nuclear program. In the abstract, moral and legal strictures also weigh against such assassination efforts. As a practical matter, however, if the existential imperative is present, it will likely trump legal and ethical considerations when a nation **CONTEMPLATES** assassinating nuclear scientists. William Tobey, *Nuclear scientists as assassination targets*. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, January/February 2012 vol. 68 no. 161-69.

Leonard Weiss, *The Lavon Affair: How a false-flag operation led to war and the Israeli bomb*. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* July/August 2013 vol. 69 no. 4 58-68. ABSTRACT The Lavon Affair, a failed Israeli covert operation directed against Egypt in 1954, triggered a chain of events that have had profound consequences for power relationships in the Middle East; the affair’s effects still reverberate today. Those events included a public trial and **CONVICTION** of eight Egyptian Jews who carried out the **COVERT OPERATION**, two of whom were subsequently executed; a **RETALIATORY** military _____ by Israel into Gaza that killed 39 Egyptians; a **subsequent** Egyptian–Soviet arms deal that angered American and British leaders, who then withdrew previously pledged support for the building of the Aswan Dam; the announced nationalization of the Suez Canal by Nasser in retaliation for the withdrawn support; and the _____ failed invasion of Egypt by Israel, France, and Britain in an attempt to topple Nasser. In the wake of that failed **INVASION**, France expanded and accelerated its ongoing **NUCLEAR COOPERATION** with Israel, which eventually enabled the Jewish state to build nuclear weapons.

This paper is based on a personal journey of starting a long-term sociological research project in a **CONFLICT ZONE**: the research was to be carried out in Israel and the Palestinian Territories. The question posed is: what sort of problems and concerns arise for researchers and ethnographers who work with traditionally **MARGINAL** communities in violently divided societies? In an attempt to provide an answer, I focus here on such issues as: the social constructions of fears and dangers in what are perceived to be dangerous places; difficulties of access to traditionally _____ and marginal social groups; useful methodological and ethical _____ for doing research in risky environments; as well as the advantages of working with, rather than on communities. Moreover, I suggest that _____ research in politically and socially unstable contexts puts into stark relief the advantages of conducting participatory and _____ research. Such approaches provide researchers with networks of trusted local protagonists, offer more in-depth insights into traditionally marginalized and frequently **MISREPRESENTED** social groups, whilst also generating knowledge that may **FACILITATE** beneficial social changes for local communities. Christine Leuenberger, Knowledge-Making and its Politics in Conflict Regions: Doing Research in Israel/Palestine. Contributions from European Symbolic Interactionists: Reflections on Methods. 2015, 19-41 Abstract

Abstract Once upon a time scholars assumed that the knowing subject in the disciplines is **TRANSPARENT**, disincorporated from the known and untouched by the geo-political _____ of the world in which people are racially ranked and regions are racially **CONFIGURED**. From a _____ and neutral point of observation (that Colombian philosopher Santiago Castro-Gómez describes as the _____ of the zero point), the knowing subject maps the world and its problems, classifies people and projects into what is good for them. Today that assumption is no longer _____, although there are still many believers. At stake is indeed the question of racism and epistemology. And once upon a time scholars assumed that if you 'come' from Latin America you have to 'talk about' Latin America; that in such a case you have to be a token of your culture. Such expectation will not arise if the author 'comes' from Germany, France, England or the US. As we know: the first world has knowledge, the third world has culture; Native Americans have wisdom, Anglo Americans have science. The need for political and epistemic de-linking here comes to the fore, as well as decolonializing and **DECOLONIAL KNOWLEDGES**, necessary steps for imagining and building democratic, just, and nonimperial/colonial societies. Walter D. Mignolo, Epistemic Disobedience, Independent Thought and Decolonial Freedom. Duke University.

In the 21st century, historic relations of power continue **TO SHAPE** the epistemic **STATUS** of nations. Epistemologies of the North Atlantic consistently constitute the bases of institutionally valued scholarship. Indeed, control over the narrative of science has been **CONSTITUTIVE OF** the discourse of modernity and North Atlantic intellectual hegemony. The premise of this article rests on the assertion that to _____ study life in the 21st century, we must abandon all notions of epistemic innocence. This analysis begins with the broad considerations of coloniality, modernity, and epistemology and takes up the specific mandates of formalization and interpretation that define North Atlantic epistemologies. It then considers the importance of critical rationalities, social epistemologies, and the need to robustly de-center research _____ originating in the North Atlantic. Celine-Marie Pascale, Discourses of the North Atlantic: Epistemology and Hegemony. Qualitative Inquiry, April 2016; vol. 22, 4: pp. 219-227

*Academia: Theory And Praxis. Standards And Publications
Professionalism And Institutional Cultures*

With respect to the responsibility of intellectuals, there are still other, equally disturbing questions. Intellectuals are in a position to expose the lies of governments, to analyze actions according to their causes and motives and often hidden intentions. In the Western world, at least, they have the

power that comes from political liberty, from access to information and freedom of expression. For a privileged minority, Western democracy provides the leisure, the facilities, and the training to seek the truth lying hidden behind the veil of distortion and misrepresentation, ideology and class interest, through which the events of current history are presented to us. The responsibilities of intellectuals, then, are much deeper than what Macdonald calls the "responsibility of people," given the unique privileges that intellectuals enjoy.

---Noam Chomsky, *The Responsibility of Intellectuals. The New York Review of Books, February 23, 1967*

academic	أكاديمي	intellectual autonomy	الحكم الذاتي الفكري
academia [theory and praxis]	الأكاديمية [النظرية والتطبيق العملي]	intellectual property	الملكية الفكرية
academic administration ⁵	إدارة الأكاديمية	internationalizing of higher	تدويل التعليم العالي

⁵ ACADEMIC TERMINOLOGY: ARTICLES ON EXTERNAL SITES

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- Academic Bill Of Rights [[Http://Www.Thefullwiki.Org/Academic_Bill_Of_](http://www.thefullwiki.org/Academic_Bill_Of_)]
- Academic Capital [[Http://En.Wikipedia.Org/Wiki/Academic_Capital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_Capital)] []
- Academic Competence, International Academic Competence [See Academic Conference [[Http://Www.Thefullwiki.Org/Academic_Confere](http://www.thefullwiki.org/Academic_Confere)]
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- Concept Mapping [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/concept_mapping]
- Discourse Communities
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- Rhetoric [<http://www.thefullwiki.org/rhetoric>]

academic capital [bourdieu]	كابيتال الأكاديمي [بورديو]	education	إنتاج المعرفة
academic industrial complex	المجمع الصناعي الأكاديمي	knowledge production	شبكات التوجيه
academic misconduct	سوء السلوك الأكاديمي	mentoring networks	الأدوار المهنية
academic repression	القمع الأكاديمي	occupational roles	فلسفة المعرفة / نظرية المعرفة
academic standards / publications	المعايير والمنشورات الأكاديمية	philosophy of knowledge/epistemology	درجات الدراسات العليا
accreditation	الإعتماد	postgraduate degrees	الابتدائي والثانوي، والتعليم العالي
ahistorical	غير تاريخية	primary, secondary, tertiary	نتائج البحوث
anti-hegemonic discourse	الخطاب المناهض للهيمنة	research output	جامعات الأبحاث
archaeology [Foucault]	[علم الآثار] فوكو	research universities	الإصلاح الهيكلي
arguments and counterarguments	الحجج والحجج المضادة	structural reform	طالب كما هو والمستهلك
binaries, binarism	الثنائيات،	student-as-consumer	ندوة
capitalist modes of production	طرق الإنتاج الرأسمالية	symposium ⁶	نظام حياة
change in higher education	تغيير في التعليم العالي	tenure system ⁷	تسليع و التعليم العالي
colleague, collegiality	الزميل الزمالة	commodification or marketization	التعلم التحولي
collective action	عمل جماعي	of higher education	محتوى غير معلوم
colonial discourse theory	نظرية الخطاب الاستعماري	transformative learning	تصنيف الجامعات
compliance	الالتزام	undisclosed content	الكتابة عبر المناهج الدراسية
conference	مؤتمر	university rankings	جامعة (ج) جامعات
continuum	التواصل	writing across the curriculum	برنامج (ج) برامج
corporatism	هيمنة	university	دراسات
cross-cultural competence	الكفاءة بين الثقافات	program	منهج (ج) مناهج
cultural capital	عاصمة ثقافية	studies	كلية (ج) كليات
curriculum reform	اصلاح المناهج الدراسية	college, academy	معهد (ج) معاهد
data fabrication	تلفيق البيانات	institute	وزارة التربية والتعليم
demographic characteristics	الخصائص الديموغرافية	ministry of education	المنافسة الأكاديمية
disciplinary genre	النوع تأديبية	academic competition	معرفة القراءة والكتابة الأكاديمية
discourse analysis	تحليل الخطاب	academic literacy	محو الأمية الذي يبعد
discriminatory practices	الممارسات التمييزية	situated literacy	التماسك والترابط
discursive practices	الممارسات الخطابية	cohesion and coherence	مجالات المعرفة
diversification	تنوع	knowledge domains	الخطابات الساندة
egalitarianism	المساواة	dominant discourses	---
episteme	الابستمية	metadiscourse	نقل إلى الاسميه
epistemological pluralism	التعددية المعرفية	nominalisation	الخطابات هيبية
gender equity	المساواة بين الجنسين	prestige discourses	عاصمة رمزية
globalization	العولمة	symbolic capital	نماذج لمحو الأمية
hermeneutics	تفسيري	literacy models	مستودعات الويب
higher education policy	سياسة التعليم العالي	web repositories	سمعتهم الأكاديمية
human sciences (liberal arts)	العلوم الإنسانية	academic reputations	الولاءات الأكاديمية
ideological counterarguments	مضادة الأيديولوجية	academic allegiances	سياسات الاندماج الاجتماعي
ideologically committed	التزاماً أيديولوجياً	social inclusion policies	تخصص
inquiry-based learning	التعلم القائم على التحقيق	specialization	تقنية
institutional censorship	الرقابة المؤسسية	technicality	فك التشفير والترميز المعاني
integrity	النزاهة	decoding and encoding meanings	المعرفة المأذون
intellectual freedom	الحرية الفكرية	authorized knowledge	برامج درجة القائم على التحقيق
		inquiry-based degree programs	

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⁶ لقاء أو مؤتمر لمناقشة بعض الموضوع، ولا سيما في اجتماع ضم العديد من المتحدثين الحديث أو مناقشة موضوع أمام جمهور

⁷ وضع تمنح للموظف، وعادة بعد فترة الاختبار، مشيراً إلى أن موقف أو يعمل بصفة دائمة

interdisciplinarity	تعددية التخصصات	curriculum designers	مصممي المناهج الدراسية
knowledge economy	اقتصاد المعرفة	inquiry-based learning	التعلم القائم على التحقيق
knowledge-intensive societies	المجتمعات كثيفة المعرفة	tuition subsidies	دعم التعليم
military-industrial and academic complex	المجمع العسكري الصناعي والأكاديمي	mechanism for social inclusion	آلية للإدماج الاجتماعي
peer-reviewed academic research	لاستعراض الأقران البحوث الأكاديمية	vocationalism	التنافس على الموارد
plagiarism	سرقة أدبية	competition for resources	تعلم عميق
power/knowledge [Foucault]	[السلطة / المعرفة] فوكو	deep learning	نظرية المؤسسة
public relations	العلاقات العامة	institutional theory	حكومة المقاطعة
relative autonomy	الحكم الذاتي النسبي	provincial government	الاستقلالية الفكرية
research productivity	إنتاجية البحوث	intellectual autonomy	المعايير الفكرية
self-censorship	الرقابة الذاتية	intellectual standards	الفكر المنضبط
student retention rates	طالب الاحتفاظ الاسعار	disciplined thought	عالم التعليم والتعلم والبحث، الخ في الجامعات، والأشخاص الذين شاركوا في ذلك
subjugated knowledges [Foucault]	[ومعارف إخضاع] فوكو	academia [institutional culture]	التخصصات الأكاديمية المستقلة
systematic inquiry	التحقيق المنهجي	academic bullying	نقش الإيديولوجي
tenure-track faculty	فترة المسار كلية	academic affairs	تقدم المؤسسي
threshold of consciousness	عتبة الوعي	academic hierarchies	توقعات المؤسسة
transnational education	التعليم عبر الوطنية	academic integrity	الحكم الذاتي الفكري
university presses	مكابس الجامعة	academic performance	الملكية الفكرية
vice president for academic affairs	نائب رئيس الجامعة للشؤون الأكاديمية	academic specializations	تدويل التعليم العالي
academic misconduct		academic-industrial collaborations	إنتاج المعرفة
contextualization of primary and secondary source material		adjunct faculty	شبكات التوجيه
disciplinary community		androcentrism	الأدوار المهنية
demographics		appointment	فلسفة المعرفة / نظرية المعرفة
disciplines and sub-disciplines	التركيبية السكائية و subdisciplines التخصصات	archival discourse [foucault]	الاستبداد
discourse perspectivalism (conventionalism)	perspectivalism (تقاليد الخطاب)	authoritarianism	النشاط الأكاديمي
discursive formations	التشكيلات الخطابية	canon formation	أو سمة من مجموعة من الأفراد مجتمعة
dissemination of culture	نشر ثقافة	academic activism	مؤتمر الذي الفقهاء وغيرهم من الخبراء
dominant ideology	الأيديولوجية السائدة	authorial voice	أوراق موجودة على وتحليل ومناقشة
emerging field [of study]	[الناشئة الحقل] دراسة	collective	موضوع محدد
epistemic theories... reflexivity ⁸	---	colloquium	مسابقة لبعض جائزة، شرف، أو ميزة
global alliances	التحالفات العالمية	competition	اتفاق عام أو الوفاق. انسجام
government funding	التمويل الحكومي	conceptual museum	تمويل الشركات للبحث الأكاديمي
hegemony	النفوذ الطاعي يمارس أمة واحدة على الآخرين	consensus	خصخصة التعليم
hierarchy	أي نظام من الأشخاص أو الأشياء المرتبة طباقاً	corporate funding of academic research	التحيزات الثقافية
historiography ⁹	علم التاريخ	corporatization of education	صناعة الثقافة
higher education	الدراسات العليا	cultural biases	جمع البيانات
ideological inscription	نقش الإيديولوجي	culture industry	
independent academic disciplines	التخصصات الأكاديمية المستقلة	data collecting	
institutional advancement	تقدم المؤسسي		
institutional expectations	توقعات المؤسسة		

Power Structures

⁸ "Pierre Bourdieu's "epistemic reflexivity" is the cornerstone of his intellectual enterprise, underpinning his claims to provide distinctive and scientific knowledge of the social world."

⁹ عرض سرد التاريخ على أساس الحرجة فحص وتقييم واختيار المواد من المصادر الأولية والثانوية وتخضع لمعايير علمية⁹

Given the hegemonic tendencies of English, understanding its ideology and power is of key concern. As Edward Said notes, "there is simply no use operating politically and responsibly in a world dominated by one superpower without a profound familiarity and knowledge of that superpower—America, its histories, its institutions, its currents and countercurrents, its politics and culture; and, above all, a perfect working knowledge of its language" -- Andrea A. Lunsford

agency	وكالة	agency-structure problem	مشكلة كالة هيكل
agenda power	السلطة جدول	agenda setters	المحددات جدول الأعمال
alliance	التحالفات	anarchism, power in	الفوضوية، والسلطة في
anarchy in international	الفوضى في القانون الدولي	appeasement	ترضية
arms race	سياق التسلح	authoritarian personality	الشخصية السلطوية
authority	السلطة	autonomy	الحكم الذاتي
autonomy of the state	الحكم الذاتي للدولة	biopower	الحيوية
bureaucracy	بيروقراطية	capital	عاصمة
causal theories of power	نظريات السببية السلطة	causation	تسبب
coalition theory	نظرية التحالف	coercion and power	الإكراه والقوة
coercion, analytic	الإكراه والتحليل	corporatism	هيمنة
constructivist	البنائية	distributive justice	عدالة التوزيع
corporatism corruption	الفساد هيمنة	causal theories of power	نظريات السببية من الطاقة
data aggregation	تجميع البيانات	deflected wants	يريد تحيد
defensive realism	الواقعية الدفاعية	deliberative democracy	الديمقراطية التداولية
deliberation	تداول	dependency theory in	نظرية التبعية في
democracy	ديمقراطية	determinacy	الاحتمية
dependency theory in international relations	نظرية التبعية في العلاقات الدولية	determinism	الاحتمية
determinacy	الاحتمية	bureaucratic power	السلطة البيروقراطية
deterrence theory	نظرية الردع	Deconstruction	---
deterritorialization	---	biopower	الحيوية
disciplinary mechanisms	آليات التأديبية	elite theories	نظريات النخبة
domination	هيمنة	entrepreneurs	رواد الأعمال
elections	انتخابات	espionage	تجسس
empire	إمبراطورية	exchange theory	نظرية الصرف
environmental treaties	المعاهدات البيئية	expectancy confirmation,	تأكيد المتوقع،
essentially contested concept	مفهوم المتنازع عليها أساسا	extended deterrence	الردع الموسع
exclusion	استثناء	compliance (international)	(الامتثال الدولية)
exploitation	استغلال	feminist theories of power	نظريات النسوية من الطاقة
false consciousness	الوعي الزائف	framing	صياغة
first-strike capability	القدرة على الضربة الأولى	global governance	الحكم العالمية
free market	سوق مجاني	governmentality	الحاكمية
globalization	العولمة	hegemonic sphere of influence	المجال هيمنة النفوذ
hegemonic power	القوة المهيمنة	hegemony	سيطرة
hegemonic war	حرب الهيمنة	idealism in international	المثالية في الدولية
hierarchy	التسلسل الهرمي	ideology	أيديولوجية
political discourse	الخطاب التاريخي والسياسي	imperialism	استعمار
ideas	أفكار	intelligence	ذكاء
imperial power	القوة الإمبريالية	international relations	علاقات دولية
influence	تأثير	knowledge and power	المعرفة والسلطة
information management	إدارة المعلومات	leadership and gender	القيادة والجنس
interdependence theory	نظرية الاعتماد المتبادل	legislative power	سلطة تشريعية
justice	عدالة	liberalism	الليبرالية
language and power	اللغة والسلطة	multinational corporations	الشركات متعددة الجنسيات
league of nations	عصبة الأمم	nationalism	قومية
legitimation	المسرح الجاد	neoliberalism	النيوليبرالية
mobilization of bias	تعبئة التحيز	networks	الشبكات
mutually assured destruction	الدمار المؤكد المتبادل	Symbolic violence	---
neocorporatism.	---	symbols of power	رموز السلطة
neorealism	الواقعة الجديدة	Power	قوة
orientalism	استشراق	racism	عنصرية
paternalism	أبوية	relational power	الطاقة العلائقية
political legitimacy	الشرعية السياسية	reputational analysis	تحليل السمعة
political régimes	الأنظمة السياسية	revolution	ثورة
psychological empowerment	التمكين النفسي	rhetoric	بلاغة
rationality	عقلانية	security	أمن
relations	علاقات	separation of powers	فصل القوى
responsibility	مسؤولية	sovereignty	سيادة
revolutionary cell structure	هيكل الخلية الثورية	strategic interaction	التفاعل الاستراتيجي

right-wing authoritarianism
security dilemma
social power
status
strategic power index
submissive
subordination
superstructure
surveillance technologies
terror regimes

السلطوية اليمينية
معضلة الأمن
السلطة الاجتماعية
الحالة
مؤشر القوة الاستراتيجي
مطيع
تعبية
البنية الفوقية
تقنيات المراقبة
الأنظمة الإرهاب

structural power
subordinate/dominant
substructure and
systemic power
terrorism

القوة الهيكلية
تابع / المهيمنة
وطيدة
السلطة النظامية
إرهاب

Epistemology In The Social Studies And The Fine Arts: Knowledge Production And Validation

'actuality'	'الواقع'	absence/presence	'الواقع'
worldview	النظرة الأفريقية	binarism and binary pairs of opposites	الافتراضات البديهية
conceptual framework	محورها أفريقيا الإطار المفاهيمي	cloaked websites	[الكنسي] بوتارد
analytical constructs	يبنى التحليلية	cognitive limitations	رمز
axiomatic assumptions	الافتراضات البديهية	conceptual analysis	المطالبات المتناقضة
canon [Lyotard]	[الكنسي] بوتارد	content analysis	واقع توافق
code	رمز	critical consciousness	الحالات الطارئة
competing claims	المطالبات المتناقضة	critical reflection	إعادة الإعمار حرجة
consensus reality	واقع توافق	data analytics	نقد
contingencies	الحالات الطارئة	deconstruction	انهاء الاستعمار نظرية المعرفة
critical reconstruction	إعادة الإعمار حرجة	democratic epistemology	التفكيكية
critique	نقد	discrepancy	تناقض
decolonizing epistemology	انهاء الاستعمار نظرية المعرفة	dissonance	تنافر
deconstruction	التفكيكية	dominant ideology	الأيديولوجية السائدة
diachronic/synchronic	diachronic / المتزامن	empiricism	التجريبية
discursive practices, discursive formations	الممارسات الخطابية، التشكيلات الخطابية	epistemic cultures	الثقافات المعرفية
division of cognitive labor	تقسيم العمل المعرفي	epistemological foundations	الأسس المعرفية
empirical knowledge claims	مطالبات المعرفة التجريبية	epistemological pluralism	التعددية المعرفية
episteme	الإبستمية	evidence-based practice	الممارسة القائمة على الأدلة
epistemic innocence	المعرفي البراءة	feminist knowledge politics	السياسة المعرفة النسوية
epistemic status	الوضع المعرفي	hegemony and counter-hegemony	الهيمنة ومكافحة الهيمنة
epistemological implications	الآثار المعرفية	historicity	تاريخية
epistemological plurality	التعددية المعرفية	ideological inscription	نقش الأيديولوجي
exponents	الدعام	indigenous knowledges	ومعارف السكان الأصليين
feminist standpoint epistemology	النسوية نظرية المعرفة جهة نظر	intellectual history	التاريخ الفكري
hierarchical theories	النظريات الهرمية	interpretive philosophy	فلسفة تفسيرية
consciousness	نظرية هوسرل للوعي صورة	justified belief	الاعتقاد مبررا
indeterminacy	عدم التعيين	meta-narrative and grand narrative	التلوي السرد والسرد الكبير
intellectual hegemony	الهيمنة الفكرية	modernity and postmodernity	الحداثة وما بعد الحداثة
interdisciplinary	التخصصات	narrative and counter-narrative	السرد ومكافحة السرد
intersubjectivity	intersubjectivity	normativity	المعيارية
metanarrative	السرديات الكبرى	Paradigm and dominant paradigm	النموذج والنموذج المهيمن
metaphysics of knowledge	[الميتافيزيقيا المعرفة] كانط	phenomenological epistemology	[Hursel] نظرية المعرفة الظواهر
[Kant]		[Hursel]	
multimethod research	multimethod البحث	pluralism	تعددية
noncausal relations	noncausal العلاقات	Positivism	الفلسفة الوضعية
panopticon and the carceral	carceral جانوبتيكون و	power/knowledge	السلطة / المعرفة
[Foucault]			
perceptual experience	تجربة الحسية	problematize	---
phenomenology	الظواهر	rationality	عقلانية
political unconscious;	السياسية اللاوعي	reification	كأدوات
postmodernism	ما بعد الحداثة	research design	تصميم البحث
presuppose, presupposition	استلزم، افتراض	rethinking	إعادة التفكير
qualitative	النوعية	simulation and simulacrum	محاكاة والزائفة
reflexivity and self-reflexivity	ردود الفعل الاتعكاسية والاتعكاس الذاتي	social constructionist	البنائية الاجتماعية

reliability of perception
research methodology
scientific knowledge
social constructionism
social epistemology
sociology of knowledge
symmetrical/asymmetrical
power relations
theoretical disputes/ debate
truth-claims

موثوقية التصور
مناهج البحث العلمي
معرفة علمية
البنائية الاجتماعية
نظرية المعرفة الاجتماعية
علم اجتماع المعرفة
علاقات القوة متناظرة / غير متناظرة
الخلافات النظرية / نقاش
مطالبات الحقيقة

social theory
subjectivities
textual analysis
transformative learning
privileged position

النظرية الاجتماعية
الذوات
تحليل النصوص
التعلم التحولي

Journalism And Mass Media, and Corporate Media

advertorial
ambiance or ambient sound
attribute/attribution
augmented reality
bulletin
circulation
conflict of interest
content management system
(CMS)
convergence
corporatism
coverage
cultural invention
defamation
direct quote
disinformation
ellipsis
estrangement effect
feature
frame narrative
freelance journalist
graphics
hyperlink
indirect speech
investigative journalism

layout
libel
media kit
mediation and mediated reality
narrative discourse
Narrative perspective
narrative structure
networked journalism
objective treatment/ subjective
treatment
omniscient narration
open-source
phatic communication
plagiarism
press release
proprietary platform
report/-er
segue
sensational reporting
simulation / simulacrum
style guide
transmit
user-generated content

إعلانية
أجواء أو المحيطة الصوت
السمة / نسب
الواقع المعزز
نشرة
تداول
تضارب المصالح
نظام إدارة المحتوى
(CMS)

التقاء
هيمنة وهيمنة
تغطية
اختراع الثقافي
قذف
اقتباس مباشر
التضليل
القطع
القطعية تأثير
ميزة
السرد الإطار
صحفي مستقل
الرسومات
الارتباط التشعبي
خطاب غير مباشر
الصحافة الاستقصائية

نسق
شهير
عدة وسائل الإعلام
الوساطة واقع وساطة
سرد الخطاب
السرد منظور
بنية السرد
الشبكية الصحافة
معالجة موضوعي / العلاج ذاتية

رواية كلي العلم
مفتوح المصدر
الاتصالات
phatic
سرقة أدبية
خبر صحفي
منصة الملكية
صحافي
[سغ]
التقارير المثيرة
المحاكاة / الزائفة
دليل الاتفاقة
نقل
المحتوى المقدم من المستخدمين

advocacy journalism
analepsis and prolepsis
attribution
broadcast
caption
commentator
contempt of court
continuity

copy editor
correspondent
creative commons
deep structure/surface structure
diegesis
discourse markers
documentary
epistemological pluralism
exclusive
footage
freedom of information (FOI)
gaze
hard copy
implicature
interpellation
journalistic standards of
impartiality
lead
mass society
media technologies
montage
narrative modes;
narrative space
narrative technique
neutrality
occupational ideology

paraphrase
photojournalism
Optical unconscious
print journalists
reality/hyperreality
reported speech
semiotics
sidebar
storyboards
superimpose
unreliable narration
webcasting

الدعوة الصحافية

عزو
البث
شرح
المعلق
ازدراء المحكمة
استمرارية

محرر النسخة
المراسل
المشاع الإبداعي
هيكل عميق / هيكل السطح

علامات الخطاب
وثائقي
التعددية المعرفية
حصرية
لقطات
حرية الإعلام (حرية المعلومات)
نظرة
نسخة ورقية
التعريض
إستجواب في مجلس النواب
المعايير الصحافية من الحياد

قيادة
المجتمع الشامل
تكنولوجيا وسائل الإعلام
مونتاج
طرق السرد
السرد الفضاء
تقنية السرد
حياد
أيدولوجية المهنية

إعادة صياغة
التصوير الصحفي

الصحفيون طباعة
واقع / hyperreality
كلام منقول
السيمبائية
الشريط الجانبية
القصص المصورة
ركب
رواية غير موثوق بها
البث عبر الإنترنت

Critical Terms for Media Studies / edited by W. J. T. Mitchell and Mark Hansen. The University of Chicago Press, 2010. **AESTHETICS** ART , Johanna Drucker, 3, Materiality, Bill Brown, 49; **MEMORY**, Bernard Stiegler, 64; **TIME AND SPACE**, W. J. T. Mitchell and Mark B. N. Hansen, 101, See also **CYBERNETICS**, N. Katherine Hayles, 145; **MASS MEDIA**, John Durham Peters, 266

Peace And Conflict Studies

abolish, abolition	إلغاء، إلغاء	accord/ discord	اتفاق / الفتنة
account	حساب	abuse	إساءة
acquittal	تبرئة	adjudicate	فصل
aggressive	العدواني	assault	اعتداء
blameworthy	مستحق اللوم	breach	خرق
burden	عبء	causation	تسبب
competent	مختص	complicity	تواطؤ
compromise	حل وسط	concede	تنازل
concede,	تنازل،	conspiracy	مؤامرة
construed	تفسير	contend	تنافس
contest	مسابقة	contest, contested,	مسابقة، المتنازع عليها،
contested,	المتنازع عليها،	contravene	مخالفة
contravention	مخالفة	conveyed	أحاله
convict, conviction	المحكوم عليه، والافتتاح	conviction	قتاعة
criminality	جريمة	culpability	الملومية
defendant	المدعى عليه	degradation	تهتك
derogation	انتقاص	discharged	تفريغها
discord, discordant/accord	الفتنة، المتنافرة / اتفاق	discriminatory	تمييزي
dispensations	الإعفاءات	disputes	النزاعات
disqualification	تجريد من الأهلية	dissent	معارضة
dissenting	معارض	distress	محنة
distress	محنة	entitle, entitled	تحول بعنوان
entrust	فوض	equivocal	مشكوك فيه
estranged	المبعدة	exculpation	براءة
exculpatory	مبرىء	execution	إعدام
gravity	الجاذبية	indecent	غير لائق
inflict, inflicted, inflicting,	الحاق، التي وقعت، ايقاع،	intoxication	ثمل
intrusion	تطفل	irremediable	عضال
judiciary, judicial	القضاء والقضائية	justifiably	مبرر
justification	مبرر	justify	تبرير
lenient	متساهل	liable	عرضة
malice	حقد	maliciously	ضار
mitigation	mitigation	mobilised	---
perpetrator	مرتكب	perpetration	ارتكاب
prevalence	انتشار	personal and social identities	الهويات الشخصية والاجتماعية
proposition	اقتراح	proportionality	التناسب
provocation	تحريض	prosecution	مقاضاة
retaliation	انتقام	rectify	تدارك
treason	خيانة	stereotyping	التمييط

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- Alliances, Coalitions, and Entities, W. Kimball, 13
- Ambassadors, Executive Agents, and Special Representatives, K. Greich, 29
- Anti-Imperialism, R. Buzzanco, 49
- Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation, C. Davis, 61
- Armed Neutralities, I. Mugridge, 73
- Arms Control and Disarmament, R. D. Burns, 79
- Collective Security, R. Stromberg, 273
- Colonialism and Neocolonialism, E. Bennett, 285
- Cultural Imperialism, G. Gienow-Hecht, 397

Economics And Security

bilateral trade agreement (BTA)

اتفاقية التجارة الثنائية (BTA)

bonds

قيود

bretton woods system	نظام بريتون وودز	campaign finance	تمويل الحملات الانتخابية
capital gains taxes	الضرائب على أرباح رأس المال	capitalism	رأسمالية
commercial institutions	المؤسسات التجارية	common markets	الأسواق المشتركة
consumer price indexes	الأرقام القياسية لأسعار المستهلك	currency reform	إصلاح العملة
damage assessment	تقييم الأضرار	defense industry	صناعة الدفاع
deregulation	رفع القيود	development capital	تنمية رأس المال
economic individualism	الفردية الاقتصادية	economic interdependence	الترايط الاقتصادي
economic internationalism	الأممية الاقتصادية	economic mobility	الحراك الاقتصادي
economic nationalism	القومية الاقتصادية	economic relations	العلاقات الاقتصادية
economic sanctions	العقوبات الاقتصادية	economic structuralism	البنوية الاقتصادية
economic warfare	الحرب الاقتصادية	electronic warfare equipment	أجهزة الحرب الإلكترونية
eminent domain	حق الامتلاك	entrepreneurship	ريادة الأعمال
environmental and labor standards	معايير البيئة والعمل	environmental protection agency (EPA)	وكالة حماية البيئة (EPA)
exchange rate	سعر الصرف	federal reserve banks	بنوك الاحتياطي الفيدرالية
federal aviation administration	إدارة الطيران الفيدرالية	foreign portfolio investment (FPI)	(FPI) استثمارات المحافظ الأجنبية
federal reserve	الاحتياطي الاتحادي	free trade zone	منطقة تجارة حرة
foreign direct investment (FDI)	الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر	globalization	العولمة
free economic interchange	التبادل الاقتصادي الحر	gross domestic product (GDP)	(GDP) الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
free-market	سوق مجاني	IMF (international monetary fund)	صندوق النقد الدولي (صندوق النقد الدولي)
gold standard	معايير الذهب	industrial warfare	حرب صناعية
hyperinflation	التضخم	insider trading regulations	أنظمة التداول من الداخل
import barriers	حواجز الاستيراد	international investment capital	رأس المال الاستثماري الدولي
inflation	تضخم مالي	international trade agreements	اتفاقيات التجارة الدولية
intellectual property rights protection	حماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية	investment analysts	محللون الاستثمار
international political economy (IPE)	الاقتصاد السياسي الدولي (IPE)	market expansion	التوسع في السوق
investment	استثمار	market forces	قوى السوق
investment banks	بنوك الاستثمار	microeconomic theory	نظرية الاقتصاد الجزئي
market fluctuations	تقلبات السوق	military spending;	الإنفاق العسكري
Mercantilism	الفرعة التجارية	military-industrial complex	المجمع الصناعي العسكري
military production	الإنتاج الحربي	monetary aggregates	المجاميع النقدية
military technology	التكنولوجيا العسكرية	multilateral trade agreements.	الاتفاقيات التجارية المتعددة الأطراف
Mobilization of an economy for war production	تعبئة اقتصاد لإنتاج الحرب	nato (north atlantic treaty organization)	(حلف شمال الاطلسي (شمال منظمة حلف
money-mrket mutual funds (MMMFS),	المال mrket-صناديق الاستثمار	free trade agreement (NAFTA)	اتفاقية التجارة الحرة لأمريكا الشمالية (نافتا)
national and international crisis management	إدارة الأزمات الوطنية والدولية	privatization	الخصخصة
natural resource extraction	استخراج الموارد الطبيعية	protectionism	سياسة الحماية
portfolio investment	المحفظة الاستثمارية	resource allocation programs	برامج تخصيص الموارد
productivity growth	نمو الإنتاجية	securities markets.	أسواق الأوراق المالية.
Rationing	تقنين	strategic petroleum reserve (SPR)	(احتياطي النفط الاستراتيجي (بن
sanctions	عقوبات	syndicalism	نقابية مذهب بسيطر العمال فيه
stock market	سوق الأوراق المالية	telecommunications	الاتصالات السلكية و اللاسلكية
subsidies	الدعم	trade balance	الميزان التجاري
tariffs	الرسوم الجمركية	trade liberalization	تحرير التجارة
third world.	العالم الثالث.	Trade unions	النقابات العمالية
trade barriers	الحواجز الجمركية		
trade relations	العلاقات التجارية		
world trade organization [WTO]	منظمة التجارة العالمية [منظمة التجارة العالمية]		

Warfare: Strategies And Tactics

acoustic intelligence	المخابرات الصوتية	adversaries	الخصوم
act of aggression	قانون العدوان	aggression	عدوان
affiliation	الانتماء	alliance	تحالف
air strikes	ضربات جوية	ambush	كمين
allied nations	دول الحلفاء	amphibious landing	برمائية
allies	حلفاء	mortar	هاون (ج) هواوين

ammunition	ذخيرة	armored operations	عمليات المدرعة
Anti-Tank Missile	--	rocket launcher	قاذف صاروخي (ج) قاذفات الصواريخ
armed conflict	النزاع المسلح	missile, shell	قذيفة (ج) قذائف
armed forces	القوات المسلحة	army	جيش
arms	أسلحة	damage estimation	تقدير الأضرار
arrest	اعتقال	arsenal	ارسنال
artillery	سلاح المدفعية	assassination	اغتيال
assets	الأصول	authoritarianism	الاستبداد
asymmetrical warfare	الحرب غير المتكافئة	debriefing	إستخلاص المعلومات
Automatic Grenade Launcher	---	land mine	لغم أرضي (ج) ألغام أرضية
balance of power	موازنة القوى - مصطلح في العلاقات الدولية	barricade	متراس
battle	معركة	battlefield	ساحة المعركة
belligerent	محارب	biological agents	وكلاء البيولوجية
bloodshed	إراقة الدماء	degradation	تهتك
brigadier general	عميد	campaign	حملة
carpet bombing	السجاد قصف	casualties	خسائر
chain of command	سلسلة من الأوامر	chemical agents	وكلاء الكيميائية
civil rights movement	حركة الحقوق المدنية	clandestine	سري
clandestine communications	الاتصالات السرية	clandestine insertion	الإدراج السري
coalition	التحالف	cold war	الحرب الباردة
coalition partners	شركائه في الائتلاف	demilitarized zone	منطقة منزوعة السلاح
collaboration	تعاون	collapse	انهيار
collective bargaining	المفاوضة الجماعية	combat	قتال
colonel	عقيد	missile, rocket	صاروخ (ج) صواريخ
command & control	القيادة والسيطرة	commando operations	العمليات القذافية
command and control nodes	القيادة والسيطرة العقد	compliance/ non-compliance	الامتثال / عدم الامتثال
commander	القائد	deterrence	ردع
commander in chief	القائد الأعلى	congress	مؤتمر
commando	مغوار (ج) مغاوير	conscript	مجنّد
communication interception,	اعتراض الاتصالات، تحليل الشفرات	disarmament	نزع السلاح
cryptanalysis	مواجهة	contingency	طارئ
confrontation	فتح	conscription	التجنيد
conquest	التجنيد	electromagnetic emission	الانبعاثات الكهرومغناطيسية
conscription	العواقب	electromagnetic radiation	الإشعاع الكهرومغناطيسي
consequences	تأمر	electronic imagery dissemination	نشر الصور الإلكترونية
conspire	استمرارية الحكومة	consolidate	دمج
continuity of government	عريف	conventional military forces	القوات العسكرية التقليدية
corporal	تقنيات المراقبة المضادة	counterattack	هجوم مضاد
counter-surveillance techniques	التشهير	culture of war	ثقافة الحرب
cryptology	تقييم الأضرار	decentralized terrorist networks	الشبكات الإرهابية اللامركزية
damage assessment	رفض	defeat	هزيمة
decline	عيب، الإشقاق	electronic reconnaissance	استطلاع الكتروني
defect, defection	الدفاع	equipment	معدات
defense	تفويض السلطة	defend	الدفاع
delegation of authority	هم	defensive	دفاعي
demolish	نشر	deploy	نشر
deployment	أجل النشر	devastation	دمار
deployment order	هجر	discredit opponents	تشويه سمعة المعارضين
desertion	إذن الدبلوماسي	draft	مسودة
diplomatic authorization	قافلة دبلوماسية	exercise of authority	ممارسة السلطة
diplomatic convoy	فعل مباشر	enemy	العدو
direct action	التقنيات التشغيلية	explosive ordnance disposal	التخلص من الذخائر المتفجرة
operational techniques	نشر والتكامل	facilities	مرافق
dissemination and integration	هجوم تضليلية	explosion/ive	انفجار / إيف
diversionary attack	هيمنة	field artillery	مدفعية الميدان
domination	الحرب الاقتصادية	forces	القوات
economic warfare	التداخل الكهرومغناطيسي	geospatial	الجغرافية المكانية
electromagnetic interference	الضعف الكهرومغناطيسي	bio-hazard	الحيوي الخطر
electromagnetic vulnerability	الاستخبارات الإلكترونية	improvised explosive device	عبوة ناسفة
electronic intelligence	حظر	foreign nationals	الرعايا الأجانب
embargo	تجنّد	industrial mobilization	تعينة الصناعية
enlist	الذخائر المتفجرة	information management	إدارة المعلومات
explosive ordnance	منطقة استخراج	interagency coordination	التنسيق بين الوكالات
extraction zone	الإعدام خارج نطاق القضاء		
extrajudicial executions			

feasibility assessment	تقييم الجدوى	land mine	لغم أرضي
foreign intervention	التدخل الأجنبي	front line	مؤسسة الخط الأمامي
fortification	تحصين	atomic bomb	قنبلة ذرية
frontal assault	الاعتداء أمامي	maneuver	مناورة
genocide	إبادة جماعية	mass casualty	الإصابات الجماعية
guerrilla operations	عمليات حرب العصابات	general assembly	الجمعية العامة
guerrilla warfare	حرب العصابات	geopolitics	علم السياسة الطبيعية
high value target	الهدف عالية القيمة	car bomb	سيارة مفخخة
hostility/ies	العداء / المنشأ	homeland security	أمن الوطن
implementation	التنفيذ	improvised explosive devices (ieds)	العوبات الناسفة اليدوية الصنع
incendiary weapon	سلاح حارق	nuclear weapons	أسلحة نووية
industrial assets	الأصول الصناعية	infantry	المشاة
industrial preparedness	الاستعداد الصناعي	infiltration	تسلل
infiltrate/ exfiltrate	التسلل/ exfiltrate	insurgent	متمرد
infrastructure	البنية التحتية	intelligence	ذكاء
injuries	إصابات	intercept	اعتراض
insurrection	تمرد	international actor	ممثّل الدولي
intense	شديد	intervene	تدخل
Interdiction	منع	invade, invasion	غزو، الغزو
international migration	الهجرة الدولية	launch airstrikes	إطلاق الضربات الجوية
interrogation	استجواب	lawful combatants/ unlawful combatants.	المقاتلون قانوني / المقاتلين غير الشرعيين
intimidate	تخويف	lethal force	القوة المميتة
land mines	الألغام الأرضية	logistician	وجستي
lawful accountability	المساءلة القانونية	bomb, grenade	قنبلة (ج) قنابل
legitimation strategies	استراتيجيات الشرعية	massacre	مذبحة
lieutenant	ملازم	mercenaries and private military companies	المرتزقة والشركات العسكرية الخاصة
lines of communication and supply	خطوط الاتصالات وتوريد	military	عسكر
logistics	الخدمات اللوجستية	militia	ميليشيا
Long-Range Anti-Tank Missile		missile launch sites	صاروخ مواقع إطلاق
Main Battle Tank		multilateral	متعددة الأطراف
manned aerial combat	القتال الجوي المأهولة	multinational corporations (mncs)	الشركات متعددة الجنسيات (الشركات المتعددة الجنسيات)
marine	بحري	multistate nation	---
mechanized operations	عمليات ميكانيكية	mutual assured destruction	الدمار المؤكد المتبادل
militant	مقاتل	naval vessels	سفن تابعة للبحرية
military damage assessment	تقييم الأضرار العسكري	non-aggressors	غير المعتدين،
military intervention	تدخل عسكري	nuclear disarmament	نزع السلاح النووي
military targets	الأهداف العسكرية	operational authority	السلطة التنفيذية
mines	الألغام	operations security measures	التدابير الأمنية عمليات
monitor	مراقب	oversight	مراقبة
multilateral organization	منظمة متعددة الأطراف	pacifism	---
multinational states	الولايات المتعددة الجنسيات	partial mobilization	تعينة جزئية
munitions stockpiles	الذخائر المخزونات	patriot	الوطني
narco-terrorism	الإرهاب والمخدرات	peacekeeping	حفظ السلام
national security	الأمن القومي	polarizing	الإستقطاب
negotiation	تفاوض	preemptive strike	غارة استباقية
neutralized	---	prisoner	أسير
non-state actors	الجهات الفاعلة من غير الدول	profiteering	استغلال
offensive	هجومي	provocation	تحرش
officer	ضابط	rapid dominance	الهيمنة السريعة
officer	ضابط (ج) ضباط	reconnaissance	استطلاع
operation	---	regime change	تغيير النظام
operational environment	البيئة التشغيلية	regiment	فوج
operations	عمليات	reparation	تعويض
operations base	----	reputation	سمعة
operations security	أمن العمليات	resistance	مقاومة
ordnance	معدات حربية	retreat	تراجع
overt	علني	sabotage	تخريب
paramilitary forces	القوات شبه العسكرية	sectarian violence	العنف الطائفي
partisan warfare	الحروب الحزبية	sedition	تحريض علي العصيان
patriotism	حب الوطن	cluster bomb	قنبلة عنقودية
penetration	اختراق	sovereignty	سيادة

pre-emptive military strike	ضربة عسكرية وقائية	chemical weapons	أسلحة كيميائية
preemptive war	الحرب الاستباقية	strategic	إستراتيجي
private	عسكري	strategic objectives	الأهداف الإستراتيجية
private military contractors	المقاتلون العسكريون الخاص	strategy, strategist	استراتيجية الإستراتيجي
protocol	بروتوكول	strike	إضراب
proxy war	---	subjugation	إخضاع
public health and safety	الصحة والسلامة العامة	smart bomb	القتلة الذكية
rank	رتبة (ج) رتب	subversion	تخريب
rapid deployment	الانتشار السريع	surface-to-surface weapons	أسلحة أرض- أرض
rebellion	تمرد	tactics	تكتيكات
regime	النظام الحاكم	territorial boundaries	الحدود الإقليمية
regime opponents	معارضو النظام	trauma	صدمة
remotely-controlled aircraft	الطائرات التحكم عن بعد	UN security council	مجلس الأمن الدولي
repository	---	undeclared wars	حروب غير معلنة
reprisal	انتقام	uprising	الانتفاضة
rescue	إنقاذ	white phosphorus	الفسفور الأبيض
retaliate	ثأر	weapons of mass destruction	أسلحة الدمار الشامل
retribution	عقاب	ammunition supply point	نقطة إمداد الذخيرة
sanctions	عقوبات	armed forces	القوات المسلحة
security	أمن	casualty status	وضع الضحايا
sergeant	رقيب	command and control	قيادة وسيطرة
signature strikes	الإضرابات التوقيع	bombing, shelling	قصف
Sniper Rifle	---	explosion	انفجار (ج) انفجارات
soldier	جندي (ج) جنود	explosive (adj.)	متفجر
special operations	العمليات الخاصة	bloodshed	سفك الدماء
strategic arms reduction treaty	الحد من الأسلحة الاستراتيجية معاهدة الثاني	violence – violent	عنف – عنيف
II [START]	[START]		
strategist	الإستراتيجي	battle	معركة (ج) معارك
strife	صراع	clash, confrontation	اشتباك (ج) اشتباكات
stronghold	مقل	to fire on	أطلق – يطلق (اطلاق) النار على
Stun Grenade	---	to target, aim at	استهدف – يستهدف (استهداف)
submit	عرض	to attack	هاجم – يهاجم (مهاجمة)
surface targets	الأهداف السطحية	attack	هجوم
tactical control	تحكم تكتيكي	attack, aggression	اعتداء (ج) اعتداءات
tactical operations		to assault	اقتحم – يقتحم (اقتحام)
targeted drone strike	استهدفت الطائرة بدون طيار سترايك	ambush	كمين (ج) كميناء
task force	فريق العمل	raid	غارة (ج) غارات على
theater of operations	مسرح العمليات	to raid a house	داهم – يداهم (مداهمة)
threat	التهديد	aggression	عدوان على
treachery	خيانة	suicide bombing	عملية انتحارية
unconventional	غير تقليدي	to hit, strike, bombard	ضرب – يضرب (ضرب)
unrest	اضطراب	to seize	استولى – يستولي (استيلاء) على
visual surveillance	مراقبة البصرية	siege, blockade	حصار
water supply systems	نظم إمدادات المياه	invasion	غزو
withdrawal	انسحاب	incursion	توغل في
internally displaced persons		to withdraw (reflexive)	انسحب – ينسحب (انسحاب) من
		acoustical surveillance	المراقبة الصوتية

Intelligence Analysis And Security Studies

adversary intent.	نوايا الخصم	Agent provocateur	عامل محرض
cell system	نظام خلية	clandestine cell structure	هيكل الخلية السرية
cognizance	إدراك	content knowledge	معرفة المحتوى
counterespionage (CE)	(مكافحة التجسس م)	counterinsurgency	مكافحة التمرد
counterintelligence	مكافحة التجسس	countersurveillance	---
couriers	سعاة	covert action	العمل السري
critical cell [infiltrate	خلية الحرجة [اختراق المؤسسات الحكومية	database	قاعدة البيانات
government institutions]			
interrogation	استجواب	deception objective	الهدف الخداع
espionage	تجسس	psychological operations	العمليات النفسية
directorate of military	(مديرية الاستخبارات العسكرية (أمان)	encrypted communications	الاتصالات المشفرة

intelligence (AMAN)	اعتراض الاتصالات الإلكترونية، والمسائل القانونية	gender-based discrimination	التمييز القائم على نوع الجنس
electronic communication intercepts, legal issues	وفود الاتحاد الأوروبي	global positioning system	نظام تحديد المواقع العالمي
eu delegations	المعلومات والخدمات الجيومكانية	hostage rescue techniques	تقنيات إنقاذ الرهائن
geospatial information and services	الخروقات الأمنية الحكومية	hydrographic, meteorological and geographic reconnaissance	استطلاع الهيدروغرافي، الأرصاد الجوية والجغرافية
government security breaches	(المعلومات البشرية (الدكاء البشري أمن المعلومات	information security department	قسم أمن المعلومات
humint (human intelligence)	خلايا البنية التحتية	intelligence assessment	تقييم الاستخبارات
information security	استجواب	intelligence product	المنتج المخبرات
infrastructure cells	(ISR) الاستخبارات والمراقبة والاستطلاع	internal subversion	التخريب الداخلي
interrogation	مراقبة الانترنت	internet tracking and tracing	تتبع شبكة الإنترنت والبحث عن المفقودين
intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)	الأصول العسكري	military censor	الرقيب العسكري
internet surveillance	استخبارات عسكرية	national security archive	أرشيف الأمن القومي
military asset	الاستخبارات التشغيلي	osint (open-source intelligence)	(المخبرات مفتوحة المصدر) OSINT
military intelligence	تقييم الاداء	secret writing	الكتابة السرية
operational intelligence	.. تصريح أمني / الإلغاء	segregation, racial	الفصل والتمييز العنصري
performance assessment	وحدات القوات الخاصة	special interests	اهتمامات خاصة
security clearance/ revocation...	العمليات الخاصة وحدة وحدة 101	special reconnaissance (SR)	استطلاع خاص (SR)
special forces units	تدخل الدولة	strategic counterintelligence	مكافحة التجسس الاستراتيجي
special operations unit—unit 101	الاستخبارات الاستراتيجية	strategic objectives	الأهداف الاستراتيجية
state intervention	شراكة استراتيجية؛ الردع. التخطيط؛ آثار؛ أهمية وظائف	strategic response	استجابة استراتيجية
strategic intelligence	هيكل سلطة الأيديولوجية.	surveillance units	وحدات المراقبة
strategic partnership;	الاستخبارات التكتيكية	Theoretical construct	بناء النظرية
deterrence; planning;	معلومات استخباراتية	adverse conditions	الظروف المعاكسة
implications; functions	(مكافحة الإرهاب) مكافحة الإرهاب	business continuity plans	خطط استمرارية الأعمال
importance	عقلية السرية	clandestine service	الخدمة السرية
structure of ideological authority	إغلاق خدمات الحماية	comprehensive assessment	تقييم شامل
tactical intelligence	الاحتواء	counter-surveillance	المراقبة المضادة
actionable intelligence	العمليات السرية	covert source	مصدر سري
anti-terror (counter-terror)	خطط الطوارئ الأزمة	critical infrastructure	البنية التحتية الحيوية
clandestine mentality	البنية التحتية الحيوية	data mining	التقيب عن البيانات
close protection services	التضليل	electronic countermeasures	والتدابير المضادة الإلكترونية
containment	الحرب الإلكترونية	electro-optical intelligence	المخبرات الكهربائية الضوئية
covert operations	الناشئة الخطابات العالمية	espionage	تجسس
crisis contingency plans	تقييم	firearm	سلاح ناري
critical infrastructure	(gps) نظام تحديد المواقع العالمي	ground sources	مصادر الأرض
disinformation	الدعم الأرضي	hostile entities	كيانات معادية
electronic warfare	نظم المعلومات	integrating	دمج
emerging global discourses	ذكاء	intelligence assessment	تقييم الاستخبارات
evaluating	جمع المعلومات الاستخباراتية	internal/ external threats	التهديدات الداخلية / الخارجية
global positioning system (GPS)	فسر	interrogate	استجواب
ground support	الخدمات اللوجستية	open source	المصدر المفتوح
information systems	تحليل المخاطر	risk assessment	تقييم المخاطر
intelligence	تحديد المخاطر	risk management	إدارة المخاطر
intelligence gathering	تخريب	satellite imagery	صور الأقمار الصناعية
interpret	التوريق	security procedures	الإجراءات الأمنية
logistics	إرهاب الدولة	structural violence	العنف الهيكلي
risk analysis	تخريب	tactical information	المعلومات التكتيكية
risk identification	الاستخبارات التكتيكية	tactical monitoring	مراقبة تكتيكية
sabotage	إرهاب	violence	عنف
securitization	واجهة مراقبة الإنترنت		
state terrorism			
subversion			
tactical intelligence			
terrorism			
web monitoring interface			

accountability	المساءلة	independent	منفرد / مضمّن نقل
accusation	اتهام	amend	تعديل
advocacy groups	جماعات الدعوة	indictment	قرار التّهم
agency, agent	وكالة، وكيل	inquiry	تحقيق
agenda	جدول الأعمال	institution	م وضمّ ضة
allegation	ادعاء	command	أمر
allegiance	ولاء	international law	قانون دوي
allocation	توزيع	institutionalization	مأسسة
analysis	تحليل	interpretation	تأويلات
ascertain	تأكد	compensation	تعويض
assault	اعتداء	international	عاملي / دوي
assembly	جمعية	special interest groups	مجموعات المصالح / مجموعات الضغط
authorization, mandate	إذن، ول	international legitimacy	الشرعية الدولية
autonomy	الحكم الذاتي	interdependence	اعتماد متبادل، تراط، علاقات متبادلة
boundary	حدود	interpellation	إستجواب في مجلس النواب
boycott	مقاطعة	investigation	تحقيق / نقص
campaign	حملة	issue	مسألة / قضية
candidate	مرشح	judgment	حكم
capitalism	رأسمالية	laws	قوانين
citizenship	المواطنة	legal counsel	مضتضار قانوني
civil liberties	الحريات المدنية	justice	عدالة
colonists	المستعمرون	confinement, confine	الحبس، تحصر
compel	تجبر	consent	موافقة
compulsory	الزّامي	legislation	ترشيع
concede	تنازل	litigation	إجراء قضائي / مقاضاة
confidential	سري	liberty	حرية
conflict of interest	تضارب المصالح	counsel	مستشار قانوني
confront	مواجهة	legitimacy	رشعية
consensus	إجماع	misappropriation	اختلاس
contentious issues	القضايا الخلافية	negotiations	مفاوضات
context	سياق الكلام	criminal prosecution	المحاكمة الجنائية
convict	المحكوم	nomination	ترشيح
corruption	فساد	deprived	حرم
courts	المحاكم	petition	التماس
cultural diversity	التنوع الثقافي	nominee	مرشح
debate	النقاش	nonpartisan	غري حزبي
decentralization	لامركزية	objection	اعتراض
declaration of principles	إعلان المبادئ	objectives	أهداف
defamation	قذف	due process	إجراءات قانونية
delegation	وفد	obligation	واجب
democracy	ديمقراطية	party	طرف / حزب
disengagement	انفصال	patriotism	الوطنية
disparage	انتقص	fine [monetary]	[غرامة] النقد
dissolution	انحلال	party platform	انضباط حزبي
due process	إجراءات قانونية	pledge	يتعهد
elections	انتخابات	policy analysis	تحليل الضباضات
electoral base	القاعدة الانتخابية	lobby	قوة ضاغطة
endorsement	موافقة	political rival	خصم ضياضي
evaluation	تقييم	poll	اضتطالع للرأي العام
evidence	دليل	impartial	نزيه
exonerate	أبرئ	power, political	قوة سياسية
felony	جناية	precedence	ضابقة
financial	مالي	propaganda	دعاية
financial disclosure	إقرار الذمة المالية	public relations	علاقات عامة
fiscal year	السنة المالية	proportional	نضبي
foreign policy	السياسة الخارجية	rapprochement	تقارب: إقامة العلاقات الودية أو إعادة إقامتها
framework	الإطار	recommendations	توصيات
freedom of expression	حرية التعبير	referendum	اضتفتاء
freedom of information	حرية المعلومات	refugees	الجنون
freedom of the press	حرية الصحافة	regime	نظام احكم
funds	أموال	representative	ممثل
governance	الحاكمة	resolution	قرار
government	حكومة	incarcerate	سجن

history
hostility
human rights
immigration
immunity
impartial
impeachment
impositions
impunity
inauguration
incarceration
incompetent
independence
indictment
infamous
infraction
infringe
injunction
legislature
misdemeanor
obligatory
probative
provisional
regulation
restrain
seizure
violate, violation

التاريخ
عداء
حقوق الإنسان
هجرة
حصانة
نزيه
اتهام
الإملاءات
حصانة
افتتاح
سجن
غير كفاء
استقلال
اتهام
سيء السمعة
مخالفة
خرق
إنذار قضائي
السلطة التشريعية
جنحة
إجباري
امتحاني
موقت
اللائحة
كبح
مصادرة
انتهاك وانتهاك

resources
sanctions
senate
senator
inflict
sovereignty
affirmation
revenue
jury
license
oath
ordinance
prohibit
reform
repeal
restrictions
statute
witnesses

موارد
عقوبات
جملص الضيوخ
عضو جملص الضيوخ
الحاق
ضيادة
تأكيد
إيرادات
هيئة المحلفين
رخصة
حلف
مرسوم
حظر
إصلاح
إلغاء
قيود
قانون
شهود عيان

Diplomacy

This section was based on the
[online] Encyclopedia of the New Nation [http://www.americanforeignrelations.com/index.html]

affirm, re-affirm
anthropocentrism
arrogance
asylum
authenticity
autonomy

bilateral investment treaties
biopolitics
bipartisanship
categorical imperative
civil liberties
cognitive bias
conciliation

containment
covert operations
crisis stabilization
defense relations
democratized diplomacy
dictatorships
diplomatic status
domino theory
elitism .

عظرسة
اللجوء
أصالة
الحكم الذاتي
معاهدات الاستثمار الثنائية

التعاون بين الحزبين
ضرورة حتمية
الحريات المدنية
التحيز المعرفي
مصالحة
الاحتواء
العمليات السرية
الأزمة لتحقيق الاستقرار
العلاقات الدفاعية
الدبلوماسية ديمقراطية
الديكتاتوريات
الحالة الدبلوماسية
نظرية الدومينو
النخبوية

arms control and disarmament
foreign policy discourse
armaments industry
Arms transfers and trade
defense establishment
multimodal/multimedia forms of
communication
ambassador
authority
bilateral diplomacy
bilateral trade agreement (BTA)
casuistry
coercive diplomacy
balance of power

Consortia
humanitarian intervention
commonalities
cultural adaptability
delegation
diplomatic missions
economic growth
foreign policy
Free trade agreement

الحد من التسليح ونزع السلاح
خطاب السياسة الخارجية
صناعة الأسلحة
نقل الأسلحة والتجارة
المؤسسة الدفاعية
أشكال الوسائط / الوسائط المتعددة من
الاتصالات
سفير
السلطة
الدبلوماسية الثنائية
(BTA) اتفاقية التجارة الثنائية
الإفتاء في قضايا الضمير
الدبلوماسية القسرية
موازنة القوى - مصطلح في العلاقات
الدولية
اتحادات
التدخل الإنساني
القواسم المشتركة
التكيف الثقافي
وقد
البعثات الدبلوماسية
النمو الاقتصادي
السياسة الخارجية
اتفاقية تجارة حرة

embargoes and sanctions
embassies, consulates
environmental diplomacy
exceptionalism
extraterritoriality
foreign aid
foreign policy
humanitarian intervention
intelligence and counterintelligence
international court of justice (ICJ)
international monetary fund and world bank
internationalism
intervention and non-intervention
intimidation
intrinsic value
intuition
isolationism
judiciary power
just war theory
mandates and trusteeships
mediation
militarism
monetary and fiscal policy
multilateral diplomacy
multinational corporations
neutrality
nonproliferation
nonproliferation
north atlantic treaty organization
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
policy issues
power politics
qualitative analysis
reciprocity
regional security
reparations
security engineering
special-interest lobbies
the military-industrial complex
trade policy

الحظر والعقوبات
السفارات والقنصليات
الدبلوماسية البيئية
الاستثناء
العمل خارج حدود الدول
مساعدات أجنبية
السياسة الخارجية
التدخل الإنساني
الاستخبارات ومكافحة التجسس
محكمة العدل الدولية
صندوق النقد الدولي والبنك الدولي

دولية
التدخل وعدم التدخل
تخويف
القيمة الجوهرية
حدس
الانعزالية
السلطة القضائية
نظرية الحرب العادلة
ولايات والوصاية
وساطة
عسكرية
السياسة النقدية والمالية
الدبلوماسية المتعددة الأطراف
الشركات متعددة الجنسيات
حياد
منع الانتشار النووي
منع الانتشار النووي
منظمة حلف شمال الأطلسي
منظمة حلف شمال الأطلسي

قضايا السياسة
سياسة القوة
تحليل النوعي
تبادل
الأمن الإقليمي
تعويضات
هندسة الأمن
وبيات المصالح الخاصة
المجمع الصناعي العسكري
السياسة التجارية

international criminal court (ICC)
international trade
intransitivity
journalistic objectivity, ethics
liberation theology and ethics
moral scepticism
multilateralism
disarmament agreements
nonproliferation treaty
on-site inspection (OSI)
policy negotiation

quantitative analysis
representatives abroad
security clearance
strategic arms reduction treaty
arbitration

المحكمة الجنائية الدولية (ICC)
التجارة العالمية

الصحفية الموضوعية والأخلاق
لاهوت التحرير والأخلاق
التشكيك الأخلاقي
التعددية
اتفاقيات نزع السلاح
معاهدة حظر الانتشار النووي
التفتيش الموقعي (OSI)
التفاوض السياسية

تحليل كمي
ممثلين في الخارج
تصريح أمني
معاهدة خفض الاسلحة الاستراتيجية
تحكيم

Governance

ambassador	سفير	arbitration	تحكيم
armed conflict	النزاع المسلح	armed forces	القوات المسلحة
armistice	هدنة	attachés	الملحقين
back channel	قناة خلفية	balance of power	موازنة القوى – مصطلح في العلاقات الدولية
bloc	كتلة	blockade	حصار
caucus	تجمع	collective security	الأمن الجماعي
collective security procedures	إجراءات أمنية جماعية	common market	سوق شعبي
community	مجتمع	consensus	إجماع
consul, official appointed	القنصل، عين مسؤول	consular	قنصلي
contingency planning	التخطيط للطوارئ	convention, or "treaty"	"اتفاقية، أو "المعاهدة"
correspondence	مراسلة	council	مجلس
country of residence	بلد الإقامة	credentials	أوراق اعتماد
cryptology	التشفير	cultural diplomacy.	الدبلوماسية الثقافية
Degree of formality	درجة من شكلي	designate	المكلف
diplomatic	دبلوماسية	diplomatic	دبلوماسية

diplomatic asylum	اللجوء الدبلوماسي	diplomatic immunities.	الحصانات الدبلوماسية
Diplomatic missions	البعثات الدبلوماسية	diplomatic relations	علاقات دبلوماسية
diplomatic relations	علاقات دبلوماسية	dispatch	إيفاد
embassy.	السفارة	Envoys	المبعوثون
established precedents	السوابق	expertise	خبرة
foreign policy	السياسة الخارجية	foreign territory	أراض أجنبية
insurgent group/ insurgency	جماعة متمردة / التمرد	intelligence	ذكاء
intelligence assessment	تقييم الاستخبارات	judicial settlement	التسوية القضائية
mediator	وسيط	military attaché	ملحق عسكري
mission	مهمة	negotiations	مفاوضات
neutrality	حياد	overseas assignmen	الإحالة في الخارج
power politics	سياسة القوة	sensitive information	معلومات حساسة
services	خدمات	sphere of influence	محيط التأثير
sphere of influence	محيط التأثير	state sovereignty	سيادة الدولة
surrogate wars	---	suspension of hostilities	تعليق الأعمال العدائية
Treaty bilateral; multilateral	ثنائية المعاهدة؛ متعددة الأطراف	tribunal	محكمة

Economics And Power Politics

Aggregate demand	الطلب الكلي	allocation	توزيع
Aggregate supply	العرض الكلي	appropriation bill	مشروع قانون الاعتماد
Allocation	توزيع	autocracy	أوتوقراطية
anarchism	فوضوية	bureaucratic politics	السياسة البيروقراطية
Appropriation bill	مشروع قانون الاعتماد	capital	عاصمة
aristocracy	أرستقراطية	cartel	كارتل
Bureaucracy	بيروقراطية	civil rights/civil liberties	الحقوق المدنية / حريات المدنية
Bureaucratic politics	السياسة البيروقراطية	communism	شيوعية
business cycle	دورة الأعمال التجارية	competition	منافسة
Calvinism	الكالفينية مذهب	confederation	اتحاد
Capital	عاصمة	constituent	المقوم
capitalism	رأسمالية	corporation	شركة
Cartel	كارتل	defray	تحمل
checks and balances	الضوابط والتوازنات	democracy	ديمقراطية
Civil rights/civil liberties	الحقوق المدنية / حريات المدنية	dictatorship	الديكتاتورية
common law	القانون العام	division of labor	تقسيم العمل
Communism	شيوعية	efficiency	كفاءة
comparative advantage	الميزة النسبية	elasticity	مرونة
Competition	منافسة	empire	إمبراطورية
Complementary goods	البضائع التكميلية	entrepreneur, entrepreneurship	رجل الأعمال، وتنظيم المشاريع
Confederation	اتحاد	externality	العوامل الخارجية
Conservatism	المحافظة	federal reserve system	نظام الاحتياطي الفيدرالي
Constituent	المقوم	gross domestic product (GDP)	(GDP) الناتج المحلي
Consumers	المستهلكين	incentive	حفاز
content knowledge	معرفة المحتوى	interest group	مجموعة الفائدة
Corporation	شركة	investment	استثمار
Deflation	الانكماش	judicial restraint	ضبط النفس القضائي
demand	الطلب	laissez-faire	دعه يعمل
Demand	الطلب	left-wing, leftist	اليساري، اليساري
Democracy	ديمقراطية	liberalism	الليبرالية
Depression	كآبة	macroeconomics	الاقتصاد الكلي
Dictatorship	الديكتاتورية	manufacture	صناعة
distribution/ redistribution	توزيع / إعادة التوزيع	market exchange	سوق الصرف
Division of labor	تقسيم العمل	modes of exchange	وسائط للتبادل
Economic Expansion	التوسع الاقتصادي	monopoly	احتكار
Economic Exploitation	الاستغلال الاقتصادي	nation state	الدولة القومية
Economics	علم الاقتصاد	nationalism	قومية
Efficiency	كفاءة	oligarchy	الأوليغارشية
egalitarianism	المساواة	political economy	الاقتصاد السياسي
Elasticity	مرونة	populism	الشعبوية
Elite / Elitist theory	النخبة / نظرية نخوية	propaganda	دعاية
Empire	إمبراطورية	public sector	قطاع عام
entitlement program	برنامج الاستحقاق	reciprocity	تبادل

Entrepreneur, entrepreneurship	رجل الأعمال، وتنظيم المشاريع	referendum	استفتاء
exceed	يتجاوز	sanction	عقوبة
Externality	العوامل الخارجية	socialism	اشتراكية
fascism	فاشية	tariff	التعرفة الجمركية
Fascism	فاشية	theocracy	حكومة دينية
Federal Reserve system	نظام الاحتياطي الفيدرالي	trade	تجارة
Free Market	سوق مجاني	unemployment rate	معدل البطالة
free trade	التجارة الحرة	liberalism	الليبرالية
Free trade	التجارة الحرة	libertarianism	التحررية
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	(GDP) الناتج المحلي	limited liability corporation	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة
Gross National Product (GNP)	(GNP) الناتج القومي الإجمالي	macroeconomics	الاقتصاد الكلي
ideology	أيديولوجية	management	إدارة
Incentive	حافز	manifest destiny	قدرنا
Industrialized Economy	الاقتصاد الصناعي	market economy	اقتصاد السوق
inflation	تضخم مالي	market forces	قوى السوق
Initiative	مبادرة	mercantilism	النزعة التجارية
Interest group	مجموعة الفائدة	mercantilist	المذهب التجاري
interest rate(s)	(سعر الفائدة (ق)	monarchy	الملكية
Investment	استثمار	monetary policy	السياسة النقدية
Iron triangles	مثلثات الحديد	monopoly	احتكار
Judicial restraint	ضبط النفس القضائي	nation	دولة
Judicial review	مراجعة قضائية	nation state	الدولة القومية
labor	العمل	national debt	دين دولة
Laissez-faire	دعه يعمل	nationalism	قومية
Land	أرض	nationalization	تأميم
Law of demand	قانون الطلب	oligarchy	الأوليغارشية
law of diminishing returns	قانون تناقص الغلة	pluralist theory	نظرية التعددية
Law of supply	قانون العرض	political economy	الاقتصاد السياسي
Left-wing, leftist	اليساري، اليساري	political science	العلوم السياسية
legitimacy	شرعية	populism	الشعبوية
Legitimacy	شرعية	pressure group	جماعة الضغط
productivity	أن تكون قادرة على توليد، إنشاء، وتعزيز، أو تؤدي إلى السلع والخدمات	private sector	قطاع خاص
Productivity	إنتاجية	stock market	سوق الأوراق المالية
Profit	ربح	subsidy	إعانة مالية
Propaganda	دعاية	supply	تزويد
Protectionism	سياسة الحماية	systems theory	نظرية النظم
protectionism ¹⁰	الحماية	systems theory models of decision-making	نماذج نظرية النظم في صنع القرار
Public Opinion	الرأي العام	tariff	التعرفة الجمركية
Public sector	قطاع عام	tax, taxation	الضرائب، والضرائب
recession	كساد مؤقت في النشاط الاقتصادي أو الازدهار	taxation	فرض الضرائب
Recession	ركود اقتصادي	the protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism	الأخلاق البروتستانتية وروح الرأسمالية
redistribution	إعادة التوزيع	theocracy	حكومة دينية
Referendum	استفتاء	totalitarianism	الشمولية
republic ¹¹	جمهورية	transactions	لتنفيذ أو القيام بالأعمال التجارية، والمفاوضات، وما إلى ذلك
Resources	موارد	unemployment	بطالة
Separation of Powers	فصل القوى	unemployment rate	معدل البطالة
separation of powers ¹²	---		
Socialism	اشتراكية		
Specialization	تخصص		
Standard of Living	معيير العيش		

Revisiting politicide: state annihilation in Israel/Palestine. Territory, Politics, Governance. State annihilation is a persistent concern in Israel/Palestine. While the spectre of Israel's destruction increasingly haunts Israeli public political debates, the actual materialization of Palestinian statehood seems to be permanently suspended, caught in an ever-protracted process of state-building. The current paper claims that to understand the

¹⁰ النظرية والممارسة، أو نظام لتعزيز أو تطوير الصناعات المحلية من خلال حمايتهم من المنافسة الأجنبية من خلال الواجبات أو الحصص المفروضة على إستيراد

دولة فيها السلطة العليا تقع في الجسم من المواطنين الذين يحق لهم التصويت وتولاها ممثلين يختارون مباشرة أو بشكل غير مباشر من قبلهم

والمبدأ الذي فروع مختلفة في الحكومة (التنفيذية والتشريعية والقضائية) صلاحيات منفصلة وفريدة من نوعها لا يمكن للأخرين أن تمس

unfolding of the discursive formations, as well as the spatial dimensions of conflict and control in Israel/Palestine, we should explicate the workings of the processes of politicicide. Politicide, in this regard, denotes the eradication of the political existence of a group and sabotaging the turning of a community of people into a polity. This analysis suggests that the insistence that the State of Israel is under threat of extinction should be understood as a speech act, a performative reiteration, which allows for the securitization of Israeli rule in the occupied Palestinian territory, a securitization which then serves to rationalize the ongoing concrete politicicide of the Palestinians. Elaborating on the concept of politicicide, and diverging from defining it solely through the use of brute violence, this examination suggests that what is often overlooked in discussions of politicicide are the seemingly more benign means of its implementation, the micro-power mechanisms of spatial control, prohibitions and regulations. Merav Amir, *Revisiting politicicide: state annihilation in Israel/Palestine. Territory, Politics, Governance* Published Online: 06 Oct 2016.

6. Which word or phrase in the portion of text[s] copied above means much the same as---

Synonyms	Answer	English Lexical Definition
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5

Military occupation affects educational space and places, transforming them into politicized, sexed, gendered, and racialized ones. The uncontrolled political violence in conflict zones causes psychological trauma, internal displacement and economic stagnation, and intersect to shape the gendered nature of education. This article is based on data collected from young Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territories between 2004–2007. Its theoretical background departs from the perspective that women's education in conflict zones is simultaneously a site of empowerment, resistance, and victimization. As such, the article demonstrates that the personal is political, and highlights how education can be both a source of consciousness-raising and a powerful mobilizing force for young women while simultaneously being oppressive in nature. The results show that the covert and overt acts of political violence against Palestinians has transformed Palestinian gender relations in complex, contradictory, and diverse ways while both militarizing and violating their right to education. In addition, the article argues that the study of gender and education requires close attention to women's words and acts in order to identify revolutionary modes of resistance that are capable of promoting social justice. It concludes by arguing that the daily terror facing young women on their way to school, the systematic denial of school permits, and other actions that interfere with their right to obtain an education not only necessitates the re-conceptualization of education conceived as a neutral zone and separated from the politics of the state, but also requires a close scrutiny of the gendered nature of education under siege. Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian, *International Journal of Lifelong Education* Published Online: 25 Apr 2008.

7. Which word or phrase in the portion of text[s] copied above means much the same as---

Synonyms	Answer	English Lexical Definition
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5

Nora El Qadim, Postcolonial challenges to migration control: French–Moroccan cooperation practices on forced returns. *Security Dialogue*, June 2014; vol. 45, 3: pp. 242-261. Analyses that develop a postcolonial critique of international relations and security studies have outlined the project of 'decolonizing' these disciplines and have underlined the importance of taking into account actors from the South. I seek to do so here through the study of migration policies, in particular by looking for the agency of state actors in so-called countries of origin. This article shows that the study of practices of cooperation is a good strategy for decolonizing the study of international relations. Based upon the example of mid-level cooperation on deportation between France and Morocco, this article focuses on two devices and the practices used for international cooperation on migration controls: the posting of immigration liaison officers and the statistical evaluation of cooperation. This case study shows that such practices open brokering spaces in the transnational security field and allow state actors from the South to challenge the dominance of the North.

INTERNALIZATION STRATEGIES of power relations on several levels. First, it looks at power at the individual level, with an analysis of family abuse and torture. It then applies this analysis to Westernization in Africa, arguing that the basic strategies by which power is **DISSEMINATED** and internalized into the bodies, psyches and cultures of Africans are the same as in abuse. The internalization of the Western discourse at the individual and small-community levels was studied through field research, undertaken in Ghana that included **PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION** and interviews. The research shows that even in the case of small, local, **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** projects, one sees a Westernization of power relations between men and women, chiefs and population, and elders and youth, with changes in related values. The field research reveals that actors are not merely **PASSIVE** victims of changes in discourses: they resist it, cooperate, disseminate and adapt it to their needs, but within the rules of the Western regime of discourse. The general conditions, processes and actors' strategies **IN THIS PROCESS OF** discursive change go further than a mere **ANALOGY TO** abuse and torture. The article shows that the process by which an initially violent, dominant discourse is **TRANSFORMED INTO** a 'normal' way of living, into beliefs and wishes, is the same in these different cases, suggesting that there exist some general strategies by which power is **DISSEMINATED** at the international and individual levels and by which it is propagated and internalized by individuals.



[left] <https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Imperialism>. Photograph by Tropical Press Agency "well equipped and trained Turkish infantry marching through Aleppo". The photo was taken at the break of WW1, and titled: "The Kaiser Reserve of Man Power". The Ottoman Empire joined Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire (Central Power) during WW1

Ronald J. Deibert, Black Code: Censorship, Surveillance, and the Militarisation of Cyberspace Millennium. *Journal of International Studies*, December 2003; vol. 32: pp. 501-530 **ABSTRACT** Conventional wisdom holds that the Internet's material properties are biased towards openness, and provide the foundation for a global commons of information increasingly **BENEFICIAL** to citizens worldwide. However, pressures from the security and commercial sectors to regulate and control the Internet are beginning to alter its basic material architecture in ways that may **UNDERMINE** not only the activities of global civic networks, but also the long-term **PROSPECTS** for an open global communications environment. As

Internet **CENSORSHIP** and surveillance becomes more widespread, and as states begin to militarise cyberspace, a radically different environment for global communications is emerging. However, these changes are not **UNCONTESTED**. While not having the influence over Internet security and design issues that security and **CORPORATE** actors do, a growing number of civil society actors are merging with politically minded computer scientists and engineers to form policy networks and develop 'hacktivist' technologies designed to support **SELF-EXPRESSION, PRIVACY,** and security for global civic networks. For the Internet and other information and communication technologies to support a global commons of information the success of this movement over the long term will be critical.

Elia Zureik, Constructing Palestine through Surveillance Practices. *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* Published online: 28 Jun 2010. **Abstract** This article explores the socio-political, economic and **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS** of what counts as historical knowledge. Academic history has long been practiced as if its value and authority reside in its ability to produce truth, but pretending that that history occupies an epistemologically foundational position is an **ILLUSION** that needs to be abandoned. History is a discourse whose sources of cultural power are ultimately social and institutional. By examining narrations of the Nakba, the article focuses attention back on to the **POLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF** historical practices

and how HEGEMONIC HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS of Israel's establishment in 1948 are closely intertwined with questions of identity and legitimisation. The second half of the article considers a number of reflexive, vernacular narratives on the subject of Palestinian and Israeli pasts that seek to make a direct ethical or POLITICAL INTERVENTION and challenge the DOMINANT DISCOURSE. In many ways, these works foreground how traditional academic histories tend to function as a representative of HEGEMONIC DISCOURSES. They are more effective in making clear the issues, framing the arguments, engaging with broader, non-academic audiences and stimulating ethical discussion and political action. The focus on how broader MNEMONIC and cultural orientations towards 'pastness' have been mobilised effectively as cultural and rhetorical resources in tactical campaigns for socio-political justice culminates with an analysis of the case of the American-Palestinian Rasmia Odeh. This example shows how HISTORICISING PRACTICE can be used to both REINFORCE and challenge state power as manifested by the JUDICIARY.

Elena Fiddian-Qasbiyeh, On the threshold of statelessness: Palestinian narratives of loss and ERASURE. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* Published online: 14 Dec 2015 ABSTRACT This article examines how Palestinians in Europe negotiate, mobilize, and/or resist, and ultimately PROBLEMATISE, notions of statelessness as a concept and as a marker of identity. Centralising Palestinians' conceptualizations in this manner – including accounts which directly challenge academics' and policy-makers' definitions of the problem of, and solution to, statelessness – is particularly important given that statelessness emerges as both a condition and a label that erase the ability to speak, and be heard. The article starts by examining perceptions of statelessness as a marker of rightlessness, home (land)lessness and voicelessness. It then explores statelessness through the PARADIGM of the 'threshold', reflecting both on interviewees' AMBIGUITY TOWARDS this label, status, and condition, and the extent to which even Palestinians who hold citizenship remain 'on the threshold of statelessness'. It concludes by reflecting on interviewees' rejection of a label that is imposed upon them 'from a distance' via bureaucratic processes in Europe.

Abigail B. Bakan and Yasmeen Abu-Laban, Palestinian resistance and international solidarity: the BDS campaign. *Race & Class*, July 2009; vol. 51: pp. 29-54 Abstract Israel's recent war in Gaza ('Operation Cast Lead') has both exposed Israel's defiance of international law and provided the occasion for increasing support for an organised transnational boycott, DIVESTMENT and SANCTIONS (BDS) movement. The BDS movement is aimed at challenging the Israeli state's illegal military occupation and a host of corresponding REPRESSIVE POLICIES directed at Palestinians. However, the BDS campaign, and in particular the call for an academic boycott, has been controversial. It has generated a COUNTER-RESPONSE emphasising, variously, the goals of the movement as ineffective, _____ peace and/or security, contrary to norms of academic freedom and even tied to anti-Judaism and anti-Semitism. Utilising a Gramscian approach, and drawing from Charles Mills' concept of 'racial contract', we examine the history of the divestment campaign and the debates it has ENGENDERED. We argue that the effectiveness of BDS as a STRATEGY OF RESISTANCE and CROSS-BORDER _____ is intimately connected with a challenge to the hegemonic place of Zionism in western ideology. This campaign has challenged an international racial contract which, from 1948, has assigned a COMMON INTEREST between the state of Israel and international political allies, while absencing Palestinians as SIMULTANEOUSLY non-white, the subjects of extreme repression and stateless. The BDS campaign also points to an alternative — the promise of a real and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Khaled Fattah and K.M. Fierke, A Clash of Emotions: The Politics of Humiliation and Political Violence in the Middle East. *European Journal of International Relations*, March 2009; vol. 15: pp. 67-93 ABSTRACT After the attacks of 9/11 Americans asked, 'Why do they hate us so much?' The answer has been framed in terms of a range of 'clashes', none of which has addressed emotion, which is at the centre of the question. Emotion, and particularly HUMILIATION, has begun to be addressed within the literature of IR. Numerous scholars have highlighted the Pervasiveness of a discourse of humiliation in the Middle East and its relationship to the swelling ranks of RECRUITS who are willing to act as human bombs. The purpose of this article is to examine the emotional DYNAMICS of this relationship. The first section undertakes a CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS of humiliation and betrayal. The second section explores how these emotions have been given coherent meaning in the narrative of Islamists from the region. This is followed by an historical analysis of how this narrative has provided a framework for giving meaning to a range of national, regional and international _____, particularly since 1967, and has contributed to the emergence of Islam as the basis for TRANSNATIONAL IDENTITY in what had become a highly SECULAR region. Section three examines flaws in the logic of both militant Islamists and the US-led 'War on Terrorism', arguing that both have exacerbated feelings of humiliation in the region rather than contributing to a restoration of dignity. The conclusion builds on the principle of HUMAN DIGNITY to rethink the international approach to political violence.

Victoria Brittain, They had to die: assassination against liberation. *Race Class* July 2006 vol. 48 no. 160-74. ABSTRACT The use of political ASSASSINATIONS against key leaders of liberation movements has had a major impact on the course of history in Africa and the Middle East. Not only have some of the greatest of Third World leaders been killed but so, too, has the hope for political change they _____. This SURVEY of _____ carried out by western states and their agents from the 1960s onwards reveals a bloody _____ of killings of leaders from Algeria, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Mozambique, Palestine, South Africa, Togo and Zimbabwe – all of which were linked to the interests of western imperialism. Today's daily diet of suicide bombings and the targeting of civilians by both western militaries and jihadis is one consequence, it is suggested, of the BRUTALISATION effected by the policy of political assassination.

Jeffrey Carr, The misunderstood acronym: Why cyber weapons aren't WMD. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. September/October 2013 vol. 69 no. 5 32-37. ABSTRACT The potential effect of a digital, or cyber, weapon used against a network is directly _____ how much a given

population relies upon that network. The widespread _____ of essential services caused by a network attack, the author writes, could lead _____ to bodily harm and loss of life, through rioting or other violence. As of now, however, a cyber weapon cannot directly injure or kill human beings as efficiently as guns or bombs, and there is no evidence to support a claim that cyber weapons meet the legal and historical definitions of weapons of mass destruction.

Leonard Weiss, The Lavon Affair: How a false-flag operation led to war and the Israeli bomb. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* July/August 2013 vol. 69 no. 4 58-68. ABSTRACT The Lavon Affair, a failed Israeli covert operation directed against Egypt in 1954, triggered a chain of events that have had profound consequences for power relationships in the Middle East; the affair's effects still reverberate today. Those events included a public trial and **CONVICTION** of eight Egyptian Jews who carried out the **COVERT OPERATION**, two of whom were subsequently executed; a **RETALIATORY** military _____ by Israel into Gaza that killed 39 Egyptians; a **subsequent** Egyptian-Soviet arms deal that angered American and British leaders, who then withdrew previously pledged support for the building of the Aswan Dam; the announced nationalization of the Suez Canal by Nasser in retaliation for the withdrawn support; and the _____ failed invasion of Egypt by Israel, France, and Britain in an attempt to topple Nasser. In the wake of that failed **INVASION**, France expanded and accelerated its ongoing **NUCLEAR COOPERATION** with Israel, which eventually enabled the Jewish state to build nuclear weapons.

Ulrik Pram Gad and Karen Lund Petersen, Concepts of politics in securitization studies. *Security Dialogue*, August-October 2011; vol. 42: pp. 315-328. ABSTRACT The article argues that there are a number of concepts of politics in play in the current debates on securitization theory and that greater awareness regarding these **CONCEPTUAL DIFFERENCES** helps clarify not only theoretical differences but also the possibilities for new theoretical development and reflection. The article identifies three conversations on politics: first, a conversation on how politics concerns action and **INTENTIONALITY**; second, a conversation on the modern organization of politics, **SPHERES** and sectors; and, third, a conversation on the relationship between politics, ethics and science.

Christine Leuenberger, Knowledge-Making and its Politics in Conflict Regions: Doing Research in Israel/Palestine. Contributions from European Symbolic Interactionists: Reflections on Methods. 2015, 19-41 Abstract This paper is based on a personal journey of starting a long-term sociological research project in a **CONFLICT ZONE**: the research was to be carried out in Israel and the Palestinian Territories. The question posed is: what sort of problems and concerns arise for researchers and ethnographers who work with traditionally **MARGINAL** communities in violently divided societies? In an attempt to provide an answer, I focus here on such issues as: the social constructions of fears and dangers in what are perceived to be dangerous places; difficulties of access to traditionally _____ and marginal social groups; useful methodological and ethical _____ for doing research in risky environments; as well as the advantages of working with, rather than on communities. Moreover, I suggest that _____ research in politically and socially unstable contexts puts into stark relief the advantages of conducting participatory and _____ research. Such approaches provide researchers with networks of trusted local protagonists, offer more in-depth insights into traditionally marginalized and frequently **MISREPRESENTED** social groups, whilst also generating knowledge that may **FACILITATE** beneficial social changes for local communities.

William Tobey, Nuclear scientists as assassination targets. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. January/February 2012 vol. 68 no. 161-69. ABSTRACT Five scientists and engineers connected with Iran's nuclear program have been killed or injured in recent **CONFIRMED** or possible assassination attempts. It is unclear who is responsible, but the attacks raise unique policy questions about motives, effectiveness, repercussions, and legal and moral standards. Past assassination plots—including a US plan to kidnap or kill a German atomic scientist in World War II—suggest that such attempts are products of **DESPERATION**: A nation tries to kill another country's nuclear scientists when it sees no military or diplomatic options for addressing a **PERCEIVED THREAT** of existential proportions. The possible advantages of targeting another country's nuclear scientists are modest at best, possibly delaying (but not halting) a nuclear weapons program while providing some deniability to the attacking country. The disadvantages are many, including the possibility that assassinations will inspire **RETALIATION**, reduce the likelihood of a diplomatic solution, and increase the difficulties international regulators face in **MONITORING** a covert nuclear program. In the abstract, moral and legal strictures also weigh against such assassination efforts. As a practical matter, however, if the existential imperative is present, it will likely trump legal and ethical considerations when a nation **CONTEMPLATES** assassinating nuclear scientists.

ERIK NEMETH, The Evolving Role of Art in International Security" *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 19:1, 19-42, 2007.

ABSTRACT By examining the historically progressive role of cultural property in terrorism and political violence, this paper reveals the evolving significance of art to international security. Over the past two centuries, abuse of antiquities and fine art has evolved from the spoils-of-war into a medium for conducting terrorism which strives to erase the cultural heritage of 'the other'. In contrast to wartime destruction and plunder which date back millennia, the growth of the art market over the past fifty years has created opportunities for novel abuses of cultural property. Since World War II, maturing international awareness has recognized the threat which armed conflict and looting pose to cultural property, but in parallel, art trafficking and the politics of cultural property have become tools for transnational organized crime and terrorist groups. The resulting unique intersection of issues in art, politics and

counterterrorism forms the basis for a new field—cultural security. After an assessment of topical security threats which suggest the need for such a field, the paper concludes by speculating on international-security risks precipitating from antiquities trafficking and collecting.

ERIK NEMETH, "Art-Intelligence Programs: The Relevance of the Clandestine Art World to Foreign Intelligence" *International Journal of Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence*, 21:2, 355–374, 2008.

ABSTRACT

In the background of immediate threats of terrorism and political violence, a non-physical, insidious threat to international security develops. Progressive abuses against cultural heritage support campaigns of terrorism while simultaneously undermining the political credibility of targeted nations. This paper emphasizes the need for art-centric intelligence to counter the political and financial benefits that terrorist groups gain from the erosion of cultural heritage. Primary types of erosion include wanton destruction of cultural property in campaigns of ethnic cleansing, looting of undocumented cultural artifacts, and collateral damage to historic buildings and religious monuments during military action against terrorist groups. While all types of destruction confer political clout on terrorist groups, wartime destruction and looting of cultural artifacts directly impact nations that combat terrorism. During armed conflict, invading nations incur political liability by negligently damaging cultural property. Similarly, so-called collecting nations incur political liability as private individuals encourage erosion of cultural heritage by creating a viable market for looted antiquities. Through an informal proposal for an art-intelligence program, this paper examines immediate political risks engendered by physical erosion of cultural heritage and speculates on evolving threats to international security as transnational terrorist groups capitalize on the intangible value of manipulating cultural identity.

ERIK NEMETH, "The Artifacts of Wartime Art Crime: Evidence for a Model of the Evolving Clout of Cultural Property in Foreign Affairs" in *Art and Crime: Exploring the Dark Side of the Art World*, edited by Noah Charney, Praeger, pp. 203-224, 2009.

ABSTRACT

Reflection on wartime treatment of artworks, historic buildings, and religious monuments since World War I reveals the compounding value of cultural property in foreign affairs. The poignant plunder of artworks during World War II has led to a history of restitution that suggests a model for the resolution of wartime art crime. The exploitation of cultural artifacts in developing nations during the Cold War era tests the model for repatriation of antiquities, and the destruction of historic and religious monuments in the post-Cold War period offers an opportunity to apply the model in predictive analysis for strategies in foreign policy. Specific examples illustrate the maturing market value of Nazi plunder. Successful restitution cases and an expanding art market inspire repatriation of looted antiquities. The financial and political significance of artworks decades after the wartime art crime indicate that the clout of displaced cultural property in foreign affairs increases with time.

(top)

ERIK NEMETH, "Plunderer and Protector of Cultural Property: Security-Intelligence Services Shape the Strategic Value of Art" *Journal of Art Crime*, 1:1, 25-40, 2009.

ABSTRACT

International conventions that criminalize wartime abuse of cultural property and bilateral treaties that target trafficking in antiquities reflect evolving consideration for looted art in foreign policy. Since the poignant plunder of Jewish collections by Nazi authorities, restitution of artworks has garnered political clout, and looting of developing nations during the Cold War era compounded the significance of cultural property in foreign affairs. In parallel, the increasing financial volume of the art market over the past half-century has attracted the attention of transnational organized crime and has implications for funding of terrorist groups. This paper examines how security-intelligence services of World War II and the Cold War have controlled the looting and recovery of fine art and antiquities. The examination reveals that, in the post-Cold War period, the areas of application for foreign intelligence on looted art have expanded from diplomacy to security policy.

ERIK NEMETH, "Conflict Art: Scholars Develop the Tactical Value of Cultural Patrimony" *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 23:2, 299-323, 2011.

ABSTRACT Historically, empires recruited scholars to capture artworks as a complement to military victory. Over the past century, cultural scholars have integrated fine art and antiquities into campaigns of conquest and assessed the political ramifications of damage to historic sites and religious monuments in military intervention. Consequently, historians, archaeologists, and legal scholars have advanced the role of cultural patrimony in international conflict from a rite of conquest to a means of combat. In World War II, art historians in the Nazi regime planned plunder of artworks and destruction of historic structures as a tactic for conquest. During the



Cold War, archaeological discoveries in developing nations enabled looting of cultural artifacts, and subsequent legal studies on the transfer of cultural property developed the value of cultural patrimony in the covert battle for control of the Third World. In the post-Cold War as transnational organized crime and terrorism exploit antiquities trafficking and target cultural sites in acts of political violence, scholars in international relations consider culture in security theories. Across the three periods of international conflict, cultural scholars have actively developed the tactical value of cultural patrimony and played a role in transforming the perception of plunder in the context of military victory.

[left] Negus Tekle Haymanot of Gojjam.

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Battle_of_Adwa The Battle of Adwa

ERIK NEMETH, "Collecting Cultural Intelligence: The Tactical Value of Cultural Property" *International Journal of Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence*, 24:2, 217-238, 2011. **ABSTRACT**

The tightening interrelation of cultural property and international security—cultural security—creates a need for the collection and analysis of specialized intelligence. “Cultural intelligence” enables assessments of the tactical and strategic significance of antiquities, fine art, and cultural heritage sites to national and regional security. This paper defines a framework for the collection of cultural intelligence as a fundamental asset in countering threats to cultural security. Looting of antiquities as a tactic in campaigns of cultural cleansing, trafficking in antiquities as a source of funding for insurgents, and targeting of historic structures and religious monuments in political violence represent distinct threats to regional security. A critical initial step in countering the threats includes marshaling appropriate sources of information. Publications that report on the art market and cultural property globally and players in the antiquities trade offer opportunities as sources of cultural intelligence. Ultimately, the development of tactical and strategic cultural intelligence can reveal trafficking networks and assess risks to cultural heritage sites. As a starting point, this paper identifies viable sources of cultural intelligence. Conflicts in Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003) provide examples in retrospect, while volatility in Mali presents an opportunity in the context of an emerging security risk. In conclusion, the paper speculates on the applications of cultural intelligence in regional security.

ERIK NEMETH, "Art Sales as Cultural Intelligence: Analysis of the Auction Market for African Tribal Art" *African Security*, 4:2, 127-144, 2011.

ABSTRACT

The market value of tribal art has implications for the risk of looting in Africa. Consequent trafficking in tribal art compromises security on the continent by eroding cultural identity, fostering public-sector corruption, and providing a source of revenue for insurgents. This paper examines auction sales of African tribal art for the continent as a whole and by individual nations of origin. Graphical analysis of sales data from the past nine years identifies distinct market trends for temporal comparison with security in nations from which the artworks originate. The analysis suggests that collecting trends in “market nations” may reflect perceptions of security in “source nations”.

ERIK NEMETH, "Security of Cultural Property: U.S. Engagement and Potential for Improvement" *E-Conservation Magazine*, Issue 23, 71-77, 2012.

ABSTRACT

Recent armed conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan and political violence in Egypt have revealed the strategic significance of cultural property. This paper assesses the role of historic sites and antiquities in foreign engagement. Over the past century, U.S. foreign policy has had successes and shortcomings in leveraging protection of cultural patrimony to strategic advantage. The contrast of successful policy on the protection of immovable cultural property, such as religious monuments, in armed conflict and missed opportunities for tactical intelligence on the trade in movable cultural property, such as antiquities trafficking, identifies potential for development of foreign policy.

ERIK NEMETH, "Strategic Value of African Tribal Art: Auction Sales Trends as Cultural Intelligence. *Intelligence and National Security*, 27:2, 302-316, 2012.

ABSTRACT

Military engagement of insurgents risks destruction of religious monuments and historic structures, and political and economic instability that follows armed conflict enables looting of antiquities. In combination, threats to cultural structures and movable cultural patrimony compromise cultural security. This paper explores the potential of the art market for open-source intelligence assessments of cultural security. A comparison of the market value of artifacts of different ethnic origins provides a measure of the risk of looting of cultural patrimony by geographic region. Intelligence assessments of the relative desirability of cultural artifacts by region of origin can inform strategic planning to mitigate looting in conflict zones and to alert security services to emerging threats of trafficking in cultural patrimony.

ERIK NEMETH, "Alternative Power: Political Economy of Cultural Property" *Journal of International Affairs, Columbia University*, SIPA, 08 February 2013.

ABSTRACT

Legal and financial developments, and the ramifications for security, expand the significance of the political economy of cultural property. Specifically, the politics of cultural property and economics of the art market indicate a complement to hard and soft power in foreign relations. The source of the power is not the artworks and cultural heritage sites per se but the emotional appeal of art and the role of culture in identity. Antiquities, masterworks, and monuments are one aspect of art, and art is one aspect of culture. As such, markets for artworks and laws for protection of cultural heritage serve as indicators with which to track, and potentially anticipate, the political economy of cultural property in the twenty-first century.

ERIK NEMETH, "Cultural Security: The Evolving Role of Art in International Security" *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 19:1, 19-42, 2007.

ABSTRACT

By examining the historically progressive role of cultural property in terrorism and political violence, this paper reveals the evolving significance of art to international security. Over the past two centuries, abuse of antiquities and fine art has evolved from the spoils-of-war into a medium for conducting terrorism which strives to erase the cultural heritage of 'the other'. In contrast to wartime destruction and plunder which date back millennia, the growth of the art market over the past fifty years has created opportunities for novel abuses of cultural property. Since World War II, maturing international awareness has recognized the threat which armed conflict and looting pose to cultural property, but in parallel, art trafficking and the politics of cultural property have become tools for transnational organized crime and terrorist groups. The resulting unique intersection of issues in art, politics and counterterrorism forms the basis for a new field—cultural security. After an assessment of topical security threats which suggest the need for such a field, the paper concludes by speculating on international-security risks precipitating from antiquities trafficking and collecting.

ERIK NEMETH, "Art-Intelligence Programs: The Relevance of the Clandestine Art World to Foreign Intelligence" *International Journal of Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence*, 21:2, 355–374, 2008.

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Legal and financial developments, and the ramifications for security, expand the significance of the political economy of cultural property. Specifically, the politics of cultural property and economics of the art market indicate a complement to hard and soft power in foreign relations. The source of the power is not the artworks and cultural heritage sites per se but the emotional appeal of art and the role of culture in identity. Antiquities, masterworks, and monuments are one aspect of art, and art is one aspect of culture. As such, markets for artworks and laws for protection of cultural heritage serve as indicators with which to track, and potentially anticipate, the political economy of cultural property in the twenty-first century.

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SALAH HUSSEIN AL-HOUDALIEH, Tomb Raiding in Western Ramallah Province, Palestine: An Ethnographic Study. In *Material Culture Matters: Essays on the Archaeology of the Southern Levant in Honor of Seymour Gitin*. Edited by John R. Spencer, Robert A. Mullins, and Aaron J. Brody.

DAVID KOHN, ISIS's Looting Campaign. The New Yorker October 14, 2014 [<http://www.newyorker.com/tech/elements/isis-looting-campaign-iraq-syria>]

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¹³ See also: MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG S. CARUSO, "'Ancient' Syriac Bible found in Cyprus?" The Aramaic Blog [weblog], 6th February [11th February]. Available at: <http://aramaidesigns.blogspot.com/2009/02/ancient-syriac-bible-found-in-cyprus.html> Museum Security Network [<http://www.museum-security.org/2010/02/looted-artefacts-sold-tourists-israel-antiquities-scam/>]

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Palestine's Great Book Robbery. February 1, 2011 – 17:37 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2011/02/palestine%E2%80%99s-great-book-robbery/>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG MATTHEW KALMAN, Antiquities Authority chief: Top scholars were suspected of ties to forgery group. THE JERUSALEM POST. Sep. 8, 2009 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2009/09/antiquities-authority-chief-top-scholars-were-suspected-of-ties-to-forgery-group/>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG A secret report on the chequered history of priceless Aramaic bowls loaned to a leading university has exposed an apparent attempt to cover up UK academic connections to a potentially deadly trade in stolen Iraqi antiquities. [<http://www.museum-security.org/?s=aramaic>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG Three antique relics have been allegedly stolen from one of the oldest churches in Kerala. December 2, 2010 – 20:35 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2010/12/antique-relics-allegedly-stolen-oldest-churches-kerala/>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG Dead Sea Scrolls' collection history, and Schøyen Collection's history. November 26, 2009 – 07:29 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2009/11/3145/>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG Looted ancient treasures recovered in Basra 'sting'. Smugglers were planning to sell priceless artifacts stolen from museums to foreign collectors December 23, 2008 – 10:14 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2008/12/looted-ancient-treasures-recovered-in-basra-sting-smugglers-were-planning-to-sell-priceless-artefacts-stolen-from-museums-to-foreign-collectors/>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG Dead Sea Scrolls' collection history, and Schøyen Collection's history. November 26, 2009 – 07:29 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2009/11/3145/>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG News » Gaza moves to preserve local antiquities from black market. April 25, 2010 – 15:54 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2010/04/news-%C2%BB-gaza-moves-preserve-local-antiquities-black-market/>]

E. HERSCHER, 2001: "Destroying the past in order to 'save' it: Collecting antiquities from Cyprus". In Silberman, N A and Frerichs, E S, (Eds.). *Archaeology and society in the Twenty-First Century: The Dead Sea Scrolls and other case studies*, 138-154. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society and the Dorot Foundation.

E. HUNTER, 2009: "'Ancient' Syriac Bible found in Cyprus". Syriac Studies Group [electronic discussion list], 9th February. [<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/hugoye-list/message/3149>]

O'MALLEY, B AND CRAIG, I. 1999: *The Cyprus Conspiracy: America, espionage and the Turkish invasion*. London: I. B. Tauris and Co. Ltd.

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ERIK NEMETH, ARCA, Santa Monica, California. Cultural Intelligence: data sources on the motivation and means for trafficking in antiquities.

ABSTRACT: Over the past decade, the proximity of coveted antiquities to armed conflict with non-state actors has warranted consideration of the tactical value of cultural property. "Cultural intelligence" enables assessments of the value of antiquities to insurgencies and terrorist groups. This paper identifies sources of cultural intelligence as fundamental assets in countering looting and facilitating interdiction of trafficking in antiquities. Looting of antiquities in developing nations and targeting of religious monuments in acts of political violence offer potential tactical advantage to insurgencies and terrorist groups. The clandestine nature of the licit, let alone the illicit, trade in art challenges the collection of data on the financial value of antiquities in the primary market. Open-source publications, such as auction archives, that report on the art market provide a means to assess the relative value of antiquities across source nations, and players in the illicit trade offer opportunities for the collection of data on the networks that transfer antiquities internationally.

SAM HARDY, "Archaeology, conflict, antiquities rescue." *Cypriot Antiquities Rescue from the Turkish Deep State: the Rescue of Forgeries, and the Death of Stephanos Stephanou*, to the International Conference on Archaeology in Conflict (Hardy, 2010) [<http://human-rights-archaeology.blogspot.com/2010/04/archaeology-conflict-antiquities-rescue.html>] Thursday, April 15, 2010.

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG Hod Hasharon, Israel: Antiquities Authority raid yields 2,000-year-old stolen artifacts. September 7, 2010 – 03:58 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2010/09/hod-hasharon-israel-antiquities-authority-raid-yields-2000-year-old-stolen-artifacts/>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG The (Mis)adventures of the Israeli Antiquities Authority. February 24, 2010 – 12:34 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2010/02/misadventures-israeli-antiquities-authority/>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG American Professor Caught Trafficking Antiquities in Israel. May 18, 2011 – 18:05 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2011/05/american-professor-caught-trafficking-antiquities-in-israel/>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG Rare Iraqi Jewish books surface in Israel. June 28, 2008 – 19:29 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2008/06/rare-iraqi-jewish-books-surface-in-israel/>]

MUSEUM-SECURITY.ORG ARTINFO.com On the Trail of Artifact Plunderers, Archeologists May Have Uncovered the Prophet Zehariah's Tomb –February 8, 2011 – 14:39 [<http://www.museum-security.org/2011/02/on-the-trail-of-artifact-plunderers-archeologists-may-have-uncovered-the-prophet-zehariahs-tomb-artinfo-com/>]

_____, 'A masterpiece in political propaganda' and a futile exercise in archaeological blogging.

[<http://unfreearchaeology.wordpress.com/cxlv>]

_____, <http://blogs.reuters.com/great-debate/2014/10/27/how-the-west-buys-conflict-antiquities-from-iraq-and-syria-and-funds-terror/>

B.T. HOFFMAN, ed. *Art and Cultural Heritage: Law, Policy, and Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 293-300.

C. LUKE KERSEL, AND K. WALKER TUBB (eds.), *Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, and the Antiquities Trade* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida).

KURIN, R. 2004. Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in the 2003 UNESCO Convention: A critical appraisal. *Museum International*, 56: 66-77.

LANE, D. C., et al., 2008. Time crime: The transnational organization of art and antiquities theft. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 24: 243-262.

MICHELE A. MILLER, Looting and the Antiquities Market. *Athena Review*, Vol.4, no. 3

C. HOLTORF, Can less be more? Heritage in the age of terrorism. *Public Archaeology*, 2 (2006): 101-109.

E. FAY, 2011. Virtual artifacts: eBay, antiquities, and authenticity. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 27: 449-464.

TABLE 1: AGGREGATE COMPENTENCIES, GENERAL ENGLISH

EFL Critical Intelligence and Security Studies Level 1	EFL Critical Intelligence and Security Studies Level 2	EFL Critical Intelligence and Security Studies Level 3
Academic and Information Literacy	Academic and Information Literacies/Critical Literacy	Advanced Academic Reading/Research/Writing
Academic Reading Strategies I	Academic Reading Strategies II	Academic Discourse III
Introduction to Critical Literacy	A Lexis-Based Approach to Language Study/Introduction to Academic Discourse II	A Lexis-Based Approach to Language Study
A Lexis-Based Approach to Language Study/ Introduction to Academic Discourse I	Degrees of Lexical Complexity II	Degrees of Lexical Complexity III
Degrees of Lexical Complexity I	English Descriptive Grammar, Sentence Typologies, Syntactical Patterns	English Descriptive Grammar, Sentence typologies, Syntactical Patterns
English Descriptive Grammar, Sentence Typologies, Syntactical Patterns	English Descriptive Grammar, Sentence Typologies, Syntactical Patterns	Lexical Competences; Collocations, Phraseology, Etymology, etc.
Lexical Competences, Collocations, Phraseology, Etymology, etc.	Lexical Competences, Collocations, Phraseology, Etymology, etc.	Both Contextualized and De-Contextualized Vocabulary Development; Semantics
Contextualized and De-Contextualized Vocabulary Semantics	Both Contextualized and De-Contextualized Vocabulary Development; Semantics	English Etymology
Morphemes, Prefixes, Suffixes I	Morphemes, Prefixes, Suffixes II	Semantics, Semantic Change III
	Semantics, Semantic Change II	Semiotics
Critical Thinking/Analysis	Multiple Techniques of Analysis and Interpretation	Critical Thinking/Analysis
Cognitive and Text-Mapping		Analysis of Cultural Artefacts

Strategies for University-Level Reading Basic Techniques of Analysis and Interpretation Ideation Techniques I	Cognitive Strategies for University-Level Reading Critical Thinking/Analysis, Content Analysis Narrative Analysis Developing and Deploying Multiple Cognitive Models Ideation Techniques II	Multiple Techniques of Analysis and Interpretation Cognitive Strategies for University-Level Reading Content Analysis Narrative and Ethnographic Analysis Semiotic Analysis Ideation Techniques III Developing and Deploying Multiple Cognitive Models Critical Theory [Using critical theory as an approach to academic reading and higher-level academic ideation] Critical Discourse Analysis
Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion Distinguishing Between Inferences and Assumptions Introductory Readings on Inductive Reasoning	Recognizing Valid Inferences Deriving Valid Inferences Deductive Reasoning, Abductive Reasoning, Analogical Reasoning Linguistic Analysis as a Means of Understanding Cognitive Structures and Processes (Introductory) Introductory to Sociolinguistics and Psycholinguistics for Intelligence Analysis	Distinguishing Between Inferences and Assumptions Deriving Valid Inferences Distinguishing Between Inferences and Assumptions Deductive Reasoning and Hypothesis Formation Deductive Reasoning, Abductive Reasoning, Analogical reasoning, Developing and Deploying Multiple Cognitive Models Linguistic Analysis as a Means of Understanding Cognitive Structures and Processes Introductory to Sociolinguistics and Psycholinguistics for Intelligence Analysis II Forensic Linguistics and Stylistics
Conventions and Mechanics of Academic Writing/Research in English, General and Discipline-Specific I Inter-cultural Communication, Negotiation Styles Using Style Guides for Multiple Purposes Strategic Thinking [http://writingcenter.fas.harvard.edu/pages/strategies-essay-writing]	Conventions and Mechanics of Academic Writing/Research in English, Context and Discipline-Specific II Writing Abstracts and Annotations Linguistic Dimensions of Political and Diplomatic Discourse I Conventions and Mechanics (format, style, organization) of Written Professional Communications, eg. Policy Memos, Intelligence Briefings,	Conventions and Mechanics of Academic Writing/Research in English, Context and Discipline-Specific III Research and Fellowship Proposals Linguistic Dimensions of Political and Diplomatic Discourse II The Discourse of International Law Elements and Linguistic Artifacts of Diplomatic Discourse [http://writingcenter.fas.harvard.edu/pages/brief-guides-writing-disciplines] Cynthia Verba, <i>Scholarly Pursuits: A Guide to</i>

	Executive Summaries, Government Advisories, Field Notes and Field Reports [http://writingcenter.fas.harvard.edu/pages/brief-guides-writing-disciplines]	<i>Professional Development During the Graduate Years</i> (Full text available at https://www.gsas.harvard.edu/current_students/scholarly_pursuits.php)
English for Basic Information Acquisition: Electronic and Print From Information to Knowledge I	English for Information Acquisition, Electronic and Print From Information to “Knowledge” II: Generating Knowledge	English for Information Acquisition, Electronic and Print From Information to “Knowledge” III: Knowledge Integration, Codification, Conversion, Transfer
Using Subject/Author Bibliographies I	Using Subject/Author Bibliographies II	Developing Subject/Author Bibliographies Citation Tracking/Indexes, Concordances, etc.
Evaluating Internet Sites	Electronic Archives, Museums, etc. Using Electronic Academic Databases II Evaluating Internet Sites II Conceptual Research and Empirical Research	Qualitative Research Methodologies Various Types of bibliographic and full-text databases Evaluating the Probity of Textual Evidence Evaluating Internet Sites Using Electronic Academic Databases Accessing and Using Proprietary and Highly Specialized Databases (Eg. LEXIS/NEXIS, MEDLINE) Conceptual and Empirical Research Methodologies Conclusion-Oriented and Decision-Oriented or Operations research Research
		On-Line Research Guides for the Social Sciences include the following: The Centre for Local Economic Strategies (CLES) Research Methods Handbook: Introductory Guide to Research Methods for Social Research. Stuart MacDonald & Nicola Headlam, CLES. http://www.cles.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Research-Methods-Handbook.pdf
		Publications of the The Social Research Association http://www.the-sra.org.uk/staying_safe.htm
		The British Sociological Society ethical practice http://www.britisoc.co.uk/user_doc/Statement%

20of%20Ethical%20Practice.pdf

<http://www.limat.org/data/research/Research%20Methodology.pdf>

TABLE TWO: READING MATERIALS BY COURSE LEVEL

EFL Critical Intelligence and Security Studies Level 1	EFL Critical Intelligence and Security Studies Level 2	EFL Critical Intelligence and Security Studies Level 3
Periodicals: "Corporate" or Mass Media, General Readership, Print-based and Web-based Journalism	Open Source, Web-Based Materials: Eg.	Scholarly Journals, Trade Journals, Conference Proceedings
Intelligence Related Web Sites: Eg. Federation of American Scientists http://www.fas.org/irp/	Intelligence Related Web Sites. Eg. Documents on Intelligence Security Policy http://www.fas.org/sgp/othergov/intel/index.html ¹⁴	Intelligence Related Web Sites

¹⁴ See also, for example, Documents archived electronically and maintained by the University of Baltimore

- Assessment of ODNI Activities Under Executive Order 13636, December 2, 2013
- An Assessment of Contractor Personnel Security Clearance Processes in the Four Defense Intelligence Agencies, Department of Defense Inspector General, April 14, 2014
- 2013 Report on Security Clearance Determinations, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, April 2014
- Overview of NCTC's Data Access as Authorized by the 2012 Attorney General Guidelines as of March 2014, National Counterterrorism Center
- NCTC Annual Report on the Access, Retention, Use and Dissemination of US Person Information (Redacted) for the period March 2012-March 2013, National Counterterrorism Center
- Advance Passenger Information System Data: DHS-NCTC Memorandum of Agreement (Redacted), National Counterterrorism Center, June 2013
- NRO Inspector General Evaluation of NRO Classification Management under the Reducing Over-Classification Act, September 30, 2013 (via GovernmentAttic.org)
- Role-Based Access Policy, National Counterterrorism Center Policy Number 4, 24 June 2012
- Information Sharing Rules of the Road, National Counterterrorism Center Policy Number 1, 14 May 2012 (?)
- Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement, Standard Form 312, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, revised July 2013
- 2012 Report on Security Clearance Determinations, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, January 2013
- Declassified KH-9 Imagery: NARA-NGA Memorandum of Agreement (redacted), November 11, 2012
- Deterring and Detecting Unauthorized Disclosures, Including Leaks to the Media, Through Strengthened Polygraph Programs, memorandum from DNI James R. Clapper, July 13, 2012
- Re-establishment of Program for Review of Imagery From Space-Based National Intelligence Reconnaissance Systems, memorandum from DNI Dennis C. Blair, May 26, 2010
- DNI Memorandum on Declassification of Historical Imagery, January 20, 2011
- 2011 Report on Security Clearance Determinations, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, July 2012
- NRO Key Changes to Classification 2011-2012, National Reconnaissance Office, released June 2012
- NRO Progress Report on Fundamental Classification Guidance Review, National Reconnaissance Office, January 24, 2012
- NCTC Guidelines for Access, Retention, Use and Dissemination of Information in Datasets Containing Non-Terrorism Information, March 22, 2012
- ODNI Interim Report on the Fundamental Classification Guidance Review, January 27, 2012
- NRO Progress Report on Fundamental Classification Guidance Review, National Reconnaissance Office, July 21, 2011
- ODNI Update on Fundamental Classification Guidance Review from John F. Hackett, July 21, 2011
- Report on Security Clearance Determinations for Fiscal Year 2010, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, September 2011
- CIA Rule on Access by Historical Researchers and Certain Former Government Personnel, *Federal Register*, September 23, 2011
- CIA Rule on Mandatory Declassification Review, *Federal Register*, September 23, 2011

Abstracts and Chapter Summaries, Annotated Bibliographies	Abstracts and Chapter Summaries, Annotated Bibliographies	Abstracts and Chapter Summaries, Annotated Bibliographies
Written Professional Communications: Government	Written Professional Communications: Government Documents, US/UK, Israel (General Readership):	Written Professional Communications: Government

- CIA Classification Challenge Regulations, *Federal Register*, September 23, 2011
- Authorized Classification and Control Markings Register and Manual, CAPCO, Version 6.0, effective 28 February 2013, with administrative update 05 April 2013 (Source)
- Authorized Classification and Control Markings Register, CAPCO, Volume 5, Edition 1, effective 30 December 2011, with administrative update 30 March 2012
- Authorized Classification and Control Markings Register, CAPCO, Volume 4, Edition 2, May 31, 2011 (Unredacted version dated 2008 via Public Intelligence)
- Intelligence Community Classification and Control Markings Implementation Manual, CAPCO, Volume 4, Edition 2, May 31, 2011 (Unredacted version dated 2008 via Public Intelligence)
- Classification of ODNI Information, ODNI Instruction 80.12, October 25, 2010
- ODNI Original Classification Authority, ODNI Instruction 80.16, October 21, 2010
- The ODNI Director, Information Management, ODNI Instruction 10.20, May 18, 2009
- ODNI Implementation Plan for Executive Order 13526 on Classified National Security Information, December 31, 2010
- ODNI Report on Classification Management in Fiscal Year 2010, Standard Form 311, November 12, 2010
- Security Guidance for Representatives, Central Intelligence Agency, updated 2009
- Security Guidance for Representatives, Central Intelligence Agency, 2007
- Authorized Classification and Control Markings Register, DNI Special Security Center / CAPCO, 12 May 2008 (Unredacted version via Public Intelligence)
- Report on DIA Destruction of Jose Padilla Interrogation Records, National Archives, June 2008
- Memorandum of Understanding Between the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Archives and Records Administration, April 2008
- Intelligence Community Classification Guidance Findings and Recommendations Report, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, Associate Director of National Intelligence and Chief Information Officer, January 2008
- Introduction to Identifying Intelligence Community Classifications and Control Markings, no date (~2004)
- Declassification Program Managers Council - June 1998 Meeting Agenda
- Record of President's Meeting with the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, July 18, 1970
- CIA Report on Second Decennial Review of Operational Files Designations, June 2005
- Memorandum of Understanding Between the Intelligence Community, Federal Law Enforcement Agencies, and the Department of Homeland Security Concerning Information Sharing, March 4, 2003
- DIA and NSA Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1972, from the papers of Rep. George Mahon (courtesy of Prof. David Barrett, Villanova University)
- CIA: Location of Budgeted Funds, Fiscal Year 1953, from the papers of Rep. George Mahon (courtesy of Prof. David Barrett, Villanova University)
- Intelligence Community Classification and Control Markings Implementation, Counterintelligence and Security Awareness Training Team, 1.5 MB PowerPoint file
- Declassification "Special Searches" at CIA, as reported to Congress 18 October 1999
- Records Management in the Central Intelligence Agency, March 2000
- Polygraph Policy
- Selected National Security Agency Declassification Decisions
- CIA Center for the Study of Intelligence Declassification Projects, 1997
- Declassification in Support of the Foreign Relations of the United States Series, a speech by Dr. Brian Latell, Director, CIA Center for the Study of Intelligence, June 20, 1997
- Speech on Current CIA Declassification Activities, July 24, 1996
- FOIA Exemption for CIA Operational Files, Decennial Review, Report to Congress, May 1995
- Charter of the DOD-DCI Joint Security Executive Committee, June 1994

Documents, US/UK, Israel (General Readership): Public Announcements, Military Orders	Official Commission Reports, etc. Examples: <u>Memorandum of Agreement Between the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence</u> on Guidelines for Access, Retention, Use, and Dissemination by the National Counterterrorism Center of Terrorism Information Contained Within Datasets Identified as Including Non-Terrorism Information and Information Pertaining Exclusively to Domestic Terrorism, November 4, 2008 The Blair Government's "Iraq Dossier": Iraq – Its Infrastructure of Concealment, Deception and Intimidation (2003) Moynihan Commission on Government Secrecy, http://www.fas.org/sgp/library/moynihan/index.html	Documents, US/UK, Israel (General Readership) US State Department, Congressional Testimony. Examples: <u>Classified National Security Information</u> , NSA/CSS Policy 1-52, November 16, 2012 National Security and Foreign Policy Priorities in the FY 2015 International Affairs Budget. Secretary of State John Kerry, Opening Statement Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC CIA Weekly Intelligence Summaries, Memoranda, etc.
Textbooks (Undergraduate Level) Eg. <i>Critical Thinking for Intelligence Analysts</i>	Textbooks (Undergraduate Level): Eg.	Textbooks, All Levels, Across the Curriculum Scholarly Monographs and edited collections

TABLE THREE: AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS BY COURSE LEVEL

EFL Critical Intelligence And Security Studies Level 1	EFL Critical Intelligence And Security Studies Level 2	EFL Critical Intelligence and Security Studies Level 3
<p>Corporate Media, selected Reports [non-technical, critical approaches to]</p> <p>Example 1: "Yemen on alert for al-Qaeda Attacks." Sat, 10 May 2014 22:59:32 GMT. [http://www.aljazeera.com/video/]</p> <p>Video-taped lectures, courses, speeches, presentations, and power-point presentations on intelligence and security-related issues [non-technical]</p> <p>Critical Reasoning, Oxford University Nature of Arguments Notes Available to Download: [http://podcasts.ox.ac.uk/people/maria..], [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kblqj5uioxcthe]</p> <p>Documentaries on Security and Intelligence Studies [Non-Technical, General Audience]</p> <p>Press TV [Selected Documentaries] [File:///C:/Users/Gina/Downloads/Catalogue201]</p>	<p>Video-taped lectures, documentaries, and power-point presentations on intelligence and security-related issues (non-technical)</p> <p>Example: Henley-Putnam University, H. Nimon, "The Role Of Neuro-Psychological Studies In Intelligence Management"¹⁵</p> <p>Press TV Documentary Transfer -- Occupied Palestine, 2012</p> <p>Press TV Documentary The Money Lobby-- Usa, 2013</p> <p>Press TV Documentary The Color Of Water -- Occupied Palestine, 2013</p> <p>Press TV Documentary The Intelligence Wars In Syria-- Syria – 2014</p> <p>Pbs Frontline: Top Secret America (2011) [http://www.filmsforaction.org/watch/pbs_frontline_top_secret_america_2011]</p>	<p>Audio-Video-taped lectures on intelligence and security-related issues. For academic audiences, focus on ideological content, selective bias, audience manipulation, narrative codes and conventions, thesis articulation and degree of "evidentiality."</p> <p>Example: 1. University Of California, Berkeley, Institute for International Studies Conversations with History, Robert Baer [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=382M7AxK6eU] Example 2. University of Delaware, Understanding The Israelis. Global Agenda Series [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5ehc5hbtio]</p> <p>Nicholas Dirks, "Scholars And Spies"</p>

¹⁵ Dr. Harry Nimon, provides an introduction to cognition as it relates to Intelligence Community (IC) personnel and intelligence analysis. IC training and educational focus has historically concentrated on analytical tools and processes, presentation skills, and target entity data, while ignoring the primary weak link in this chain - the analyst's individual biases and expectation traps. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TYAmEjwuKTI>

<p>4.PDF] A Decade Of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism, 2012-10-10 A Path To Gaza Prison Camp, 2013-12-27. Abu Ghraib, Made In Usa 2009-09-24</p>	<p>Frontline reveals 9/11's unprecedented yet largely invisible legacy: the creation of a vast maze of clandestine government and private agencies designed to hunt terrorists and prevent future attacks on the U.S.</p> <p>America, Prolepsis and The 'Holy Land' http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQIEQmYS2Ts&feature=relmfu</p> <p>Iraq Then and Now: Lessons From Empires Past [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XX45Llr5wxo&feature=relmfu Stanford's 2010 Reunion Homecoming. Stanford University: http://www.stanford.edu/]</p> <p>See Also: CIA Center for the Study of Intelligence, Office of Information Management Services.</p>	<p>Columbia University [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dt5okuegwbw]</p> <p>U.S.-Israel Trade: Espionage, Theft & Secrets Presentation to the Finance and Economics Council at the University Of Rochester [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qi4lodwu4ee]</p> <p>University Of Delaware, Future Of Intelligence And Espionage. the global agenda series in 2012, intelligence historian and author Matthew Aid [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWJpHdhtAAk]</p> <p>Rethinking Israeli Identity [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iwvF0m-c9Ww&feature=plcp]</p> <p>The Role Of Historical Memory In Conflict Resolution [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ndgz3ZkhVP4&feature=context-chv] Noam Chomsky and Robert Fisk</p>
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PRESS TV DOCUMENTARIES WITH AVAILABLE SCRIPTS	BROADCAST DATE
<p>The Great Challenge-Syria</p> <p>This documentary looks upon the civil war in Syria as part of the US plot to take control over this country.</p>	2014-05-15
<p>Aperture-Drones-Obama's Dirty War</p> <p>Since 2004, about 350 drone strikes have been carried out in Pakistan leaving about 1500 civilians dead or injured. This film shows the casualty toll in the country is much higher than what Washington admits.</p>	2014-05-10
<p>The Land of Elites-Ghanavati</p> <p>The Land of Elites looks into the life, education and family background of young Iranian scientists. Each part is dedicated to a talented individual, specialized in a specific field.</p>	2014-04-23
<p>Shelled</p> <p>Three years after the Israel's Siege of Gaza Strip, the Palestinian residents of border areas are common targets of the Israeli Army's attacks.</p>	2014-04-21
<p>Aperture-GTMO</p>	2014-04-19

This documentary investigates the US occupation of the Guantanamo Bay from a historical point of view putting into perspective a wide range of its past and present illegalities and tortures at the base.	
Ireland and Palestine This doc shows how the Palestinian and Irish people sympathized with each other, because both of them are struggling for freedom.	2014-04-16

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DAVID LLOYDA* & PATRICK WOLFEB, Settler colonial logics and the neoliberal regime. *Settler Colonial Studies* 07 May 2015

ABSTRACT

It is often assumed that while both capitalism and the modern state may originate in processes such as primitive accumulation, imperialism and colonialism, and conquest, modernization in both the political and economic spheres gradually leaves those stages behind, allowing for some form of cosmopolitan transnational globality to emerge. In particular, settler colonialism and primitive accumulation have been understood to belong to early stages of capital expansion and accordingly to be formations lodged in the past. This introduction argues that the ongoing history of settler colonialism forms a crucial terrain through which to understand military occupation and the formations and practices of the neoliberal state that has emerged to regulate and promote a new regime of accumulation. It also explores the ways in which the formations of the contemporary state, whether military, economic, political, legal or cultural, may remain grounded in apparently peripheral or outmoded modes of domination. Understanding the neoliberal regime of accumulation in terms of its continuing debt to such histories will have a crucial bearing on the organization and articulation of resistance and dissent in the present.

NADERA SHALHOUB-KEYORKIAN, Stolen childhood: Palestinian children and the structure of genocidal dispossession. *Settler Colonial Studies*

ABSTRACT

A recent article published by the Wadi-Hilweh Information Center of Silwan described the arrest of a four-year-old Palestinian child, Mohammad, from the Al-Sa'dyeh neighborhood of Occupied East Jerusalem. In the early hours of Thursday, 28 November, a large military force broke into the Al-Majed family home. Waking his parents from sleep, the soldiers demanded to see Mohammad. 'Are you sure?' his father asked one of them, rubbing the sleep out of his eyes, 'Mohammad is only four years old!' The officer was not convinced and asked his father to wake the boy. Mohammad's father led the soldiers to the room where the children were gathered. He pointed to Mohammad. 'Do you want to arrest him? Should I send diapers and milk because he's going to need them.' After realizing that indeed, Mohammad was a mere four years old, and after asking his father a series of questions about the child and his friends, and inquiring into claims that he had injured an Israeli settler, the officer retreated on his arrest order. Leading the other soldiers out of the family home, he warned the family that if the boy was found guilty, he would return to call him for investigation.

MAGID SHIHADI, The place of Israel in Asia: settler colonialism, mobility, memory, and identity among Palestinians in Israel. *Settler Colonial Studies* 13 Apr 2015

ABSTRACT

This research is part of an initiative by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) on 'transregional inter-Asian connections and contexts that aims at reconceptualizing and rethinking Asia, in order to go beyond the territorial and conceptual fixities of area studies that divide the region into East, West, South, Southeast', and which moreover exceptionalizes one part of Asia – The Middle East – with a name that has no connection to the geography of the region. This has also led some states to fall in the cracks between these regions and sub-regions, an issue that raises many questions I will explore in this research.

The Zionist bible: biblical precedent, colonialism and the erasure of memory

MATTHEW P. FITZPATRICK, Nazifying colonialism: settler colonialism and the fate of Germany's colonial chronotope. *Settler Colonial Studies*. 02 Mar 2015. **ABSTRACT** Dr Heinrich Schnee was among Weimar Germany's foremost colonial authors and agitators for the return of Germany's overseas colonies. An examination of Schnee's work and cultural milieu through the prism of Bakhtin's concept of the literary chronotope reveals the differences and similarities between liberals and Nazis on the question of colonies and empire in the interwar period. It also assists in explaining the complex interrelationship between the proponents of a global colonial empire and contiguous eastern expansion between 1918 and 1945. Despite the appearance of a seemingly polyphonic Nazi foreign policy, Schnee's irredentist demands for a global empire were never translated into war aims by the Nazi state, which found itself unable to realise its primary imperial goal of creating a German empire in Eastern Europe.

ILAN PAPPE, Collaboration in struggle in Palestine: the search for a thirdspace. *Settler Colonial Studies*

ABSTRACT

This paper unfolds the history of collaborative resistance in Palestine since the first waves of Zionist immigration at the end of the nineteenth century. Relying on Lefebvre and Soja, the chapter conceptualises this type of resistance in terms of 'thirdspaces' and problematises the history of the creation and sharing of these spaces by Palestinians and Jews. Tracing back efforts to produce such thirdspaces from those carried out by the Palestine Communist Party, joint industrial action before 1948, immature attempts at binationalism and other political outfits in the period post-1948, my claim is that these endeavours cannot succeed without an Israeli acknowledgment that Zionism is a settler colonialist movement still busy these days in trying and complete the dispossession of Palestine.

MAGID SHIHADI. The place of Israel in Asia: settler colonialism, mobility, memory, and identity among Palestinians in Israel. This research is part of an initiative by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) on 'transregional inter-Asian connections and contexts that aims at reconceptualizing and rethinking Asia, in order to go beyond the territorial and conceptual fixities of area studies that divide the region into East, West, South, Southeast', and which moreover exceptionalizes one part of Asia – The Middle East – with a name that has no connection to the geography of the region. This has also led some states to fall in the cracks between these regions and sub-regions, an issue that raises many questions I will explore in this research.

NUR MASALHA, *The Zionist bible: biblical precedent, colonialism and the erasure of memory the Zionist Bible*: New York: Routledge, 2014.

MATTHEW P. FITZPATRICK, Nazifying colonialism: settler colonialism and the fate of Germany's colonial chronotope. 29 Jan 2015. **ABSTRACT** Dr Heinrich Schnee was among Weimar Germany's foremost colonial authors and agitators for the return of Germany's overseas colonies. An examination of Schnee's work and cultural milieu through the prism of Bakhtin's concept of the literary chronotope reveals the differences and similarities between liberals and Nazis on the question of colonies and empire in the interwar period. It also assists in explaining the complex interrelationship between the proponents of a global colonial empire and contiguous eastern expansion between 1918 and 1945. Despite the appearance of a seemingly polyphonic Nazi foreign policy, Schnee's irredentist demands for a global empire were never translated into war aims by the Nazi state, which found itself unable to realise its primary imperial goal of creating a German empire in Eastern Europe.

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NADERA SHALHOUB-KEVORKIAN, "Human suffering in colonial contexts: reflections from Palestine." *Settler Colonial Studies*

ABSTRACT

This article investigates the ways in which European colonialism and Zionist settler colonialism

evicted the Palestinians from humanity, and how contemporary global racial politics and the emerging “trauma genre” continue to silence and distort their collective suffering and resistance. Specifically, my analysis is inspired by interview material I gathered of experiences of death and dying in East Jerusalem. Drawing from the Israeli legal term “present-absentee”, I suggest that spaces of death under Israeli settler colonialism constitute sites of denial and nonrecognition of Palestinian humanity. The denial of Palestinians’ collective history and continuous suffering has positioned Palestinians as outside of history, time and geography, and therefore as outside of humanity and modernity. This paper argues that individualized psychological readings silence the multidimensional histories of being and surviving in the homeland. Furthermore, the individualizing “trauma genre” inadequately interprets Palestinian suffering when compounded with the interlocking power of colonialism and global racial logics. As such, it conceals the political struggle and social resistance of Palestinians under the Israeli colonial regime.

MOHAMMAD SAKHINI, “Walking, telling and resisting in Raja Shehadeh’s *Palestinian Walks*.” *Settler Colonial Studies* 23 Jul 2013

ABSTRACT

This essay examines the Palestinian experience of internal exile in Raja Shehadeh’s *Palestinian Walks: Notes on a Vanishing Landscape* (2007). For Shehadeh, as the essay argues, walking in the lands and documenting Israeli colonialist policies show the extent to which Israel was seeking to ruin the natural and social landscape of Palestine. The essays shows how the life of internal exile for the Palestinian writer drives him to “speak truth to power”, resisting the grim reality which Israel created for the Palestinians. But “speaking truth to power”, in Shehadeh’s *Walks*, effects a political commentary on the stock of critical consciousness which the committed intellectual reserve for the unceasing efforts to achieve peace and justice whether such efforts demand criticising foreign colonial powers and ideologies or one’s own society and culture.

Ancient Israel and settler colonialism. *Settler Colonial Studies*. 08 Jul 2013 **ABSTRACT**

This essay looks at ancient Israel as a settler colonial society. After an introductory paragraph that describes the significance of the study of ancient Israel for the study of settler colonialism, it summarises various approaches to the study of the history of ancient Israel. It then presents evidence for seeing the Israelite documents and early history in settler colonial terms. Finally, it looks at some aspects of decolonisation of the biblical narrative based on acknowledging at least the very possibility of a settler colonial nature of early Israel.

DAVID LLOYD, “Settler Colonialism and the State of Exception: The Example of Palestine/Israel.” *Settler Colonial Studies*. 28 Feb 2013. **ABSTRACT**

Discourse on Israel, both propagandistic and analytical, has the peculiar tendency of representing it at one moment as normal – a normal democracy, a normal Western society, a normal state – and at others as exceptional: a democracy uniquely embattled among hostile neighbors, a secular state that historically fulfills the religious destiny of a people, a democracy that defines itself as a state for a single people and religion, the only democracy in the region, and so forth. At times, defenders of Israel lay claim to its normality as the reason to exempt it from the norms of human rights and international law, at others complain that Israel is being ‘singled out’ for criticism. This paper argues that these apparent contradictions, over and above their value to public relations opportunism, can best be explained by understanding Israel’s occupation of Palestine as an exemplary settler colonial project whose contradictions are embedded in the early framing of Zionism and whose unfolding follows a logic long ago analyzed by Albert Memmi and other theorists of settler colonialism.

SCOTT LAURIA MORGENSEN, The Biopolitics of Settler Colonialism: Right Here, Right Now. *Settler Colonial Studies*. 28 Feb 2013 **ABSTRACT**

Settler colonialism is exemplary of the processes of biopower theorised by Giorgio Agamben and Michel Foucault. However, settler colonialism remains naturalised within theories of biopower and theories of its relation to coloniality. White supremacist settler colonisation produces specific modes of biopolitics that sustain not only in settler states but also in regimes of global governance that inherit, extend, and naturalise their power. I extend Patrick Wolfe’s theory that a ‘logic of elimination’ constitutes settler colonialism in the genocide and amalgamation of Indigenous peoples,

	<p>by indicating that this also indigenises and naturalises white settler nations as projections of the West. Agamben's work illuminates how Indigenous peoples are eliminated in a state of exception to Western law, which by functioning to erase consanguinity – as the patriarch in Roman law eliminates the defiant son - explains Indigenous peoples' seemingly contradictory incorporation within and excision from the body of white settler nations. This biopolitical process specific to settler colonialism also structures the manner in which white settler societies demonstrably universalize Western law, both within their bounds and in global arenas. My call to denaturalise settler colonialism in social theory is but a first step towards broader study of how the biopolitics of settler colonialism structure current modes of biopower and require concerted critique at the intersections of Indigenous and settler colonial studies.</p>
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 21: Helen Duffy and Steve Kostas: 'Extraordinary Rendition': a Challenge for the Rule of Law
 22: Cornelis (Kees) Wouters: Reconciling National Security and Non-Refoulement: Exceptions, Exclusion, and Diplomatic Assurances
 23: Daniel Moeckli: Anti-Terrorism Laws, Terrorist Profiling, and the Right to Non-Discrimination
 24: David Kretzmer: Use of Lethal Force against Suspected Terrorists

Part IV: Judicial Responses

- 25: Chris Kannady, Peter Masciola, and Michel Paradis: The 'Push-Pull' of the Law of War: the Rule of Law and Military Commissions
 26: Claudia Martin: The Role of Military Courts in a Counter-Terrorism Framework: Trends in International Human Rights Jurisprudence and Practice
 27: Nuala Mole: Restricted Immigration Procedures in National Security Cases and the Rule of Law: an Uncomfortable Relationship
 28: Egbert Myjer: Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism: Some Comments on the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights
 29: Sergio García Ramírez: The Inter-American Court of Human Rights' Perspective on Terrorism
 30: Christina Cerna: The Role and Legal Framework of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in Securing Justice for Victims
 31: Ibrahima Kane: Reconciling the Protection of Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism in Africa
 32: Rod Rastan and Olympia Bekou: Terrorism and Counter-Terrorist Responses: The Role of International Criminal Jurisdictions
 33: Ilaria Bottigliero: Realizing the Right to Redress for Victims of Terrorist Attacks

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- 34: Jarmo Oikarinen: Parliamentary Oversight of Counter-Terrorism Policies

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- 35: Michèle Coninx: Strengthening Interstate Cooperation: The Eurojust Experience
36: Martin A Ewi and Anton du Plessis: Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism in Africa: The Role of the African Union and Sub-Regional Organizations
37: Nicole El Khoury: Implementing Human Rights and Rule of Law Aspects of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy - the UNODC/TPB Experience

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**ONGOING RESEARCH UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NATIONAL CONSORTIUM
FOR THE STUDY OF TERRORISM AND RESPONSES TO TERRORISM**

Laura Dugan; Erica Chenoweth, 2012, "Government Actions in a Terror Environment - Israel (GATE-Israel)", <http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/18903> UNF:5:jPRWAw/AaA2lITkaFQJfPg== National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism [Distributor]

Description: The purpose of this project is to determine the effects of repressive and conciliatory actions on Palestinian terrorist activity in Israel. The time period covered by this study, 1987-2004, includes three distinct Israeli tactical regimes, the First Intifada, the Oslo Lull, and the Second

Intifada, each of which took their own approach to preventing and responding to terrorism. Data concerning Palestinian terrorist attacks was drawn from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), in which Palestinian terrorist attacks were defined in this research as cases involving a minimum of one Israeli target in either Israel or the Palestinian territories. Data relating to Israeli state actions was found in the GATE-Israel dataset, which coded Israeli governmental actions as being conciliatory or repressive from the Palestinian perspective. Only the government actions relevant to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are included in these data. Data were also partitioned by whether the actions were discriminate or indiscriminate. The data presented here is monthly counts of Palestinian terrorist actions and Israeli governmental responses that are relevant to the Palestinian conflict.

David Weisburd; Tal Jonathan-Zamir, 2012, "Police Responses to Terrorism: Lessons from the Israeli Experience", <http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/19466> UNF:5:sbLGCdV9Fy7SdqemePzVRQ== National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism [Distributor] V1 [Version]

Description: *The purpose of this study is to examine the attitudes of Jews and Arabs in Israel concerning the role of the police in counterterrorism. The study focuses on the public perception of the effect of the police's involvement in counterterrorism on their ability to perform traditional police roles; how the police's role in fighting terrorism affects the relationship between police and the community; and the willingness of Jews and Arabs in Israel to assist the police by reporting crimes and terrorism threats. These questions are asked against the backdrop of majority-minority relations, in which the ways both the majority Jewish population and the minority Arab population in Israel responds are examined. Data included in this study was gathered from a community survey. The computer software "Dvash" and the database "Bezek," which includes all residents of Israel who have "land" phone lines were used to conduct the survey. The low response rate (58%) of the community survey limits the extent to which the results can be applied to the entire Israeli population. Variables affecting the data gathered include the respondent's past experiences with the police, their religion or ethnicity, their trust in the capabilities of the police, and their views on the consequences of policing terrorism*

WEB-BASED OPEN SOURCE RESOURCES WITH ANNOTATIONS PROVIDED BY WWW. ZIONISMONTHEWEB.ORG.

The Jewish Internet Defense Force - JIDF one of the organizations leading the fight against antisemitism and terrorism on the Web.

The Jewish National Initiative - JNI is a political action forum for Jewish ideas and on-the-ground activism by young Jewish thinkers, culture creators, and emerging leaders.

Kidon MediaLink

JCPA - Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs

Institute for Global Jewish Affairs

Emet News service

Guysen Israel News - English news summary page of the French Language service

Ha'aretz (in English) +

Ha'aretz

Hasbara Australia - facts about the Middle East Conflict, Israel and ZionismArutz Sheva

Blogs of Zion

Debkafiles

Independent Media Review Analysis (IMRA)

Intelligence and Information Center at the Center for Special Studies (CSS)

Israel Defense Forces

IsraelFaxe - News and Views about Israel and Zionism through the IsraelFaxe Newsletter

Israel Insider

Israel21 - Focus on Israel beyond the Conflict

Jerusalem Post

Kol-Israel

Ma'ariv (in Hebrew)

One of Israel's main Hebrew

New Zionist
 Yediot Ahronot (in Hebrew)
 Yediot Ahronot - English Version
 Jerusalem Posts Forum
 The Adelson Institute for Strategic Studies at the Shalem Center in Jerusalem
 MEMRI - Middle East Media Research Institute
 MidEastWeb Israel and Middle East News Service
 Middle East Facts - Information about Israel, Zionism and the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict
 Middle East Quarterly
 HaMatzav - The Situation - Middle-East-Info.org
 Middle East Now
 Broad View
 Kadima
 Kadima
 Likud
 Israel's leading right wing party.
 Likud Netherlands
 Meimad
 Meretz (Yahad)
 Meretz
 Meretz USA for Israeli Civil Rights and Peace
 Moledet
 National Religious Party
 National Union (American Friends of Israel's National Union)
 Shinui
 Ameinu
 Betar USA
 Bnei Akiva
 Chicago Peace Now
 Fresno Zionism
 San Francisco Voice For Israel
 American Zionists
 Habonim Dror North America
 The Hagshama Department
 Hashomer Hatzair
 Hamagshimim (Young Judea)
 Kibbutz Artzi
 Labor Zionist Alliance
 Oz V'shalom-Netivot Shalom
 Progressive Zionist Alliance
 Standwithus - Support for Israel and Zionism
 The Telos
 The Z Word Blog.
 Zionism and Israel News
 Israel and Jewish World News
 United Nations and Israel
 Zionism Truth
 Ziation
 A Liberal Defence of Israel
 Defending Zionism
 IsraPundit
 Israel At Level Ground: Life & Times
 Norm Blog
 New Zionist
 Peace with Realism
 Gush Etzion (The Etzion Bloc Archives in Hebrew) and Kfar Etzion (in English)

INDUSTRY”

Isseroff, Ami. *The Israel Advocacy Handbook: Justice for Jews and Israel: Making the case for Israel an Introduction to Israel Advocacy, Activism and Information*. 2010. zionism-israel.com/israel_advocacy.pdf w This handbook includes a substantial bibliography on “Advocacy”

INTERNET SITES WITH A PRO-ZIONIST BIAS

The annotations below are from Isseroff:

HASBARA FELLOWSHIPS [<http://www.hasbarafellowships.org/homepage-v2/about-us-2/mission-2/>]

Stand With Us; Stand With Us Campus; Stand with Us International

<http://www.standwithus.com> Israel education organization, provides news, Israel 101, articles; booklets, flyers and posters for rallies; background resources, hot topics; films, briefings for students; Speakers' Bureau; networking; leadership training; Israel promotion; Learn Israel: free curricular standard lesson plans and teacher resources.

MEMRI: Middle East Media & Research Institute [<http://www.memri.org>]

CAMERA Committee for Accuracy in M.E. Reporting. (Western) Media watchdog. Monitors media bias. [<http://www.camera.org>]

Honest Reporting [<http://www.Honestreporting.com>] [<http://www.m-central.org>]

Tami Steinmetz Center for Peace Research (TAU)

[<http://www.tau.ac.il/peace/index.html>] Polls about peace and government policy with analysis.

World Jewish Congress

[<http://www.worldjewishcongress.org> Antisemitism updates; Policy & Analysis reports on Jewish and Israel issues]

Zionist Organization of America [<http://www.zoa.org/> Major right of center Zionist advocacy organization].

Other Israel Advocacy Training Resources

IRIS: Information Regarding Israel's Security

[<http://www.iris.org.il> Independent, self-proclaimed “right of center slant” on Israel's security; Section on “Is Israel giving too much?”, with maps. PLO Charter.]

MidEastWeb for Coexistence

[<http://mideastweb.org> Balanced history, documents, reference, maps and moderate advocacy for peace and coexistence.]

Middle East Facts <http://middleeastfacts.com/> Pro-Israel presentation of Middle East history and issues.

Activist Guide to Exploiting the Media [<http://www.fraw.org.uk/gs/handbook/media.htm>"]

Broadcast Media and Spokesperson Skills

[<http://www.spinproject.org/downloads/BroadcastSpokesperson.pdf>"]

Create an Online Press Center That Reporters Return to Again and Again.

[http://www.fenton.com/FENTON_IndustryGuide_ARoomWithAViewpoint.pdf"]

Developing Relationships with Reporters [<http://www.spinproject.org/downloads/Reporters.pdf>"]

Department for Zionist Activities, World Zionist Organization [<http://www.doingzionism.org>]

The Israel Project [<http://www.theisraelproject.org> Major Non-Profit organization dedicated to educating the public and the press about Israel.]

Hagshama Department, World Zionist Organization [<http://www.hagshama.org.il>]

Tools for Policy Impact. [<http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/156.pdf>]

Cyber Operations [<http://documents.scribd.com/docs/1sku6jre5dvk8vgmz5nb.pdf>"]

Digital Activism Decoded [<http://meta-activism.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/Digital-Activism-Decoded->]

Digital Security and Privacy [<http://www.frontlinedefenders.org/manual/en/eseaman/eseaman.en.pdf>"]

Digital Security Booklet. <http://security.ngoinabox.org/book/export/html/136>"

Guide to Bypassing Internet Censorship

[<http://www.civisec.org/sites/all/themes/civisec/guides/everyone's-guide-english.pdf>]

Handbook for Cyber- Dissidents [http://www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/Bloggers_Handbook2.pdf]

	Twitter for Activism. [http://www.digiactive.org/wp-content/uploads/digiactive_twitter_guide_v1-0.pdf]
ISRAELI VIDEO PROPAGANDA	Israel Inside/Out. A series of 12 videos used in the training of professional “Israel Advocates” on American University campuses [http://college.jerusalemu.org/ii]
ISRAELI THINK TANKS AND POLICY INSTITUTES	Ariel Center for Policy Research [http://www.acpr.org.il Policy papers, document archive] Begin-Sadat Center for Peace, Bar Ilan University [http://www.biu.ac.il/SOC/besa/meria/index.html] Internet Journal: Middle East Review of International Affairs (Barry Rubin, ed); articles, maps. Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism [http://www.antisemitism.org.il/eng/ Israel state coordinating forum with partners from Israeli government, JAFI, academic/research institutes, Jewish NGOs; collates monitoring info and publishes reports, addresses policies for response; cooperation to counter Anti- Semitism.] International Policy Institute for Counter-Terrorism [http://www.ict.org.il] Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies (TAU) [http://www.tau.ac.il/jcss] Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs (JCPA) [http://www.jcpa.org]
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¹⁷Argues that the meaning of terrorism is socially constructed and suggests a new definition of terrorism, chiefly as a process of communication-between terrorists and multiple target audiences.

<p>MILITARY INTELLIGENCE</p>	<p>Persson, Per-Arne, and James M. Nyce. "Intuitive Tools? Design Lessons from the Military Intelligence Community." <i>American Intelligence Journal</i> 25, no. 1 (Summer 2007): 38-50.</p> <p>Resch, David T. "Predictive Analysis: The Gap Between Academia and Practitioners." <i>Military Intelligence</i> 21, no. 2 (Apr.-Jun. 1995): 26-29.</p> <p>Sheffy, Yigal. <i>British Military Intelligence in the Palestine Campaign, 1914-1918</i>. Routledge, 1998. [Studies in Intelligence, Series Editor: Richard Aldrich, Christopher Andrew]</p> <p>Florin Negulescu. Intelligence Sharing and Dissemination in Combined Joint Special Operations. <i>Journal of Defense Resources Management</i>, Vol 2, Iss 2, Pp 99-104 (2011) [http://journal.dresmara.ro/issues/volume2_issue2/10_negulescu.pdf]</p> <p>Handel, Michael I. <i>Leaders and Intelligence</i>. Routledge, 1989. [Studies in Intelligence]</p> <p>Handel, Michael. <i>Intelligence and Military Operations</i>. Routledge, 1990. [Studies in Intelligence]</p> <p>Handel, Michael. <i>Masters of War: Classical Strategic Thought</i>. London: Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2005.</p> <p>Handel, Michael I.B. <i>War, Strategy and Intelligence</i>. Routledge, 1989. [Studies in Intelligence]</p>
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¹⁸Information Security:

Authentication and Authorization, Computer Forensics, Cryptography and Coding, Hash Functions, Information and System Integrity, Information Hiding, Information Security Management, Internet/Intranet Security, Intrusion Detection, Key/Identity Management, Malicious Codes, Mobile Code & Agent Security, Mobile Communications Security, Network & Wireless Security, Public Key Cryptosystems, Public Key Infrastructure, Secret Sharing, Security Analysis Methodologies, Security Management, Security Models and Architectures, Watermarking

	<p>Field Unit Messages Joint Chiefs of Staff Messages CINC Messages National Military Command Center Documents U.S. Air Force Messages Defense Intelligence Agency Messages State Department Correspondence Miscellaneous Memoranda and Reports Photographs</p>
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**SETTLER COLONIAL
STUDIES [JOURNAL,**

Settler Colonial Studies

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<p>INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM</p>	<p>Svendsen, Adam. <i>Intelligence Cooperation and the War on Terror. Anglo-American Security Relations after 9/11</i>. Routledge, 2012. [Studies in Intelligence, Series Editor: Richard Aldrich, Christopher Andrew]</p> <p>Zulaikaa, Joseba. The Terror/Counter-terror Edge: When Non-Terror Becomes a terrorism problem and real terror cannot be detected by counterterrorism. <i>Critical Studies on Terrorism</i>. Volume 3, Issue 2, 2010 pages 247-260</p> <p>Stohl, Michael. Don't Confuse Me With The Facts: Knowledge Claims and Terrorism. <i>Critical Studies on Terrorism</i>. Volume 5, Issue 1, April 2012, pages 31-49</p> <p>Steinhoff, Uwe. <i>On the Ethics of War and Terrorism</i>. New York: 2007.</p> <p>Staub, Ervin. Overcoming Evil: <i>Genocide, Violent Conflict, and Terrorism</i>. New York: Oxford UP (USA), 2011.</p> <p>Sinclair, Samuel Justin and Daniel Antonius. <i>The Psychology of Terrorism Fears</i>. New York: Oxford UP (USA), 2012</p> <p>Wahl, Thomas. The European Union as an Actor in the Fight Against Terrorism. <i>A War on Terror?</i> 2010, pp 107-170.</p>

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The National Security Archive – George Washington University

International Relations and Security Network

Global Security.org infosyssec: The Security Portal for Information System Security Professionals

The SENLIS Council - Security & Development Policy Group

Russian American Nuclear Security Advisory Council

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Politics and International Relations

Political Resources on the Net

International Crisis Group

Institute for War and Peace Reporting

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace - Proliferation

SIPRI -Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/intelligence>

Inside the Directorate of Intelligence

	<p>Mission Intelligence Philosophy Intelligence Workforce Field Intelligence Groups Language Services Printable Poster (pdf) Related Links FBI National Security Branch Counterproliferation Center Director of National Intelligence Intelligence.gov National Virtual Translation Center Intelligence Primer Intelligence Defined Intelligence Cycle Intelligence Collection Disciplines Evolution of FBI Intelligence FBI Intelligence Timeline Resources News and Issues Intelligence Careers</p>
<p>ZIONISM, HISTORY, IDEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DIRECT LINKS TO FULL-TEXT, SUPPLIED BY PALESTINE REVIEW</p> <p>Israeli Exceptionalism and the Destabilizing Logic of Zionism American Foreign Policy & The Muslim World. By Dr. Ishtiaq Hossain and Dr. Mohsen Saleh (e-book) Breaking the Silence: Testimonial booklet #2 (e-book) Breaking the Silence: Women Soldiers' Testimonies (e-book) Cost of Israel to the American People (e-book) Counter-Rhetoric (e-book) Foreign Arms Supplies to Israel/Gaza (e-book) Noam Chomsky: Failed States - The Abuse of Power and the Assault on Democracy (e-book) Noam Chomsky: Necessary Illusions - Thought Control in Democratic Societies (e-book) Perceptions of Palestine: Their Influence on U.S. Middle East Policy (e-book) "The Most Moral Army in the World": The New "Ethical Code" of the Israeli Military and the War on Gaza. By Muhammad Ali Khalidi (e-book) The Power of Israel in the United States (e-book) Under the Guise of Security: Routing the Separation Barrier to Enable the Expansion of Israeli Settlements in the West Bank (e-book) Where Villages Stood: Israel's Continuing Violations of International Law (e-book) Counterinsurgency (e-book) Counterinsurgency in the 21st Century: The Foundation and Implications of the New U.S. Doctrine (e-book) Edward S. Herman: The Propaganda Model, A Retrospective (e-book) Edward S. Herman: The Propaganda Model Revisited (e-book) Falsifying the Record: A Fresh Look at Zionist Documentation of 1948. By Benny Morris (e-book) Greenwashing Apartheid: The Jewish National Fund's Environmental Cover Up (e-book) Hamas and Hizbollah: The Radical Challenge to Israel in the Occupied Territories.(e-book) Kathleen Christison: U.S. Policy and the Palestinians - Bound by a Frame of Reference (e-book) JNF, Jewish National Fund (Volume 1, January 2010). Colonising Palestine Since 1901 (e-book) JNF, Jewish National Fund (Volume II, May 2010). Colonising Palestine Since 1901 (e-book) Naim Ateek: The Israeli Occupation and Theological Thinking (e-book) Noam Chomsky: Fateful Triangle - The United States, Israel, and the Palestinians (e-book) Norman Finkelstein: The Holocaust Industry - Reflections on the Exploitation of Jewish Suffering (e-book) Ongoing Ethnic Cleansing: Judaizing the Naqab.(e-book) Plan Dalet: Master Plan for the Conquest of Palestine. By Walid Khalidi (e-book) Rashid Khalidi gives the 2010 Edward Said Memorial Lecture. (e-book) Rethinking Insurgency.(e-book)</p>

The Future of Insurgency.(e-book)
 The Hidden History of Zionism. By Ralph Schoenman (e-book)
 The 2006 Hezbollah-Israeli War.(e-book)

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS: ON-LINE RESOURCES

THE NATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR THE STUDY OF TERRORISM AND RESPONSES TO TERRORISM (START), ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

<http://www.start.umd.edu/about/about-start>

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism—better known as START—is a university-based research and education center comprised of an international network of scholars committed to the scientific study of the causes and human consequences of terrorism in the United States and around the world.

Headquartered at the University of Maryland, START supports the research efforts of leading social scientists at more than 50 academic and research institutions, each of whom is conducting original investigations into fundamental questions about terrorism, including:

- ❖ What is the nature of terrorism in the world today? How has terrorist activity evolved over time? How does terrorism vary across geographies? And what do these trends indicate about likely future terrorism?
- ❖ Under what conditions does an individual or a group turn to terrorism to pursue its goals? What is the nature of the radicalization process?
- ❖ How does terrorism end? What are the processes of deradicalization and disengagement from terrorism for groups and individuals?
- ❖ What actions can governments take to counter the threat of terrorism?
- ❖ What impact does terrorism and the threat of terrorism have on communities, and how can societies enhance their resilience to minimize the potential impacts of future attacks?

DIRECT LINKS TO ONGOING RESEARCH

<http://www.start.umd.edu/research>

Terrorism and Violent Extremism, which encompasses the areas of:

- Individual Behavior
- Violent Groups and Movements
- Terrorism and Society
- Crime and Terrorism

Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism, which encompasses the areas of:

- Counterterrorism
- Countering Violent Extremism

Risk Communication and Resilience, which encompasses the areas of:

- Community Resilience
- Risk Communication

Radicalization and Deradicalization, which encompasses the areas of:

- Radical Beliefs and Behavior
- Deradicalization
- Disengagement

Unconventional Weapons and Technology, which encompasses the areas of:

- Chemical and Biological Threats
- Radiological and Nuclear Threats

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Bazerman, Charles. (2010). *The Informed Writer: Using Sources in the Disciplines*. The WAC Clearinghouse. Fort Collins, CO. Available at <http://wac.colostate.edu/books/informedwriter/>

Young, Richard. (2011). *Toward A Taxonomy of "Small" Genres and Writing Techniques for Writing Across the Curriculum*. Practice & Pedagogy. Fort Collins, Colorado: The WAC Clearinghouse. Available at <http://wac.colostate.edu/books/young/>

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ADDITIONAL ON-LINE RESOURCES FOR INTELLIGENCE STUDIES

❖ U.S. Intelligence Community and Associated Members

Air Intelligence Agency: <http://aia.lackland.af.mil/aia/site.cfm> Army Intelligence: <https://icon.army.mil> Army Intelligence and Security Command: <http://www.inscom.army.mil> Central Intelligence Agency: <http://www.cia.gov> Coast Guard: <http://www.uscg.mil> Congressional Oversight (House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: <http://intelligence.house.gov>; Senate Select Committee on Intelligence: <http://intelligence.senate.gov/index.htm>) Department of Defense: <http://www.defenselink.mil> Department of Homeland Security: <http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic> (Federal Emergency Management Agency: <http://www.fema.gov>) Defense Intelligence Agency: <http://www.dia.mil> Department of Justice: <http://www.usdoj.gov> (National Drug Intelligence Center: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic>) Department of State Bureau of Intelligence and Research: <http://www.state.gov/s/inr> Department of Treasury Office of Intelligence: <http://www.treas.gov> (Secret Service: <http://www.treas.gov/usss/index.shtml>) Director of National Intelligence: <http://www.odni.gov> Drug Enforcement Administration: <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea> Federal Bureau of Investigation: <http://www.fbi.gov> Marine Corps Intelligence: <http://hqinet001.hqmc.usmc.mil/DirInt> National Geo-Spatial Intelligence Agency: <http://www.nga.mil> National Intelligence Council: <http://www.cia.gov/nic> National Reconnaissance Office: <http://www.nro.gov> National Security Agency: <http://www.nsa.gov> Naval Intelligence: <http://www.nmic.navy.mil> President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board United States Intelligence Community: <http://www.intelligence.gov>

❖ International Intelligence

Australian Defence Intelligence Organisation: <http://www.defence.gov.au/> dio Australian Secret Intelligence Service: <http://www.asis.gov.au/index.html> Australian Security Intelligence Organisation: <http://www.asio.gov.au> British Security Service, MI5: <http://www.mi5.gov.uk> British Secret Intelligence Service, MI6: [http://www.sis.gov.uk/output/Page 2.html](http://www.sis.gov.uk/output/Page%202.html) Canadian Security Intelligence Service: <http://www.csis-scrs.gc.ca> France (unofficial) Intelligence Strategique (site is in French): <http://www.intelligence-strategique.fr.st> German Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND, site is in German): http://www.bnd.bund.de/DE/Home_Vorschaltseite/home_node_mit_javaSkript.html German Militärischer Abschirmdienst (MAD, site is in German): http://www.bundeswehr.de/C1256EF4002AED30/CurrentBaseLink/N264HLD_2829MMISDE Hungarian National Security Office: <http://www.nbh.hu/english/index.htm> Interpol (international police): <http://www.interpol.int> Israel (nongovernment) Intelligence & Terrorism Center: <http://www.interpol.int> Italian Intelligence and Democratic Security Service: <http://www.sisde.it> Jordanian General Intelligence Department: <http://www.gid.gov.jo> New Zealand Security Intelligence Service: <http://www.nzsis.govt.nz> Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe: <http://www.osce.org> Polish Foreign Intelligence Agency: <http://www.aw.gov.pl/> Polish Internal Security Agency: <http://www.abw.gov.pl> Portuguese Strategic and Defense Intelligence Service: <http://www.sied.pt> Portuguese Security Intelligence Service: <http://www.sis.pt> Russian Language Site on Intelligence: <http://www.sis.pt> Russian Intelligence: <http://www.fsb.ru> Russian Foreign Intelligence: <http://svr.gov.ru> Spanish National Intelligence Center: <http://www.cni.es/castellano/index.html> Turkish National Intelligence Organization: <http://www.mit.gov.tr/main.html>

APPENDIX
US GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS DIGITAL NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

[http://nsarchive.chadwyck.com/marketing/coll_dnsa.jsp]

The National Security Agency: Organization and Operations, 1945-2009
(National Security Agency)

The National Security Agency: Organization and Operations, 1945-2009, is a uniquely detailed collection of records documenting the history, mission, and intelligence collection and analytic operations of America's largest and most secretive intelligence agency, the National Security Agency (NSA) and its predecessor organizations.

Presidential Directives on National Security, Part II: From Truman to George W. Bush
(Presidential Directives, Part II)

Contains more than 1,836 highest-level documents issued by presidents from Harry S. Truman to George W. Bush concerning foreign affairs, defense and arms control policy, intelligence and counterterrorist activities, and international economic policy. Thanks to a long-standing Freedom of Information Act campaign by the National Security Archive, the two parts of this collection contain every single presidential directive released to date. (All of the documents in Part II became available after the publication of Part I.) Furthermore, unlike the daily stream of White House proclamations and press releases that are designed to frame official policy for public consumption, these directives and requests for studies reflect each president's actual, behind-the-scenes priorities, goals and decisions. In addition, the numerous substantive responses to study requests that are included here, particularly from the Nixon and Ford administrations, offer an insider's view of many of the most important policy documents that crossed the president's desk throughout the post-World War II period.

Terrorism and U.S. Policy, 1968-2002

Within hours of the horrific attacks of September 11, 2001, National Security Archive staff began compiling this in-depth and unparalleled documentary history of international terrorism and U.S. policy. The resulting collection of 1,509 formerly secret documents provides coverage beginning with the first politically-motivated hostage-taking episode of its the July 1968 hijacking of an El Al jet to and devoting special attention to the Middle East and Southwest Asia. The set features records from the White House, National Security Council, State Department, Defense Department, Justice Department, and other federal agencies as well as detailed FBI field reporting, CIA analyses, and military studies.

Among the most valuable materials are sensitive intelligence reporting won through a lawsuit by former AP reporter and hostage Terry A. Anderson, memos from Henry Kissinger to President Richard Nixon detailing terrorist incidents as they unfold, and a complete set of declassified meeting records of the important Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism. Specific highlights include the circa 1996 CIA biographic sketch of Osama bin Laden, and the May 2002 "Bombshell Memo" by FBI whistle-blower Coleen Rowley, featured on the cover of Time Magazine (June 3, 2002 edition).

U.S. Espionage and Intelligence, 1947-1996

This collection provides a detailed description of the varied civilian and military organizations that constitute the U.S. intelligence community, their past and present operations, and the mechanisms by which the community's activities are managed. The collection consists of 1,180 documents, totaling 36,023 pages.

The U.S. Intelligence Community After 9/11

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 on New York and Washington led to profound changes in U.S. foreign and defense policy, internal security practices, and organization for national security - including dramatic changes in the organization and operations of the U.S. Intelligence Community. Other changes have been the product of factors unrelated to the attacks. The U.S. Intelligence Community after 9/11 reflects the National Security Archive's interest in documenting the organizational and operational changes in

the U.S. Intelligence Community since the attacks.

U.S. Intelligence on Weapons of Mass Destruction: From World War II to Iraq

This collection includes primary sources used by Jeffrey Richelson, one of the world's leading experts on intelligence, as the basis for the widely acclaimed book, *Spying on the Bomb: American Nuclear Intelligence from Nazi Germany to Iran and North Korea* (W.W. Norton, 2006). In addition to the once largely inaccessible primary source material Richelson used to write his ground-breaking account, the set also includes many of the U.S. Intelligence Community's products on the world's nuclear, biological, chemical, ballistic missile, and military space programs from World War II to the present. Consisting of over 600 documents and 8,300 pages, this collection is the product of an extensive series of Freedom of Information Act requests and in-depth archival research.

Afghanistan: The Making of U.S. Policy, 1973–1990

Containing over 2,000 documents that total more than 14,000 pages, Afghanistan offers a comprehensive record of the bloodiest and costliest superpower proxy war of the 1980s. Documents include State Department cables from Kabul, Washington, D.C., and Islamabad.

Iraqgate: Saddam Hussein, U.S. Policy and the Prelude to the Persian Gulf War, 1980–1994

The collection brings together a wealth of materials which trace U.S. policy toward Iraq prior to the Persian Gulf War, as well as U.S. government reactions to revelations about the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL) scandal and the secret arming of Saddam Hussein's regime. The set also focuses on the economic issues at play in the U.S. relationship with Iraq. Documents are derived from virtually every federal agency involved in U.S.-Iraq policy and the BNL affair. The collection contains 1,900 documents representing nearly 10,000 pages of rarely-seen documentation from the highest levels of government.

INTELLIGENCE WEB SITES

<http://cryptome.org/> (leaks, documents)

<http://nsi.org/>

<http://www.loyola.edu/dept/politics/intel.html>

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/libraries/indiv/dsc/intell.html>

<http://kimsoft.com/kim-spy.htm>

<http://www.zgram.net/>

HISTORY OF INTELLIGENCE / SEARCHABLE DATABASES:

<http://www.theoffice.net/1spy>

<http://cwihip.si.edu/default.htm>

<http://intellit.muskingum.edu/intellsite/index.html> (Ransom Clark)

<http://www.usliberty.org/jim/usliberty/liberty.htm>

OSINT

<http://www.oss.net/>

<http://www.fas.org/irp/eprint/oss980501.htm>

<http://www.fas.org/irp/wwwecon.html>

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INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

<http://www.odci.gov/csi/books/19104/index.html>

<http://www.odci.gov/cia/di/index.html>

<http://www.fas.org/irp/gentry/index.html> <http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/int012.html>

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

http://www.infowar.com/resource/resource_061198a_j.html-ssi

<http://www.nacic.gov/>

<http://foia.fbi.gov>

<http://www.dtic.mil/dodsi/researc2.html>

<http://www.loyola.edu/dept/politics/hula/hitzrept.html>

<http://www.inel.gov/resources/newsletters/dragonsbreath/dragbreath.html>

CYBERWAR, INFO SECURITY

<http://www.infowar.com/>

<http://jya.com/crypto.htm>

COVERT ACTION

<http://www.nytimes.com/library/national/cia-invismain.html>

INTELLIGENCE REFORM (1996)

<http://www.access.gpo.gov/int/report.html> (Aspin / Brown)

http://www.access.gpo.gov/congress/house/intel/ic21/ic21_toc.html(IC21)

<http://www.foreignrelations.org/studies/transcripts/970218.html> (CFR)

SPECIAL REPORTS

<http://www.carnegie.org/sub/pubs/deadly/0697warning.htm>

http://www.fas.org/irp/congress/1998_cr/s980731-rumsfeld.htm (Rumsfeld, 98)

<http://www.seas.gwu.edu/nsarchive/news/19980222.htm> (Bay Pigs)

<http://www.fas.org/irp/cia/product/jeremiah.html> (Jeremiah '98)

<http://www.fas.org/irp/cia/product/cocaine2/index.html> (cocaine)

NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE (declassified documents)

<http://www.seas.gwu.edu/nsarchive/PFIAB>

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/pfiab/>

SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

<http://www.senate.gov/committee/intelligence.html>

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

<http://www.cc.umist.ac.uk/sk/index.html> (UK)

<http://www.pro.gov.uk/releases/soe-europe.htm> (SOE)

<http://www.mi5.gov.uk/> (UK, MI-5)

<http://www.open.gov.uk/co/cim/cimrep1.htm> (UK)

<http://www.gchq.gov.uk/> (UK, GCHQ) 14

<http://www.cesg.gov.uk/about/> (UK, CSEG)

<http://www.csis-scrs.gc.ca/> (Canada, CSIS)

http://www.cse.dnd.ca/cse/english/home_1.html (Canada)

<http://www.dsd.gov.au/about.html> (Australia)

ON LINE JOURNALS

<http://www.indigo-net.com/intel.html>

<http://www.blythe.org/Intelligence/>

<http://www.afji.com/> (AFJI)

<http://www.awgnet.com/aviation/index.htm> (Aviation Week)

<http://www.milparade.ru/> (military-related publications)

SPECIAL REPORTS

<http://www.carnegie.org/deadly/0697warning.htm> (warning, 1997)

http://www.fas.org/irp/congress/1998_cr/s980731-rumsfeld.htm (Rumsfeld, 98)

<http://www.seas.gwu.edu/nsarchive/news/19980222.htm> (Bay Pigs)

<http://www.fas.org/irp/cia/product/jeremiah.html> (Jeremiah('98)

<http://www.fas.org/irp/cia/product/cocaine2/index.html> (cocaine)

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/drugs/front.htm>

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

<http://www.afio.com> (AFIO)

<http://www.nmia.org/> (NMIA)

<http://www.xmission.com:80/~nip/> (NIP)

<http://www.oss.net/> (OSS)

<http://www.aochq.org/> (Old Crows)

<http://www.opsec.org/> (OPSEC pros)

<http://www.afcea.com/> (AFCEA)

<http://www.diaalumni.org> (DIA alumni)

<http://www.air-america.org> (Air America Assoc)

<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence>

COURSE OUTLINES AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS FROM VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES

CLEMENT M. HENRY, POLITICS OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

1ST WEEK (AUGUST 26): INTRODUCTION

Please come to class having read *A special report on the Arab world*, *The Economist*, July 25, 2009 - it is available online at the UT libraries website (just go to Journals and type "The Economist").

The Middle East and North Africa: a distinctive region? Area studies, comparative politics, and international relations. Where does journalism end and scholarship begin? Or is much of the latter just bad journalism? Here is one of my less academic efforts, "The US and Iraq: American Bull in a Middle East China Shop," a recent chapter in Glad and Dolan, *eds.*, *Striking First*, a book on the US and Iraq. What were its analytic assumptions? Is "democracy" just an American sledgehammer as many anti-imperialists in the region view it?

If you are just beginning the study of Middle Eastern and North African politics, you may benefit from reading Roger Owen, *State, Power and Politics* cover to cover immediately.

2ND WEEK (SEPT. 2): EPISTEMOLOGICAL ISSUES AND AREA STUDIES

Stereotypes of "Oriental despotism" and of "Orientalism": who are we to understand the "Other" and how, if at all, might we try? What are some of the limitations of German philosophy (Hegel, Marx...Weber) and American political science on comprehending the "Orient"? For the record, the last major attempt to evaluate US Middle East area studies from social science disciplinary perspectives was a book edited by Leonard Binder in 1976, *The Study of the Middle East : research and scholarship in the humanities and the social sciences* (NY: John Wiley). Of an entirely different standard is Martin Kramer, *Ivory Towers on Sand: The Failure of Middle Eastern Studies in America* (Washington Institute for Near Eastern Policy, 2001).

- Zachary Lockman, *Contending Visions*, 111-147, 182-214, and as much else as you have time to read.
- @ Yahya Sadowski, "The New Orientalism and the Democracy Debate," *Middle East Report* (July-Aug 1993), 14-21.
- *Edward Said, *Covering Islam* (it's a fast read!)

Further reading suggestions:

Mark Tessler ed., *Area Studies and Social Science Strategies for Understanding Middle East Politics*, (University of Indian press, 1999)

Leonard Binder ed., *The Study of the Middle East : research and scholarship in the humanities and the social sciences* (NY: John Wiley, 1976)

Ernest Gellner, *Muslim Society* (1981)

L. Binder, *Islamic Liberalism*, pp. 85-127 (deconstructing anti-orientalism).

Thierry Hentsch, *Imagining the Middle East* (Montreal: Black Rose, 1992)

- J.B. Kelly, Arabia, the Gulf and the West (an example of "orientalist" expertise)
 Edward Said, *Orientalism* (Pantheon 1978)
 Fred Halliday, *Nation and Religion in the Middle East* (Boulder CO:Lynne Rienner, 2000)
 Roger Owen, "The Middle East in the Eighteenth Century--an 'Islamic' Society in Decline?" *Review of Middle Eastern Studies* 1:101-112.
 Fuad Ajami, *The Arab Predicament* (Cambridge 1981, 1992)
 Bernard Lewis, *The Political Language of Islam*
 _____, *What Went Wrong : The Clash Between Islam and Modernity in the Middle East* (Oxford UP, 2002)
 Martin Kramer, *Ivory Towers on Sand: The Failure of Middle Eastern Studies in America* (Washington Institute for Near Eastern Policy, 2001)

3RD WEEK (SEPT 9): WESTERN DECONSTRUCTIONS OF ISLAMIC SOCIETIES

Toward a comparative analysis of colonial situations. The peculiarities of the Middle East in the context of the "Eastern Question." What is colonialism? What is Imperialism? What might be meant by Lord Milner's characterization of Egypt as a "veiled protectorate" and what might have been the implications for Egypt's political development? Are we "colonizing" Iraq today? or Kuwait?

- Roger Owen, *State, Power and Politics*, 3rd ed., pp. 5-22 (chap 1).
- Nazih Ayubi, *Over-Stating the Arab State*, pp. 1-38, skim pp. 86-134
- Louise Fawcett, ed. *International Relations of the Middle East*, 2nd edition (Oxford, 2009), pp. 21-43 (Eugene Rogan, The Emergence of the Middle East in the Modern State System), 104-128 (C.M.Henry, The Clash of Globalizations)
- Timothy Mitchell, *Rule of Experts*, introduction and chaps 1 and 2, cf. my review of Mitchell in IJMES (optional).
- Francois Burgat, *In the Shadow of al-Qaeda*, pp. 1-30.
- Henry and Springborg, draft chapter 1 of *Globalization and the politics of development in the Middle East*, 2nd edition (Cambridge University Press in progress)

FURTHER READING SUGGESTIONS

- Jeremy Salt, *The Unmaking of the Middle East: A History of Western Disorder in Arab Lands*, University of California Press, 2008.
 Robert Vitalis, *America's Kingdom: Mythmaking on the Saudi Oil Frontier* (Stanford University Press, 2007)
 Toby Dodge, *Inventing Iraq: The Failure of Nation Building and a History Denied* (Columbia UP, 2003)
 Rashid Khalidi, *Resurrecting Empire: Western Footprints and America's Perilous Path in the Middle East* (Boston: Beacon, 2004)
 Joel S. Migdal, *Through the Lense of Israel: Explorations in State and Society*, SUNY Press, 2001
 C.H. Moore, "The Colonial Dialectic," (pdf file) in *Politics in North Africa* (1970)
 Clement M. Henry and Robert Springborg, *Globalization and the politics of development in the Middle East*, chapter 1.
 Tim Niblock, "Pariah States" and Sanctions in the Middle East: Iraq, Libya, Sudan (Lynne Rienner, 2001)
 Leonard Binder, *Islamic Liberalism*
 L. Carl Brown, *International Relations and the Middle East*.
 Sir Alfred (later Lord) Milner, *England in Egypt* (1892)
 John Marlowe, *Spoiling the Egyptians* (N.Y.: St. Martin's, 1975)
 David S. Landes, *Bankers and Pasha* (Harvard, 1958)
 Robert L. Tignor, *Modernization and British Colonial Rule in Egypt 1882-1914* (Princeton, 1966)
 Albert Memmi, *The Colonizer and the Colonized* (1965)
 Timothy Mitchell, *Colonizing Egypt*, esp. pp. 1-33, 63-127, 161-179
 Franz Fanon, *Wretched of the Earth* (1961)
 P. Bourdieu, *The Algerians* (Beacon, 1962)
 Philip S. Khoury, *Syria and the French Mandate: the Politics of Arab Nationalism, 1920-1945* (Princeton 1987) esp. pp. 285-317, 619-630.
 Lisa Anderson, *The State and Social Transformation in Tunisia and Libya, 1830-1980* (Princeton, 1986).

4TH WEEK (SEPT 16): THE PROBLEM OF (WITH?) CIVIL SOCIETY

How may we usefully define civil society, so that it is not just another western absence which impedes our understanding of the Middle East? Let's try to shift away from the "orientalist" focus on Islamic vs. Christian medieval heritages to comparisons of catholic versus puritan legacies on both sides of the Mediterranean--in search of "civil society." Discussion questions.

- El-Kenz, Ali, *Algerian Reflections on Arab Crises* (Center for ME Studies, UT, 1992). pp. 9-31
- Bryan Turner, "Orientalism and the Problem of Civil Society in Islam"
- Sami Zubaida, "Islam, the State & Democracy: Contrasting Conceptions of Society in Egypt," *Middle East Report* (Nov-Dec 1992), 2-10.
- Anna Seleny "Tradition, Modernity, and Democracy: The Many Promises of Islam, *Perspectives on Politics* 4:3 (Sept 2006), pp. 481-494. [get from apsa-net]
- Tom Carothers, *Is Gradualism Possible: Choosing a Strategy for Promoting Democracy in the Middle East*, Carnegie Endowment Working paper No. 39, June 2003. And along these lines, maybe promoting civil society is a big excuse for supporting existing regimes: cf C.M. Henry, "...cyberspace.." *Middle East Policy*, Jan 1997

FURTHER READING SUGGESTIONS

Amaney A. Jamal, *Barriers to Democracy: The other side of Social Capital in Palestine and the Arab World* (Princeton University Press, 2007) and my review in *Perspectives on Politics* (2008)

Salim Nasr, *Arab Civil Societies and Public Governance Reform: An Analytic Framework and Overview* (2005) -

download and view the available country descriptions of media and civil society

Robert Hefner, *Remaking Muslim Politics* (Princeton Univrsity Press, 2005)

A. R. Norton ed., *Civil Society in the Middle East*, 2 vols (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1995-96)

Amin Saikal and Albrecht Schnabel, eds., *Democratization in the Middle East: Experiences, Struggles, Challenges*, United Nations University Press, 2003. (\$21.95 pb)

Yahia Zoubir, ed., *North Africa in Transition: State, Society, and Economic Transformation in the 1990s*, University Press of Florida, 1999

Daniel Brumberg and Larry Diamond, ed., *Islam and Democracy in the Middle East* (2003), TOC and Introduction

Mark Tessler et al (?), *Islam and Democracy in the Middle East* (2001?) - optional

Frank Tachau, ed., *Political Parties of the Middle East and North Africa* (Greenwood, 1994)--an invaluable compendium of political associations.

Timothy Mitchell, "The Limits of the State: Beyond Statist Approaches and their Critics," *APSR* 85:1 (March 1991), 77-96.

Albert Hourani, "Ottoman Reform and the Politics of the Notables," in W.P. Polk and R.C. Chambers,

Ernest Gellner, *Muslim Society* (1981), pp. 1-56. Cf Gellner, *Conditions of Liberty* (1994).

Simon Bromley, *Rethinking Middle East Politics*, pp. 1-34

Leonard Binder, *Islamic Liberalism*, pp. 206-242

Bryan Turner, *Capitalism and Class*, chaps. 1 and 5

_____, *Weber and Islam* (1974)

Perry Anderson, *Lineages of the Absolutist State* (London, 1974), pp. 462-520 (on the 'Asiatic mode of production')

Ibn Khaldun, *The Muqaddimah*, F. Rosenthal trans., chapters 3, 5:2.

Maxime Rodinson, *Islam and Capitalism*

Albert Hourani article in Hourani and Stern, ed., *The Islamic City*

Abraham Marcus, *The Middle East on the Eve of Modernity: Aleppo* (1989)

Andre Raymond, *Artisans et Commerçants au Caire au XVIII siècle* (1973)

_____, *The Great Arab Cities in the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries* (NYU 1984)

5TH WEEK (SEPT 23): MASTER AND DISCIPLE: A SYNDROME OF ARAB AUTHORITARIANISM?

It is all very well to compare Western puritanism and Islamism, but might there be an authoritarian political culture underpinning both the corrupt states and Islamist responses in the Arab world? How much can we generalize from the Moroccan experience depicted by Abdellah Hammoudi?

- Abdellah Hammoudi, *Master and Disciple: The Cultural Foundations of Moroccan Authoritarianism*, entire.

- Eva Bellin, "The Robustness of Authoritarianism in the Middle East," *Comparative Politics* 36: 2 (Jan 2004), 139-158
- Marcus Noland, "Explaining Middle Eastern Authoritarianism."

FURTHER READING SUGGESTIONS

- *Jason Brownlee, *Authoritarianism in an Age of Democratization* (Cambridge University Press, 2007)
- *Lisa Wedeen, *Ambiguities of Domination: Politics, Rhetoric, and Symbols in Contemporary Syria* (U of Chicago Press, 1999)
- *Eva Bellin, *Stalled Democracy: Capital, Labor, and the Paradox of State-Sponsored Development* (Cornell UP, 2002)
- * Marsha Pripstein Posusney and Michele Penner Angrist, eds., *Authoritarianism in the Middle East: Regimes and Resistance* (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2005)
- Hishm Sharabi, *Neopatriarchy: A Theory of Distorted Change in Arab Society* (Oxford UP, 1988)

6TH WEEK (MONDAY, SEPT 28): THE CLIENTELIST PARADIGM - N.B. THIS GOT ADDED AS ONE OF OUR TOPICS (CUTTING EARLIER DISCUSSIONS of area studies and methodology by a week) as a result of my recent research in Algeria and also from reading Werenfels on Algerian elites, an expensive book that I reviewed for *Middle East Journal*, winter 2008.

- "Lebanon: zuama clientelism," in Library of Congress Country Studies (1987).
- James C. Scott, "Patron-Client Politics and Political Change in Southeast Asia," *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. 66, No. 1. (Mar., 1972), pp. 91-113, available at PCL Jstors linked here.
- Mohammed Hachemaoui, "Algeria's May 17, 2007 parliamentary elections or the political representation crisis," *Arab Reform Initiative* (Carnegie Foundation), 17 July 2007.
- Steven Heydemann, "Upgrading Authoritarianism in the Arab World," *Brookings*, October 2007.
- Steven Heydemann, *Networks of Privilege in the Middle East*, pp. 1-35, 37-76 (Syria), 77- 100 (whales of Egypt), and other countries/articles that may interest you.

FURTHER READING SUGGESTIONS

- Ernest Gellner and John Waterbury, eds, *Patrons and Clients in Mediterranean Societies* (London: Duckworth, 1977)
- Dale Eickelman, *Middle East : an Anthropological Approach* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 2nd ed., 1989)
- Isabelle Werenfels, *Managing Instability in Algeria: Elites and political change since 1995* (Routledge, 2007) [available in PCL electronically]

7TH WEEK (OCT. 7). VARIETIES OF STATES AND POLITICAL CULTURES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

How do oil and various forms of foreign intervention affect the MENA states? How might political and economic changes in turn affect "political culture?" Can we discover any significant differences between these "authoritarian" regimes by examining their patterns of political participation? The World Bank suggests some big differences among MENA states along the dimension of Voice and Accountability. (Just select the indicator, then the MENA, then the 20 most populated countries, eliminating Malta. You can also look at some of the other dimensions of "governance." What do you think? Here is another possible indicator of governance, trust in the banking system indicated by the amount of money (M2) held in the banks (rather than under the mattress). "Contract-intensive money" (generated from current IMF International Financial Statistics) ranks MENA regimes along a dimension correlated with my classification of regimes as praetorian bunkers, bullies, monarchies, or democracies. For one of my earlier takes on participation in Egypt, where I looked for civil society and professional syndicates, see "Authoritarian Politics in Unincorporated Society" (1974)

FURTHER READING SUGGESTIONS:

Gregory White, *A Comparative Political Economy of Tunisia and Morocco: On the Outside of Europe Looking In* (Albany: SUNY 2001)

Hugh Roberts, *The Battlefield Algeria 1988-2002: Studies in a Broken Polity* (London: Verso 2003)

P. S. Khoury and J. Kostiner, eds, *Tribes and State Formation in the Middle East*
 D.F.Eickelman, "What is a tribe?" in *The Middle East: An Anthropological Approach*
 Ghassan Salame, "'Strong' and 'Weak' States: A Qualified Return to the Muqaddimah," in G. Luciani, *The Arab State*, pp. 29-64
 Christopher Alexander, *Authoritarianism and Civil Society in Tunisia*, *MERIP* no 205 (2005)

8TH WEEK (OCT. 14): RELIGION AND "SOCIAL MOBILIZATION" IN A WORLD ECONOMY

Standard modernization theory (Deutsch, Lerner) is often criticized for confusing social with political mobilization (Huntington) and for not taking sufficient account of the "dependent" context in which these processes occur. Dependency theory views contemporary third world states as enjoying little more political autonomy than their colonial predecessors. Coming from a very different theoretical tradition, Carl Brown also emphasizes the continuities rather than the differences between the dependent Ottoman Empire, penetrated by various Great Power interests, and the independent order of successor states. Which states today are expanding their "national" constituencies; which ones, like Lebanon's presidential palace at Baabda in the 1980s, are besieged fortresses? In what senses might states in the region be described as "penetrated" polities? How are new identities being forged in opposition to external threats or neo-colonial domination?

What frames of reference are competing with the nation-state? How can we view ethnicity, confessionalism, Arabism, Universal Theory, Islamic fundamentalism, etc.? Toward a contingency theory of political identity? Mosaic societies? Was the Lebanese civil war just an aberration--or an expression of underlying political tensions in the Middle East? From a Marxian standpoint Samir Amin argues "Political Islam at the Service of Imperialism," *Monthly Review*, Dec. 2007 - what do you think?

And finally and most importantly for this seminar, how does contemporary islamism compare to the asabiya enlarged by religion in Ibn Khaldun's day? Do we need, as Francois Burgat proposes, to revisit colonial dialectic to understand contemporary political Islam? And maybe keep an eye on Palestine - see *Electronic Intifada* ...also here is the latest Political Islam Online

FURTHER READING SUGGESTIONS:

Peter Mandaville, *Global Political Islam* (Routledge, 2007)

Khaled Abou El Fadl, *The Great Theft: Wrestling Islam from the Extremists* (HarperCollins, 2005)

_____, *Islam and the Challenge of Democracy* (Princeton University Press, 2004)

Olivier Roy, *Globalized Islam: the Search for a New Ummah* (Columbia UP, 2004)

Noah Feldman, *After Jihad: America and the Struggle for Islamic Democracy* (NY: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2003)

Cyril E. Black and L. Carl Brown, eds, *Modernization in the Middle East* (Princeton: Darwin, 1992)

L. Carl Brown, *International Relations and the Middle East* (1984)

Clifford Geertz, *Islam Observed: Religious Development in Morocco and Indonesia* (Yale, 1968)

Bernard Lewis, *The Political Language of Islam*,

Karl Deutsch, *Nationalism and Social Communication* (1952)

Samuel P Huntington, *Political Order and Changing Societies* (Yale 1968)

Michael Hudson, *The Precarious Republic: Political Modernization in Lebanon* (1968, 1985)

A. R. Norton, *Amal and the Shi'a* (UT Press, 1987).

Guilain Denoex, *Urban Unrest in the Middle East* (Albany: SUNY 1993)

E. Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism*

I. Harik, "Political Integration..." *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 3:3(1972), 303-23.

A. Hourani, "Race, Religion and the Nation State," in *A Vision of History* (1961)

_____, "Ideologies of the Mountain and the City," in Rogen Owen, ed., *Essays on the Crisis in Lebanon*, pp. 33-42.

Khalaf, Samir, *Lebanon's Predicament* (Columbia UP, 1987) DS 87 K395 1987

9TH WEEK (OCT. 21): SOCIAL BASES OF OPPOSITIONS: THE STRUGGLE AGAINST CLIENTELISM AND INEQUALITY

How relevant are western theories to the problem of legitimate political order in the Arab-Islamic world? Are Max Weber's categories useful? Is patrimonialism (a "traditional" form of political order) legitimate? In whose eyes? How necessary is legitimacy for a regime's political survival? How does patronage help, and what forms may it take? How durable is the rentier state? Can the oil rents

insulate the region from international trends favoring democratization? Or is the era of clientelism passing away with "traditional society?" We look at Marxian and other approaches to elites, examine social classes, and ask what (class?) interests might political Islam be articulating. Can class, by the way, enable us to explain political outcomes, such as policies and power structures (i.e. patterns of selection of political elites), in ways that are not circular?

- Manfred Halpern, "The New Middle Class" in *The Politics of Social Change in the Middle East and North Africa*
- Abdulaziz Sager, *The Private Sector in the Arab World – Road Map Towards Reform*, *Arab Reform Initiative*, Dec . 10, 2007.
- Michael Hudson, "The Legitimacy Problem in Arab Politics," *Arab Politics*, pp. 1-30
- Nazih Ayubi, pp. 164-195
- Hanna Batatu, "...Social Roots of Syria's Ruling Group," *MEJ* (1981)
- additional item I should have assigned earlier: G. Luciani, chapter in Aarts and Nonneman on Saudi Arabian bourgeoisie - and please note relative sizes of industry value-added in MENA countries

FURTHER READING SUGGESTIONS:

Hanna Batatu, *Syria's Peasantry, the Descendants of Its Lesser Rural Notables, and Their Politics* (Princeton, 1999)

Lisa Wedeen, *Ambiguities of Domination: Politics, Rhetoric, and Symbols in Contemporary Syria* (U of Chicago Press, 1999)

Shana Cohen, *Searching for a Different Future: The Rise of a Global Middle Class in Morocco*. Durham, NC: Duke UP, 2004, reviewed in my "North Africa's Desperate Regimes," *Middle East Journal* summer 2005.

Sami Zubeida, *Islam, the People and the State*

S.E. Ibrahim, "Anatomy of Egypt's Militant Islamic Groups," *IJMES* 12 (1980)

James Bill, "Class Analysis and the Dialectics of Modernization," *IJMES* 3 (1972), 417-434.

C.H. Moore, *Images of Development: Egyptian Engineers in Search of Industry* (Cairo: AUC, 1994)

Caglar Keyder, *State and Class in Turkey: A Study in Capitalist Development* (London and NY: Verso, 1987)

Bryan Turner, *Capitalism and Class in the Middle East*

Bernard Lewis, *The Political Language of Islam*

Hanna Batatu, *The Old Social Classes and the Revolutionary Movements of Iraq* (Princeton, 1978).

I.W. Zartman ed., *Man, State and Society in the Contemporary Maghreb* (Praeger, 1973)

I. William Zartman, ed., *Elites in the Middle East* (Praeger 1980)

_____, *Political Elites in Arab North Africa* (Longman 1982)

A. Drysdale, "The Syrian Political Elite, 1966-1976," *Middle East Studies* 17(1981):1, 3-30

C.A.O. van Nieuwenhuijze, ed., *Commoners, Climbers, and Notables: a Sampler of Studies on Social Ranking in the Middle East* (Leiden: Brill, 1977)

G. Luciani, *The Arab State*

E Gellner and J Waterbury, *Patrons and Clients in Mediterranean Societies* (London 1977).

Entelis, John P., *Islam, Democracy and the State in North Africa*

G. Hossein Razi, "Legitimacy, Religion, and Nationalism in the Middle East," *APSR* 84:1 (March 1990), 69-91.

Max Weber, *Economy and Society* (eds. Roth and Wittich), pp. 31-38, 212-245, 1006-1031.

Robert Springborg, *Family, Power, and Politics in Egypt* (1982).

Hisam Sharabi, *Neo-Patriarchy: A Theory of Distorted Change in Arab Society* (Oxford 1988)

Lisa Anderson, *The State and Social Transformation in Tunisia and Libya, 1830-1980* (Princeton, 1986).

Davis, E and N Gavrielides, eds., *Statecraft in the Middle East: Oil, Historical Memory and Popular Culture* (Florida Intl UP 1991)

10TH WEEK (OCT. 28): CHANGING OF THE ELITES?

If we can produce a substantive definition of a state bourgeoisie, can we also show that this bourgeoisie is in decline? If bureaucrats help their private sectors cousins to line their collective pockets, can the new "interests" sustain a bountiful state? How useful a category is "bourgeoisie," state or private, for conjuring up constellations of interests that can be subjected to political analysis? How much of a target does it become for Islamist oppositions, and why? Alternative ethnic identities? You have readings on Saudi identity as well as Algerian elites. What can we say about Berbers in Algeria or the possible "Lebanonization" of Iraq? (which I feared earlier and could spell out more clearly today)

- Ayubi, pp. 196-255
- Louise Fawcett, *International Relations of the Middle East*, pp. 129-147 (A.R. Norton, The Puzzle of Political Reform).
- @Volker Perthes, *Arab Elites: Negotiating the Politics of Change* (Lynne Rienner, 2004), 1-32, 46,120, 173-205, 301-307

Further reading suggestions:

Steven Heydemann, ed., *Networks of Privilege in the Middle East* (Palgrave, 2004)

Volker Perthes, *Arab Elites: Negotiating the Politics of Change* (Lynne Rienner, 2004)

Isabelle Werenfels, *Managing Instability in Algeria: Elites and political change since 1995* (Routledge 2007) - cf my review

Jason Brownlee, *Authoritarianism in an Age of Democratization* (Cambridge University Press, 2007)

Hugh Roberts, *The Battlefield Algeria 1988-2002: Studies in a Broken Polity* (London: Verso 2003)

Guilain Denoeux, "State and Society in Egypt," *Comparative Politics* (1988)

Hamied Ansari, *Egypt: the Stalled Society* (SUNY, 1986)

Robert Springborg, *Family, Power and Politics in Egypt* (Penn., 1982)

John Waterbury, *The Egypt of Nasser and Sadat* (Princeton, 1983)

Hanna Batatu, *The old social classes and the revolutionary movements of Iraq : a study of Iraq's old landed and commercial classes and of its Communists, Ba'thists, and Free Officers*(Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1978)

_____, *Syria's peasantry, the descendants of its lesser rural notables, and their politics* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1999)

Marion Farouk-Sluglett and Peter Sluglett, *Iraq since 1958: From Revolution to Dictatorship* (New York: Methuen 1988).

John P. Entelis, *Algeria: The Revolution Institutionalized* (Westview, 1986)

Mahfoud Bennoune, *The Making of Contemporary Algeria, 1830-1987*

(Cambridge, 1988) PCL HC 815 B48 1988

Yahya M. Sadowski, *Political Vegetables? Businessman and Bureaucrat in the Development of Egyptian Agriculture* (Brookings, 1991)

Ernest Gellner and Charles A. Micaud, *Arabs and Berbers: from tribe to nation in North Africa* (London: Duckworth, 1973)

11TH WEEK (NOV. 4): MILITARY RULE AND REVOLUTION

How do we distinguish between coups and revolutions? What is a revolution and what might some of its preconditions be? Can we predict future Irans? Or revolutionary futures?

- Roger Owen, pp. 178-199
- Ayubi, pp. 256-288
- @ S.A. Arjomand, "Iran's Revolution in Comparative Perspective" *World Politics* (1986)
- @ Ian S. Lustick, "Writing the Intifada," *World Politics* (July 1993), 560-594. Try this update from *Political Islam Online* : "The Religious Transformation of the Palestinian Fight" (March 4, 2008)
- David M. Faris, "The end of the beginning: The failure of April 6th and the future of electronic activism in Egypt," *Arab Media and Society*, Issue 9, Fall 2009 (courtesy of Steven Brooke)

FURTHER READING SUGGESTIONS:

Steve Cook, *Ruling Not Governing: The Military and Political Development in Egypt, Algeria, and Turkey* (NY: Council on Foreign Relations, 2007)

Mohammed M. Hafez, *Why Muslims Rebel: Repression and Resistance in the Islamic World* (Boulder CO: Lynne Rienner

2003)William B. Quandt, *Between Ballots and Bullets: Algeria's Transition from Authoritarianism* (Brookings, 1998).A. Richards and

J. Waterbury, *Political Economy of the Middle East*Sami Zubeida, *Islam, the People and the State*S.A. Arjomand, *The Turban for the Crown* (Oxford, 1988), esp. pp. 189-211.

_____, *After Khomeini: Iran Under His Successors*. Oxford Univ., \$24.95 (272p) ISBN 978-0-19-539179-4

Elizabeth Picard, "Arab Military in Politics: from Revolutionary Plot to Authoritarian State," in G. Luciani, *The Arab State*, pp. 189-219.

Barry Rubin and Thomas Keaney, eds., *Armed forces in the Middle East : politics and strategy*, London: Frank Cass, 2002

- Leonard Binder, *In a Moment of Enthusiasm: Political Power and the Second Stratum in Egypt* (Chicago, 1978)
- Michael Johnson, *Class and Client in Beirut* (Ithaca, 1986)
- E. Burke III and I.M. Lapidus, eds., *Islam, Politics, and Social Movements*, pp. 263-313 (arts. by Hamid Alger, Ervand Abrahamian, and Nikki Keddie)
- Issa J. Boullata, *Trends and Issues in Contemporary Arab Thought*, Albany: SUNY Press, 1990 pb.
- F Kazemi and J Waterbury, eds., *Peasants and Politics in the Modern Middle East* (Florida Intl U Press, 1991)
- Theda Skocpol, "Rentier State and Shi'a Islam in the Iranian Revolution," *Theory and Society* (Dept. of Sociology, U of Chicago, 1982), pp. 265-283)
- Glenn E. Robinson, "The Role of the Professional Middle Class in the Mobilization of Palestinian Society: The Medical and Agricultural Committees," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* (May 1993), 301-326.
- Glenn E. Robinson, *Building a Palestinian State* (Indiana UP, 1997)

12TH WEEK (NOV 11): TOWARD A TYPOLOGY OF ISLAMIC REVIVALISM: MASS MOBILIZATION?

Reassertions of Muslim identity, expressed through the Muslim Brotherhood and other socio-political movements, have been on the rise in the Arab world since the June War of 1967. Perhaps they have peaked in Egypt and Tunisia, but they are still visible in various forms throughout the Middle East (as are analogous Jewish movements in Israel). How do regimes cope with them, with what implications for political development?

- Roger Owen, pp. 154-177.
- William E. Shepard, "Islam and Ideology," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 19 (1987), pp. 307-336. [he has also written "Sayyid Qutb's Doctrine of 'Ja-hiliyya'," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 35 (2003)]
- Francois Burgat, *Islamism in the Shadow of al-Qaeda* (U of Texas Press, 2008)

FURTHER READING SUGGESTIONS:

- FYI: Cheryl Benard (wife of Ambassador Khalilzad), *Civil Democratic Islam: partners, resources, strategies* (Rand Corporation, 2003)
- Roxanne Euben, *Enemy in the Mirror: Islamic Fundamentalism* (Princeton, 1999)
- Timur Kuran, *Islam and Mammon: the Economic Predicaments of Islamism* (Princeton 2004)
- Mona El-Ghobashy, "The Metamorphosis of the Egyptian Muslim Brothers," *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 37:3 (August 2005), 371-395
- Henri Lauciere, "Post-Islamism and the Religious Discourse of 'Abd al-Salam Yasin," *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 37:2 (May 2005), 241-261.
- John Esposito, ed., *Political Islam: Revolution, Radicalism, or Reform?* (Rienner, 1997)
- Francois Burgat and W Dowell, *The Islamic Movement in North Africa*, esp. pp. 1-41, 247-310
- Aziz Al-Azmeh, *Islams and Modernities* (Verso, 1993)
- Ruedy, John, ed., *Islamism and Secularism in North Africa*, NY: St Martin's, 1996 pb.
- Moussalli, Ahmed S., *Radical Islamic Fundamentalism: The Ideological and Political Discourse of Sayyid Qutb* (Beirut: American University of Beirut, 1992)
- Bulliet, Richard, *Islam: the view from the edge*, NY: Columbia UP, 1994
- Frank Vogel and S.L. Hayes, III, *Islamic Law and Finance: Religion, Risk and Return* ((Luwer Law International, 1998)
- Roy, Olivier, *The Failure of Political Islam* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard, 1994)
- E. Burke III and I.M. Lapidus, eds., *Islam, Politics, and Social Movements*
- Giles Kepel, *Prophet and Pharaoh* (U. California 1986)
- Ernest Gellner, *Muslim Society*
- Leonard Binder, *Islamic Liberalism*
- The Annals, vol 524 (Nov 1992) special issue on Political Islam ed. C.E. Butterworth and I.W. Zartman.
- Layachi, A. and Haireche, A., "National Development and Political Protest: Islamists in the Maghreb Countries," *Arab Studies Quarterly* 14:2-3 (spring-summer 1992), pp. 69-92.
- Susan Walz, "Islamist Appeal in Tunisia," *MEJ*, 40:4 (1986), 651-670
- Islam and the State*, Middle East Report no. 153 (July-Aug 1988)
- Henry Munson, Jr., *Islam and Revolution in the Middle East* (Yale 1988)

- Wilfred Cantwell Smith, *Islam in Modern History* (Princeton, 1957).
 James F. Piscatori, *Islam in a World of Nation-States* (Cambridge, 1986)
 John L. Esposito, *Islam and Politics* (Syracuse, 1984)
 John L. Esposito, *The Islamic Threat Myth or Reality?* (Oxford 1992)
 Olivier Carre, *L'utopie islamique dans l'Orient arabe* (Paris: FNSP, 1991)
 R. Hrair Dekmejian, *Islam in Revolution: Fundamentalism in the Arab World* (Syracuse, 1985)
 James P. Piscatori, ed., *Islam in the Political Process* (Cambridge, 1983)
 Shireen T. Hunter, ed., *The Politics of Islamic Revivalism: Diversity and Unity* (Indiana, 1988)
 William R. Roff, ed., *Islam and the Political Economy of Meaning: Comparative Studies of Muslim Discourse* (U Calif. Press, 1987)
 Emmanuel Sivan, "Sunni Radicalism in the Middle East and the Iranian Revolution," *IJMES* 21:1-30 (Feb 1989)
 _____, *Radical Islam: Medieval Theology and Modern Politics* (Yale, 1985)
 Tibi, Bassam, *Islam and the Cultural Accommodation of Change* (Westview, 1991 pb)

13TH WEEK (NOV 18): MORE DEMOCRACY, REPRESSION, OR CONTAINMENT?: ADJUSTMENT AND/OR ADJUSTMENTS TO ISLAMISM?

Buying loyalty? Strategies of capital accumulation and distribution to be discussed with specific reference to Egypt. Can we infer strategies from the available evidence? Does it make sense to view the state as a an autonomous actor, even if it make less sense to reduce it to the executive committee of the bourgeoisie, the new middle class, or some tribal *asabiya* or sectarian abstraction? Are the Arab core states fragmenting (specters of Lebanonization?)? How much influence do donor states and international institutions (IMF, World Bank) wield in the internal policy-making of the 'soft' states? What of the internal, domestic pressures on governments? On oil economies? Evolution of rentier states away from static ("orientalist") passivity of the rentiers? Is the suppression of Islamist political movements a by product of economic adjustment and "globalization?"

Whether emanating from civil society or controlled by the state, interests are assumed to become ever more demanding and complex as societies evolve in the contemporary world. Political scientists have transferred Italian, Portugese, and/or East European "corporatism" to Nasser's Egypt, Turkey on occasion, and other Middle Eastern states. But how far can these conceptual transplants legitimately travel? And what do we make of rising sectarianism within states and transnationally - cf. *Sectarianism and National Identity and The Changing Face of Jihad – Culture Trumps Ideology*, *Political Islam Online* (retrieved April 24, 2008)? Here is a NYT review of recent books by Olivier Roy and Noah Feldman - no rosy prospects for political development in the region!

A number of authoritarian regimes are opening up to more pluralistic and democratic practices. Turkey's military rule imposed in 1980 has given way to somewhat competitive elections, and both Egypt and Tunisia have engaged in political as well as economic "opening up." Since the mid-1970s Morocco, too, has sustained a semblance of representative democracy. These limited experiments all suggest a question. How do they relate to changes in economic policy? Is a strong and autonomous private sector a necessary condition for institutionalizing political competition? Is it sufficient? Proposed questions for discussion after reading:

- Roger Owen, pp. 113-153, 200-240
 Mitchell, chap 9.
 Melani Cammett, "Fat Cats and Self-Made Men," *Comparative Politics* 37:4 (July 2005), 379-400; my review of her book in MEJ
 Lou Cantori, *Americanized Political Science and the State as a Coercive Institution in the Middle East*, 1999 APSA paper.
 Eberhart Kienle, "More than Response to Islamism: the Political Deliberalization of Egypt in the 1990s," *Middle East Journal* 52:2 (spring 1998), pp. 219-235
 Ellen Lust-Okar, "Divided They Rule," *Comparative Politics* 36: 2 (Jan 2004), 159-180
 Timothy Mitchell, *Rule of Experts*, chaps 7-8. Here is my review of his book in *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 36 (2004), 321-324
 Thomas Carothers, *Revitalizing US Democracy Assistance*, Carnegie 2009

FURTHER READING SUGGESTIONS

- Marsha Pripstein Posusney, *Labor and the State in Egypt* (Columbia UP, 1997)
 Fahmi Jedaane, "Notions of the State in Contemporary Arab-Islamic Writings," in G. Luciani, *The Arab State*, pp. 247-283.
 Leonard Binder, *Islamic Liberalism*

- Robert Bianchi, *Interest Groups and Political Development in Turkey* (1984)
- Robert Bianchi, *Unruly Corporatism* (Oxford, 1989), pp. 3-34, 90-123, 158-224.
- Sullivan and Abed-Kotob, *Islam in Contemporary Egypt: Civil Society vs. the State*
- S.E. Ibrahim, C. Keyder, and Ayse Oncu eds., *Developmentalism and Beyond: Society and Politics in Egypt and Turkey* (American University in Cairo, 1994)
- G. O'Donnell, P. Schmitter and L. Whitehead eds., *Transitions from Authoritarian Rule: Prospects for Democracy*, chapter on Turkey by Ilkay Sunar and Sabri Sayari.
- John Waterbury, *The Egypt of Nasser and Sadat*, part 4: "Politics without Participation," pp. 307-388.
- Ellen Lust-Okar, *Structuring Conflict in the Arab World* (Cambridge UP, 2005)
- Jillian Schwedler, *Faith in Moderation: Islamist Parties in Jordan and Yemen*
- Abdo Baaklini, Guilain Denoeux, and Robert Springborg, *Legislative Politics in the Arab World* (Lynne Rienner, 1999)
- Tim Niblock, *Saudi Arabia: Power, Legitimacy, and Survival* (Routledge 2006)
- Islam, Democracy and the Secularist State in the Post Modern Era, Center for the Study of Islam and Democracy, 2nd Annual Proceedings, Georgetown, April 2001.
- M. Riad El-Ghomy, *Affluence and Poverty in the Middle East* (Routledge, 1998)
- Henry, Clement M., *The Mediterranean Debt Crecent* (UP of Florida, 1996)
- Harik, Iliya, and D.J. Sullivan, *Privatization and Liberalization in the Middle East* (1992), esp. pp. 1-23, 123-166.
- Henri Barkey, ed., *The Politics of Economic Reform in the Middle East* (1992)
- Jean Leca, "Social Structure and Political Stability: Comparative Evidence from Algeria, Syria, and Iraq," in G. Luciani, *The Arab State*, pp.150-188
- I. W. Zartman, "The Opposition as a Support of the State" in G. Luciani, *The Arab State*, pp. 220-246
- Caglar Keyder, *State and Class in Turkey: A Study in Capitalist Development* (London and NY: Verso, 1987) pb., pp. 91-247
- Eberhart Kienle, *A Grand Delusion: Democracy and Economic Reform in Egypt* (London: Tauris, 2001)
- Raymond A. Hinnebusch, Jr., *Egyptian Politics Under Sadat: The Post-Populist Development of an Authoritarian-Modernizing State* (Rienner, 1988)
- Raymond A. Hinnebusch, *Peasants Bureaucracy in Baathist Syria* (Westview, 1989), pp. 31-60, 285-305.
- Robert Springborg, *Mubarak's Egypt: Fragmentation of the Political Order* (Westview, 1989)
- Kiren Aziz Chaudry, "Labor Remittance and Oil Economies," *International Organization* 43:101-145 (Winter 1989)
- Kiren Aziz Chaudry, *The Price of Wealth* (Cornell 1997)

14TH WEEK (DEC. 2): ISSUES OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND GLOBALIZATION

We need to gain a regional perspective, looking at relationships between domestic politics (within one country) and international (primarily intra-Arab) politics. If pan-Arabism is dead, the ghost still seems very much alive. There is an Arab Free Trade Area Agreement (1997), which had a quick Lebanese farmers' reaction. And the Agadir Agreement of 2004 for a Free Trade Zone (Morocco-Tunisia-Egypt-Jordan). Islamism, too, supports transnational organizations. Subregions, such as the Maghreb, the Gulf (GCC), and Egypt-Sudan, may also be undergoing gradual, subdued, relatively "apolitical" processes of integration. May transnational currents favor a restructuring of "civil society" in the region? And how does the region fit into the larger international picture - does proximity to Europe help unite or divide the Arab world? (Speaking of transnationals, here is the latest from West Point's Combating Terrorism Center: *The Power of Truth: Questions for Ayman Al-Zawahiri*) And P.S. here are some more links to view in class: Arab Free Trade Agreement 1997; US Middle East Free Trade Initiatives; World Bank World Trade Indicators; European Neighborhood Policy; Agadir Agreement 2004; and the funny map. Also a *Middle East Survey* of the various trade agreements as of 2002.

Roger Owen, chap 4

Louise Fawcett, ed. *International Relations of the Middle East*, 2nd edition (Oxford, 2009), pp. 148-227 (chapters by Hinnebusch, Mandaville, Fawcett, and Stein)

Carolyn M. Warner and Manfred W. Werner, "Religion and Political Organization of Muslims in Europe," *Perspectives on Politics* 4:3 (Sept 2006), pp. 457-479.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

ISRAEL'S STRATEGIC DOCTRINE

PROF. GENERAL (RET.) ISAAC BEN ISRAEL

The course deals with strategic solutions to security problems, applied by super-powers as well as by small countries like Israel. It distinguishes between strategy and grand-strategy and discusses the main strategic variables, including economy, demography and society, which transcend the realm of military strength. The spectrum of solutions includes those that involve the application of force, e.g., wars, covert actions etc., and those that do not, e.g. deterrence, international agreements, alliances, etc. The strategic role of the principles of relative advantage and indirect approach will be analyzed thoroughly, especially their usage in the buildup of strategic force. Special attention will be given to the role of nuclear weapons in the global strategy after the Second World War, including issues such as the proliferation and control of weapons of mass destruction. The course will also include a discussion of new emerging topics like information warfare.

26 MAY THE UNITED STATES AS PEACE SPOILER (II)

Aharon Klieman, "With Special Reference to the United States:

Peacemakers as Peace Spoilers", Israel Journal of Foreign Affairs, Vol. 4, No.3 (2010), pp. 10-19

<http://israelcfr.com/documents/4-3/4-3-2-AharonKlieman.pdf> <http://israelcfr.com/documents/4-3/4-3-2-AharonKlieman.pdf>

<http://israelcfr.com/documents/4-3/4-3-2-AharonKlieman.pdf>

2 JUNE NOT TO LATE TO LEARN: LESSONS FROM IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN

Maureen Dowd, "The Great Game Imposter", The New York Times, 23 November 2010

http://www.nytimes.com/2010/11/24/opinion/24dowd.html?_r=1&adxnml=1&partner=rssnyt&emc=rss&adxnml=1290686432-kzqmm9XHLLeWSuSpb9LEfuw

John Mearsheimer and Stephen Walt, "The Israel Lobby", London Review of Books, Vol. 28, No. 6 (23 March 2006), pp. 3-12

<http://www.lrb.co.uk/v28/n06/john-mearsheimer/the-israel-lobby>

John Mearsheimer. The Tragedy of Great Power Politics (W.W. Norton, 2001).

Chapter 7. "The Offshore Balancers", pp. 238-261

9 JUNE SHAPING A REALISTIC U.S. STRATEGY FOR THE FUTURE

Thomas L. Friedman, "Mideast rules to live by," in The International Herald-Tribune, 20 December 2006)

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9A06EEDE1031F933A15751C1A9609C8B63&scp=1&sq=thomas%20friedman,%20mideast%20rules&st=cse>

James A. Baker, III. The Politics of Diplomacy (G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1995) Chapter 16. "Building the Coalition", pp. 275-299

1. WHAT IS STRATEGY?

BASIC CONCEPTS

FUNDAMENTAL TERMS IN GAME-THEORY.

ESSENTIAL READING

Thomas Schelling, Arms and Influence, Yale University Press, 1966, location in library: 327(1717)(1713) SCHE

Michael Porter, "What is Strategy?", Harvard Business Review, Nov-Dec. 1996, pp. 61-78.

Paul Kennedy, "Grand Strategy in War and Peace: Toward a Boader Definition", in Paul Kennedy (ed.) *Grand Strategies in War and Peace*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1991, pp. 1-7.

2. VARYING LEVELS OF STRATEGIC DISCUSSION

The difference between strategy and the other levels, such as operational, tactical, and technical. Examples: air-defence, ground-to-ground missiles, attack helicopters.

Essential Reading:

al-Shazli, Sa'ad; *The crossing of the Suez*. Rev. English ed., American Mideast Research, c2003, location in library (Soraski/Central): 962.06 SHA

Optional Reading:

Luttwak, Edward; *The grand strategy of the Roman Empire*, Johns Hopkins University Press, c1976, location in library (Soraski/Central): 937.07 LUT

3. STRATEGY AND GRAND-STRATEGY

Example: Yom Kippur War

Essential Reading:

Herzog, Chaim, *The War of Atonement*. Greenhill Books, 1998, Chapters 1-5,19

4. THE FIRST ERA: CONFLICT BETWEEN NEIGHBORS (1920-1947)

ESSENTIAL READING: *The Iron Wall*: <http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article14801.htm>

OPTIONAL READING:

Jabotinsky, Vladimir; *The political and social philosophy of Ze'ev Jabotinsky*, location in library (Soraski/Central): 933.643 JAB

5 THE SECOND ERA: INVASION OF STATE ARMIES (1947-1995) -I

6. THE SECOND ERA: INVASION OF STATE ARMIES (1947-1995) -II

ESSENTIAL READING

Michael Handel, "The Evolution of Israeli Strategy: Psychology of Insecurity and the Quest for Absolute Security", in Murray, Knox & Bernstein (eds.), *The Making of Strategy*, Cambridge, 1994, pp. 534-578

Dan Horowitz, "The Israeli Concept of National Security and the Prospects of Peace in the Middle East", in G. Sheffer (ed.), *Dynamics of a conflict*, Humanities Press, 1975, pp.235-275

Cohen, Eliot A.; *Supreme Command*, Free Press, 2002, location in library (Soraski-Central): 322.5 COH

Avner Yaniv, *Deterrence without a Bomb: The Politics of Israeli Strategy*, D.C. Heath & Co., 1987

ESSENTIAL READING

Patrick M. Morgan, *Deterrence: A Conceptual Analysis*, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1983 (second edition), pp. 11-102

Kissinger, Henry, *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign policy*, published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Westview Press, 1984, location in library (Soraski/Central): 327 KIS

Feldman, Shai, *Israeli nuclear deterrence*, Columbia University Press, 1982, location in library: E355.0217 FEL, BK

Avner Cohen, *Israel and the Bomb*, Columbia University Press. 1998

Waltz Kenneth and Scott Sagen, *The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate*, W.W Norton, 1995, Chps. 1-2.

OPTIONAL READING

Paul K. Huth, *Extended Deterrence and the Prevention of War*, New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1988, pp.1-55

Yair Evron, *Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Middle East: Strategies, Threat Preceptions and Possibilities for Arms Control*, Washington: The Henry L. Stimson Center, 1998.

Intelligence, Early Warning, and Surprise

ESSENTIAL READING:

Isaac Ben-Israel, "A New Approach to Intelligence Assessment", Chapter 12 in Steve Tsang (ed.), *Intelligence and Human Rights in the Era of Global Terrorism*, Praeger, 2007, pp. 132-144

Ariel Levite, *Intelligence and Strategic Surprise*, Columbia University Press, 1987, pp. 135-172

Isaac Ben Israel, "Philosophy and Methodology of Intelligence -- The Logic of Estimate Process", *Intelligence and National Security*, Vol. 4, No. 4, October 1989, pp. 690-718.

OPTIONAL READING:

Kam, Ephraim, *Surprise Attack*, Harvard University Press, 2004, location in library (Soraski/Central): 355.4 KAM, CS

10. The third era (1995-). I – Terror

ESSENTIAL READING:

Martin Van Creveld. *The Transformation of War*, Free Press, 1991, pp. 1-35.

Isaac Ben-Israel, Oren Setter and Asher Tishler, "R&D and the War on Terrorism: Generalizing the Israeli Experience", in Andrew James(ed.), *Science and Technology Policies for the Anti-Terrorism Era*, NATO Science Series V (Amsterdam: IOS Press), 2006, pp. 51-63

11. The third era (1995-). II – Missile Wars

ESSENTIAL READING:

Isaac Ben-Israel, "Aerospace Power and Counterinsurgency: Israeli Experience", Chapter 10 in James Fergusson and William March (eds.), *No Clear Flight Plane – Counterinsurgency and Aerospace Power*, The Centre for Defence and Security Studies in Winnipeg,

12. Strategy and Technology

Revolution in Military Affairs: Precision Strike, Space, Information Warfare, Dominant Maneuver; the unique role of Israel; the principle of relative advantage in force buildup.

ESSENTIAL READING

Martin Van Creveld, *Technology and War*, The Free Press, 1991, pp. 235-320

Isaac Ben-Israel, "The Revolution in Military Affairs and the Operation in Iraq", in S. Feldman (ed.), *After the War in Iraq – Defining the New Strategic Balance*, Sussex Academic Press, 2003, pp. 55-74.

Toffler, Alvin, *War and Anti-War*, Little, Brown, 1993, location in library(Social Sciences): 355 TOF BK

Eliot Choen, "A Revolution in Warfare", *Foreign Affairs*, 1996, Vol. 75(2) pp. 37-54.

OPTIONAL READING

Howard, Michael; *War in European history*. Oxford University Press, 1976, location in library(Soraski/Central): 355.09(4) HOW, CS

13. The role of Defence Industry in Israeli security Doctrine

R&D vs. sustainability; R&D Ecosystem; foreign relations and defence export; examples: UAV's, air-to-air missiles, missile defence.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT
PROF. ROBBIE SABEL

TAU

SPRING 2012

The course is intended to provide students with the background to the role that international law plays in both formulating foreign policy in the Middle East and in the attempts to solve the conflict. The course deals with basic relevant elements of international law including: The sources of international law; the role of States in international law; acquisition of territory, recognition of States, the law of the United Nations; the laws of war; the laws of belligerent occupation; human rights law; the rights of refugees; the law of the sea. The course will also study the elements of international law that are reflected in select documents associated with the conflict between Israel and its neighbours. Among the documents to be studied: The 1917 Balfour Declaration; The 1922 League of Nations British Mandate; The 1949 Armistice Agreements; Relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council Resolutions; The Camp David Agreements with Egypt; The Peace Agreement with Egypt and Jordan; The Oslo Agreements, The Arab League Peace Initiative; the "Roadmap".

SYLLABUS

The course is intended to provide students with the background to the role that international law plays in the Middle East Conflict. Particular emphasis is placed on legal aspects of the Arab-Israeli peace process.

There will be a written exam at the end of the course with a value of 100% of the total grade.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anthony Aust, "Handbook of International Law", (Cambridge University Press 2005, Reprinted 2009) (Hereinafter "Aust") or Peter Malanczuk, "Akehurst's Modern Introduction to International Law", (Routledge, Seventh Revised Edition 1997) ("Hereinafter "Akehurst") or Malcolm N. Shaw, "International Law", Sixth Edition (2008) (Hereinafter "Shaw").

ADDITIONAL READING

Louis Henkin, "How Nations Behave, Law and Foreign Policy", Second Edition (1979) (hereinafter "Henkin"). John Norton Moore (ed.) "The Arab -Israeli Conflict, Volumes I and II: Readings (Princeton University Press, Sponsored by the American Society of International Law 1974). Robbie Sabel, "International Legal Issues of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, *An Israeli Lawyer's Position*" Journal of East Asia and International Law 2 (2010) 407 http://www.mfa.gov.il/NR/rdonlyres/EED18AFB-06B8-4725-B5BF-A0C9BF6BDF09/0/Asian_journal_Sabel.pdf Julius Stone, "Israel and Palestine, Assault on the Law of Nations", (The John Hopkins University Press 1981). Geoffrey R. Watson, "The Oslo Accords, International Law and the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Agreements" (Oxford University Press 2000). Victor Kattan (ed.) "The Palestine Question in International Law" (British Institute of International and Comparative Law 2008).

TOPICS COVERED BY THE COURSE AND REQUIRED READING

- ❖ The affinity between international relations and international law. Henkin 12-27.
- ❖ The nature of international law. Akehurst 1-18, 63-74, or Aust 2-5 or Shaw 1-11,44-49
- ❖ Sources of international law, custom and treaties. Akehurst 35-71, 130-146 or Aust 5-12, Shaw 72-76,84-89, 93-98,121-128.
- ❖ States, borders, territory, recognition. Akehurst 75-78 or Aust 16-40, Shaw 197-208, 224-227, 498-509, 520-528
- ❖ International Organizations, UN. Akehurst 91-106, 364-382 or Aust 196-198, 203-222, Shaw 1204-1213,1217-1233, 1235-1257.
- ❖ The individual and international law. Akehurst 100-101, 209-221, 353-361 or Aust 268-282. 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Articles 1-17,20,21,36,41,42,58,59,62,77,92,101,103. Shaw 397-399, 410-417.
- ❖ Human Rights. Akehurst 209-220 or Aust 233-250, 188-195, Shaw 265.
- ❖ Settlement of Disputes: Negotiations, good offices, mediation, inquiry, conciliation, arbitration, ICJ. Akehurst 273-300 or Aust 430-465, Shaw 1018-1024,1048-1056, 1057-1086, 1108,1133.
- ❖ Use of Force; Laws of war, military occupation, POW's. Akehurst 342-361 or Aust 251-262, Shaw 1123-1128,1131-1145, 1146-1147, 1170-1194.
- ❖ Law of the Sea. Akehurst 173-195 or Aust 298-304, 306-307, Shaw 556-558,569-578.
- ❖ The role of international law in the Middle East peace process. 1917 The Balfour Declaration; 1922 The British Mandate for Palestine; 1947 UN General Assembly Resolution 181; 1948 UN General Assembly Resolution 194(III); 1949 Egypt - Israel Armistice Agreement; 1967 UN Security Council Resolutions 242; 1974 Israel-Syria Agreement on Disengagement; 1975 Egypt-Israel Interim agreement; 1978 Camp David Agreement; 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Agreement; Israel 1981 Golan Heights Law; Egypt-Israel Taba arbitration Compromis; 1993 Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles; 1994 Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty; 1995 Israel-PLO Interim Agreement (without annexes); 2001 Clinton "Plan"; 2002 Arab League "Peace Initiative"; 2003 "Roadmap"; 2003 "Geneva Initiative"
- ❖ http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/mideast.asp or <http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/peace%20process/reference%20documents/>
- ❖ The ICJ Advisory Opinion on the "Wall". <http://www.icj-cij.org/>

DR. EPHRAIM KAM

SEMINAR: THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPTS OF THE ARAB STATES AND IRAN

2012

The course deals with both those aspects of national security which are shared by most of the Arab states and those which are particular to each of them.

The security dimension of the Middle East;
 Arab strategic goals and those of Iran;
 Their respective threat perceptions, and responses to the threats.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEMINAR

The seminar is aimed at understanding and analyzing the conceptual framework of security concerns of the Arab states and Iran, their security considerations, as well as their approaches to cope with these concerns and to advance their strategic interests. In this context, the seminar will also examine the strategic strengths and weaknesses of the Arab states and Iran in the security arena, the way in which they perceive the threats directed at their security, and the answers they try to develop in order to minimize the threats. The seminar will deal with the main components of security concepts shared by most of the Arab states, as well as with the unique components of the main Arab states and Iran.

The seminar will be divided into three unequal parts:

- Introduction: components of national security concepts
- National security considerations of the Arab states
- National security concepts of the main Arab states

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SEMINAR THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SEMINAR ARE THREE:

- Participation in all the seminar's meetings. Students are expected to come to class prepared, and ready to discuss the various issues on the basis of the readings for each meeting. An unexplained absence for more than two meetings might endanger the student's participation in the seminar.
- Oral presentation of an issue. Usually the students are expected to present the main conclusions of their seminar research paper. If they are not prepared, they might be asked instead to present a summary of reading material related to the meeting. The presentation will take about 20 minutes, to be followed by discussion.
- Submitting a research paper. Students are required to write an original research paper on one of the issues suggested later. Each issue can be chosen by only one student, and therefore first come first served. However, students may suggest their own topics, which are not included in the attached list, if the instructor will confirm them.

Research papers will be 30-35 pages. Students are asked to choose their topics no later than the fourth meeting. It is recommended that they submit until the sixth meeting an outline of the paper, which may include a general explanation of the paper, tentative highlights and initial bibliography. Students are invited to consult the instructor at all stages of choosing and preparing the paper. The final paper will be submitted according to the timetable of the Political Science Department / Security Studies.

The final grade will be based on class participation, including the oral presentation (20%) and the research paper (80%).

SCHEDULE OF THE SEMINAR

1st Meeting Opening Remarks, Explanations and Organization of the Seminar
 Introductory discussion: The strategic neighborhood of the Middle East.

THE 2ND MEETING COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND SECURITY CONCEPTS REQUIRED READING

- Mohammed Ayoob, "The Security Problematic of the Third World", World Politics, January 1991.
- Mohammed Ayoob, "Unraveling the Concept: 'National Security in the Third World'", in Bahgat Korany, Paul Noble and Rex Brynen, eds., The Many Faces of National Security in the Arab World, (N.Y., 1993)
- Mohammed Ayoob, "Regional Security and the Third World", in Mohammed Ayoob, ed., Regional Security in the Third World (London, 1986) 3

- Abdul Monem Al-Mashat, National Security in the Third World, (Westview: Boulder, Co., 1985),. Pp. 17 – 37.

THE 3RD MEETING NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE ARAB WORLD

REQUIRED READING

- Bahgat Korany, Rex Brynen and Paul Noble, "The Analysis of National Security in the Arab Context: Restating the State of the Art", in Korany, Noble and Brynen.
- Janice Stein, "The Security Dilemma in the Middle East: A Prognosis for the Decade Ahead", in Korany, Noble and Brynen.
- Geoffrey Kemp and Robert Harkavy, Strategic Geography and the Changing Middle East (Washington, D.C., 1007), pp. 157 – 192.

THE 4TH MEETING THE THREAT PERCEPTIONS OF THE ARAB STATES AND IRAN

REQUIRED READING:

- Ephraim Kam, The Threat Perceptions of the Arab States", in Shai Feldman and Ariel Levite, eds., Arms Control in the New Middle East Security Environment (Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, Boulder, Co., 1994).
- Ariel Levite and Emily Landau, "Israel's Qualitative Security Edge in Arab Eyes", in Shlomo Gazit., ed., The Middle East Military Balance 1993-1994 (Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, 1994).
- Klaus Knorr, "Threat Perception", in Klaus Knorr, ed., Historical Dimensions of National Security Problems, (University Press of Kansas, 1976).

THE 5TH MEETING NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE ARAB WORLD: MAIN COMPONENTS

REQUIRED READING:

- Ahmed Hashim, "The State, Society and the Evolution of Warfare in the Middle East: The Rise of Strategic Deterrence?" The Washington Quarterly, vol. 18, No. 4, Autumn 1995.
- Anthony Cordesman, Perilous Prospects, (Westview, 1996), pp. 85-102. 4
- Abdullah Toukan, "Arab National Security Issues: Perceptions and Policies", in Shai Feldman and Abdullah Toukan, Bridging the Gap: A Future Security Architecture for the Middle East, (Carnegie, N.Y., 1997), Ch. 3.

THE 6TH MEETING LESSONS OF WARS

REQUIRED READING:

- Kenneth Pollack, Arabs at War, (University of Nebraska Press, 2004), pp. 552-583.
- Saad el-Shazly, The Crossing of Suez, (American Mideast Research, San Francisco, 1980), ch.3.
- Field Marshal Abdel Ghani el-Gamasy, The October War, (The American University in Cairo Press, 1993), Ch. 1-2.

7TH MEETING THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT OF IRAN

REQUIRED READING:

- Michael Eisenstadt, Iranian Military Power: Capabilities and Intentions (Washington, D.C., 1996), pp. 1-83.
- Anthony Cordesman and Ahmad Hashim, Iran: Dilemmas of Dual Containment (Westview: Boulder, Co., 1997), pp. 121-146; 165-194; 266-311.
- Ephraim Kam, A Nuclear Iran: What Does It Mean and What Can Be Done? (The Institute for National Studies, Tel-Aviv, Memo No. 88, 2007), pp. 23-67.
- Shahram Chubin, Whither Iran? Reform, Domestic Politics and National Security (Adelphi Paper 342, N.Y. 2002), pp. 35-70.
- Shahram Chubin, "Iran's Strategic Aims and Constraints", in Patrick Clawson, ed. Iran's Strategic Intentions and Capabilities (National defense University, Washington, D.C., 1994).

THE 8TH MEETING THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT OF EGYPT

REQUIRED READING:

- Gabriel Ben-Dor, "Egypt", in Edward Kolodziej and Robert Harkavy, eds., Security Policies of Developing Countries, (Lexington, 1982).
- Abdel Monem Said Ali, "From Geopolitics to Geoeconomics", in Phebe Marr, ed., Egypt at Crossroads (National Defense University Press, Washington, D.C., 1999).
- Ahmed M. Abdul Halim, "Egypt's Security Concerns", in Phebe Marr, ed., Egypt at Crossroads.

9TH MEETING THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT OF SYRIA

REQUIRED READING:

- Michael Eisenstadt, Arming for Peace? Syria's Elusive Quest for 'Strategic Parity', (Washington D.C., 1992), pp. 1-41.
- Anoushiravan Ehteshami, "Defense and Security Policies of Syria in a Changing Environment", *International Relations*, vol. XIII, No. 1, April 1996.
- Abdulhay Sayed, "Overcoming Prejudice: A Syrian Perception of the Israeli Threat in the Arab-Israeli Region of Conflict", in UNIDIR, *NATIONAL Threat Perceptions in the Middle East*, (UN, New York, 1995).
- Itamar Rabinovich, "Syria", in Kolodziej and Harkavy.

10TH MEETING THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT OF IRAQ REQUIRED READING

- John Devlin, "Iraq", in Kolodziej and Harkavy
- Michael Eisenstadt, Like a Phoenix from the Ashes? The Future of Iraqi Military Power (Washington D.C., 1993), pp. 17-42, 67-75.
- Kevin Woods and Mark Stout, "Saddam's Perceptions and Misperceptions: The Case of 'Desert Storm'", *The Journal of Strategic Studies*, vol. 33, No. 1, February 2010.
- Kevin Woods, Williamson Murray and Thomas Holaday, *Saddam's War: An Iraqi Military Perspective of the Iran-Iraq War*, (National Defense University, Washington D.C., 2009), entire book.

11TH MEETING THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPT OF JORDAN REQUIRED READING:

- Samir Mutawi, *Jordan in the 1967 War*, (Cambridge, 1987), pp. 1-45.
- Center of Strategic Studies, University of Jordan, "Threat Perception from a Jordanian Point of View" in UNIDIR, *National Threat Perceptions*.

12TH MEETING THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPTS OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE GULF STATES REQUIRED READING:

- Anthony Cordesman and Nawaf Obaid, *National Security in Saudi Arabia: Threats, Responses and Challenges* (CSIS, Washington, D.C., Praeger Security International, 2002), pp. 1-17, 109-125, 137-151.
- Saleh Al-Mani, "Security and Threat Perception in Saudi Arabia", in UNIDIR *National Threat Perception*.
- Dale Tahtinen, *National Security Challenges to Saudi Arabia*, (Washington, D.C., 1984), pp. 3-31.
- Joseph Kechichian, "Trends in Saudi National Security", *The Middle East Journal*, Vol. 53, No. 2, Spring 1999.
- Sami Al-Faraj, *The Changing Security Landscape of the Gulf (1995-2000): A Kuwaiti Perspective* (Kuwait, 1995, Manuscript)

13TH MEETING: THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPTS OF NON-STATES REQUIRED READING:

- Hussien Agha and Ahmad Halidi, *A Framework for a Palestinian National Security Doctrine* (Chatham House, London, 2006).
- Yezid Sayigh, "Armed Struggle and State Formation", *Journal of Palestine Studies*, vol. xxvi, No. 4, 1997.
- Naomi Weinberger, "The Palestinian National Security Debate", *Journal of Palestine Studies*, vol. 24, No. 3, Spring 1995.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR RESEARCH PAPERS

1. The influence of wars on national security concepts of Arab states and Iran
2. The influence of inter-Arab relations on national security concepts of Arab states
3. The influence of superpower involvement on national security concepts of Arab states and Iran
4. The influence of the Israel on national security concepts of Arab states and Iran
5. The influence of the Arab-Israeli peace process on national security concepts of Arab states
6. The impact of Iran on national security concepts of Arab states
7. The nuclear (or non-conventional) factor in national security concepts of Arab states and Iran
8. Deterrence in national security concepts of Arab states and Iran
9. Offense and defense in national security of Arab states and Iran

10. The national security concepts of the main Arab states (Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states) and Iran. Palestinian organizations and Hizbollah are also possible
11. National security decision making in Arab states and Iran
12. Changes in national security concepts of Arab states and Iran
13. The terror component in national security concepts of Arab states and Iran

GIORA GOODMAN, PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Dr. Ephraim Kam, Deputy Director
The Institute for National Security Studies
40 Levanon st.

The rapid advance of mass communications across the globe and its impact on international relations, has had significant consequences for the framing of foreign policies and the practice of diplomacy. One of the most notable of these has been the increasing governmental efforts to control the media environment by dissemination of propaganda – often termed more politely, “information” or “explanation” – in order to influence mass or elite foreign audiences and attain short and longer-term policy goals. This has been part of a new approach to diplomacy termed “public diplomacy”, which seeks to engage with foreign mass audiences, no less than with traditional policy-making elites.

This seminar will consider the real or perceived effect of state propaganda and public diplomacy in international relations in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The use of various organizations and techniques for influencing foreign audiences will be illustrated by case-studies and analyzed in terms of theory and practice. Particularly emphasized will be the influence of foreign and regional propaganda activities, and public diplomacy outlets, in the modern Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

SEMINAR REQUIREMENTS:

1. Regular attendance and participation in class discussions (10% of the final grade).
2. Seminar paper on a chosen topic – approx. 30 pages (90% of the final grade).

SEMINAR SUBJECTS:

1. PROPAGANDA AND THE MEDIA: AN INTRODUCTION

2. PROPAGANDA IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE

Corner John, "Mediated Politics, Promotional Culture and the Idea of 'Propaganda'", *Media, Culture & Society*, 29, 4 (2007), 669-677.

Jowett, Garth S. and Victoria O'Donnell, *Propaganda and Persuasion*, 4th ed. (Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2006), 269-288.

3. MODELS OF STATE PROPAGANDA IN DEMOCRATIC AND NON-DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES

Davis Aeron, "Public relations, news production and changing patterns of source access in the British national media", *Media, Culture & Society*, 22, 1 (2000), 39-59.

Miller David, "Official Sources and 'Primary Definition': the Case of Northern Ireland", *Media, Culture & Society*, 15, 3 (1993), 385-406.

Unger, Aryeh L., *The Totalitarian Party: Party and People in Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1974), 32-60.

Zhang Juyan and Glen T. Cameron, "The Structural Transformation of China's Propaganda: An Ellulian Perspective", *Journal of Communication Management*, 8, 3 (2004), 307-324.

4. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY: THE TOOLS OF PROPAGANDA IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Alleyne, Mark D., *Global Lies?: Propaganda, the UN and World Order* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003), 93-120.

Cull, Nicholas J., "Public Diplomacy: Taxonomies and Histories", *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 616 (2008), 31-54.

Fan Ying, "Branding the Nation: Towards a Better Understanding", *Place Branding and Public Diplomacy*, 6, 2 (2010), 97-103.

Martin, L. John, "Effectiveness of International Propaganda", *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 398 (1971), 61-70.

5. PROPAGANDA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE: THE LEBANON WAR AS A CASE STUDY

Harb Zahera, "Aiming at Liberation: Al-Manar Media Campaigns against the Israeli Occupation of Southern Lebanon (1998-2000)", *Middle East Journal of Culture and Communication*, 2, 1 (2009), 51-75.

Kalb Marvin and Carol Saivetz, "The Israeli-Hezbollah War of 2006: The Media as a Weapon in Asymmetrical Conflict", *Harvard International Journal of Press/ Politics*, 12, 3 (2007), 43-66.

Schleifer Ron, "Psychological Operations: A New Variation on an Age Old Art: Hezbollah versus Israel", *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 29, 1 (2006), 1-19.

Schleifer Ron, "Psyoping Hezbollah: The Israeli Psychological Warfare Campaign During the 2006 Lebanon War", *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 21, 2 (2009), 221-238.

6. PROPAGANDA AND THE PALESTINE CONFLICT, 1945-1947

Carruthers, Susan L., *Winning Hearts and Minds: British Governments, the Media and Colonial Counter-Insurgency 1944-1960* (London and New York: Leicester University Press, 1996), 24-71.

Kochavi, Arie J., "Britain's Image Campaign against the Zionists", *Journal of Contemporary History*, 36, 2 (2001), 293-307.

Goodman Giora, "Palestine's Best': The Jewish Agency's Press Relations, 1946-1947", *Israel Studies*, 16, 3 (2011), 1-28.

Miller Rory, "More Sinned Against than Sinning? The Case of the Arab Office, Washington, 1945-1948", *Diplomacy & Statecraft*, 15, 2 (2004), 303-325.

7. BROADCASTING PROPAGANDA IN THE MIDDLE EAST SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR

El Issawi, Fatima and Gerd Baumann, "The BBC Arabic Service: Changing Political Mediascapes", *Middle East Journal of Culture and Communication*, 3, 2 (2010), 137-151.

Boyd, Douglas A. "Development of Egypt's Radio: 'Voice of the Arabs' Under Nasser", *Journalism Quarterly*, 52, 4 (1975), 645-53.

Vaughan, James R. "The BBC's External Services and the Middle East before the Suez Crisis", *Historical Journal of Film, Radio and Television*, 28, 4 (2008), 499-514.

Torfeh Massoumah and Annabelle Sreberny, "The BBC Persian Service and the Islamic Revolution of 1979", *Middle East Journal of Culture and Communication*, 3, 2 (2010), 216-241.

8. AMERICAN PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN THE MIDDLE EAST POST 9/11

Dabbous Yasmine and Khaled Nasser, "A Waste of Public Diplomacy? The Performance of Al-Hurra TV among Lebanon's University Students", *Middle East Journal of Culture and Communication*, 2, 1 (2009), 100-114.

El-Nawawy Mohammed, "US Public Diplomacy in the Arab World: the News Credibility of Radio Sawa and Television Alhurra in Five Countries", *Global Media and Communication*, 2, 2 (2006), 183-203.

Figenschou, Tine Ustad, "Courting, Criticism, Censorship and Bombs: The Bush Administration's Troubled Relations with al-Jazeera Channel from September 11 to the War in Iraq", *Nordicom Review*, 27, 1 (2006), 81-96.

Youmans William, "The War on Ideas: Al hurra and US International Broadcasting Law in the 'War on Terror'", *Westminster Papers in Communication and Culture*, 6, 1 (2009), 45-68.

9. PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Aqtash, Nashat A., "Palestinian National Authority's Public Relations Policies Relating to Israel: Current Attitudes Among Palestinian Official and Media Experts", *Public Relations Review*, 31, 3 (September 2005), 376-380.

Avraham Eli, "Marketing and Managing Nation Branding During Prolonged Crisis: The Case of Israel", *Place Branding and Public Diplomacy*, 5, 3 (2009), 201-212.

Gilboa Eytan, "Public Diplomacy: The Missing Component in Israel's Foreign Policy", *Israel Affairs*, 12, 4 (2006), 715-747.

Shaefer Tamir and Itay Gabay, "Mediated Public Diplomacy: A Strategic Contest over International Agenda Building and Frame Building", *Political Communication*, 26, 4 (2009), 447-467.

10. CONCLUSION: PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

**MODERN DIPLOMACY
INTERNATIONAL MASTER'S PROGRAM
POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY
SECURITY AND DIPLOMACY STUDIES**

1. INTRODUCTION: DELINEATING A CONCEPTUAL, THEMATIC AND HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE COURSE

2. PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AND THE INTRODUCTION OF A NEW CONCEPT OF DIPLOMACY

Bibliography: Henry Kissinger, *Diplomacy* (New York, 1994), Chapter 9, "The New Face of Diplomacy: Wilson and the Treaty of Versailles."

3. THE ROLE OF THE DIPLOMAT IN SHAPING FOREIGN POLICY

Bibliography: David Mayers, *The Ambassadors and America's Soviet Policy* (Oxford University Press, 1995), PP. 149-163; PP. 186-187; PP. 200-211.

John Shaw, "Wide Range of Qualities Distinguish Effective Ambassadors in Washington," *The Washington Diplomat*, April 2006.

http://www.washdiplomat.com/April2006/a6_04_06.html">http://www.washdiplomat.com/April%202006/a6_04_06.html

Optional: Yoav J. Tenenbaum, "The Role of the Diplomat in the Modern Era," *Foreign Service Journal*, January 2010

<http://www.afsa.org/fsj/0110/files/assets/downloads/publication.pdf>

4. DIPLOMACY AND THE MEDIA

Bibliography: Abba Eban, *Diplomacy for the Next Century* (New Haven, 1998), Chapter 5, "The Intrusive Media."

Chanan Naveh, "The Role of the Media in Foreign Policy Decision-Making: A Theoretical Framework," *Conflict and Communication Online*, Vol.1, No.2, 2002. http://www.cco.regener-online.de/2002_2/pdf_2002_2/naveh.pdf

5. DIPLOMACY AND THE LANGUAGE OF AMBIGUITY: CASE STUDY – UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242 ON THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Bibliography: "Ambiguity: Ambiguity in Diplomacy," *DiploFoundation*,

<http://www.diplomacy.edu/language/ambiguity>

6. INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND DIPLOMACY Bibliography: Raymond Cohen, *Negotiating Across Cultures* (United States Institute of Peace Press, 1997). Revised edition, Chapters 1-3

7. CENTRALIZED DIPLOMACY: THE DIPLOMACY OF RICHARD NIXON AND HENRY KISSINGER AS A CASE STUDY Bibliography: Peter W. Rodman, *Presidential Command- Power, Leadership, and the Making of Foreign Policy from Richard Nixon to George W. Bush* (Alfred A.Knopf, 2009). Chapter Three, "Richard Nixon," PP. 36-81.

8. DIPLOMATIC METHODS TO SETTLE INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES Bibliography: Malcolm Shaw, *International Law* (Cambridge, 2003), Chapter 18, "The Settlement of Disputes by Peaceful Means."

9. CRISIS DIPLOMACY: THE NATURE AND DYNAMICS OF DIPLOMACY DURING INTERNATIONAL CRISES – THEORY AND PRACTICE Bibliography: G.R. Berridge, *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*(Fourth Edition, 2010), Part II – The Modes of Diplomacy, "Crisis Diplomacy," PP. 91-96 Henry Kissinger, *Diplomacy* (New York, 1994), Chapter 21, "Leapfrogging Containment: The Suez Crisis." Optional: James Richardson, *Crisis Diplomacy* (Cambridge, 1994), Chapter 2, "Theories of Crisis Behaviour."

10. THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL ANALOGY IN INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY

Bibliography: Margaret Macmillan, *The Uses and Abuses of History* (London, 2009), Chapter 8, "History as a Guide."

Optional: Yoav J. Tenenbaum, "Foreign Policy and Learning from History," *International Affairs Forum, Center for International Relations*, February 2009 <http://www.ia-forum.org/Content/ViewInternalDocument.cfm?ContentID=6568>

11. HUMAN RIGHTS IN MODERN DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE AND IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS Bibliography: Abba Eban, *Diplomacy for the Next Century* (New Haven, 1998), Chapter 4, "Human Rights Seldom Win." Malcolm Shaw, *International Law* (Cambridge, 2003), Chapter 6, "The International Protection of Human Rights"

12. NEW COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AND ITS ROLE IN CHANGING MODERN DIPLOMACY

Bibliography: Nickolas Theros, "Information Technology Reshaping Method of Diplomatic Relations," *The Washington Diplomat*, January 2006 http://www.washingtondiplomat.com/01-06/a2_06_01.html">http://www.washingtondiplomat.com/01-06/a2_06_01.html

**HISTORY OF MODERN STRATEGIC THOUGHT
PROF. AZAR GAT**

The course traces the evolution of strategic ideas from the eighteenth century to the present, set against their wider cultural and political background. It starts with the quest for a general theory of war that manifested itself during the Enlightenment, and proceeds to examine Clausewitz's influential ideas, developed within the framework of Romanticism. The course then examines the various doctrines of land and naval warfare that held sway during the nineteenth century. Finally, it discusses the twentieth century visions of mechanized warfare and the strategic ideas of containment, cold war and limited war.

SYLLABUS

This course traces the evolution of strategic ideas from the eighteenth century to the present, presenting them against their wider cultural and political background. It starts with the quest for a general theory of war that manifested itself during the Enlightenment, and proceeds to examine Clausewitz's influential ideas, developed within the framework of Romanticism. The seminar then examines the various doctrines of land and naval warfare that held sway during the nineteenth century. Finally, it discusses the twentieth century visions of mechanized warfare and the strategic ideas of containment, cold war and limited war, as they evolved in the West after the First World War.

1. THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE ORIGINS OF MODERN MILITARY THOUGHT

Michael Howard, *War in European History*, Oxford, 1976, Ch. 4.

Azar Gat, *A History of Military Thought: From the Enlightenment to the Cold War* (Oxford, 2001), 27-96.

Martin van Creveld, *Supplying War: Logistics from Wallenstein to Patton* (Cambridge, 1977), 17-39.

2. THE REVOLUTION IN WAR, NAPOLEONIC STRATEGY, JOMINI

Howard, *War in European History*, Ch. 5, 75-86.

Gat, *Military Thought*, 108-137.

3. ROMANTICISM AND CLAUSEWITZ

Howard, *War in European History*, 86-87.

Gat, *Military Thought*, 141-151, 170-252.

Carl von Clausewitz, *On War* (Princeton, 1976, 1984), trans. by M. Howard and P. Paret, pp. 133-141, 258-261, 605-610, 75-89 (in this order).

4. THE PRUSSIAN-GERMAN SCHOOL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

G. Rothenberg, 'Moltke, Schlieffen, and the Doctrine of Strategic Envelopment', in Peter Paret, *Makers of Modern Strategy: From Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age* (Princeton, 1986), 296-325.

Gat, *Military Thought*, 341-377.

5. THE FRENCH SCHOOL AND THE CULT OF THE OFFENSIVE (1871-1914)

Gat, *Military Thought*, 377-440.

Ivan S. Bloch, *Is War Now Impossible?* (London, 1899), the prefatory conversation with the author by W.T. Stead.

6. FROM SAIL TO STEAM: NAVAL DOCTRINES IN THE MODERN ERA

Gat, *Military Thought*, 441-493.

7. DOCTRINES OF MECHANIZED WARFARE

Heinz Guderian, *Panzer Leader*, New York, 1952, 1952, Ch. 2, 18-47.

Richard Simpkin, *Deep Battle: The Brainchild of Marshal Tukhachevskii*, New York, 1987, 32-65.

R. Ogorkiewicz, *Armor: A History of Mechanized Forces* (New York, 1960)

Azar Gat, *British Armour Theory and the Rise of the Panzer Arm*, London, 2000.

8. AIR WAR

Gat, *Military Thought*, 561-597, 789-791, 802-804.

Gat, 'Ideology, National Policy, Technology and Strategic Doctrine between the World Wars', *The Journal of Strategic Studies*, 24 (2001), 1-18.

Williamson Murray, *Luftwaffe* (Baltimore, 1985), Ch. I, 1-27.

9. STRATEGY FOR THE WEST: ISOLATION, APPEASEMENT, CONTAINMENT, COLD WAR, LIMITED WAR

B. H. Liddell Hart, *Strategy* (New York, 1967), 333-372.

A. Gat, 'Isolationism, Appeasement, Containment, and Limited War: Western Strategic Doctrine from the Modern to the "Postmodern" Era', in Zeev Maoz and Azar Gat (eds.), *War in a Changing World* (Ann Arbor, 2001), 77-91.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT
PROF. ROBBIE SABEL TAU SPRING 2012

Spring 2012

International Law and the Middle East Conflict

Prof. Robbie Sabel

The course is intended to provide students with the background to the role that international law plays in the Middle East Conflict. Particular emphasis is placed on legal aspects of the Arab-Israeli peace process. There will be a written exam at the end of the course with a value of 100% of the total grade.

Bibliography

Anthony Aust, "Handbook of International Law", (Cambridge University Press 2005, Reprinted 2009) (Hereinafter "Aust") or Peter Malanczuk, "Akehurst's Modern Introduction to International Law", (Routledge, Seventh Revised Edition 1997) (Hereinafter "Akehurst") or Malcolm N. Shaw, "International Law", Sixth Edition (2008) (Hereinafter "Shaw").

ADDITIONAL READING

Louis Henkin, "How Nations Behave, Law and Foreign Policy", Second Edition (1979) (hereinafter "Henkin"). John Norton Moore (ed.) "The Arab-Israeli Conflict, Volumes I and II: Readings (Princeton University Press, Sponsored by the American Society of International Law 1974). Robbie Sabel, "International Legal Issues of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, *An Israeli Lawyer's Position*" Journal of East Asia and International Law 2 (2010) 407 http://www.mfa.gov.il/NR/rdonlyres/EED18AFB-06B8-4725-B5BF-A0C9BF6BDF09/0/Asian_journal_Sabel.pdf Julius Stone, "Israel and Palestine, Assault on the Law of Nations", (The John Hopkins University Press 1981). Geoffrey R. Watson, "The Oslo Accords, International Law and the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Agreements" (Oxford University Press 2000). Victor Kattan (ed.) "The Palestine Question in International Law" (British Institute of International and Comparative Law 2008).

TOPICS COVERED BY THE COURSE AND REQUIRED READING

The affinity between international relations and international law. Henkin 12-27.

The nature of international law. Akehurst 1-18, 63-74, or Aust 2-5 or Shaw 1-11,44-49.

Sources of international law, custom and treaties. Akehurst 35-71, 130-146 or Aust 5-12, Shaw 72-76,84-89, 9398.121-128.

States, borders, territory, recognition. Akehurst 75-78 or Aust 16-40, Shaw 197-208, 224-227, 498-509, 520-528,

Human Rights. Akehurst 209-220 or Aust 233-250, 188-195, Shaw 265.

Settlement of Disputes: Negotiations, good offices, mediation, inquiry, conciliation, arbitration, ICJ. Akehurst 273-300 or Aust 430-465, Shaw 1018-1024,1048-1056, 1057-1086, 1108-1133.

Use of Force; Laws of war, military occupation, POW's. Akehurst 342-361 or Aust 251-262, Shaw 1123-1128,1131-1145, 1146-1147, 1170-1194.

The role of international law in the Middle East peace process. 1917 The Balfour Declaration; 1922 The British Mandate for Palestine; 1947 UN General Assembly Resolution 181; 1948 UN General Assembly Resolution 194(III); 1949 Egypt – Israel Armistice Agreement; 1967 UN Security Council Resolutions 242; 1974 Israel-Syria Agreement on Disengagement; 1975 Egypt-Israel Interim agreement; 1978 Camp David Agreement; 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Agreement; Israel 1981 Golan Heights Law; Egypt-Israel Taba arbitration Compromis; 1993 Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles; 1994 Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty; 1995 Israel-PLO Interim Agreement (without annexes); 2001 Clinton "Plan"; 2002 Arab League "Peace Initiative"; 2003 "Roadmap"; 2003 "Geneva

Initiative", http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/mideast.asp or <http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/peace%20process/reference%20documents/>

The ICJ Advisory Opinion on the "Wall". <http://www.icj-cij.org/>

TERRORISM – MORAL DILEMMAS DR. TAMAR MEISELS
COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course deals with a variety of ethical questions concerning terrorism and counter terrorism, with a specific focus on the use of terror within the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the means employed by Israel in the course of combating it. Such questions include: what is terrorism? Can it be distinctively defined? How is it distinguished from other forms of conventional and non-conventional wartime killing? Can terrorism ever be justified? Is Palestinian terrorism justifiable? What is the legal and moral status of terrorists and other irregulars? What means may be legitimately employed in the course of combating terror? Is the targeted killing of terrorists morally justifiable? To what extent may liberal states legitimately limit their citizenries' civil liberties in the name of preventing terrorism, and in what way may they do so? What is a "proportionate" response to terrorism? Is torture ever justifiable? Is it ever excusable?

Introduction: general outline of the course. Brief historical background of the conflict and use of force within it.

Theoretical background: the rules of conventional war - Just War theory and the War Convention/laws of war. What is Terrorism?

Definitions of terrorism: a) inclusive definitions; b) restrictive/narrow definitions?

Justifying Terrorism-The apologetics of terror; and of Palestinian Terrorism in particular. Excuses: last resort, extreme emergency, weapon of the weak. Refuting the arguments.

PART ONE: DEFINING AND DEFENDING TERRORISM

WEEK 1: INTRODUCTION

WEEK 2: JUST WAR THEORY AND THE LAWS OF WAR

Introduction to the rules that traditionally govern armed conflict.

Background Reading:

Michael Walzer, *Just and Unjust Wars* (New York: Basic Books, 1977), Part III: "The War Convention", Chapters 8 and 9. What is Terrorism?

George P. Fletcher, "The Indefinable Concept of Terrorism", *Journal of International Criminal Justice* (2006), pp. 1-18.

WEEK 3: DEFINING TERRORISM

Michael Walzer, *Just and Unjust Wars* (New York: Basic Books, 1977), Chapters 11-12, pp. 176-206, esp. pp. 197, 203.

Ted Honderich, *After the Terror* (Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press, 2002), pp. 91-99.

Robert Young, 'Political Terrorism as a Weapon of the Politically Powerless' in Primoratz, *Terrorism – The Philosophical Issues* (2004), 55-64

Virginian Held, 'Terrorism, Rights and Political Goals' in Igor Primoratz (Ed.), *Terrorism – The Philosophical Issues*, Palgrave, Macmillan, London & New York, 2004, pp. 65-79.

WEEK 4: IS TERRORISM EVER JUSTIFIED?

Ted Honderich, *After the Terror* (Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press, 2002), esp. Chapter 1, available online at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.ucl.ac.uk/~uctytho/ATT1.html"](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/~uctytho/ATT1.html)

Giovanna Borradori, *Philosophy in a time of Terror - Dialogues with Jurgan Habermas and Jacque Derrida* (The University of Chicago Press, Chicago & London, 2003), 85-136.

Paul Berman, *Terror and Liberalism*, (Norton, 2003), esp. pp. 22-51, 99-100, 121-153). The entire book is recommended, but not required.

Noam Chomsky, 9-11 , Seven Stories Press, New-York 2001.

PART TWO: FREEDOM, SECURITY AND RIGHTS IN A TERRORIST AGE – LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC DILEMMAS:

WEEK 5: SECURITY AND LIBERTY IN AN AGE OF TERROR:

Jeremy Waldron, "Security and Liberty: The Image of Balance", *The Journal of Political Philosophy*, Vol. 11 (2), June 2003, pp. 191-210.

Tamar Meisels, "How Terrorism Upsets Liberty", *Political Studies*, Vol. 53, March 2005, pp. 162-181.

Benjamin Netanyahu, *Fighting Terrorism*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux (New York: 1995, 2001), Chapter 2: "The Question of Civil

Liberties", pp. 27-50.

WEEK 6: TERROR AND THE MEDIA

The Dilemmas of a Free Press in Times of Terror:

Benjamin Netanyahu (ed.), *Terrorism - How the West Can Win* (NY: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1986), Chapter V: "Terrorism and the Media", pp. 109-130. And Appendix:

"Terrorism and the Media", pp. 229-240.

The Terror Attack at the Munich Olympics:

BBC Documentary film: "One Day in September"

WEEK 7: "UNLAWFUL COMBATANTS"

George Fletcher, *Romantics at War – Glory and Guilt in the Age of Terrorism* (Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press, 2003), Chap 5, 92-116.

Karma Nabulsi, *Traditions of War – Occupation, Resistance and The Law*, (Oxford University Press, 1999), esp. introduction and concluding chapter (feel free to read the entire book, but this is not required and will be covered in class).

Relevant Legislation:

The Hague Convention (18 October 1907), Annex to the Convention, Section I "On Belligerents", Chapter II "Prisoners of War".

Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, adopted on 12 August 1949.

Protocol 1 – Addition to the Geneva Conventions, 1977, Part IV: Civilian Population.

HYPERLINK "<http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/full/470?opendocument>"<http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/full/470?opendocument>

The United States Military Commissions Act of 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-366, 120 Stat. 2600 (Oct. 17, 2006), enacting Chapter 47A of title 10 of the U.S. Code, Act of Congress (Senate Bill 3930) signed by President George W. Bush on October 17 2006, esp. 948a.

HYPERLINK "[http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_bills&docid=f:s3930enr.txt.pdf)

[bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_bills&docid=f:s3930enr.txt.pdf](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_bills&docid=f:s3930enr.txt.pdf)"[http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_bills&docid=f:s3930enr.txt.pdf)

PART THREE: FIGHTING TERRORISM:

WEEK 8: TARGETED KILLING: ISRAEL'S ASSASSINATION POLICY

Israel's High Court Decision on Targeted Assassination. Available at:HYPERLINK

"http://elyon1.court.gov.il/Files_ENG/02/690/007/a34/02007690.a34.pdf"http://elyon1.court.gov.il/Files_ENG/02/690/007/a34/02007690.a34.pdf

Alan Dershowitz, 'Killing Terrorist Chieftains is Legal', *The Jerusalem Post*, April 22, 2004.HYPERLINK

"<http://www.alandershowitz.com/publications/docs/killingterrorists.html>"<http://www.alandershowitz.com/publications/docs/killingterrorists.html>

Tamar Meisels, "Targeting Terror", *Social Theory and Practice* Vol. 30 (3) July 2004, pp. 297-326.

Further Reading on Israel's TK:

Daniel Statman, "Targeted Killing", *Theoretical Inquiries in Law*, Vol. 5 (2003), 179-198.

Michael Gross, "Fighting by Other Means in the Mid-East: a Critical Analysis of Israel's Assassination Policy", *Political Studies*, Vol. 51, 2003, 350-368.

WEEK 9: SIEGES AND BLOCKADES: THE CASE OF GAZA

Michael Walzer, *Just and Unjust Wars* (New York: Basic Books, 1977), Chapter 10, 161-170.

Tamar Meisels, *Economic Warfare – The Case of Gaza* (2011) *Journal of Military Ethics*, Vol. 10 (2) 94-109.

WEEK 10: PROPORTIONALITY IN "THE WAR ON TERROR"

Thomas Hurka, Proportionality in the Morality of War, *Philosophy and Public Affairs* 33(1) (2005), pp. 34-66.

Michael Walzer, "How Aggressive Should Israel Be?", *The New Republic*, July 2006.

Alan Dershowitz, "Israel's Policy is Perfectly Proportionate", in the *Wall Street Journal*, 2 January 2009.

HYPERLINK "http://209.85.129.132/search?q=cache:1vcaW_hl5OsJ:cadavrexquis.typepad.com/files/dershowitz-wsj-020109.doc+Dershowitz+Israel%27s+perfectly+proportionate&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=il"

Michael Walzer, "On Proportionality", *The New Republic*, January 2009.

HYPERLINK "<http://www.tnr.com/politics/story.html?id=d6473c26-2ae3-4bf6-9673-ef043cae914f>"

WEEK 11: TORTURE-THE "TICKING BOMB" SCENARIO

Henry Shue, "Torture" *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, Vol. 7, no. 2, 1978, 124-243.

Jeremy Waldron, "Torture and Positive Law", *105 Columbia Law Review* (2005), 1715.

Dershowitz, Alan, M. "Is it Necessary to Apply 'Physical Pressure' to Terrorists – And to Lie About It", *Israel Law Review*, Vol. 23, Nos. 2-3 (1989), 193-200.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDED READING ON TORTURE:

Henry Shue: "Torture in Dreamland: Disposing of the Ticking Bomb", *37Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law* (2006), pp. 231-239.

Jeremy Waldron, "What Can Christian Thinking Add to the Debate About Torture", *63 Theology Today* (2006) 330-343.

David, Sussman, "What's Wrong With Torture?" *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, Vol. 33 (1), 2005, pp. 1-33.

Dershowitz, Alan, M. "Tortured Reasoning", in Levinson (ed.) *Torture - A Collection* (Oxford and New-York: Oxford University Press, 2004), Chapter 14, 257-280.

Michael Moore, "Torture and the balance of Evils", *Israel law review*, Vol. 23, Nos. 2-3, Special Volume on Torture (1989), 280-344.

WEEK 12: TERRORISM AND TORTURE: THE DILEMMA OF DIRTY HANDS IN WAR.

Michael Walzer, "Political Action: The Problem of Dirty Hands", *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, Vol. 2(2) (1973), 160-180, 167, reprinted in Sanford Levinson (ed.) *Torture - A Collection* (Oxford and New-York: Oxford University Press, 2004), 61-76. Israel

Supreme Court Judgment on the interrogation methods Applied by the GSS, September 1999. HYPERLINK

"http://elyon1.court.gov.il/files_eng/94/000/051/a09/94051000.a09.HTM"

Tamar Meisels, "Torture and the Problem of Dirty Hands", *The Canadian Journal of Law and Jurisprudence* Vol. XXI No. 1, January 20

WEEK 13: TERRORISM AND TORTURE – THE FRENCH V. FLN TERRORISM IN ALGERIA

Michael Walzer, *Just and Unjust Wars* (New York: Basic Books, 1977), pp. 204-206.

The Battle of Algiers (film, plus discussion – comparison to Israel.

MIT INTELLIGENCE: PRACTICE, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Prof. Barry Posen, Prof. Harvey Sapolsky, and Prof. Robert Vickers. [<http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/political-science/17-951-intelligence-practice-problems-and-prospects-spring-2005/>]

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course will explore the organization and functions of the U.S. Intelligence Community, its interaction with national security policymakers, key issues about its workings, and the challenges it faces in defining its future role. The events of 9/11 and the invasion of Iraq have focused new attention on national intelligence, including the most significant reorganization of the community since the National Security Act of 1947. The course will highlight some of the major debates about the role, practices, and problems of national intelligence.

REQUIRED TEXTS

Lowenthal, Mark M. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003. ISBN: 9781568027593.

This book, by an academic and former policymaker and senior intelligence official, provides a fundamental overview of the subject. Shulsky, Abram N., and Gary J. Schmitt. *Silent Warfare: Understanding the World of Secret Intelligence*. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2002. ISBN: 9781574883459.

This book, by two former government officials and scholars, takes a more theoretic approach to the study of intelligence.

ONLINE INTEL RESOURCES

An exhaustive compendium of intelligence literature is available at:

Clark, J. Ransom. *The Literature of Intelligence: A Bibliography of Materials, with Essays, Reviews, and Comments*.

The CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence posts unclassified articles and conference reports that are useful for this course.

The Federation of American Scientists and the National Security Archive also maintain Web sites on intelligence topics.

Daily media articles on current intelligence topics are posted by the Centre for Counterintelligence and Security Studies.

READINGS BY SESSION

LEC TOPICS

1 Introduction

This session will provide a brief overview of the course, discuss the required readings and class exercises, and the expected student participation. It will also ask the question of what is intelligence, how it relates to policy, and why is it necessary in a democratic society.

READINGS

Lowenthal, Mark M. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003, chapter 1, pp. 1-9. ISBN: 9781568027593.

Shulsky, Abram N., and Gary J. Schmitt. *Silent Warfare: Understanding the World of Secret Intelligence*. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2002, introduction, and chapter 1, pp. 1-9. ISBN: 9781574883459.

Warner, Michael. "Wanted, a Definition of Intelligence." *Studies in Intelligence* 46, no. 3 (2002).

Aspin-Brown Commission. "The Need to Maintain an Intelligence Capability." *Preparing for the 21st Century: An Appraisal of U.S. Intelligence*. March 1, 1996, chapter 1.

2 Origins and Functions of the Intelligence Community

This session looks at the origins of the Intelligence Community (IC) and its current functions and processes.

Lowenthal, Mark M. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003, chapter 2, and 4, pp. 10-24, and 41-53. ISBN: 9781568027593.

Warner, Mark, ed. *Central Intelligence: Origin and Evolution*. Washington, DC: Center for the Study of Intelligence, CIA, 2001. (PDF)

George, Roger Z. and Robert D. Kline, eds. *Intelligence and the National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, 2004.

Aspin-Brown Commission. "The Evolution of the U.S. Intelligence Community." (Appendix A)

3 The Current Intelligence Community Structure and Budget

This session will examine in some detail the current structure and budget of the IC, focusing on the major agencies, their traditional roles, and proposals for change and reform in the post 9/11 environment. Students will debate the issue of centralization vs. decentralization of national intelligence.

Lowenthal, Mark M. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003, chapter 3, pp. 25-40..

Johnson, Loch K., and James J. Wirtz, eds. "The Use and Limits of U.S. Intelligence." *Strategic Intelligence*. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing, 2004, chapter 3, pp. 33-40.

The 9/11 Commission Report. New York, NY: Norton, 2004, chapter 13, pp. 339-428.

- Kindsvater, Larry C. "A Senior Officer's Perspective: The Need to Reorganize the Intelligence Community." *Studies in Intelligence* 47, no. 1 (2003): 1-6.
- Vickers, Robert. "Intelligence Reform: Problems and Prospects." *BreakthroughsXIV*, no. 1 (Spring 2005).
- 4 Technical Collection and Open Source Lowenthal, Mark M. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003, chapter 5, pp. 54-86.
- This session will discuss the ICs technical collection capabilities, especially Sigint and Imint, as well as the need for more open source input. It will also discuss classification issues and the shortcomings of technical collection in the war on terrorism. Students will debate the issue of technical vs. human collection and the value of open source information.
- Shulsky, Abram N., and Gary J. Schmitt. *Silent Warfare: Understanding the World of Secret Intelligence*. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2002, chapter 2, pp. 22-33, and 37-40.
- Goodman, Glenn W. "Space-based Surveillance," and "Unclassified Space Eyes." In *Intelligence and National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Edited by Roger Z. George, and Robert D. Kline. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, CSI, 2004, chapter 10, and 11.
- Macartney, John D. "How Should We Explain MASINT." In *Intelligence and the National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Edited by Roger Z. George, and Robert D. Kline, Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, 2004, chapter 13.
- Aid, Matthew "The U.S. National security Agency in the 21st Century." In *Intelligence and the National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Edited by Roger Z. George, and Robert D. Kline, Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, 2004, chapter 14.
- George, Roger Z., and Robert D. Kline, eds. "The Open Source Revolution." Part VI in *Intelligence and National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, CSI, 2004, chapter 20-22.
- 5 Human Collection and Counterintelligence Lowenthal, Mark M. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003, chapter 7, pp. 113-123.
- This session will discuss the need for human collection to wage the war on terrorism and support nonproliferation of WMD, as well as the requirement for strong counterintelligence efforts. The problems of human collection will be discussed, and students will debate the issue of the tension between human collection and counterintelligence.
- Shulsky, Abram N., and Gary J. Schmitt. "Counterintelligence." In *Silent Warfare: Understanding the World of Secret Intelligence*. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2002, chapter 2, pp. 11-22, and 33-37.
- Riley, Patrick. "CIA and Its Discontents." In *Strategic Intelligence*. Edited by Loch K. Johnson and James J. Wirtz. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing, 2004, chapter 4. ISBN: 9781931719278.
- Cogan, Charles. "The In-Culture of the DO." In *Intelligence and the National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Edited by Roger Z. George, and Robert D. Kline. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, 2004, chapter 15.
- Statement by Brian Fairchild before the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress. May 20, 1998, pp. 1-13.
- Olson, James M. "The Ten Commandants of Counterintelligence." In *Intelligence and the National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Edited by Roger Z. George, and Robert D. Kline. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, 2004, chapter 18.
- 6 Analysis and Politicization Lowenthal, Mark M. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003, chapter 6, pp. 87-112. ISBN: 9781568027593.
- This session will examine how the IC interacts in Shulsky, Abram N., and Gary J. Schmitt. *Silent Warfare: Understanding the World*

theory and practice, the different types of intelligence, especially current and estimative, and the difference between puzzles and mysteries. It will also look at the role of the National Intelligence Council in producing joint intelligence products and the issues of dissent and politicization. Students will produce a draft current intelligence item.

7 Intelligence and National Policy

This session will look closely at the interaction between intelligence and policy, and why it sometimes used and sometimes ignored. It will also look in more detail at the danger of politicization, with the Iraq WMD estimate as a case study. Students will produce a draft national intelligence estimate terms of reference.

of Secret Intelligence. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2002, chapter 3, pp. 41-61. ISBN: 9781574883459.

George, Roger Z., and Robert D. Kline. Part VII in *Intelligence and National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, CSI, 2004, chapter 23, 24, and 25.

Watanabe, Frank. "Fifteen Axioms for Intelligence Analysis." *Studies in Intelligence*, no. 1 (1997).

Lowenthal, Mark M. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003, chapter 9, pp. 139-152.

George, Roger Z., and Robert D. Kline. Part IX in *Intelligence and National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, CSI, 2004, chapter 31, 32 and 33.

Herman, Michael. "Intelligence and National Action." In *Strategic Intelligence*. Edited by Loch K. Johnson, and James J. Wirtz. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing, 2004, chapter 17. ISBN: 9781931719278.

Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. "Report on the U.S. Intelligence Community's Pre-war Assessments on Iraq." 2004, pp. 1-30. (Conclusions)

Summary of the Duelfer Report. (PDF)

8 Surprise Attack and Strategic Warning

This session will examine the role of strategic warning and the difference between strategic and tactical warning. It will also look at the difference between capabilities and intentions. Finally, it will discuss how strategic warning is currently done in the IC. Students will debate the issue of policy successes and warning failures, and whether some warning failures are inevitable.

Shulsky, Abram N., and Gary J. Schmitt. *Silent Warfare: Understanding the World of Secret Intelligence*. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2002, chapter 3, pp. 62-73. ISBN: 9781574883459.

Betts, Richard. "Analysis, War and Decision: Why Intelligence Failures Are Inevitable." *World Politics* 31, no. 1.

Davis, Jack. "Strategic Warning." *Occasional Papers* (2003): 2-9. (PDF)

Vickers, Robert. "The State of Warning Today." *Defense Intelligence Journal* (1998): 9-15.

9 Military Intelligence and Counterinsurgency

This session focuses on the use of intelligence for military support. It also discusses the role of intelligence in military operations and its special problems in fighting insurgents and terrorist as opposed to supporting conventional wars. Students will debate whether we are spending too much on technical collection and analysis in support of military operations for unconventional warfare.

George, Roger Z., and Robert D. Kline. Part X in *Intelligence and National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press CSI, 2004, chapter 35, 36, 37, and 38.

Grau, Lester. "Guerrillas, Terrorists and Intelligence Analysts." *Military Review* (July 2004): 42-49.

Metz, Steven. "Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Iraq." *Washington Quarterly* (Winter 2003-2004): 25-36.

10 Covert Action

This session examines the most controversial of CIA intelligence roles, particularly support for paramilitary operations to overthrow governments, as well as past assassination attempts. Students will debate whether such operations are still necessary in support of the war on terrorism.

Lowenthal, Mark M. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003, chapter 8, pp. 124-138. ISBN: 9781568027593.

Shulsky, Abram N., and Gary J. Schmitt. *Silent Warfare: Understanding the World of Secret Intelligence*. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2002, chapter 4, pp. 75-97. ISBN: 9781574883459.

George, Roger Z., and Robert D. Kline. *Intelligence and National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, CSI, 2004, chapter 39.

Johnson, Loch K. and James J. Wirtz, eds. Part VI in *Strategic Intelligence*. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing, 2004, chapter 20, 21, 22, and 28. ISBN:

- 9781931719278.
- 11 Counterterrorism
George, Roger Z., and Robert D. Kline. *Intelligence and National Security Strategist: Enduring Issues and Challenges*. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, CSI, 2004, chapter 9, and 27.
- The focus of this session will be on the role of intelligence in supporting the war on terrorism. It will look in more detail on the reasons for the 9/11 warning failure, the role of the Counterterrorism Center, and the historical separation between domestic law enforcement and foreign intelligence. Finally it will look at the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission and the subsequent Intelligence Reform Act of 2004. Students will debate the need for enhanced security vs. the dangers to privacy and civil liberties.
- Johnson, Loch K., and James J. Wirtz. *Strategic Intelligence: Windows Into a Secret World - An Anthology*. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing Company, 2004, chapter 19, and 20. ISBN: 9781931719278.
- 12 WMD and Nonproliferation
The 9/11 Commission Report. New York, NY: Norton, chapter 11, and 12, pp. 339-398.
- This session will look at the special challenge to intelligence in supporting non-proliferation, and the special problem of denial and deception. It will examine Iraq as a case study of what can go wrong, and look at the danger of terrorist acquisition and use of WND.
- Berkowitz, Bruce. "Intelligence and the War on Terror." *Orbis* (Spring 2002): 289-300.
- Treverton, Gregory. "Intelligence: Achilles Heal of the Bush Doctrine." *Arms Control Today* (Jul-Aug 2003): 1-5.
- Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the U.S. Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction. Washington, DC, 2005, overview, and chapter 13, pp. 1-37, and 501-536.
- 13 Intelligence and Democracy
Lowenthal, Mark M. *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003, chapter 10, and 13.
- This session will address the history of intelligence oversight, particularly by the U.S. Congress, including issues of accountability, problems of secrecy in a democratic society, and ethical and morale issues.
- Shulsky, Abram N., and Gary J. Schmitt. *Silent Warfare: Understanding the World of Secret Intelligence*. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2002, chapter 6, pp.
- Johnson, Loch K., and James J. Wirtz. *Strategic Intelligence: Windows Into a Secret World - An Anthology*. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing Company, 2004, chapter 27, 30, 31, and 32.
- 14 Overview and the Future of Intelligence
This wrap-up session will review key points from earlier readings and lectures and discuss the outlook for intelligence reform and the role of the new Director of National Intelligence.

MIT

INTELLIGENCE: PRACTICES, PROBLEMS & PROSPECTS

17.951, Spring 2006
R. Vickers, B. Posen

This course will explore the organization and functions of the U.S. Intelligence Community, its interaction with national security policymakers, key issues about its workings, and the challenges it faces in defining its future role. It will also look at some of the key intelligence missions, such as strategic warning, counterterrorism, counter proliferation, and counterinsurgency. The events of 9/11 and the invasion of Iraq have focused new attention on national intelligence, including the most significant reorganization of the community since the National Security Act of 1947. The course will highlight some of the major debates about the role, practices, and problems of national intelligence. Lectures are important and will include a discussion period in each session. One paper will be

required at the end of the semester.

REQUIRED TEXTS

Available on the web:

“The Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction”, March 31, 2005. (www.wmd.gov)

Johnson, Loch K. and Wirtz, James J. eds., *Strategic Intelligence*, (Roxbury Publishing, Los Angeles, 2004)

George, Roger Z. and Kline, Robert D. eds., *Intelligence and the National Security Strategist*, (National Defense University Press, Washington, D.C. 2004).

ONLINE INTEL RESOURCES

The Literature of Intelligence: A Bibliography of Materials, with Essays, Reviews, and Comments, compiled by J. Ransom Clark of Muskingum College, is an exhaustive online compendium of intelligence literature divided by author and topic. This bibliography can be found at <http://intellit.muskingum.edu/index.html>.

The CIA’s Center for the Study of Intelligence publishes unclassified articles and conference proceedings at www.cia.gov/csi.

The Federation of American Scientists (www.fas.org/irp) and the National Security Archive (www.gwu.edu/nsarchiv) also maintain useful websites on intelligence topics.

Two useful intelligence journals are *Intelligence and National Strategy* and the *International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence*.

Daily media articles on current intelligence topics are posted by the Centre for Counterintelligence and Security Studies at www.cicentre.com.

WEEK 1 (FEB 9): INTRODUCTION

This session provides a brief overview of the course. After introducing some key concepts and definitions, it looks at the relationship between political science and the study of intelligence.

Warner, Michael, “Wanted: A Definition of Intelligence”, *Studies in Intelligence*, Vol. 6. no. 3, 2002. pp. 1-11.

Fry, Michael G. and Hochstein, Miles, “Epistemic Communities: Intelligence Studies and International Relations”, in *Espionage: Past Present and Future*, pp 14-28.

Johnson, Loch K. “Bricks and Mortar for a Theory of Intelligence,” *Comparative Strategy*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (2003), pp. 1-28.

Gaddis, John Lewis, Chapter Five, “Intelligence, Espionage, and Cold War History,” in *The United States and the End of the Cold War: Implications, Reconsiderations, Provocations* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1992), pp. 87-104.

WEEK 2 (FEB 16): ORIGINS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

This session will examine the origins of the intelligence community (IC) and its current functions and processes. It will also introduce elements of the intelligence reform debate, such as centralization vs. decentralization and the need for a strong Director of National Intelligence (DNI).

Aspin-Brown Commission, Appendix A, “The Evolution of the US Intelligence Community”, pp 1-28.

Warner, Michael, “Central Intelligence: Origin and Evolution”, in George and Kline, *Intelligence and the National Security Strategist*, chap 4. pp. 41-56.

Kindsvater, Larry, “A Senior Officer’s Perspective: The Need to Reorganize the Intelligence Community,” *Studies in Intelligence*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (2003). pp. 1-6.

17.951 Syllabus 2

Johnson and Wirtz. “Strategic Intelligence” chap 3, “The Use and Limits of US Intelligence”, various authors. pp. 33-40.

WEEK 3 (FEB 23): INTELLIGENCE STRUCTURE AND BUDGET

This session will examine in some detail the current structure and budget of the IC, as well as the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission, the subsequent Intelligence Reform Act of 2004, and the assessment of the WMD Commission. It will address the issue of whether the DNI has enough power over the intelligence budget.

Betts, Richard K. “The New Politics of Intelligence, Will reforms Work This Time?” in *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2004.

WMD Commission Report, Appendix C, “An Intelligence Community Primer”, pp. 579-589.

The 9/11 Commission Report, chap 13, pp 399-428.

Vickers, Robert. "Intelligence Reform: Problems and Prospects" in Breakthroughs, Spring 2005, vol. XIV, no. 1. pp. 3-10.
 WMD Commission Report, chap 6, "Leadership and Management", pp. 311-350.
 Daggett, Stephen. "The US Intelligence Budget: A Basic Overview", Congressional Research Service, 24 Sep 2004.

WEEK 4 (MAR 2): TECHNICAL COLLECTION AND OPEN SOURCE

This session will discuss the various collection functions and the relative merits of technical collection, especially Sigint and Imint, including various proposals for change. It will also look at the use of open source material and discuss classification issues. Finally, it will address the debate about if there is too much technical collection and not enough human intelligence, as well and the value of open source information.

Goodman, Glenn W. "Space-based Surveillance" and "Unclassified Space Eyes" in George and Kline, chaps 10-11, pp 147-158.
 Macartney, John D. "How Should We Explain MASINT" in George and Kline, chap 13, pp 169-180.
 Aid, Matthew. "The US National Security Agency in the 21st Century" in George and Kline, chap 14, pp. 181-208.
 George and Kline, Part VI, "The Open Source Revolution" chaps 20-22, pp. 273-294.
 17.951 Syllabus 3
 WMD Commission Report, chap 7, "Collection", pp. 351-386.

WEEK 5 (MAR 9): HUMAN COLLECTION AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

This session will discuss the need for Humint to wage war on terrorism and to support nonproliferation of WMD, as well as the need for strong counterintelligence efforts. The problems of Humint will be discussed, including the Plame controversy.

Mahle, Melissa B. Buzzflash Interview, 7 Feb 2005, Buzzflash.com. pp. 1-15.
 Gorman, Siobhan. "Fewer, Better Spies Key to Intelligence Reform" in Govexec.com, 18 Mar 2005.
 Statement by Brian P. Fairchild before the Joint Economic Committee of the United States Congress, May 20, 1998. pp. 1-13.
 Shirley, Edward G. "Can't Anyone Here Play This Game", The Atlantic Monthly, Feb 1998. pp. 4-13.
 Riley, Patrick. "CIA and Its Discontents" in Johnson and Wirtz, chap 4, pp. 48-55.
 Cogan, Charles. "The In-Culture of the DO" in George and Kline, chap 15, pp. 209-215.
 Olson, James M. "The Ten Commandments of Counterintelligence" in George and Kline, chap 18, pp. 251-258.
 Rishikoff, Harvey. "The Role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in National Security" in George and Kline, chap 9. pp. 125-143.
 WMD Commission Report, chap 11, "Counterintelligence" pp. 485-497.

WEEK 6 (MAR 16): ANALYSIS

This session will examine how the community interacts in theory and practice, the different types of intelligence, especially current and estimative, and the difference between puzzles and mysteries. It will also look at the role of the National Intelligence Council in producing joint products and the issue of dissent, with the Iraq WMD estimate as a case study.

Lefebvre, Stephane. "A Look at Intelligence Analysis" in the "International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence", vol 17, no. 2 (2004) pp. 231-264.
 George and Kline, chaps 23, 24 and 25. pp. 295-326.
 17.951 Syllabus 4
 Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, "Report on the U.S. Intelligence Community's Pre-War Assessments on Iraq: Conclusions," pp. 1-30.
 WMD Commission Report, "Overview", pp. 1-37.
 Johnson, Rob. "Analytic Culture in the US Intelligence Community", chap 2, pp. 9-28.
 Watanabe, Frank. "Fifteen Axioms for Intelligence Analysis" in Studies in Intelligence, no 1, 1997.

WEEK 7 (MAR 23): INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL POLICY

This session considers the relationship between policymakers and their intelligence advisers, the issue of politicization, and why intelligence is sometimes used and sometimes ignored.

Gormley, Dennis M. "The Limits of Intelligence: Iraq's Lessons" in Survival, vol 46, no 3 (2004), pp. 7-28.
 Ransom, Henry Howe. "The Politicization of Intelligence" in Johnson and Wirtz, chap 14, pp. 171-182.
 WMD Commission Report, chap 8, "Analysis" pp. 387-428.
 George and Kline. chaps 31, 32 and 33. pp. 417-445.

Harkabi, Yehoshafat, "The Intelligence-Policymaker Tangle," *The Jerusalem Quarterly*, No. 30 (Winter 1984), pp. 125-131.
 Hughes, Thomas L. *The Fate of Facts in a World of Men*, *Headline Series No. 233* (New York: Foreign Policy Association, 1976). pp. 36-52.

WEEK 8 (APR 6): SURPRISE ATTACK AND STRATEGIC WARNING

This session will examine the role of strategic warning. It will discuss different approaches to warning and the problem of credibility. It will examine the current warning process, how warning priorities are determined, the difference between capabilities and intentions, and the role of denial and deception. Can surprise be avoided or is it a permanent feature of the practice of intelligence? Various case studies will be discussed, including the Indian nuclear test and 9/11, along with the debate about policy successes and warning failures.

Betts, Richard, "Analysis, War, and Decision: Why Intelligence Failures are Inevitable," *World Politics*, Vol. 31, No. 1 (1978), pp. 61-89.

Levite, Ariel. *Intelligence and Strategic Surprises* (Columbia University Press, New York: 1987), pp. 1-38.

Davis, Jack, "Improving CIA Analytic Performance: Strategic Warning" in *Occasional Papers*, vol.1. (2002). pp. 1-9

Davis, Jack. "strategic Warning: If Surprise Is Inevitable, What Role for Analysis?" in *Occasional Papers*, vol 2 , (2003). Pp. 2-17.

Vickers, Robert, Jr., "The State of Warning Today," *Defense Intelligence Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 2, (1998), pp. 9-15.

Ellis, Jason D. and Geoffrey D. Kiefer. *Combating Proliferation: Strategic Intelligence and Security Policy* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004), "Intelligence Surprise", chap 4, pp.87-108.

WEEK 9 (APR 13): MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINSURGENCY

This session focuses on the use of intelligence for military support. It looks the new role of support for military operations the CIA assumed after Desert Storm and the nascent competition for intelligence assets between the national intelligence agencies and DOD in waging the war on terrorism. There is special focus on the problems in Iraq.

George and Kline, chaps 35, 36, 37, and 38. pp. 459-507.

Markus, Ustina. "CIA in Decline, Pentagon on the Rise" in *ISN Security Watch*, 24 vJan 2005. pp. 1-8.

Grau, Lester W. "Guerrillas, Terrorists, and Intelligence Analysts," *Military Review* (July-August 2004), pp. 42-49.

Metz, Steven, "Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Iraq," *The Washington Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 1 (Winter 2003-04), pp. 25-36.

Klein, Joe. "Saddam's Revenge" in *Time*, 26 Sep 2005. pp. 4-9.

Betts, Richard K. "Stability in Iraq", unpublished paper. 7 Jun 2005, pp. 1-10.

WEEK 10 (APR 20): COVERT ACTION

This session examines the most controversial of CIA intelligence role, including past secret attempts to overthrow governments and assassinate foreign leaders. It will focus on the use of covert action to wage the war on terrorism, including rendition and secret prisons.

George and Kline, chap 39. "US Central Intelligence Agency Forces", pp 509-515.

Johnson and Wirtz, chaps 20, 21, 22, 28 and 29. pp. 260-286 and 370-396.

17.951 Syllabus 6

Mayer, Jane. "Outsourcing Torture" in *The New Yorker*, 2 Feb 05, pp. 1-18.

Prist, Dana. "CIAA Holds Terror Suspects in Secret Prisons" in *The Washington Post*, 2 Nov 05, pp. 3-7.

WEEK 11 (APR 27): COUNTERTERRORISM AND HOMELAND SECURITY

The focus in this session will be on the role of intelligence in counterterrorism and the requirements for both tactical and strategic analysis. It will also examine the role of centers in the intelligence community, especially the Counterterrorism Center. Finally it will look at the historical separation between domestic and foreign intelligence, the different roles of intelligence and law enforcement, and what this means for the future.

George and Kline. chap. 27, "Building Leverage in the Long War" pp. 341-358.

Berkowitz, Bruce, "Intelligence and the War on Terrorism," *Orbis*, Vol. 46, No. 2 (Spring 2002), pp. 289-3000.

"Coordinating the War on Terrorism," various authors, RAND Corporation, Occasional Paper, March 2004. pp. 1-19.

Marrin, Stephen. "Homeland Security and the Analysis of Foreign Intelligence", the Markle Foundation, 15 Jul 2002. pp. 1-17.

Pillar, Paul R. "Counterterrorism after Al Qaida" in *The Washington Quarterly*, Summer 2004, pp. 101-113.

WMD Commission Report. "Intelligence at Home: the FBI, Justice, and Homeland Security", chap 10. pp. 451-483.

WEEK 12 (MAY 4): WMD AND NONPROLIFERATION

This session will examine the role of intelligence in support of counter-proliferation and the special problems of denial and deception. It will focus on countries of key proliferation concern, including North Korea, Iran, Iraq, and Libya, and the growing threat of acquisition of WMD by terrorist groups.

WMD Commission Report, chap 8, "Analysis", pp. 387-428.

WMD Commission Report, chap 9, "Information Sharing", pp. 429-450.

WMD Commission Report, chap 13, "The Changing Proliferation Threat", pp. 501-526.

Ellis, Jason D. and Geoffrey D. Kiefer. *Combating Proliferation: Strategic Intelligence and Security Policy* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004). Chapters 2, 3, and 5. pp. 24-84 and 110-144.

17.951 Syllabus 7

Treverton, Gregory F., "Intelligence: The Achilles Heel of the Bush Doctrine," *Arms Control Today* (July/August 2003).
Summary of Duelfer Report

WEEK 13 (MAY 11): INTELLIGENCE AND DEMOCRACY

This session will address various issues related to intelligence oversight and accountability, the problems of secrecy in an open society, and ethical and moral questions about fundamental values.

Johnson and Wirtz, chaps 27, 30, 31, and 32. pp. 351-369 and 397-425.

Johnson, Loch K., "The CIA and the Question of Accountability," *Intelligence and National Security*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (January 1997), pp. 178-200.

Knott, Stephen, "Executive Power and the Control of American Intelligence," *Intelligence and National Security*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Summer 1998), pp. 171-176.

Johnson, Loch K., "Intelligence and the Challenge of Collaborative Government," *Intelligence and National Security*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Summer 1998), pp. 177-182.

WEEK 14 (MAY 12): OVERVIEW: INTELLIGENCE REFORM AND FUTURE THREATS

This session will review the main lessons of the course and speculate on the future of intelligence.

17.951 Syllabus 8

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): The U.S. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) is a law ensuring public access to U.S. government records. FOIA carries a presumption of disclosure; the burden is on the government - not the public - to substantiate why information may not be released. Upon written request, agencies of the United States government are required to disclose those records, unless they can be lawfully withheld from disclosure under one of nine specific exemptions in the FOIA. This right of access is ultimately enforceable in federal court.

HARRY NIMON, HENLEY-PUTNAM UNIVERSITY, THE ROLE OF NEURO-PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE MANAGEMENT

[ON-LINE DESCRIPTION] Dr. Harry Nimon, provides an introduction to cognition as it relates to Intelligence Community (IC) personnel and intelligence analysis. IC training and educational focus has historically concentrated on analytical tools and processes, presentation skills, and target entity data, while ignoring the primary weak link in this chain - the analyst's individual biases and expectation traps. [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TYAmEjwuKTI>]

1: Katja L H Samuel and Nigel D White: Introduction

PART I: COUNTER-TERRORISM AND THE RULE OF LAW FRAMEWORK

2: Katja L H Samuel: The Rule of Law Framework and its Lacunae: Normative, Interpretative, and/or Policy Created?

3: Nigel D White: The United Nations and Counter-Terrorism: Multilateral and Executive Law-Making

4: Allan Rosas: Counter-Terrorism and the Rule of Law: Issues of Judicial Control

5: Ana Marçsa Salinas de Frçsas: States' Obligations under International Refugee Law and Counter-Terrorism Responses

6: Ben Saul: Criminality and Terrorism

7: Jelena Pejic: Armed Conflict and Terrorism: There is a (Big) Difference

8: César Landa: Executive Power and the Use of the State of Emergency

9: Tassaduq Hussein Jillani: Impunity and the Emerging Patterns of International Justice

10: Colm Campbell: Beyond Radicalization: Towards an Integrated Anti-Violence Rule of Law Strategy

PART II: MULTI-DISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON THE RULE OF LAW IN ACTION

11: Hans Corell: The Role of the Lawyer in Shaping Responses to the Security Imperative

12: Fernando Perpiñán-Robert: Counter-Terrorism Policy-Making from the Perspective of a Diplomat

13: Keith Weston: Counter-Terrorism Policing and the Rule of Law: The Best of Friends

14: Gerald Staberock: Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism: Towards a Human Rights and Accountability Framework?

15: Thomas R Mockaitis, Charles Tucker Jr, and Augustus Invictus: The Military and the Role of Law in Counter-Terrorism

16: Kimberly Prost: Fair Process and the Security Council: A Case for the Office of the Ombudsperson

PART III: COUNTER-TERRORISM IN PRACTICE

17: David Turns: Classification, Administration, and Treatment of Battlefield Detainees

18: Nigel S Rodley: Detention as a Response to Terrorism

19: Silvia Casale: Treatment in Detention

20: Richard Prgent: Torture, Interrogation, Counter-Terrorism, and the Rule of Law

21: Helen Duffy and Steve Kostas: 'Extraordinary Rendition': a Challenge for the Rule of Law

22: Cornelis (Kees) Wouters: Reconciling National Security and Non-Refoulement: Exceptions, Exclusion, and Diplomatic Assurances

23: Daniel Moeckli: Anti-Terrorism Laws, Terrorist Profiling, and the Right to Non-Discrimination

24: David Kretzmer: Use of Lethal Force against Suspected Terrorists

PART IV: JUDICIAL RESPONSES

25: Chris Kannady, Peter Masciola, and Michel Paradis: The 'Push-Pull' of the Law of War: the Rule of Law and Military Commissions

26: Claudia Martin: The Role of Military Courts in a Counter-Terrorism Framework: Trends in International Human Rights Jurisprudence and Practice

27: Nuala Mole: Restricted Immigration Procedures in National Security Cases and the Rule of Law: an Uncomfortable Relationship

28: Egbert Myjer: Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism: Some Comments on the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights

29: Sergio García Ramírez: The Inter-American Court of Human Rights' Perspective on Terrorism

30: Christina Cerna: The Role and Legal Framework of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in Securing Justice for Victims

31: Ibrahima Kane: Reconciling the Protection of Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism in Africa

32: Rod Rastan and Olympia Bekou: Terrorism and Counter-Terrorist Responses: The Role of International Criminal Jurisdictions

33: Ilaria Bottiglieri: Realizing the Right to Redress for Victims of Terrorist Attacks

PART V: NON-JUDICIAL RESPONSES

34: Jarmo Oikarinen: Parliamentary Oversight of Counter-Terrorism Policies

35: Michèle Coninx: Strengthening Interstate Cooperation: The Eurojust Experience

36: Martin A Ewi and Anton du Plessis: Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism in Africa: The Role of the African Union and Sub-Regional Organizations

37: Nicole El Khoury: Implementing Human Rights and Rule of Law Aspects of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy - the UNODC/TPB Experience

Argues that the meaning of terrorism is socially constructed and suggests a new definition of terrorism, chiefly as a process of communication-between terrorists and multiple target audiences.

EMORY

Instructor: David Tal

The presentation should address the following issues:

Brief summary of the paper.

What is the paper's thesis? Why do we need this paper? What are the historic and historiographical contexts of the paper?

Who is the author? Does he qualify for the task? What kind of sources he is using?

What do you think are the main points of the paper? What do you think is worth paying special attention to?

January 14: Orientation and Introduction

January 21: Some general observations

Avi Shlaim and Avner Yaniv, "Domestic Politics and Foreign Policy in Israel," *International Affairs* 1980 56(2): 242-262

Shibley Telhami, "Israeli Foreign Policy: A Static Strategy in a Changing World," *Middle East Journal* 1990 44(3): 399-416

Yaacov Bar-Siman-Tov, "Ben-Gurion and Sharett: Conflict Management and Great Power Constraints in Israeli Foreign Policy," *Middle Eastern Studies* 1988 24(3): 330-356.

February 4: Israel's Foreign Policy- the Domestic Factor

Gershon R. Kieval, "The Foreign Policy of the Labor Party," in Bernard Reich and Gershon R. Kieval (eds.), *Israeli National Security Policy* (New York: Greenwood Press,), 19-54.

Ilan Peleg, "The Foreign Policy of Herut and the Likud," in Reich & Kieval, *ibid*, 55-78.

Maurice M. Roumani, "The Ethnic Factor in Israel's Foreign Policy," in Reich & Kieval, *ibid*, 79-103.

February 11: Defiant Foreign Policy

Neil Caplan, "Oum Shmoom' Revisited: Israeli Attitude Towards the UN and the Great Powers, 1948-1960," in Abraham Ben-Zvi and Aharon Klieman (eds.), *Global Politics* (London: Frank Cass, 2001), 167-198.

Michael B. Oren, "Ambivalent Adversaries: David Ben-Gurion and Israel vs. the United Nations and Dag Hammarskjold, 1956-57", *Journal of Contemporary History*, Vol. 27, No. 1 (1992), 89-127.

February 18: Israel's Foreign Policy Orientation

Avi Shlaim, "Israel between East and West, 1948-56," *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 2004 36(4): 657-673.

Uri Bialer, *Between East and West: Israel's Foreign Policy Orientation, 1948-1956*, (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1990), pp. 206-234.

Laurent Rucker, "Moscow's Surprise: The Soviet- Israeli Alliance of 1947-1969," *The Cold War International History Project Working Paper Series*.

February 25: Israel in the Middle East

Elie Podeh, "Israel in the Middle East or Israel and the Middle East- a Reappraisal," Elie Podeh and Asher Kaufman (ed.), *Arab – Jewish Relations- From Conflict to Resolution?* (Brighton: Sussex University Press, 2006), 93- 113.

Uri Bialer, "The Iranian Connection in Israel's Foreign Policy - 1948-1951," *Middle East Journal* Vol. 39, No. 2, (1985), 292-315.

Jacob Abadi, "Israel and Sudan: The Saga of an Enigmatic Relationship," *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 35, No. 3, (July 1999), 19-41.

March 4: Nuclear & Foreign Policy

Mordechai Gazit, "The Genesis of the Us-Israeli Military-Strategic Relationship and The Dimona Issue," *Journal of Contemporary History* 2000 35(3): 413-422

Zaki Shalom, "Israel's Nuclear Option Revisited," *Journal of Israeli History*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (September 2005), pp. 267 – 277.

Binyamin Pinkus, "Atomic Power to Israel's Rescue: French-Israeli Nuclear Cooperation, 1949-1957," *Israel Studies*, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 104-138.

March 18: In Pursuit of an Ally: US & Israel: Special Relations (?)

Yaacov Bar Siman Tov, "The United States and Israel since 1948: A "Special Relationship?" *Diplomatic History*, Vol. 22:2 (Spring 1998), pp. 231- 262.

Abraham Ben-Zvi, "The Dynamics of the US-Israel Special Relationship," in Abraham Ben-Zvi and Aharon Klieman (eds.), *Global Politics* (London: Frank Cass, 2001), 219-235.

Zach Levey, "Israel's Quest for a Security Guarantee from the United States, 1954-1956," *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, 1995 22(1-2): 43-63.

March 25: In Pursuit of an Ally (2)

Orna Almog, *Britain, Israel and the United States, 1955-1958* (London: Frank Cass, 2003), 34-56.

Zach Levey, "Israeli Foreign Policy and the Arms Race in the Middle East 1950-1960," *Journal of Strategic Studies* 2001 24(1): 29-48

Shimon Peres, *Battling for Peace* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1998), 117-142.

April 1: Israel & the USSR: Unhappy Relationship

Gabriel Gorodetsky, "The Soviet Union's Role in the Creation of the State of Israel," *The Journal of Israeli History*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (Spring 2003), 4-20.

Yaacov Ro'i, "The Deterioration of Relations: From Support to Severance," *The Journal of Israeli History*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (Spring 2003), 21-36.

Matityahu Mintz, "Ben-Gurion and the Soviet Union's Involvement in the Effort to Establish Jewish State in Palestine," *The Journal of Israeli History*, Vol. 26, No. 1, (March 2007), pp. 67-78.

April 8: The 1958 Crisis in the Middle East

Avi Shlaim, "Israel, the Great Powers, and the Middle East Crisis of 1958," *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*, 1999 27(2): 177-192.

David Tal, "Seizing Opportunities: Israel and the 1958 Crisis in the Middle East." *Middle Eastern Studies* Vol. 37, No. 1 (Jan. 2001), pp. 142-158.

Michael Bar-Zohar, "Ben-Gurion and the Policy of the Periphery, 1958: Analysis" in Itamar Rabinovitch and Jehuda Reinharz (eds.) *Israel in the Middle East: Documents and Readings on Society, Politics, and Foreign Relations, 1948-Present*, Waltham, MA, Brandeis University Press, 2007.

April 15: Israel – War & Peace

Ibrahim Karawan, "Sadat and the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Revisited," *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 1994 26(2): 249-266.

Mordechai Gazit, "Egypt And Israel: Was There A Peace Opportunity Missed In 1971?" *Journal of Contemporary History*, 1997 32(1): 97-115.

Michael Barnett, "Culture, Strategy and Foreign Policy Change: Israel's Road to Oslo," *European Journal of International Relations*, Vol. 5 No. 1, 5-36.

April 22: The Israeli- Palestinian Conflict

Sabri Jiryis, "Forty Years since the Seizure of Palestine," *Journal of Palestine Studies*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Autumn 1988), 83-95.

Shlomo Ben-Ami, "So Close and Yet So Far: Lessons from the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process," *Israel Studies*, Vol. 10, No. 2, 72-90.

Muhammed Muslih, "Toward Coexistence: An Analysis of the Resolutions of the Palestine National Council," *Journal of Palestine Studies*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (Summer 1990), 3-29.

**HISTORY OF ISRAELI POLITICS: INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETY
FALL 2007, EMORY UNIVERSITY**

DORON SHULTZINER

This course explores the Israeli political system, its institutional characteristics and components, and its main political dilemmas. The course aims to provide knowledge about Israeli political history and society. Topics included will be the origins and the development of the political system, electoral histories, and government formation. Attention is given to the dynamics between institutional arrangements and social cleavages in Israel and their interrelated effects. The course also discusses some of the main sociopolitical issues and tensions resulting from the dual definition of Israel as a Jewish and democratic state, religion and politics, and the effects of armed conflicts on politics and society. The course requires no previous knowledge about Israel.

Examination and Grading: Students will write a mid-term paper and give a brief presentation (30%) and write a final examination (60%). Class participation is encouraged and may count up to 10% of the grade.

Students are advised to follow the Israeli daily Haaretz: www.haaretz.com

1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Mahler, Gregory S. 2004. *Politics and Government in Israel: The Maturation of a Modern State*. New York: Rowman & Littlefield. Chapter 1: History and the Creation of Israel, pp. 13-52.

Dowty, Alan. 1998. *The Jewish State: A Century Later*. Berkeley: California University Press. Chapter 3: 'The Zionist Revolution', pp. 34-60.

Ben-Ami, Shlomo. 2006. *Scars of War, Wounds of Peace: The Israeli-Arab Tragedy*. London: Phoenix. Chapter 1: Prelude: The Birth of an Intractable Conflict, pp. 1-21.

Chapter 2: Bisecting the Land or Zionism's Strategy of Phases? pp. 1-48. Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel.

SUGGESTED READING:

Hertzl, Theodor. [1896]. *The Jewish State*.

Hertzl, Theodor. [1902]. *The Old New Land (Altneuland)*.

Isacoff, Johnathan B. 2005. *Writing the Arab-Israeli Conflict: Historical Bias and the Use of History in Political Science*. *Perspectives on Politics* 3(1): 71-88.

2. INTRODUCTION TO ISRAELI POLITICS AND SOCIETY: THE ORIGINS OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL, ZIONISM, AND RELIGION.

Horowitz, Dan and Moshe Lissak. 1978. *Origins of the Israeli Polity*. Chicago: Chicago University Press. Chapter 8 "The State of Israel and the Political Heritage of the Yishuv," pp. 186-212.

Mahler, Gregory S. 2004. *Politics and Government in Israel: The Maturation of a Modern State*. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.

Chapter 2: Zionism, Religion, and the Domestic Political Environment, pp. 53-84.

Chapter 3: The Social and Economic Context of Politics, pp. 85-114.

3. INTRODUCTION TO THE ISRAELI CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Mahler, Gregory S. 2004. *Politics and Government in Israel: The Maturation of a Modern State*. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.

Chapter 4: The Constitutional System and Parliamentary Government, pp. 117-139.

Chapter 5: The Prime Minister and the Knesset, pp. 141-169.

Chapter 6: Political Parties and Interest Groups, pp. 171-191.

Chapter 7: The Electoral Process and Voting Behavior.

SUGGESTED READING:

Dowty, Alan. 1998. *The Jewish State: A Century Later*. Berkeley: California University Press. Chapter 4: 'Building a Civil State', pp. 61-84.

Galnoor, Itzhak. 1994. *The Israeli Political System: A Profile*. In *Whither Israel? The Domestic Challenges*, eds. Keith Kyle and Joel Peters. New York: The Royal Institute of International affairs.

4. THE BEN-GURION DOMINATION PERIOD, 1948-1963: THE CHALLENGE OF IMMIGRATION ABSORPTION, RELIGION AND STATE ISSUES, AND SECURITY ISSUES.

Gilbert, Martin. 1998. *Israel: A History*. New York: William and Company, Inc. Chapter 15: The Ingathering of the Exiles, pp. 250-278.

Chapter 16: Conflicts and achievements, 1952-1955, pp. 279-285, 296-297, 303-304.

Chapter 19: A State in Being, 1956-1963, pp. 329-348.

Friedman, Menachem. 1989. *The State of Israel as a Theological Dilemma*. In *The Israeli State and Society: Boundaries and Frontiers*, ed. Baruch Kimmerling. Albany: State University of New York Press. Pp. 165-215.

Ben-Ami, Shlomo. 2006. *Scars of War, Wounds of Peace: The Israeli-Arab Tragedy*. London: Phoenix. Chapter 4: The Rise and Fall of the Third Kingdom of Israel, pp. 71-85.

Law of Return. http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/MFArchive/1950_1959/Law%20of%20Return%205710-1950

5. THE 1964-1977 PERIOD: THE GROWTH OF POLITICAL BLOCKS, THE SIX DAY WAR, THE YOM KIPPUR WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH

- Eisenstadt, S.N. 1977. Change and Continuity in Israeli Society II. Dynamic Conservatism vs. Innovation. *The Jerusalem Quarterly* 2: 3-11.
- Ben-Ami, Shlomo. 2006. *Scars of War, Wounds of Peace: The Israeli-Arab Tragedy*. London: Phoenix.
- Chapter 5: The Jewish Fear and Israel's Mother of all Victories, pp. 86-114.
- Chapter 6: Sedanlaghen – The Sin of Hubris and its Punishment, pp. 115-145.

6. 1977-1980: FROM THE POLITICAL OVERTURN TO THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

- Ben-Ami, Shlomo. 2006. *Scars of War, Wounds of Peace: The Israeli-Arab Tragedy*. London: Phoenix. Chapter 7: Begin's 'Capsule Theory' and Sadat's 'Separate Peace', pp. 71-85.
- Arian, Asher. 2005. *Politics in Israel: The Second Republic* (2nd edition). Washington D.C.: CQ Press. Chapter 8: Electoral Behavior, pp. 233-262.

SUGGESTED READING:

- Stein, Kenneth W. 1997. Continuity and Change in Egyptian-Israeli Relations, 1973-1997. *Israel Affairs* 3(3-4): <http://www.ismi.emory.edu/JournalArticles/IAsum97.html>

7. THE 1980S STALEMATE AND THE FIRST INTIFADA I: POLITICAL DEADLOCK IN THE FACE OF IDEOLOGICAL POLARIZATION AND RADICALIZATION

- Horowitz, Dan and Moshe Lissak. 1989. *Trouble in Utopia: The Overburdened Polity of Israel*. Albany: SUNY Press. Chapter 2: Israel as a Multi-Cleavage Society, pp. 32-97.

- Sprinzak, Ehud. 1993. Elite Illegalism in Israel and the Question of Democracy. In *Israeli Democracy Under Stress*, eds. Ehud Sprinzak and Larry Diamond. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers. Pp. 173-198.
- Gilbert, Martin. 1998. *Israel: A History*. New York: William and Company, Inc. Chapter 27: Intifada, pp. 525-542.

8. THE 1980S STALEMATE AND THE FIRST INTIFADA II: POLITICAL DEADLOCK IN THE FACE OF IDEOLOGICAL POLARIZATION AND RADICALIZATION

- Shalom-Chetrit, Sami. 2000. Mizrahi Politics in Israel: Between Integration and Alternative. *Journal of Palestine Studies* 29(4): 51-65.
- Al-Haj, Majid. 1994. Strategies of Mobilization among the Arabs in Israel. In *Whither Israel? The Domestic Challenges*, eds. Keith Kyle and Joel Peters. New York: The Royal Institute of International Affairs. Pp. 140-157.
- Liebman, Charles S. 1993. Religion and Democracy in Israel. In *Israeli Democracy Under Stress*, eds. Ehud Sprinzak and Larry Diamond. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers. Pp. 273-292.

9. THE TURBULENT 1990S I: THE CONSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTION

- Rahat, Gideon. 2000. The Politics of Reform in Israel: How the Israeli Mixed System Came to Be. In *Mixed-Member Electoral Systems: The Best of Both Worlds?*, In Matthew Shugart and Martin Wattenberg. New York: Oxford University Press. Pp. 123-151.
- Hazan, Reuven Y. 1997. Executive-Legislative Relations in an Era of Accelerated Reform: Reshaping Government in Israel. *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 22(3): 329-350.
- Hofnung, Menachem. 1996. The Unintended Consequences of Unplanned Constitutional Reform: Constitutional Politics in Israel. *The American Journal of Comparative Law* 44: 585-604.

SUGGESTED READING:

- Diskin, Hanna and Abraham Diskin. 1995. The Politics of Electoral Reform in Israel. *International Political Science Review* 16(1): 31-46.
- Diskin, Abraham. 1999. The New Political System in Israel. *Government and Opposition* 34(4): 498-515.

10. The Turbulent 1990s II: The Gulf-War, Madrid, Oslo, and Rabin's Murder Peri, Yoram. 1993. The Arab-Israeli Conflict and Israeli Democracy. In Israeli Democracy Under Stress, eds. Ehud Sprinzak and Larry Diamond. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers. Pp. 343-357.
- Ben-Ami, Shlomo. 2006. Scars of War, Wounds of Peace: The Israeli-Arab Tragedy. London: Phoenix.

Chapter 8: The Road to Marid, pp. 173-200.
Chapter 9: Oslo: The Glory and the Agony, pp. 201-239.

11. THE TURBULENT 1990S III AND THE POLITICS OF INSTABILITY: THE 1996 AND 1999 ELECTIONS

- Kimmerling, Baruch. 1999. Elections as a Battleground over Collective Identity. In The Elections in Israel 1996, eds. Asher Arian and Michal Shamir. Albany: SUNY Press. Pp. 27-44.
- Nachmias, David and Itai Sened. 1999. The Bias of Pluralism: The Redistributive Effects of the New Electoral Law. In Asher Arian and Michal Shamir (eds.) The Elections in Israel 1996. Albany: SUNY Press. Pp. 269-284.
- Shamir, Michal and Asher Arian. 1999. Collective Identity and Electoral Competition in Israel. *American Political Science Review* 93(2): 265-277.

SUGGESTED READING:

Ben-Ami, Shlomo. 2006. Scars of War, Wounds of Peace: The Israeli-Arab Tragedy. London: Phoenix.

- Chapter 10: The Barak Phase: On Freedom and Innocence, pp. 240-284. Medding, Peter. 2000. From Government by Party Government Despite Party. In Parties, Elections and Cleavages: Israel in Comparative and Theoretical Perspective, eds. Reuven Y. Hazan and Moshe Maor. London: Frank Cass. Pp. 172-208.

12. NEW DIRECTIONS IN ISRAELI POLITICS: THE 2001, 2003, 2006 ELECTIONS IN ISRAEL

- Abraham Diskin and Reuven Y. Hazan. 2002. The 2001 Prime Ministerial Election in Israel. *Electoral Studies* 21(4): 659-664.
- Arian, Asher and Michal Shamir. 2005. The Elections in Israel 2003. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers. Introduction, pp. 1-12.

Suggested reading:

Ben-Ami, Shlomo. 2006. Scars of War, Wounds of Peace: The Israeli-Arab Tragedy. London: Phoenix. Chapters 11-12. 1

DR. KENNETH W. STEIN, THE PALESTINE MANDATE, 1920-1948 HIST489SWR-00P/HIST 585-01P
EMORY UNIVERSITY
SPRING 2007

121 Bowden Hall (Carlos 211)
404-727-4472 Wednesday 9am-Noon
kstein@emory.edu

CONTENT:

This junior/senior colloquium will review the thirty-year history prior to the creation of Israel in 1948. We shall try to answer the questions: why and how did the Zionists succeed in building a national home? Using primary and secondary sources, it will review social, economic, and political issues which influenced the development of Zionism, affected the creation of Israel, and saw the emergence of Palestinian national identity, the creation of Israel and Palestinian refugees, and the unfolding of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Students will concentrate on understanding the internal workings of Arab, British, and Zionist communities and their relationships with one another. Students will use a variety of historical sources, including unpublished dissertations, period newspapers, memoirs, monographs, biographies, and novels of the era.

PARTICULARS:

Students will write two papers and be responsible for two oral presentations. Students may satisfy all college and history writing requirements. Using secondary source materials, the ten-page short paper will be written about a personality or institution of the period. The research paper will be no longer than 30 pages for undergraduates, or 40 pages for graduate students, including endnotes. Graduate students are expected to do additional readings and meet with the professor from 11-12 on class day during the semester for a 'tutorial.' See below for more details about both paper requirements.

READINGS AND TEXTS:

Silberstein, Laurence J. (ed.) *New Perspectives on Israeli History: The Early Years of the State* (New York University Press, 1991), ISBN 0814779298 (paperback)

Stein, Kenneth W. *The Land Question in Palestine, 1917-1939*, (University of North Carolina Press, 2003), ISBN 080784178 (paperback)

Special note: books to be borrowed from professor: In addition, each student will read either John Marlowe's *The Seat of Pilate* (Cresset, 1959) or Christopher Sykes' *Crossroads to Israel*, (Indiana University Press: 1973). And each student will read Issa Khalaf's *Politics in Palestine Arab Factionalism and Social Disintegration, 1939-1948*. These books are out of print and can not be purchased. Each student will borrow a copy of one of these books for two weeks and return them to the professor.

An extensive core of required articles and books will be available through the Woodruff Library EUCLID Reserves Direct System.

GENERAL FORMAT/ACCEPTED RULES FOR WRITING BOTH PAPERS:

Students are expected to submit a bibliography and use endnotes for both papers. Students may not use an abbreviated or scientific notation format for citations in either of the submitted papers. (This means no references in the text, but only as endnotes, not footnotes; they must be Arabic, not Roman numerals. All papers must be typed and double-spaced, with no more than 250 words per page, using a 12 or 14 font. For an indication on how to organize your bibliography or endnotes, use my book, *The Land Question in Palestine, 1917-1939*. This is a modified form presented in the *Chicago Manual of Style*. The manual is the standard for professional/scholarly writing.

SHORT PAPER: (25%)

The short paper will be written about a personality of the period. The paper should be no longer than 10-pages in length, including endnotes. For this short paper, each student should read a memoir and/or biography and short articles of one actor who influenced the history of Zionism, the Arab community in Palestine, British policy in Palestine or the evolution of the Palestine Mandate in general. You are expected to use secondary source materials, such as scholarly articles from journals and periodicals, to supplement the biographies and/or memoirs you read. These short papers are due in class on Wednesday, March 7, 2007.

RESEARCH PAPER: (50%)

The research paper will be a topic of the student's choosing in consultation with the professor. For undergraduates, the paper must be no less than 20 pages, but no more than 30 pages, including endnotes and bibliography; length for graduate student research papers will be between 30 and 40 pages total. Each student will be expected to use primary source research materials, including the Colonial Office 733 series, which is on microfilm in Woodruff Library. You are also expected to use secondary source materials, such as scholarly articles from journals, periodicals, and contemporaneous newspapers, to supplement the primary source materials you use. A list of possible research paper topics appears at the end of the syllabus. The research paper will be due the last day of classes at 6pm on Wednesday, April 25, 2007.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS: (25%)

All oral presentations and class participation will count for 25% of the grade. For the presentation that summarizes your research paper, you are asked to prepare a one-page synopsis of your findings, with sufficient copies to be distributed to your peers the day of the presentation. Please make 10 copies. 3

CLASS ASSIGNMENTS:**January 17:**

!Introduction to the Course

!Distribution of Syllabus and Selection of Topics

!Distribution of Marlowe or Sykes and Khalaf (complete reading Marlowe or Sykes by Jan 31 and return that day)

!Organization of two four person teams

!Origins of Zionism and Arab Nationalism--The Late Ottoman Period and World War I: The Social, Economic, and Political Legacy of Ottoman Palestine.@ (Stein Lecture)

January 24:

!“World War I and its Aftermath: Zionism and Arab Nationalism after WWI- Promises, Diplomacy, and the Mandate; Why the British Issued the Balfour Declaration; Zionism, Non-Zionism, and Anti-Zionism- America, Europe, and Palestine” (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

*Avineri, Shlomo. "Zionism as a National Liberation Movement," *Jerusalem Quarterly*, Vol. 10, Winter 1979, pp. 133-144.

*Kolatt, Israel. "The Zionist Movement and the Arabs," *Studies in Zionism*, No. 3, April 1982, pp. 129-157.

*Caplan, Neil. "Arab-Jewish Contracts in Palestine After the First World War," *Journal of Contemporary History*, Vol.12, 1977, pp. 635-668.

*Verete, Mayir. "The Balfour Declaration and Its Makers," *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1970, pp. 48-76. **January 31:**

!“Herbert Samuel=s Tenure and Legacy as High Commissioner; The Mandate and its Administration- What Was the Dual Obligation? How Was it Unequal? ” (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

*Kedourie, Elie. "Sir Herbert Samuel and the Government of Palestine," *Middle East Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1969, pp. 44-68.

*Joseph, Bernard. "Palestine Legislation Under the British," in Harry Viteles and Khalil Totah (eds.) *The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 164, Philadelphia, November 1932, pp. 39-46.

*Sheffer, Gabriel. "The Images of Arabs and Jews as a Factor in British Policy Towards Palestine," *Zionism*, Vol. 1, Spring 1980, pp. 105-128.

*Wasserstein, Bernard. "Herbert Samuel and the Palestine Problem," *English Historical Review*, Vol. XCI, No. CCCLXI, October 1976, pp. 753-775.

February 7:

!“Economic, Fiscal, and Social Issues” (Stein Lecture)

! Return Marlowe and Sykes books

Readings:

Stein, pp. 1-211.

*Graham-Brown, Sarah. "The Political Economy of Jabal Nablus, 1920-1948," *Studies in Economic and Sociological History of Palestine in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*, pp. 88-176. (entire class)

*Stein, Kenneth W. "Palestine's Rural Economy, 1917-1939," *Studies in Zionism*, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1987, pp. 25-49. (entire class)

February 14:

!“The Arab and Jewish Communities: Organizations, Institutions, and Leadership” (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

*Chizik, I. "The Political Parties of Palestine: Arabs and Jews," *Royal Central Asian Society Journal*, Vol. 21, 1934, pp. 94-129

*Horowitz, Dan and Moshe Lissak. "Ideology and Politics in the Yishuv," *The Jerusalem Quarterly*, Vol. 2, Winter 1977, pp. 12-26.

*Matter, Philip. "The Mufti of Jerusalem and the Politics of Palestine," *Middle East Journal*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Spring 1988, pp. 227-240.

*Nashif, Taysir. "Palestinian Arab and Jewish Leadership in the Mandate Period," *Journal of Palestine Studies*, Vol. 6, 1977, pp. 113-121.

*Porath, Yehoshua. "The Palestinian-Arab Nationalist Movement," *Palestinian Arab Nationalism*, (London: Cass, 1975), pp. 121-127.

February 21:

The Tenure of High Commissioner Chancellor to the Arab Revolt, 1928-1936” (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

Ofer, Pinhas. "The Commission on the Palestine Disturbances of August 1929: Appointment, Terms of Reference, Procedure and Report," *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 3, (July 1985), pp. 347-361.

Sheffer, Gabriel. "Intentions and Results of British Policy in Palestine: Passfield White Paper," *Middle East Studies*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1973, pp. 43-60.

February 28:

Turning Point in the Mandate, 1936-1939: The Arab Revolt, Peel Report, Woodhead Report, and the 1939 White Paper" (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

Stein, pp. 212-221.

Abboushi, W.F. "Road to Rebellion: Arab Palestine in 1930s," *Journal of Palestine Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 3, Spring 1977, pp. 23-46.

Arnon-Ohanna, Yuval. "The Bands in the Palestinian Arab Revolt, 1936-1939: Structure and Organization," *Asian and African Studies*, Vol. 15, 1981, pp. 229-247.

Bowden, Tom. "Politics of Arab Rebellion in Palestine, 1936-39," *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 11, No. 2, May 1975, pp. 147-174.

Cohen, Michael J. "Appeasement in the Middle East: The British White Paper on Palestine, May 1939," *Historical Journal*, Vol. 16, September 1973, pp. 571-596.

March 7:

The Dual Obligation- How (un)equal Was It? Was the Die Cast by 1939?" (Class Discussion) !Short papers are due at the end of class today

March 21:

1940-1947: Palestine During the War; Disintegration and Revitalization of the Arab Community; the Holocaust=s Impact; Illegal immigration; and Post-war Diplomacy" (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

Silberstein, pp. 57-81.

Bickerton, Ian J. APresident Truman=s Recognition of Israel, @ *American Jewish Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 58, December 1968, pp. 173-240.

Cohen, Michael J. "The British White Paper on Palestine, May 1939, Part II: The Testing of a Policy, 1942-1945," *The Historical Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 3, 1976, pp. 727-758.

Khalaf, Issa. "The Reasons for the Disintegration of Palestinian Society with an Emphasis on the Persistence of Factionalism, @ in *Politics in Palestine*, (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1991), pp. 231-248.

Kochavi, Arieh J. AThe Struggle Against Jewish Immigration to Palestine, @ *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 34, No. 3, July 1998, pp. 146-167.

March 28:

Israel's War of Independence, the Arab World, and the Palestinian Refugees" (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

Silberstein, pp. 27-41, 42-56, 124-154, and 242-257 (entire class)

Heller, pp. 282-308 (entire class)

Alami, Musa. "The Lesson of Palestine," *Middle East Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 4, October 1949, pp. 373-405.

Caplan, Neil. "A Tale of Two Cities: The Rhodes and Lausanne Conferences, 1949," *Journal of Palestine Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 3, Spring 1992, pp.

Nevo, Joseph. "Abdallah and the Arabs of Palestine," *The Wiener Library Bulletin*, Vol. XXXI, No. 45/46, 1978, pp. 51-62.

Shapira, Anita. AConclusion: The Birth of the State, @ *Land and Power: The Zionist Resort to Force, 1881-1948*, (Oxford University Press, 1992), pp. 353-370 and 414-415.

Tal, David. *The Forgotten War: Jewish-Palestinian Strife in Mandatory Palestine, December 1947-May 1948*, @ *Israel Affairs*, 6:3-4, Spring/Summer 2000.

Teveth, Shabtai. "The Palestine Arab Refugee Problem and its Origin," *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 26, No. 2, April 1990, pp. 214-249.

Zureik, Elia T. "Transformation of Class Structure Among the Arabs in Israel: From Peasantry to Proletariat," *Journal of Palestine Studies*, 6, 1976, pp. 39-66.

APRIL 25: WHERE DID THE MANDATE LEAVE THE ARAB-ZIONIST DISPUTE IN PALESTINE?

Research Papers are due at the end of class today

Suggested Topics (Personalities) for Short Paper Due March 7, 2007:

Musa Alami Menachem Begin

David Ben-Gurion to 1936 David Ben-Gurion, 1936-1951

Count Bernadotte Ernest Bevin

Norman Bentwich Ralph Bunche

John Chancellor Winston Churchill Lloyd George Abdullah ibn-Hussein Hajj Amin al-Husseini Vladamir Jabotinsky

Berl Kaznelson Fredrick Kisch Golda Meir Arthur Ruppin

Herbert Samuel Ronald Storrs

Harry Truman Chaim Weizmann to 1929

Chaim Weizmann to 1930-1951 Stephen S. Wise

Please use the information and questions below for this short paper. In some cases, these questions and criteria will not apply. You may have more criteria or more important things to say about that person than what I have suggested here. Please remember that the paper should be in prose not outline fashion, with endnotes, and no longer than ten pages total in length. We are interested in knowing what made this person a leader, how they emerged as a leader, and what characteristics they portrayed as a leader. How did each understand or manage the difference between short-term tactics and long-term strategies? How was this person driven or directed by ideology? Did their ideology change as they became older and more familiar with what they were accomplishing?

Each paper should provide a biographical sketch in order to place the person in an historical context. How did this person get along with peers and rivals? Give examples of adaptability to crises or to local, regional, or international changes in the political environment that required shifts one way or another. What obstacles were in the way of accomplishing particular goals? How were those obstacles overcome? How did this person win or obtain respectability from peers and followers? How did they manage the difference between process and substance? What means did they use to convince peers, competitors, or enemies of the righteousness or correctness of their cause? How well or poorly did your personality delegate authority? Why? Why not? Remember this is only a guideline to define leadership. And most essential is the tie that the individual had to the emerging Arab-Jewish conflict in Palestine.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR THE RESEARCH PAPER DUE APRIL 25, 2007 (6PM):

The Economy or Economies of Palestine, 1921-1949

British Rule in Palestine: The Impact of Changing Objectives for Arabs and Jews, 1921-1947

Organization and Development of the Jewish Community

Arab and Jewish Education During the Mandate: A Comparison in National Development

The Land Question in Palestine's Politics, 1918-1945

Changing British Attitudes/Zionist Responses Toward Jewish Immigration to Palestine, 1921-45

Origins and Development of Palestinian Nationalism

The Arab Revolt, 1936-1939: Cause and Effects

The Partition Controversy, 1937-1939

The 1940 Land Transfer Regulations: Motives and Effectiveness

Changing Objectives: The British and the Palestinian Arab Community, 1921-1947

The Last Years of the Mandate, 1945-1948: Arab, Jewish, and British Politics in Palestine

Intervention of Arab States in the Palestine Question, 1936-1949

The Politics of the Palestinian Arab Refugees: Who, Why, and When?

Illegal Jewish Immigration to Palestine, 1936-1949

Evolution of Zionist Ideology and Politics in Palestine, 1921-1949 (this can be a comparison of Labor Zionism, Revisionism, or Religious Zionism, compare two, or do one, or all three)

Conferences for Policy Formulation: A Comparison of the St. James Palace Conference (February 1939), London Conference (1946-1947), Rhodes and Lausanne Negotiations (1948-1950)

Palestine in Post-WWII Diplomacy: England, U.S., and USSR (choose one or compare two)

The Palestine Question at the United Nations, 1945-1949

American Foreign Policy toward the Palestine Question/Israel, 1945-1949 11

**DR. KENNETH W. STEIN, HISTORY OF MODERN ISRAEL
HIST190-02P/JS190-02P/MES190-01P**

Spring 2006

(Course designed for Freshman)

Monday 2-4pm

121 Bowden Hall Callaway S101

kstein@emory.edu

Office hours: Mondays 11:30am B 1pm

404-727-4472

CONTENT:

This undergraduate freshmen seminar will review the history of modern Israel from the inception of Zionism to the present. The four periods of study will be the ideological formations (to 1917), Zionist autonomy in Palestine and nation-building (to 1949), the problems and successes of sovereignty (to 1977), and the quest for identity and normalization (to the present). Issues to be discussed will include the structure of the old and new Yishuv, immigrations to Eretz Yisrael, British rule in Palestine, relationships with the great powers, sociological associations and cleavages, Israel-Diaspora relations, American Jewry and Israel, religion and state policy interaction, the political and economic systems, constitutional issues, Arab-Israeli wars, American-Israeli relations, the negotiating process, and quest for recognition from Arab neighbors. Several guest speakers will participate in the class.

Required Texts:

Mahler, Gregory S. *Politics and Government in Israel: The Maturation of a Modern State*, Rowman and Littlefield, 2004 (paperback), ISBN: 0742516113.

Laqueur, Walter. *A History of Zionism*, New York: Schocken, 1989 (paperback), ISBN: 0805205233.

Dowty, Alan. *The Jewish State A Century Later*, University of California Press, 2001 (paperback), ISBN: 052022918.

Hertzberg, Arthur. *The Zionist Idea: A Historical Analysis and Reader*, New York: Jewish Publication Society, 1997 (paperback), ISBN:0827606222.

Stein, Kenneth W. *Heroic Diplomacy: Sadat, Kissinger, Carter, Begin, and the Quest for Arab-Israeli Peace*, New York: Routledge, 1991 (paperback), ISBN: 0415921554.

Sternhell, Zev. *The Founding Myths of Israel*, Princeton University Press, 1999 (paperback), ISBN: 0691009678.

CLASS ASSIGNMENTS:

Readings:

Laqueur, pp. xi-269; 384-437.

Writings of Early Zionist Thinkers- Adler, Borochoy, Ginsburg, Herzl, Nordau, Pinsker, and Herzl- *The Jewish State Six Chapters*

Avineri, Shlomo. "Zionism as a National Liberation Movement," *Jerusalem Quarterly*, Winter 1979, pp. 133-144.

Kolatt, Israel. "The Organization of the Jewish Population of Palestine and the Development of its Political Consciousness Before World War I," in Moshe Ma'oz (ed.) *Studies in Palestine During Pre-Ottoman Period* (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1975), pp. 211-245.

Katz, Jacob. "The Forerunners of Zionism," *Jerusalem Quarterly*, 7, Spring 1978, pp. 10-21.

Landes, David S. "Palestine Before the Zionists," *Commentary*, February 1976, pp. 47-56.

January 30:

Origins of Zionism to World War I, (Stein Lecture)

February 6:

World War I Promises and the Making of the Mandate, (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

- Kedourie, Elie. "Sir Herbert Samuel and the Government of Palestine," *Middle East Studies*, 5, 1969, pp. 44-68.
 Verete, Mayir. "The Balfour Declaration and Its Makers," *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 4, 1970, pp. 48-76.
 Wasserstein, Bernard. "Clipping the Claws of the Colonizers," *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 13, No. 2, May 1977, pp. 171-194.

February 13:

The British Mandate, 1920-1929: Jewish Institutional Development, (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

- Dowty, pp. 3-60.
 Sternhell, pp. ix- 314
 Kolatt, Israel. "The Zionist Movement and the Arabs," *Studies in Zionism*, No. 5, April 1982, pp. 129-157.
 Stein, Kenneth W. "Palestine's Rural Economy, 1917-1939," *Studies in Zionism*, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1987, pp. 25-49.

February 20:

The Palestine Mandate, 1930-1939, (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

- Mahler, pp. 13-52.
 Berkson, Isaac B. "Jewish Education in Palestine, in Harry Vitteles and Khalil Totah (eds.) *The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 164, Philadelphia, November 1932, pp. 139-154.
 Cohen, Michael J. "Appeasement in the Middle East: The British White Paper on Palestine," May 1939, *Historical Journal*, Vol.16, September 1973, pp. 571-596.
 Cohen, Michael J. "The British White Paper on Palestine, May 1939, Part II: The Testing of a Policy, 1942-1945," *The Historical Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 3, 1976, pp. 727-758.
 Stein, Kenneth W. "The Jewish National Fund: Land Purchase Methods and Priorities, 1924- 1939," *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 20, No. 2, April 1984, pp. 190-205.

February 27:

The Palestine Mandate, 1939-1949, (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

- Laqueur, pp. 270-337; 441-600.
 Sternhell, pp. 318-345.
 Cohen, Michael J. "Truman, the Holocaust and the Establishment of the State of Israel," *The Jerusalem Quarterly*, No. 23, Spring 1982, pp. 79-94
 Shapira, Anita. *Conclusion: The Birth of the State, Land and Power The Zionist Resort to Force 1881-1948*, Oxford University Press, 1992, pp. 355-370.
 Stein, Kenneth W. "One Hundred Years of Social Change: The Creation of the Palestinian Refugee Problem, in Laurence J. Silberstein (ed.) *New Perspectives on Israeli History*, New York, pp. 57-81.

March 6:

Writing the national narrative and historiography of the conflict, (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

- Khalidi, Rashid. "The Palestinians and 1948 the underlying causes of failure," in Eugene L. Rogan and Avi Shlaim (ed.) *The War for Palestine Rewriting the History of 1948*, (Cambridge University Press), 2001, pp. 12-36.

Morris, Benny. "Origins of the Palestinian Refugee Problem," in Laurence J. Silberstein (ed.), *New Perspectives on Jewish Studies* (New York: New York University Press, 1991), pp. 42-56.

Shapira, Anita. "History, Memory, and Identity," in Stuart A. Cohen and Milton Shain, (eds.), *Israel Culture, Religion, and Society, 1948-1998* (Bar-Ilan University, 2000), pp. 6-22.

Tevet, Shabtai. "Charging Israel with Original Sin," *Commentary*, 88, September 1989, pp. 24-33.

Morris, Benny. "Revisiting the Palestinian Exodus of 1948," in Eugene L. Rogan and Avi Shlaim, eds. *The War for Palestine: Rewriting the History of 1948*, Cambridge University Press, 2001, pp. 37-59.

Shlaim, Avi. "The Debate about 1948," *The International Journal of Middle East Studies*, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 287-304, 1995.

March 20:

Mid Term Examination

Bring two large unmarked blue books March 27:

Arab-Israeli Wars, 1956, 1967 and 1973 and Their Diplomatic Aftermath (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

Brecher, Michael. "Jerusalem: Israel's Political Decisions, 1947-1977," *The Middle East Journal*, Vol. 32, No.1, Winter 1978, pp. 13-34.

Safran, Nadav. "America's Israel Connection," *Jerusalem Quarterly*, Summer 1977, pp. 3-30.

April 3:

Israeli Society, Politics and Culture - Religion and Ethnicity, (Stein Lecture and the Israeli elections)

Readings:

Dowty, pp. 61-183.

Goldscheider, pp. 3-64; 109-237.

Mahler, pp. 53-250.

Kamil, Omar. "Rabbi Ovadia Yosef and his Culture War in Israel," *MERIA Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 4, December 2000
<http://meria.idc.ac.il/journal/2000/issue4/jv4n4a3.html>

Avruch, Kevin. "The Emergence of Ethnicity in Israel," *American Ethnologist*, Vol. 14, No. 2, May 1987, pp. 327-339.

Cohen, Asher and Bernard Susser. *Israel and the Politics of Jewish Identity: The Secular-Religion Impasse* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), Ch. 1.

Don-Yehiya, Eliezer. "Religious Leaders in Political Arena: Case of Israel," *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 20, No. 2, April 1984, pp. 154-171.

Eisenstadt, S.N. , "Change and Continuity in Israeli Society II. Dynamic Conservatism vs. Innovation," *The Jerusalem Quarterly*, No. 2, Winter 1977, pp. 3-11.

Eisenstadt, S.N., "Israeli Society – Major Features and Problems," *The Jerusalem Quarterly*, No. 1, Fall 1976, pp. 28-35.

Peres, Yochanan. "Ethnic Relations in Israel," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 76, No. 6, July 1970-May 1971, pp. 1021-1047.

April 10:

Israeli Economy, (Stein Lecture)

Readings:

Shiraby, Linda., "Israel's Economic Growth: Success Without Security," *MERIA Journal*, Vol.6, No.3, September, 2002
<http://meria.idc.ac.il/journal/2002/issue3/jv6n3a3.html>

Taub, Y.J. "Israel's Economy: The Challenge of Peace," *Jerusalem Quarterly*, Fall 1979, pp.18- 32.

April 17:

Israeli Foreign Affairs: Israel and the United States, 1977-2005, (Stein lecture)

Readings:

Dowty, pp. 216-248.

Mahler, pp. 251-367.

Eisenberg, Laura Zittrain. "Passive Belligerency: Israel and the 1991 Gulf War," *The Journal of Strategic Studies*, Vol. 15, No. 3,

September 1992, pp. 304-329.

April 24:

Passover -- No Class (To be made up at mutually convenient time)

Israeli Foreign Affairs: Israel and the Arab world, 1977-2005, (Stein lecture)

Readings:

Stein, Kenneth W. "Continuity and Change In Egyptian Israeli Relations, 1973-1977," Israel Affairs, Vol. 3, Nos. 3 & 4, Spring/Summer 1997, pp. 296-320.

Dowty, Alan. "Israeli Foreign Policy and the Jewish Question," MERIA Journal, Vol. 3, No. 1, February 1999.

Lieber, Robert J. "U.S-Israeli Relations Since 1948," MERIA Journal, Vol. 2, No. 3, Sept. 1998.

Steinberg, Gerald M. "Israel and the United States: Can the Special Relationship Survive the New Strategic Environment?" ERIA Journal, Vol. 2, No. 4, December 1998.

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The Hebrew University of Jerusalem is Israel's most prestigious University. Hebrew University is ranked 52nd in the Academic Ranking of World Universities. Four Israeli prime ministers are alumni of the University. In the last decade alone, six Hebrew University faculty members have been awarded a Nobel Prize. The Magid Institute of the Hebrew University was established to provide high quality continuing education and adult professional education. The Magid Institute is located at the University's main campus at Mount Scopus, Jerusalem.

COURSE ELEMENTS:

- Krav Maga and Survival Skills
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- Strength, Speed, and Endurance Training
- Agility and Determination Training
- Israeli Self Defense / Hand-to-Hand Combat
- Detection and Evasion Methods
- Offensive and Defensive Techniques
- Controlling, Restraining and Take-Down Techniques
- Strikes, Blows and Throws
- Disarming the Armed Assailant (Firearm, Knife, Etc.)
- Tactical Exercises with High-Powered Paintball Weapon
- Firearms Training – Pistol, Rifle, Sub-Gun
- Tactical Firearms – Methods and Techniques
- Individual and Team Combat Training

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DAVID AZOULAY, ACADEMIC DIRECTOR. Retired in 2008 with the equivalent rank of lieutenant colonel. Head of the operational foreign relations unit for terrorism and espionage prevention of the general staff of the i.s.a performed a series operational and management roles in the i.s.a an israeli aviation security manager.
Since 2009- owner of “operative (management and counseling) ltd.”

Education: University of Tel Aviv, BA, Geodesy

Government Service – Courses in management (partial list)

Israel Security Agency course for intelligence officers: the Middle East, Arabic language and culture.

Senior Inter-service Intelligence course

Management course- Israel Security Agency

Management course – Aviation security Officers

DAVID BUKAY, PROFESSOR OF MIDDLE EAST STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA.

He is the author of islamic fundamentalism and the arab political culture. He specializes in the arab-israeli conflict; inter-arab relations and the palestinian question; international terrorism and fundamental islam; theoretical issues and political applications in the middle-east; asad’s foreign policy towards israel and lebanon; the culture approach to understanding the middle-east.

TSAHI TIBLUM, DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS.

Retired in 2012 with the equivalent rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Performed a series of field positions, operational and management in HUMINT and special operations.

Israeli aviation Security manager

Education: BA in political science and security, Bar – Ilan University, 1997, MA in security, Haifa University, 2012.

Government Service – Courses in management (partial list) •Israel Security Agency course for intelligence officers: the Middle East, Arabic language and culture.

Senior Inter-service Intelligence course

Management course – Israel Security Agency

Management course – Aviation security Officers

IGAL LEWINSTEIN, SENIOR LECTURER AND CONSULTANT.

Retired from the ISA with the equivalent rank of Colonel. Senior Manager, Operational field in running HUMINT agents, intelligence and down. Since his retirement working as a senior consultant abroad in intelligence and security, intelligence management, establishing intelligence units and more.

Education: BA in behavioral sciences (cum laude), Ben – Gurion University, 1997, MBA in Business Administration (cum laude), Ben-Gurion, 2003, courses in management, command and senior professionals in the ISA, director’s course.

MS AMANDA ROSE, DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTELLIGENCE, COUNTER TERRORISM AND HOMELAND SECURITY STUDIES. See also [<http://protect-usa.com> israeli security solutions [commercial program]

COURSE ELEMENTS:

Krav Maga and Survival Skills

Comprehensive Tactical and Physical Instruction

Strength, Speed, and Endurance Training

Agility and Determination Training

Israeli Self Defense / Hand-to-Hand Combat

Detection and Evasion Methods

Offensive and Defensive Techniques

Controlling, Restraining and Take-Down Techniques

Strikes, Blows and Throws

Disarming the Armed Assailant (Firearm, Knife, Etc.)

Tactical Exercises with High-Powered Paintball Weapon

Firearms Training – Pistol, Rifle, Sub-Gun

Tactical Firearms – Methods and Techniques

Individual and Team Combat Training

**UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
MA PROGRAM IN PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STUDIES
COURSE LIST AND BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS 2013-2014**

INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

This course will explore the role of intelligence as a concept, a system and a foundation of national security. Intelligence communities have played a key role in national security decision making, in issuing warnings about threats and other key issues in national security. This course will also study the relationship between intelligence, leadership and the public.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ISRAEL

This course will cover the history and present state of Israeli foreign policy. It will introduce the series of challenges faced by Israeli foreign policy over time, as well as the general concepts of this policy, and the various trends of thought that have evolved in it over time, with attention paid to current developments and dilemmas.

POLITICAL DEMOGRAPHY OF THE MIDDLE EAST

This course will present the Middle East, as it is reflected in the demographic trends that dominate social development in the region. Population movements, manpower issues, labor relations and economic problems related to demography will be explored, depicting the setting to contemporary political developments in the region.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL SECURITY

This course will address itself to the mutual relations between national security issues and forums on the one hand, and modern mass media and systems of communications on the other. Attention will be paid to the immense impact of modern information technology and social networks, particularly in light of the "Arab Spring."

SOCIETY AND SECURITY IN ISRAEL

This course will explore historical and current trends in Israeli society, with particular emphasis on the attitudes of various social strata and groups to national security matters. The duality of social cleavages and social solidarity will be studied, with attention to the present make-up of Israeli society along lines of national, ethnic, religious and economic differences.

THEORIES AND ISSUES IN INTERGROUP CONFLICT: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE

DR. KEREN SHARVIT

This is a core course intended to lay the foundations for studying intergroup conflicts on different levels. Intergroup conflicts have been studied by scholars from different disciplines, who offer differing perspectives on similar issues. The course surveys different approaches, and also compares, contrasts and relates them to each other in an attempt to arrive at an integrative understanding of the issues at hand. To allow such comparison and integration, the course is arranged by themes that recur in the scholarly literature about conflicts rather than by scholarly discipline. Throughout the course, examples from actual cases of intergroup conflicts in various regions of the world are used.

RESEARCH METHODS IN PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

DR. CARMELA LUTMAR

The first half of the course is meant to develop the student's skills in effective and critical reading of a variety of academic research, and to become acquainted with research writing. The second half of the course acquaints the student with a wide variety of research methods, describing the advantages and disadvantages of the different types of research questions. In particular, the course focuses on studies in conflict resolution and intractable conflicts. The course is planned and constructed as a seminar in which most of the work is done by the student, guided and advised by the lecturer and other guest lecturers.

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

DR. ROTEM GILADI

The course aims to acquaint students with traditional and innovative methods of dispute settlement in international law. To that end, we will begin with an introduction to international law, its norms, key concepts, and institutions. The course proceeds to examine the traditional model of 'peaceful settlement of disputes' recorded in Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter. Among the different

techniques listed in the Charter, we will focus on the 'World Court' - the International Court of Justice. We will examine the Court's goals, powers, perception, outlook, procedures, output, and impact on the international system. The next part of the course compares this traditional model to the dramatic innovations of the past two decades: a proliferation of international adjudication bodies, as well as the diversification of their goals, designs, and participants. By surveying some of these novel institutions and novel approaches to international dispute settlement, the course concludes with an assessment of the failures, achievements, and prospects of international law in dispute settlement.

THE UN MODEL

This course is designed to familiarize students with the objectives, activities and importance of the UN in the larger framework of the international system and world order. Students simulate the UN activities while learning the principles, norms and procedures, as well as the balances of interests and power which guide its conduct. A key issue is to learn both the relevance of the UN and its potential contribution to world order as well the major constraints on its actions and the limitations to its influence in an essentially still anarchic international system. A major focus is on the key normative and policy debates which underline some of the key discussions and decisions of the UN and especially its most important organ—the Security Council, which can impose sanctions and even authorize military interventions. In this context, one issue is the debate on intervention in domestic affairs of other states for humanitarian purposes based on the so-called “responsibility to protect”—this is, the clash between what can be called “state rights” vs. “human rights.” Another key normative as well as policy debate is between the norms of territorial integrity of states vs. the right of national self-determination of ethno-national groups.

Students study the normative, conceptual and policy background of these issues and then apply them in simulations to concrete cases in different parts of the world such as the debate on the intervention in Libya and Syria and the right of self-determination of Kosovo and Ossetia and South Abkhazia, the Kurds and the Palestinians and many other cases.

While the Security Council is the only international body, which can authorize the use of force, states can resort to force, according to the UN Charter, only for self-defense. But there is a debate between preemptive vs. preventive use of force. This was a key issue in the US invasion of Iraq in 2003, but potentially also in the current Iranian nuclear crisis. The course discusses the partly related issue of “regime change” and imposed democracy which were relevant in the Iraq debate but also in the Iranian issue.

PRACTICUM

DR. KEREN SHARVIT

This course is a supervised practicum/internship. During the spring semester, students conduct a project in the field. The aim of this course is to provide students with hands-on experience in the practice of peace and conflict management, broadly defined, and to integrate the practical experience gained with the theoretical knowledge acquired in the program. Each student can choose an organization (governmental or non-governmental) conducting activities in the area of peacemaking, human rights, democracy, minority affairs, the Israeli-Palestinian question, or any other ethnic-national and international conflict problem in the Middle East or elsewhere. The choice of the project will be facilitated and approved by the instructor. In addition to the individual work and supervision, students engage in class discussions on their projects and all students must submit a final paper summarizing and analyzing the work and experience.

MULTI-TRACK DIPLOMACY: TRANSFORMING VIOLENT CONFLICT

PROF. EDY KAUFMAN

The goal of this course is to develop the knowledge and skills needed to facilitate transformation of interpersonal, organizational, community or complex societal conflicts, including ethnic, religious or cultural tensions, using techniques of multi-track and citizens' diplomacy. These techniques, applicable at all levels of society, provide an essential complement to official (“first track”) diplomacy and police work, from conflicts in the workplace or community, to dealing with political instability, terrorism or insurgent activities, as currently in our work in the Middle East, South Asia, Latin America and elsewhere.

THE MEDIA IN PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

PROF. SONDR RUBINSTEIN

This seminar provides a critical and historical focus on the diverse roles of the media in its coverage of conflicts on the international and local level, as well as a strong theoretical foundation. Discussions will consider the theories and debates about both how media influences conflict and how the media are affected by armed conflict. The aims of the course include: a) Enhancing student awareness

of the journalist's choice of language (emotive versus neutral words and phrases), which can impact conflict management and resolution, as opposed to conflict escalation; b) Encouraging students to develop critical thinking on issues that include objectivity and ethics in news gathering and reporting. For example, the awareness of choices made in the source-selection process; c) Creating an awareness of blind spots in media coverage, and how to recognize the "scanting" of critical information, the absence of which affects the perception of key actors, as well as of the public. The course discusses ways in which responsible journalists and media can help prevent the outbreak and escalation of conflict, encourage the pursuit of diplomacy, and contribute to the building of peaceful societies.

THE LAW AND ETHICS OF WAR

PROF. MICHAEL GROSS

Throughout history, the international community has regulated the violence of warfare through law and ethics. Ethical concern for the rights of combatants and the protection of non-combatants has led to an array of legal instruments, treaties and conventions. In this course we examine legal and ethical restraints on warfare beginning with the earliest modern codes of the 19th century and through recent developments in the wake of asymmetric conflict. Topics include the lawful ends of war such as self-defense, humanitarian intervention; the principles governing the lawful prosecution of war such as military necessity, neutrality, humane treatment and non-combatant immunity; and select applications such as asymmetric warfare, terrorism, interrogation and modern weaponry. Readings include legal and philosophical texts drawn from the law of armed conflict, international humanitarian law and just war theory.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS: A NEW TOOL FOR WORLD ORDER?

DR. CHEN KERTCHER

Today, peacekeeping is the common generic term used to describe a combined international civil and military operation which aims to reduce the causes of conflict among belligerents, may they be inter- or intra-state actors, while employing a diverse spectrum of objectives in order to encourage peace. The international support for the deployment of peacekeeping operations is puzzling, especially if we take into consideration that peacekeeping operations were originally an improvisation of the United Nations during the Cold War, with limited objectives. In the past two decades there has been a continuous expansion of peacekeeping objectives, which includes enhancing democratic values, supervising government activities, demobilizing armed forces and providing humanitarian relief and economic aid.

After examining the invention of peacekeeping operations in 1956, the course will be divided into two parts. The first part examines the main issues prevalent in the discourse. Every subject will be analyzed by reviewing the questions commonly raised in academic literature. The second part examines three regions in which major multidimensional peacekeeping operations were deployed. The constant examination of the actual performance of peacekeeping operations is needed in order to understand the difficulties in tailoring the right models in order to settle conflicts.

GEOPOLITICS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

DR. RONEN ZEIDEL

What is it in the Middle East that attracts world attention? How homogeneous is the Middle East? What is the role of Arabs in the fabric of the Middle East and how important is Islam? All these questions and many more are addressed in this course with a fresh, updated and original analysis. The class includes an attempt to define the Middle East geographically, trace its ascendance in global politics; review the importance of the region's natural resources; analyze the role of ethnic and national groups; redefine Arab identity in the last two decades; explain the complexities of religion and state in all the states of the region; look at the processes of urbanization, internal migration and immigration and narrate the two major international conflicts of the region: the Arab-Israeli and the Persian Gulf. Finally, an extensive background to the political systems of the region and a future oriented analysis of their current state is also discussed. This class takes a wide angle, not focusing on one country, but on the region as a whole, often comparing the experiences of several countries.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE 302 / 4 A INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
WINTER 2012/13 DR. MONIKA THAKUR EMAIL: M.THAKUR@CONCORDIA.CA**

Course Description

This course is an introduction to the literature on International Security Studies, a branch of International Relations. The concept of international security itself is featured as an alternative lens to power as a way of looking at the study of international relations. As a dynamic subject, the issues frequently change. During the Cold War, we were interested in theories of nuclear deterrence, the struggle between superpowers in regions such as Latin America, East Asia, Southern Africa, and the Middle East. In the contemporary world, the agenda has changes, and subjects of interests now include: causes of war, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, humanitarian intervention, transitional crime, maritime piracy, environmental scarcity, etc. The course relates the study of International Relations both to social science as a whole and to developments in contemporary global issues. It is, above all, designed to help students think, talk and write in an informed and critical manner about international security issues.

Objectives and Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- Provide evidence of some specialized knowledge of and critical engagement with difficult and demanding material concerning the nature of contemporary international security issues;
- Demonstrate critical analytical skills, particular in relation to how meanings, definitions and truths are constructed;
- Display their critical understanding of key issues through the development of a succinct writing style (for essays), and the ability to present complex arguments in class discussions;
- Use their knowledge as a basis for further study or pursuing a career in International Relations and International Security Studies; and for students of other academic disciplines, to exhibit sufficient knowledge of International Relations and International Security Studies to enable them to conceptualize the international dimensions of their chosen fields

CORE SYLLABUS

WEEK 1: Introductory Class (10 January)

WEEK 2: THE SECURITY PROBLEMATIQUE (17 January)

David A. Baldwin, 'The Concept of Security', *Review of International Studies*, 23, 1, 1997.

Barry Buzan, Ole Waever and Jaap de Wilde, *Security: A New Framework for Analysis* (Boulder, Colorado: Lynner Rienner Publishers, 2002), Chapter 2 ('Security Analysis: Conceptual Apparatus').

Simon Dalby, 'Contesting an Essential Concept: Reading the Dilemmas in Contemporary Security Discourse', in Keith Krause and Michael C. Williams (Editors), *Critical Security Studies: Concepts and Cases*, (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1997).

WEEK 3: CAUSES OF WAR; AND 'WESTERN' AND 'NON-WESTERN' PERSPECTIVES ON WARFARE (31 January)

John Baylis (Editor), *Strategy in the Contemporary World: An Introduction to Strategic Studies*, 2007, Chapter 1 ('The Causes of War and the Conditions of Peace').

Christopher Coker, *Waging War Without Warriors? The Changing Culture of Military Conflict* (Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2002), Chapter 6 ('The Warrior Tradition and the Non-Western Way of Warfare').

WEEK 4: NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND CONTROL OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

(7 February)

John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (Editors), *The Globalization of World Politics*, 4th Edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), Chapter 22 ('Nuclear Proliferation').

Sumit Ganguly, 'Nuclear Stability in South Asia', *International Security*, 33, 3, Fall 2008.

Robert S. Litwak, 'Living with Ambiguity: Nuclear Deals with Iran and North Korea', *Survival*, 50, 1, 2008.

Mark Fitzpatrick, 'Iran: The Fragile Promise of the Fuel-Swap Plan', *Survival*, 52, 3, 2010.

WEEK 5: UNDERSTANDING 'IRREGULAR' WARFARE: ARMED GROUPS, INSURGENTS, TERRORISTS (14 February)

John Baylis (Editor), *Strategy in the Contemporary World: An Introduction to Strategic Studies*, 2007, Chapter 8 ('Irregular Warfare: Terrorism and Insurgency').

Michael V. Bhatia, 'Fighting Words: Naming Terrorists, Bandits, Rebels and Other Violent Actors', *Third World Quarterly*, 26, 1, 2005.

Richard Shultz, Douglas Farah and Itamara Lochard, *Armed Groups: A Tier One Security Priority*, INSS Occasional Paper 57, USAF Institute for National Security Studies, 2004, pp. 14-31.

Andrew H. Kydd and Barbara F. Walter, 'The Strategies of Terrorism', *International Security*, 31, 1, Summer 2006.

WEEK 7: SUICIDE BOMBINGS: THE VANGUARD OF TERROR TACTICS (28 February)

Robert A. Pape, 'The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism', *American Political Science Review*, 97, 2, August 2003.

Mohammed M. Hafez, 'Martyrdom Mythology in Iraq: How Jihadists Frame Suicide Terrorism in Videos and Biographies', *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 19, 1, 2007.

Bruce Hoffman and Gordon H. McCormick, 'Terrorism, Signaling and Suicide Attack', *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, 27, 2004.

Bader Araj, 'Harsh State Repression as a Cause of Suicide Bombing: The Case of the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict', *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, 31, 4, 2008.

WEEK 8: TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM AND COUNTER-TERRORISM STRATEGIES (7 March)

Shaul Mishal, 'Al-Qaeda as a Dune Organization: Toward a Typology of Islamic Terrorist Organizations', *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, 28, 2005.

Q. Wiktorowicz and J. Kaltner, 'Killing in the Name of Islam: Al-Qaeda's Justification for September 11', *Middle East Policy*, X, 2, Summer 2003.

Heather S. Gregg, 'Fighting Cosmic Warriors: Lessons from the First Seven Years of the Global War on Terror', *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, 32, 3, 2009.

Alex J. Bellamy, 'No Pain, No Gain? Torture and Ethics in the War on Terror', *International Affairs*, 82, 1, 2006.

See also: Robert Fisk, 'A Close Encounter with the Man Who Shook the World', *The Independent*, 3 May 2011 [<http://ind.pn/kX8EDO>]; 'Was He Betrayed? Of Course. Pakistan knew Bin Laden's Hiding Place All Along', *The Independent*, 3 May 2011 [<http://ind.pn/lkVr8O>]; 'If This is a US Victory, Does That Mean Its Forces Should Go Home Now?', *The Independent*, 4 May 2011 [<http://ind.pn/mhAK9J>]. – Available online

WEEK 9: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION, RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (14 March)

John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (Editors), *The Globalization of World Politics*, 4th Edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), Chapter 30 ('Humanitarian Intervention in World Politics').

Cristina G. Badescu and Linnea Bergholm, 'The Responsibility to Protect and the Conflict in Darfur: The Big Let-Down', *Security Dialogue*, 40, 3, 2009.

Samantha Power, 'Bystanders to Genocide: Why the United States Let the Rwandan Tragedy Happen', *Atlantic Monthly*, September 2001.

Omar Ashour, 'Post-Jihadism: Libya and the Global Transformation of Armed Islamist Movements', *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 23, 3, 2011.

WEEK 10: HUMAN SECURITY: CHILD SOLDIERS AND LANDMINES (21 March)

Pauline Kerr, 'Human Security', in Alan Collins (Editor), *Contemporary Security Studies* (Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2010).

Mary-Jane Fox, 'Girl Soldiers: Human Security and Gendered Insecurity', *Security Dialogue*, 35, 4, 2004.

Helen Brocklehurst, 'Child Soldiers', in Alan Collins (Editor), *Contemporary Security Studies* (Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2010).

Lloyd Axworthy and Sarah Taylor, 'A Ban for All Season: The Landmines Convention and its Implications for Canadian Diplomacy', *International Journal*, 53, 2, 1998.

WEEK 11: TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND MARITIME PIRACY (28 March)

Mark Galeotti, 'Underworld and Upperworld: Transnational Organized Crime and Global Society', in Daphne Josselin and William Wallace (Editors), *Non-State Actors in World Politics* (London: Palgrave, 2001).

Phil Williams, 'Organizing Transnational Crime: Networks, Markets and Hierarchies', in Phil Williams and Dimitri Vlassis (Editors), *Combating Transnational Crime: Concepts, Activities and Responses* (London: Frank Cass, 2001).

Martin Murphy, *Contemporary Piracy and Maritime Terrorism: The Threat to International Security*, Adelphi Paper 388, 2007, Chapters 1, 2.

WEEK 12: ENVIRONMENT MATTERS: RESOURCE SCARCITY AS A SOURCE OF FUTURE CONFLICT (4 April)

Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver and Jaap de Wilde, *Security: A New Framework for Analysis* (Boulder, Colorado: Lynner Rienner Publishers, 2002), Chapter 4 ('The Environmental Sector').

Thomas Homer-Dixon, *Environment, Scarcity and Violence* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1999), Chapter 7.

Alan Dupont, 'The Strategic Implications of Climate Change', *Survival*, 50, 3, 2008.

OPEN UNIVERSITY [ISRAEL]

COURSES BY TOPIC: POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

[The American Jewish Community \(10347\)](#)
[Approaches to the Study of Politics \(10375\)](#)
[The Arab Community in Israel \(10657\)](#)
[Citizenship: Theory and Politics \(10903\)](#)
[Communication and Public Opinion \(10716\)](#)
[Contemporary Theories of Economic and Social Justice \(10960\)](#)
[Democracies and Dictatorships: Comparative Politics \(10660\)](#)
[Democracy and Education: The Ideological Dimension \(10653\)](#)

Bethlehem Diary

Director: Antonia Caccia, First Run/Icarus Films, VHS 57 minutes, 2001

This documentary focuses on two Palestinian families and a human rights lawyer in Bethlehem during Christmas 2000, right after the beginning of the second intifada and the renewed incursions by the Israeli army. The stories help us to understand how violence affects both their public and private lives. To order call 1-800-876-1710, order no. NME-6

Beyond the Walls

Director: Uri Barabash, VHS 104 minutes, 1984

The jailers of an overcrowded prison keep Israeli and Arab inmates at odds. Once the prisoners realize that their attitudes toward each other are self-destructive, they unite against the prison guards in a daring escape plan. This film was nominated for an Oscar in the Best Foreign Language category in 1984. <http://www.1worldfilms.com/Israel/beyondthewalls.htm>

Chronicle of a Disappearance

Director: Elia Suleiman, VHS 88 minutes, 1996

This film's narrative is the thread on which the director hangs a series of visual puns and poetic imagery. Suleiman uses these scenes to capture the strange life in a land that is at once ancient and hyper-modern and where a people exist in a state of suspended identity. Arab Film Distribution, http://www.arabfilm.com/item_print.html?itemID=34

Citizen Bishara

Director: Simone Bitton, First Run/Icarus Films, VHS 52 minutes, 2001

This documentary examines the life of Azmi Bishara, a member of the Israeli Knesset and a Palestinian Israeli. A sociologist by training, Bishara fights for the equality of Israel's Arab citizens and for their recognition as a national minority. In 1999, Bishara was the first Palestinian Israeli to make a bid for the post of Israeli prime minister.

To order call 1-800-876-1710, order no. NME-04, <http://www.frif.com/>

Cyber-Palestine

Director: Elia Suleiman, VHS 15 minutes, 2000

This video was commissioned by the town of Bethlehem for the year 2000. Mary and Joseph are Palestinians living in Gaza and face many obstacles as they try to make it to Manger Square in order to give birth to the baby Jesus.

Divine Interventions

Director: Elia Suleiman, English subtitles, VHS 92 minutes, 2002

The film portrays E.S., whose father lies dying in the hospital and whose lover lives across the Green Line in Ramallah. The plot is an excuse for a series of elegant satire, distilling the frustration, rage, and hopelessness of contemporary Palestinian existence.

Channel 4 Productions

A Dream of Justice and Freedom

Director: Christopher Swann, VHS 52 minutes, 1995

Hanan Ashrawi, with BBC narrator Keith Kyle, reviews the recent stages of the development of Palestinian nationalism with extensive use of archival film footage.

Landmark Media Inc, 1-800-342-4336, <http://www.landmarkmedia.com/>

Edward Said

Director: Edward Said, VHS 40 minutes, 2003

In this program, Edward Said discusses his theory of postcolonialism. He exposes the Western image of the East and asserts the right of Palestine to exist as an independent, self governing nation.

Films for the Humanities & Sciences, <http://www.films.com/>.

Gaza Under Siege

Director: Charlotte Metcalf, VHS 27 minutes, 2001

This film examines the lives of Reyidh and Sabah, members of a Palestinian family in Gaza. No longer able to provide for their families since the second intifada and the closing of the Gaza, they have reached the breaking point. Sabah wonders how long life can

go on with no solution in sight. Human rights lawyer Raji Sourani asks why the UN shies away from its responsibilities regarding Palestinian refugees.

Bullfrog Films, <http://www.bullfrogfilms.org/>, 1-800-543-3764

PO Box 149, Oley, PA 19547

Her Israel

Director: Marjan Tehrani, VHS 50 minutes, 2001

This film explores how defining circumstances, political tension, the constant presence of violence, and religious history have created vibrant female identities. The three women demonstrate the multi-dimensional components involved in existing in this complex Middle Eastern society and reveal radically different perspectives and lifestyles. Identity Films, 212-579-6540, 32 W. 75th St, New York, NY 10023

Human Weapon: A Film on the History of Suicide Bombing

Director: Ilan Ziv, First Run/Icarus Films, VHS 54 minutes, 2002

This documentary examines the history of suicide bombing as a tool of warfare in the Middle East, Asia, Europe, and the United States. The film focuses on suicide bombings in the Middle East since the early 1980s and illustrates how suicide bombing has changed in the past 20 years. *Human Weapon* cites the 1994 Hebron massacre as the turning point in the Palestinian-Israeli crisis.

Jenin, Jenin

Director: Mohamad Bakri, VHS 54 minutes, 2002

The film includes testimony from Jenin residents after the IDF's military operation in April 2002, during which the city and the camp were the scenes of fierce fighting. The film shows the extent to which prolonged oppression and terror have affected the state of mind of the Palestinian inhabitants of Jenin. A little girl demonstrates how violence in her day-to-day life nourishes her feelings of hatred and creates the need to take revenge.

Arab Film Distribution, <http://www.arabfilm.com/>, 206-332-0882 x202

Journey to Bethlehem 2000

Director: Alia Arasoughly, VHS 27 minutes, 1997

Hanan Ashrawi narrates this portrait of Bethlehem, its historic past, the plans for its role in the global celebration of the birth of Jesus in the year 2000, and the preparations for the restoration of the city. Bethlehem is the symbol of a human mission affirming the rights of all human beings, not only Palestinians but citizens of all faiths everywhere.

Palestine Broadcasting Corporation, +02-995-9899.

Mahmoud Darwich: As the Land is the Language

Director: Simone Bitton, VHS 60 minutes, 1997

This video is a powerful biographical portrait of Darwich's life and works. When this solitary man reads his poems in public, the writings express the quintessence of the national tragedy of Palestinian exile. Arab American Foundation, 92 Corporate Park, C150, Irvine, CA 92606, osama@arabesca.org

The Milky Way

Director: Ali Nasser, VHS 104 minutes, 1997

The mukhtar of the Palestinian village under Israeli occupation rules with a heavy hand and cooperates with the Israelis. When his corrupt son is killed, Mahmud, the outspoken village teacher and prime suspect, flees to the mountains. A sensitive study of village dynamics.

Kino International Corporation, 1-800-562-3330.

333 W. 39th St, #503, New York, NY 10018

The Mountain

Director: Hanna Elias, VHS 24 minutes, 1992

This documentary is an elegantly photographed drama about a Palestinian girl in Galilee whose parents oppose her marriage to a vegetable vendor from Gaza.

My Jaffa

Director: Robert Manthoulis, VHS 53 minutes, 1998

This film remembers Jaffa through the eyes of two families that lived there before 1948. The history is related before 1948 through interviews and old film footage from the time of General Allenby. This film provides an unusual look at Palestinian exiles who feel longing and despair for their homeland. Filmakers Library, <http://www.filmakers.com/>.

Al Nakba: The Palestinian Catastrophe 1948

Directors: Benny Brunner and Alexandra Jansse, VHS 56 minutes, 1997

Al Nakba tackles the tragic events surrounding the Palestinian refugee flight, particularly from the perspective of Israeli historian Benny Morris. Eyewitnesses describe what happened rather than what Israeli and Arab propagandists have said happened. The interviewees include Azmi Bishara, Shaban Mahmoud, a Palestinian refugee, and Itzhak Pundak.

Arabic and Hebrew with English subtitles

Landmark Media, Inc. 1-800-342-4336, <http://www.landmarkmedia.com/>

Naji al-Ali, An Artist with Vision

Director: Kasim Abid, First Run/Icarus Films, VHS 52 minutes, 1999.

This documentary examines the life of the late Palestinian cartoonist Naji al-Ali. He was known for producing thousands of cartoons satirizing the powers-that-be in the Middle East. Naji al-Ali is still the most popular artist in the Arab world, loved for his defense of the average person. Interviews with leading Arab journalists and poets reveal his commitment to the Palestinian people. To Order call 1-800-876-1710, Order # ME38, <http://www.frif.com/>

Nightfall

Director: Mohamed Soueid, VHS 70 minutes, 2000

The director draws from his diaries, recounting the time he spent in "The Student Squad" of the Palestinian Resistance Movement "Fatah" during the Lebanese Civil War. He recounts stories, both happy and sad, of old friends fallen during the war and others still living with their memories and solitude. Arab Film Distribution, <http://www.arabfilm.com/>, 206-322-0882 x202

Our Honour and His Glory: Honor Killing in the Palestinian Zone

Director: Sigrun Slaggard, VHS 28 minutes, 2001

This film documents two cases of honor killings in Palestinian villages. One girl, who attempted to return to her family which had cast her out in disgrace, had her death publicly announced. Another was kept in prison to protect her from her family and was later given a new identity. The film illustrates the challenges facing women in a changing society. Filmakers Library, <http://www.filmakers.com/>

Palestine

VHS 52 minutes, 2002

The documentary examines the ways in which the history of Palestine has been shaped by the governments of other countries. The documentary uncovers the factors, personages, and events which have led to the crisis of today.

Landmark Media, Inc. 1-800-342-4336, <http://www.landmarkmedia.com/>

Palestinian Writers

Director: Matteo Bellinelli for RTSI-Televisione Svizzera, VHS 50 minutes, 1980

This film is a portrait of two women writers from the West Bank. The film follows one writer through the streets of Nablus and another who returned to Palestine after the 1993 Oslo Agreement. Filmakers Library, <http://www.filmakers.com/>.

People and the Land

Director: Tom Hayes, 1997

Funded by PBS, the film evaluates the role that United States tax dollars play in perpetuating the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The film is a culmination of over a decade of work by Tom Hayes and his crew. Arab Film Distribution, <http://www.arabfilm.com/item/178/>, 206-332-0882 x202

Persona Non Grata

Director: Oliver Stone, Morena Films, VHS 67 minutes, March 2002

This documentary focuses more on Oliver Stone's weeklong trip to the West Bank and Jerusalem in March 2002 and less on attempting to examine the conflict on an intellectual level. His inability to meet with Arafat becomes the driving force behind the visit,

which takes place at the most violent point in the uprising and the Israeli reoccupation of Palestinian cities. Home Box Office (HBO), <http://www.hbo.com/docs/programs/persona/>

Primetime War

A Highlight Production, VHS 52 minutes, 2000

This film follows an Israeli and a Palestinian cameramen who are good friends and colleagues. The film shows how the media affects the events it covers. The two cameramen constantly question the validity of their work and the moral dilemmas concerning the role and responsibility of the media in reporting events in the West Bank.

Filmakers Library, <http://www.filmakers.com/>.

Rana's Wedding

Director: Hany Abu-Assad, VHS, 2001

This film is about a young Palestinian woman who resists her father's attempts to prevent her from marrying Khalil, the theater director whom she loves. The film is based on a true story and was filmed in East Jerusalem and Ramallah. The film opened the Human Rights Watch International Film Festival in 2003.

Arab Film Distribution, <http://www.arabfilm.com/>, 206-332-0882 x206

The Road to Palestine

Director: Robert Fisk, A Discovery Channel Production, VHS 52 minutes, 2002

The program examines the displacement of Palestinians, paying specific attention to Hamas, Israeli rule over Gaza, and the attitudes of Zionist settlers. The video reveals the hostility and humanity on both sides across their historical, religious, and ideological divide.

Films for the Humanities and Sciences, <http://www.films.com/>.

The Settlers

Director: Ruth Walk, First Run Icarus Films, VHS 52 minutes, 2002

A relatively sympathetic film of religious Jewish families in the Tel Rumeida settlement inside Hebron, filmed in 1999. The director focuses mainly on the women who lead these strictly observant households. An addition to the film after the outbreak of the intifada in 2000 reveals its impact on these Israeli settlers.

To order call 1-800-876-1710, order no. NME-03, <http://www.frif.com/>

The Shadow of the West

VHS 50 minutes, 1986

This documentary is an analysis by the Palestinian American scholar Edward Said of the Palestinian refugee situation as the residue of the modern encounter between the Arabs and the West, which is traced through the Crusades, Napoleon's campaign in Egypt, and the French and English empire builders who came in his wake.

Landmark Media, <http://www.landmarkmedia.com/>, 1-800-342-4336

This is not Living

Director: Alia Arasoughly, VHS 42 minutes, 2001

This deeply moving piece explores the lives of eight Palestinian women and their struggle to live normal lives amidst the degrading drama of war. Representing a diverse cross-section of Palestinian society, they candidly speak about their daily encounters with violence and their marginalization in the ideological debate concerning the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Their stories challenge stereotypes of Palestinian women in the media and provide a much-needed window into experiences rarely seen in the West.

Women Make Movies, <http://www.wmm.com/>, 212-925-0606

Ticket to Jerusalem

Director: Rashid Masharawi, Global Film Initiatives, VHS 85 minutes, 2003

The film follows Jabber, a man who makes a living showing films to children in the West Bank refugee camps. The film focuses on some of the absurdities that Palestinians must deal with as a result of the occupation. Jabber's devotion is his way of coping with life as a Palestinian in the West Bank.

Veiled Hope: Women of Palestine

Director: Norma Marcos, VHS 55 minutes, 1994

The overall thrust of this video is a description, through interviews with five women, of the density of personal and political

experiences facing Palestinian women. They discuss their relationships with fathers, brothers, and husbands, their political activities, and their experiences of life under occupation.

Women Make Movies, <http://www.wmm.com/>

Water Wars

Director: Iain Taylor, VHS 26 minutes, 1997

From the worldwide picture of diminishing water resources and increasing concern, particularly in the arid Middle East, this film zeros in on the inequities of water distribution in Israel, with Palestinians getting short shrift. Specific examples, interviews with both Palestinians and Israelis, and statistics bolster the devastating conclusions about "water apartheid."

Landmark Media Inc, 1-800-342-4336, <http://www.landmarkmedia.com/>

Women Under Siege

Director: Marilyn Gaunt, VHS 25 minutes, 1982

This documentary examines a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon a year before the Israeli invasion of 1982, focusing on the roles played by women as mothers, teachers, political organizers, farm laborers, and fighters.

First Run Icarus Films, <http://www.frif.com/>, 718-488-8900

You, Me, Jerusalem

Producers/Directors: Micha Peled and George Khleifi, VHS 54 minutes, 1996

An Israeli and a Palestinian co-produced a film about a mixed Israeli-Palestinian ambulance crew, and their friends and families. From these ordinary people comes commentary about basic issues, ideals, mistrusts, fears and the challenges faced by those seeking to live normal lives in abnormal circumstances. MXP Productions, 415-453-6922

AMERICA, PROLEPSIS AND THE 'HOLY LAND'

HYPERLINK

"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQIEQmYS2Ts&feature=relmfu>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQIEQmYS2Ts&feature=relmfu>

SEE ALSO: CIA Center for the Study of Intelligence, Office of Information Management Services. Video-taped lectures and full-courses (lower-middle division undergraduate), documentaries, and power-point presentations on Intelligence and Security-Related Issues

Audio-Video-taped lectures on intelligence and security-related issues (scholarly) for ideological content, selective bias, audience manipulation, narrative codes and conventions, thesis articulation and degree of "evidentiality." Examples: University Of California, Berkeley, Institute For International Studies Conversations With History - Robert Baer

HYPERLINK "<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=382M7AxK6eU>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=382M7AxK6eU>

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, UNDERSTANDING THE ISRAELIS. GLOBAL AGENDA SERIES HYPERLINK

"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5ehc5hbtio>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5ehc5hbtio>

NICHOLAS DIRKS, "SCHOLARS AND SPIES". COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

HYPERLINK "<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dT5OKUEGwBw>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dT5OKUEGwBw>

U.S.-ISRAEL TRADE: ESPIONAGE, THEFT & SECRETS Presentation to the Finance and Economics Council at the University Of Rochester

HYPERLINK "<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qi41ODwu4eE>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qi41ODwu4eE>

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, FUTURE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ESPIONAGE. the global agenda series in 2012, intelligence historian and author Matthew Aid

HYPERLINK "<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWJpHdhtAAk>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWJpHdhtAAk>

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA`WHY SPY? ESPIONAGE IN AN ERA OF UNCERTAINTY, FREDERICK HITZ, senior fellow at the university of Virginia`s Center For National Security Law and former CIA inspector general

HYPERLINK "<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oB1bKyUx4yw>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ob1bkyux4yw>

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, "WIKILEAKS: WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL AMBASSADORS WEIGH IN". (SEP 25, 2008) At the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs)

HYPERLINK "<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pBc4cWUWruQ>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pb4c4cwuwrq>

RETHINKING ISRAELI IDENTITY

HYPERLINK "<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ivwF0m-c9Ww&feature=plcp>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ivwF0m-c9Ww&feature=plcp>

THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL MEMORY IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION

HYPERLINK "<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ndgz3ZkhVP4&feature=context-chv>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ndgz3ZkhVP4&feature=context-chv>

Noam Chomsky and Robert Fisk

HYPERLINK

"http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fLJBZ_dpiFQ&feature=related"http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fLJBZ_dpiFQ&feature=related

NOAM CHOMSKY - GLOBAL HEGEMONY: THE FACTS, THE IMAGES, April 20, 2011.

HYPERLINK

"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iebK7VVDayY&feature=relmfu>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iebK7VVDayY&feature=relmfu>

NOAM CHOMSKY - FORGOTTEN HISTORY

HYPERLINK "<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OeEG-d5FK00&feature=related>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OeEG-d5FK00&feature=related>

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, GLOBAL AGENDA SERIES. HUMAN INTELLIGENCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE: GLOBAL AGENDA 2012 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bfiXarRLMDo>

AVI SHLAIM, PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AT OXFORD IN CONVERSATION WITH SHLOMO SAND

HYPERLINK "<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2xftj3nj5o>"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2xftj3nj5o>

SHLOMO SAND, THE INVENTION OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8A5BGrIX86g>

NEW READINGS

DAVID COUZENS, *Critical Resistance From Post-structuralism to Post-Critique*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 2004.

RESISTANCE AND FREEDOM 1

Why "Resistance" Now? 6

Nietzsche: "Who Interprets?" 19

Deleuze: The Beginnings of Poststructuralism 21

The Poststructuralist Nietzsche 31

Pluralism and the Possibility of Critique 41

The Body as Multiple Interpretations 46

Post-Critique: Different Stories 53

Foucault: "Essays in Refusal" 57
 The Body as Resistance 59
 Normalization 64
 The Historicity of Ethics 69
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 Post-Critique: Judith Butler 93 3 Bourdieu: "Agents, Not Subjects" 101
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 Post-Critique: Philosophy and Race 139

LEVINAS AND DERRIDA: "ETHICAL RESISTANCE" 149

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POST-CRITIQUE: DERRIDA AND THE MESSIANIC 185

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 Post-Critique: Slavoj Zizek 214

LEE JARVIS, The Spaces and Faces of Critical Terrorism Studies. Critical Terrorism Studies Department of Politics and International Relations, Swansea University, UK, l.jarvis@swansea.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

This article explores the burgeoning academic interest in establishing a critical terrorism studies research programme. It begins by reviewing the debates over definition, causation and response that still dominate mainstream discussions of terrorism. The analytical and normative limitations of these debates, it argues, open considerable space for the emergence of a critically oriented body of literature. A second section then explores two distinct efforts at overcoming these limitations: the broadening and interpretivist faces of critical terrorism studies. The broadening face refers to attempts to expand our understanding of terrorism beyond non-state violence alone, while the interpretivist face comprises critical explorations of terror in image and narrative. Although each of these approaches offers scholars a more engaged role than the problem-solving orientation of the mainstream debates, the article argues that only the interpretivist face is capable of addressing their analytical limitations. The article concludes by calling for further attention to the notion of critique within the relevant critical literature.

I. General International Relations Courses

[Theories of Security in World Politics](#) (Deborah Avant, GWU, 2002)
[International Politics and Public Policy](#) (Matthew Baum, Harvard—JFK School, 2009)
[Foundations of International Relations Theory](#) (Andrew Bennett, Georgetown, 2001)
[International Politics](#) (Robert Jervis, Columbia, 2000) (introductory course)
[International Relations Theory](#) (Stephan Haggard, UC San Diego, 2003)
[Global Politics in the Post-Cold War World](#) (Huntington, Harvard, 2003)
[Seminar in International Politics](#) (Robert Jervis, Columbia, 1998)
[Theories of War and Peace](#) (Jack Levy, Rutgers, 2003). [Introduction to International Relations](#) (Charles Lipson, Chicago, 1999)
[Realism](#) (John Mearsheimer, Chicago, 2006)
[Field Seminar on International Relations](#) (Moravcsik and Stam, Harvard and Dartmouth, 2004). For links to other Moravcsik syllabi (including very useful ones on European integration and IPE in general),
[International Conflict](#) (Dan Reiter, Emory, 1999)
[Conceptual Foundations of International Politics](#) (C. Roberts, Columbia SIPA, Summer 2001)
[International Relations Theory](#) (Scott Sagan, Stanford, 2003)
[Theories of International Relations](#) (Kenneth Schultz, UCLA, 2004)
[Conflict and Peace](#) (Randall Schweller, Ohio State, 2002)
[Contemporary Issues of World Order](#) (Jack Snyder, Columbia, 2000)
[Theories of International Relations](#) (Arthur Stein, UCLA, 2007)
[Bargaining, Diplomacy and International Conflict](#) (Robert Walker, Washington University in St. Louis, 2007)
[International Relations: Theory and Practice](#) (Stephen Walt, Harvard—JFK School, 2008)

II. Security Studies

The Philip Merrill Center for Strategic Studies at SAIS “master list of syllabi in strategic studies”;

Eliot Cohen syllabi:

[Soldiers, Statesmen, and the Use of Force](#) (2000)
[Strategy and Policy](#) (2001)
[Research Seminar](#) (2001)
[War in the Modern World](#) (2002) (pdf)
[Understanding Military Technology](#) (2002) (pdf)
[Nuclear Weapons](#) (Kyle Beardsley, Emory, 2008)
[War, Peace and Strategy](#) (Richard Betts, Columbia, 2000)
[International Security](#) (Alexander Downes, Duke, 2009)
[Strategy and Arms Control Reconsidered: Missile Defense, Nuclear Proliferation and U.S. National Security Policy during the 1960s](#) (Frank Gavin, Texas, 2006)
[Strategic Studies Seminar](#) (Avery Goldstein, Univ. of Penna., 2001) (pdf)
[Summer Workshop on Analysis of Military Operations and Strategy \(SWAMOS\) syllabus](#) (2004).

III. International Political Economy; International Law, European Integration, Human Rights

[International Political Economy](#) (Lukauskas, Columbia, 2004)
[The Modern World Economy, 1870-2000](#) (Frieden, Harvard, 2000)
[International Political Economy](#) (Ferraro, Mt. Holyoke)
[International Law and International Relations](#) (Slaughter, Harvard, 1999) (pdf)
[International Law and Organisations for Diplomatic and International Studies](#) (Henn, Birmingham, 2004)
[The Political Economy of European Integration](#) (Ellison, UCLA, 2001)
[Economics and Security](#) (Rosecrance, Harvard—JFK School, 2008)

The Politics of the European Union (A. Sbraglia, Pitt, 2007)

International Political Economy (Stearns and Hudson, Birmingham, 2004)

International Political Economy (Moravcsik and Broz, 1999). Broz's c.v. also has links to a number of his syllabi in this area.

Seminar in International Political Economy (Penubarti, UCLA, 1999)

IV. Methods

Research Methods: Qualitative Inference (Robert Keohane, Princeton, 2007)

Methods of Political Analysis (Moravcsik and Hall, Harvard, 2002)

Economic Models of Political Conflict and Conflict Resolution (Hirschleifer, UCLA, 2001)

Seminar on the Comparative Case Study Method (John Mearsheimer, Chicago, 2004)

Research Design in Political Science (Hix and Mitchell, LSE, 2009)

V. Specific Countries, Regions, and Topics

A. United States

U.S. Foreign Policy (R. Betts, Columbia, 2000)

Contemporary U.S. Foreign Policy (R. Lieber, Georgetown, 2004)

American Foreign Policy: Past, Present and Future (S. Van Evera, MIT, 2005) (31-page syllabus; includes extensive bibliography)

American Foreign Policy: Theory and Method (S. Van Evera, MIT, 2004) (35 pages long)

B. Russia

The Politics of Russia (D. Treisman, UCLA, 2000)

Russia after Communism (Fish, Berkeley, 2002)

C. China

International Relations of China (R. Baum, UCLA, 2000)

Chinese Security and Foreign Policy (S. Han, Yonsei University, 2005)

D. Middle East

Syllabi for Israel Studies Courses (American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise), including (among others):

The Arab (Jewish)- Israel Conflict (David Tal, Syracuse University, 2006)

The United States and the Middle East (A. Ben-Zvi, Georgetown, 2006)

The Arab-Israeli Conflict and the Peace Process (A. Ben-Zvi, Georgetown, 2006)

International Politics in the Middle East (Carol Saivetz, Harvard, 2003)

Theories of International Relations and Realities in the Middle East (A. Kacowicz, Georgetown, 2003)

Negotiating Middle East Peace (A. Kacowicz, Georgetown, 2003)

Arab-Israeli Relations (I. Lustick, University of Pennsylvania, 2004)

International Politics of the Middle East (Zeev Maoz, UC Davis, 2006) ([original link](#)) ([course website](#))

The Arab-Israeli Conflict (Zeev Maoz, UC Davis, 2006) ([original link](#))

Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in the Greater Middle East (Hashim, Harvard, 2006)

E. Terrorism

Terrorism, Security, and Intelligence (Richard Clarke and Rand Beers, Kennedy School, Harvard, 2005)

International Terrorism (Chaim Kaufmann, Lehigh, 2005)

F. Globalization

Globalization (S. Berger, MIT, 2002)

ONLINE SYLLABI COLLECTIONS

- [Society for Political Methodology Syllabi Repository](#)
- [Miller Center of Public Affairs Syllabi Collection](#): Syllabi from scholars on a variety of courses that address topics that pertain to governing America in a global era; includes a couple hundred syllabi representing university-level courses in political history, international relations, and American political development.
- [MIT OpenCourseWare](#)
- [University of Notre Dame OpenCourseWare](#): includes peace studies and political science
- [Tufts University OpenCourseWare](#): includes international relations from The Fletcher School

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

- [Introduction to Political Science](#)
Matt Wetstein, San Joaquin Delta College
- [Introduction to Political Science](#)
Logan Masilamani, Simon Fraser University

AMERICAN POLITICS

- [American Federal Government](#)
Michael D. Martinez, University of Florida
- [Constitutional Politics](#)
Dr. Paul D. Foote, Eastern Kentucky University
- [Elections](#)
David Lublin, American University
- [Introduction to American Government](#)
Frank H. Brooks
- [Introduction to American Government](#)
Dr. Paul D. Foote, Eastern Kentucky University
- [Judicial Process](#)
Dr. Paul D. Foote, Eastern Kentucky University
- [Politics in the U.S.](#)
David Lublin, American University
- [Political Parties and Elections](#)
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
- [Southern Politics](#)
David Lublin, American University
- [The American Presidency-Graduate Level](#)
S.J. Wayne, Georgetown University
- [The American Presidency- Undergraduate Level](#)
S.J. Wayne, Georgetown University
- [Films About Presidents](#)
Bruce Altschuler, SUNY-Oswego

INEQUALITY AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

The APSA [Task Force on Inequality and American Democracy](#) produced teaching materials on teaching about inequality and American democracy, including a [course outline and syllabus](#).

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

- [Foundations of Comparative Politics](#)
Timothy C. Lim, California State University, Los Angeles
- [Revolution and War in Vietnam](#)
William A. Joseph, Wellesley College

GENDER, SEXUALITY, AND AMERICAN POLITICS

- [Human Diversity](#)
Gordon Babst, Wilkinson College
- [LGBT Media Studies](#)
Kevin G. Barnhurst, University of Illinois, Chicago

- Gay Politics in the United States
Robert Keighton, Curry College
- Globalization, Sex & Gender
Dennis Altman, Harvard University
- Sexual Citizenship
Valerie Lehr, St. Lawrence University
- Gays, Lesbians, & the Politics of Sexual Diversity
Steven H. Haeberle, University of Alabama at Birmingham
- Gay and Lesbian Politics
Ron Hunt, Ohio University
- The Politics of Gay Rights
Ellen Andersen, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
- Gay and Lesbian Politics
Brian DiSarro, University of Iowa
- Gays, Lesbians and the Politics of Sexuality
Steven Haeberle, University of Alabama - Birmingham
- Sexual Diversity in Politics and Law
Gordon Babst, Chapman University
- Gender, Sexuality and American Politics
Jay Barth, Hendrix College
- Politics and Sexuality
Paisley Currah, Brooklyn College-City University of New York
- Introduction to LBGTO Studies
Paisley Currah, Brooklyn College-City University of New York
Ananya Mukherjea, College of Staten Island-City University of New York

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Causes of War
Dan Lindley, Notre Dame
- Introduction to International Relations
Dan Lindley, University of Notre Dame
- Introduction to International Relations
Ronald Mitchell, University of Oregon
- Introduction to Global Politics and International Relations
Dick Chadwick, Hawaii
- The Politics of Anti-Americanism
Paola Cesarini, Providence College

U.S. Foreign Policy

- Introduction to U.S. Foreign Policy
Dan Lindley, University of Notre Dame
- Great Books in Foreign Policy and Security Studies
Dan Lindley, University of Notre Dame
- U.S. Foreign Policy
Timothy C. Lim, California State University, Los Angeles

LAW

- Introduction to International Law
Leo Lovelace, Chapman University
- Introduction to Law
Leo Lovelace, Chapman University
- The Law and Politics of Civil Liberties
Dr. Paul D. Foote, Eastern Kentucky University

- Administrative Law
Dr. Paul D. Foote, Eastern Kentucky University

NON-US AREA STUDIES

- European Politics and Society Syllabus Bank
As part of an effort to provide greater services to APSA members, standing groups and organized sections were invited to collect model syllabi which APSA members could use when preparing to teach their own courses. Since 2001, the European Politics and Society Organized Section has maintained a bank of syllabi on various aspects of European policy, to serve as a resource to members of the section and to the larger community of scholars and teachers in the field.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

- Seminar in Political Economy
Dave Robertson, University of Missouri, Saint Louis

POLITICAL THEORY

- Contemporary Issues in Political Theory
Antonio Leopold Rappa, National University of Singapore

POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM

- APSA Task Force on Political Violence and Terrorism's Teaching Courses on Political Violence and Terrorism: Bibliography and Syllabi

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & POLICY

- Geographic Information Systems in Public Administration
G. David Garson, North Carolina State University
- Quantitative Methods in Public Administration
G. David Garson, North Carolina State University

RACE, ETHNICITY, AND POLITICS

APSA Race, Ethnicity, and Politics Organized Section Resources

RESEARCH METHODS

- Research Methods and Applied Statistics
Bill Adams, George Washington University

SERVICE LEARNING

- APSA Service Learning Syllabi Collection (2002)

URBAN STUDIES

- H-URBAN Teaching Center Syllabi Archive

WOMEN AND POLITICS

- Gender, Law and Politics
Susan E. Gallagher, University of Massachusetts, Lowell
- Women and Politics
Pippa Norris, Harvard University

OTHER TOPICS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

- Political Communication in Comparative Perspective
Pippa Norris, Harvard University
- Science Fiction and Politics
John Hickman, Berry College

COLONIAL PERIOD TO THE PRESENT

- Berry University, "History of American Diplomacy" (Christy Snider) (**NEW!**)
- University of Vermont, "Foundations of US Foreign Policy" (Nicole Phelps) (**NEW!**)
- Henry Ford Community College, "America in the World: American Foreign Relations since 1607" (Hal Friedman) (**NEW!**)
- Henry Ford Community College, "America and the World: A History of U.S. International Relations since 1776" (Hal Friedman) (**NEW!**)
- Henry Ford Community College, "America in the Modern World: A History of U.S. International Relations, 1776-1997" (Hal Friedman) (**NEW!**)
- Eastern Michigan University, "Foreign Relations of the United States" (Hal Friedman) (**NEW!**)
- Michigan State University, "Writing: The Evolution of American Thought" (Hal Friedman)

- Florida International University, “International Relations of the United States”(Thomas Breslin)
- University of Texas at Dallas, “HST 2301” (Stephen Rabe)
- Shippensburg University, “American Diplomatic History” (Robert Shaffer)
- Chapman University, “American Diplomatic History and Foreign Policy” (Leo Lovelace)
- United States Naval Academy, “America in World Affairs” (Richard H. Werking)
- University of Colorado at Boulder, “U.S. Diplomatic History to 1941” (Thomas Zeiler)
- Weber State University “American Diplomatic History” (William Thomas Allison)
- University of Cincinnati, “U.S. in the World I” (John McNay)
- United States Air Force Academy “The History of U.S. Foreign Policy” (Grant T. Weller)
- West Chester University “Diplomatic History of the United States (Robert J. Kodosky)

INDEPENDENCE AND 19TH CENTURY

- Michigan State University, “US Foreign Relations to 1914” (Hal Friedman) (**NEW!**)
- Central Michigan University – Metro Detroit, “American Diplomatic History, 1775-1898” (Hal Friedman) (**NEW!**)
- Ohio State University, “United States Diplomacy from Independence to 1920”(Peter Hahn)
- University of Vermont, “History of U.S. Foreign Relations to 1914” (Mark Stoler)
- University of Minnesota, “Americans and International Affairs to 1917” (Nicole Phelps)
- University of Cincinnati, “U.S. in the World II” (John McNay)
- Wright State University, “United States Foreign Relations to 1914” (Jonathan Reed Winkler)
- Towson University, “U.S. Foreign Policy until 1900” (Elizabeth Gray)

20TH CENTURY

- Central Michigan University – Metro Detroit, “American Diplomatic History, 1898-Present” (Hal Friedman) (**NEW!**)
- Ohio State University, “United States Diplomacy since 1920” (Peter Hahn)
- University of Texas at Dallas, “HST 3369”(Stephen Rabe)
- University of Texas at Dallas, “HST 3379” (Stephen Rabe)
- University of Vermont, “History of U.S. Foreign Relations since 1914” (Mark Stoler)
- University of Florida, “History of American Foreign Relations, since 1914”(Robert McMahan)
- University of Maryland, Baltimore County, “The U.S. and the World since 1900” (Brad Simpson)
- Ohio State University, Newark, “American Diplomatic History since 1920” (Mitch Lerner)
- University of Minnesota, “American Foreign Relations since 1914” (Nicole Phelps)
- Trinity University, “U.S. Diplomatic History” (Donald N. Clark)
- University of Cincinnati, “U.S. in the World III” (John McNay)
- Brock University, “U.S. Foreign Policy since 1945” (Tami Friedman)
- College of William and Mary, “U.S.-Foreign Relations, 1900-present” (Hiroshi Kitamura)
- Towson University, “20th-Century U.S. Foreign Policy” (Elizabeth Gray)

COLD WAR

- Henry Ford Community College, “The United States and the Cold War, 1917-1991” (Hal Friedman) (**NEW!**)
- Columbia University, “Performing the Cold War: How the United States Sold Itself Abroad (Full Semester)” (Victoria Phillips Geduld) (**NEW!**)

- Columbia University, “Performing the Cold War: How the United States Sold Itself Abroad (Summer Session)” (Victoria Phillips Geduld) (**NEW!**)
- Henry Ford Community College, “Capitalism, Communism, and the Contest for Global Domination: An International History of the Cold War, 1917-1991”(Hal Friedman) (**NEW!**)
- United States Naval Academy, “The Early Cold War: The Truman Administration, 1945-1953” (R.H. Werking)
- University of Vermont, “Seminar: U.S.-British-Soviet Relations from World War II to Cold War, 1940-1950” (Mark Stoler)
- University of Florida, “The Cold War” (Robert McMahon)
- U.S. Coast Guard Academy, “America in the Nuclear Age” (Gary Donato)
- Brock University, “The Cold War” (Tami Friedman) (**Updated!**)

VIETNAM

- University of Florida, “America in Vietnam” (Robert McMahon)
- West Chester University, “The Vietnam Wars” (Robert J. Kodosky)
- Reed College, “The Vietnam War” (Edward Segel)
- Towson University, “U.S. and Vietnam” (Elizabeth Gray)

THIRD WORLD

- University of Georgia, “Problems in American Foreign Policy: The Third World” (Larry Grubbs)
- Texas A&M University, “Inter-American Relations” (Andy Kirkendall)
- University of Evansville, “The United States and the Middle East” (Daniel Byrne)
- University of Notre Dame, “Decolonization and the United States” (Daniel Byrne)

OTHER THEMATIC COURSES

- University of Vermont, “Gender and US Foreign Relations” (Nicole Phelps) (**NEW!**)
- University of Vermont, “The 1890s: Globalizing America” (Nicole Phelps) (**NEW!**)
- University of Toronto, “Gender and International Relations” (Carol Chin)
- College of William and Mary, “The Nuclear World” (Hiroshi Kitamura)

GRADUATE COURSES: READING SEMINARS

20TH CENTURY

- Ohio State University, “Studies in U.S. Diplomatic History, 1914 to the Present” (Peter Hahn)
- University of Texas at Dallas, “HST 6325” (Stephen Rabe)
- Ohio State University, Newark, “The Cold War” (Mitch Lerner)

VIETNAM

- University of Texas at Dallas, “HST 7355” (Stephen Rabe)

RESEARCH SEMINARS

- Ohio State University, “Seminar in U.S. Diplomatic History” (Peter Hahn)
- University of Colorado, “American Empire” (Thomas Zeiler)

2008 SHAFR SUMMER INSTITUTE AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Note: The following three syllabi were prepared by participants of the 2008 SHAFR Summer Institute at Ohio State University. By design, they are concise outlines of content and readings only and they are intended to provide basic frameworks for adoption at colleges and universities.

- “U.S.-Iraq” (Jeffrey Engel, Qiang Zhai, Thomas Zoumaras, Matt Jacobs)
- “U.S.-Iraq” (Tom Gaskin, Fabian Hilfrich, Michaela Hoenicke Moore, Sandra Scanlon)
- “U.S.-Iraq” (Sayuri Shimizu, Molly Wood, Chris Jespersen, Andrew Johns)

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY, HUMAN RIGHTS SYLLABI
FOR THE COLLEGE CLASSROOM**

GENERAL

Andreopoulos: Yale University, 2009
Bajaj, Columbia University 2007
Bhabha, Kirschner: University of Chicago
Carey: Georgia State University
Cohen, Stover: University of California
Conde, H., International Institute of Human Rights
Coonan, Florida State University: 2004, 2005
Degener: University of California at Berkeley
Geyer, Novak: University of Chicago
Gurowitz, Amy: University of California at Berkeley
Gutierrez: Florida State University
Hajjar: Swarthmore
Karl, Terry: Stanford (2008)
Krisch: Political Science, Fall 2004: Syllabus
Krisch: Political Science, Fall 2004: Exercise
Moravcsik: Harvard University
Maran: University of California at Berkeley
Marks: Columbia University
Martin: Columbia University; Spring 2002
Mayerfeld: University of Washington
Mensing: University of California at Berkeley
Moyn: Columbia University
Nathan, Columbia University, 2009
Picart: Florida State University
Pogge: Columbia University
Posner, Liao: Columbia University
Ranck: University of California at Berkeley
Schmitz: University of Chicago
Spirer: Columbia University
Sriram, University of Maryland
Waltz, University of Michigan 2007

TOPICS

Crimes Against Humanity

Maier-Katkin: Florida State University
Twiss: Florida State University

Cultural Relativism

Nathan: Columbia University (same as in "Nontraditional Courses; Summer Courses")
Ranck: University of California at Berkeley

Europe

Bhabha: University of Chicago
Mihr, European Inter-University Center, Venice, Italy

Foreign Policy

Donnelly: Spring 2001

Donnelly: Fall 2001

Donnelly: 2006

Donnelly, University of Denver

Donnelly: 2007

Black, Monterey Graduate School of International Policy Studies

Genocide

Gellately: Florida State University

Winston, College of New Jersey

Globalization

Karl, Stanford University, Winter 2004, Winter 2005

Elias, University of San Francisco

Crahan: Hunter College

Geyer and Novak: University of Chicago

Wildenthal: Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Holocaust

Picart, Kay: Florida State University

Maier-Katkin: Florida State University

Twiss: Florida State University

Human Rights Clinic

Blum: University of California at Berkeley

Forsythe: University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Wilson, Lyon, Milstein: American University

Human Rights Course Reader

State Violence (Fall 2007)

Indigenous Peoples

Anderson: Colby College

Anderson: Colby-Bates-Bowdoin Colleges' Study Abroad Program

Anderson, Colby College, Fall 2004

Conde: Trinity School of Law

Interdisciplinary

Ranck: University of California at Berkeley

The Politics of Human Rights and Humanitarian Interventions

Power, Culture and Human Rights

Karl: Stanford University (2007)

Nelson: Columbia University

Picart, Florida State University, Fall 2002, Fall 2003

International Organization

Cipolat, Urs: University of California at Berkeley

Latin America

Fregoso, University of California, Santa Cruz

Kaufman: University of Maryland

Ryan: University of California at Berkeley

Arias: Florida State University

Labor

Bowman: Florida State University

Weissbrodt

Literature

de Sherbinin: Colby College

Peters: Columbia University

Schramm: University of San Francisco

Lang: Florida State University

Goodman: Florida State University

Rai: Florida State University

Masters

Elias: University of San Francisco

Music

Gunderson: Florida State University

Philosophy

Pavesich

Political Science

Belden Fields, University of Illinois

Bob, Duquesne University

Kent, University of Hawaii

Krain: College of Wooster

Refugees

Coonan: Florida State University

Ayoub: American University in Cairo

Science and Technology

Claude: Princeton University

Slavery/Racism

Fleming

State Crimes

Coonan: Florida State University

Truth Commissions

Moore: Florida State University

United States

Henry: University of California at Berkeley

Maran: University of California at Berkeley

War and Conflict

- Mertus, American University, Spring 2005

ONLINE SYLLABI COLLECTIONS

- Society for Political Methodology Syllabi Repository
- Miller Center of Public Affairs Syllabi Collection: Syllabi from scholars on a variety of courses that address topics that pertain to governing America in a global era; includes a couple hundred syllabi representing university-level courses in political history, international relations, and American political development.
- MIT OpenCourseWare
- University of Notre Dame OpenCourseWare: includes peace studies and political science
- Tufts University OpenCourseWare: includes international relations from The Fletcher School

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

- Introduction to Political Science
Matt Wetstein, San Joaquin Delta College
- Introduction to Political Science
Logan Masilamani, Simon Fraser University

AMERICAN POLITICS

- American Federal Government
Michael D. Martinez, University of Florida
- Constitutional Politics
Dr. Paul D. Foote, Eastern Kentucky University
- Elections
David Lublin, American University
- Introduction to American Government
Frank H. Brooks

- Introduction to American Government
Dr. Paul D. Foote, Eastern Kentucky University
- Politics in the U.S.
David Lublin, American University
- Political Parties and Elections
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
- Southern Politics
David Lublin, American University
- The American Presidency-Graduate Level
S.J. Wayne, Georgetown University
- The American Presidency- Undergraduate Level
S.J. Wayne, Georgetown University
- Films About Presidents
Bruce Altschuler, SUNY-Oswego

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

- Foundations of Comparative Politics
Timothy C. Lim, California State University, Los Angeles
- Revolution and War in Vietnam
William A. Joseph, Wellesley College

GENDER, SEXUALITY, AND AMERICAN POLITICS

- Human Diversity
Gordon Babst, Wilkinson College
- LGBT Media Studies
Kevin G. Barnhurst, University of Illinois, Chicago
- Gay Politics in the United States
Robert Keighton, Curry College
- Globalization, Sex & Gender
Dennis Altman, Harvard University
- Sexual Citizenship
Valerie Lehr, St. Lawrence University
- Gays, Lesbians, & the Politics of Sexual Diversity
Steven H. Haeberle, University of Alabama at Birmingham
- Gay and Lesbian Politics
Ron Hunt, Ohio University
- The Politics of Gay Rights
Ellen Andersen, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
- Gay and Lesbian Politics
Brian DiSarro, University of Iowa
- Gays, Lesbians and the Politics of Sexuality
Steven Haeberle, University of Alabama - Birmingham
- Sexual Diversity in Politics and Law
Gordon Babst, Chapman University
- Gender, Sexuality and American Politics
Jay Barth, Hendrix College
- Politics and Sexuality
Paisley Currah, Brooklyn College-City University of New York
- Introduction to LGBTQ Studies
Paisley Currah, Brooklyn College-City University of New York
Ananya Mukherjea, College of Staten Island-City University of New York

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Causes of War
Dan Lindley, Notre Dame
- Introduction to International Relations
Dan Lindley, University of Notre Dame
- Introduction to International Relations
Ronald Mitchell, University of Oregon
- Introduction to Global Politics and International Relations
Dick Chadwick, Hawaii
- The Politics of Anti-Americanism
Paola Cesarini, Providence College

U.S. Foreign Policy

- Introduction to U.S. Foreign Policy
Dan Lindley, University of Notre Dame
- Great Books in Foreign Policy and Security Studies
Dan Lindley, University of Notre Dame
- U.S. Foreign Policy
Timothy C. Lim, California State University, Los Angeles

LAW

- Introduction to International Law
Leo Lovelace, Chapman University
- Introduction to Law
Leo Lovelace, Chapman University
- The Law and Politics of Civil Liberties
Dr. Paul D. Foote, Eastern Kentucky University
- Administrative Law
Dr. Paul D. Foote, Eastern Kentucky University

NON-US AREA STUDIES

- European Politics and Society Syllabus Bank
As part of an effort to provide greater services to APSA members, standing groups and organized sections were invited to collect model syllabi which APSA members could use when preparing to teach their own courses. Since 2001, the European Politics and Society Organized Section has maintained a bank of syllabi on various aspects of European policy, to serve as a resource to members of the section and to the larger community of scholars and teachers in the field.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

- Seminar in Political Economy
Dave Robertson, University of Missouri, Saint Louis

POLITICAL THEORY

- Contemporary Issues in Political Theory
Antonio Leopold Rappa, National University of Singapore

POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM

- APSA Task Force on Political Violence and Terrorism's Teaching Courses on Political Violence and Terrorism: Bibliography and Syllabi

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & POLICY

- Geographic Information Systems in Public Administration
G. David Garson, North Carolina State University
- Quantitative Methods in Public Administration
G. David Garson, North Carolina State University

RACE, ETHNICITY, AND POLITICS

APSA Race, Ethnicity, and Politics Organized Section Resources

RESEARCH METHODS

- Research Methods and Applied Statistics
Bill Adams, George Washington University

SERVICE LEARNING

- [APSA Service Learning Syllabi Collection](#) (2002)

URBAN STUDIES

- [H-URBAN Teaching Center Syllabi Archive](#)

WOMEN AND POLITICS

- [Gender, Law and Politics](#)
Susan E. Gallagher, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

**APPENDIX
PROGRAMS IN INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS AND SECURITY STUDIES**

INSTITUTION	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	COURSE OFFERINGS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, Intelligence Studies	<p>This major delivers a nuanced understanding of the emerging national security/intelligence field that is both broad and in-depth: you will be trained and equipped with theoretical, policy, and practical perspectives.</p> <p>This involves a precise understanding of the key concepts, functions, and operations of the national/international security infrastructure; being agile with complex global interrelationships; subtly comprehending the evolution and transformation of the international threat environment; and cogently synthesizing conflict/peace theory with national security policy and practical intelligence applications. International security and intelligence studies graduates will exemplify adaptive, intuitive, and innovative learning.</p> <p>5320 Counterintelligence and Security (3-0)</p> <p>This course will examine the evolution of US counterintelligence (CI) organization and operations. The course will focus upon basic definitions, actors, objectives, and requirements. Special emphasis will then be placed on selected foreign intelligence services that represent a potential threat to US national security. Attention will also be given to the security threat posed by non-state actors to US Government personnel, property, and activities</p> <p>5325 Political Economy of Terrorism (3-0)</p> <p>This course will provide an up-to-date survey of the study of terrorism. Where possible, the course will apply theoretical and statistical tools so the student can understand why governments and terrorists take certain actions even when, on occasion, these actions may be against their interests. The course will identify behavior that appears counterintuitive until the underlying strategic interactions among agents are understood. Tools of economic analysis (e.g., indifference curves,</p>	<p>5305 Introduction to Intelligence Analysis (3-0)</p> <p>This course will examine the process of intelligence analysis. The course will focus upon critical thinking, the analytical process, the nature of bias, the avoidance of bias in qualitative analysis, as well as dealing with uncertainty. Central will be the use of hypotheses and argumentation in the analytical process. Students will also learn to categorize intelligence evidence. Causal analysis and interpreting intentions will be stressed. Forecasting procedures, target analysis, and the psychology of intelligence analysis will round out the subjects examined.</p> <p>5310 Intelligence and Counterterrorism (3-0)</p> <p>This course will examine the evolution and dynamics of contemporary terrorism and political violence. Attention will also be given to collection and analytical issues associated with monitoring, penetrating, and ultimately countering terrorist cells and networks.</p> <p>5315 Intelligence and Counter-proliferation (3-0) This course will examine the development and contemporary use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high explosive weapons and their means of delivery.</p>

	<p>constrained optimization, simple market analysis) and game theory are applied to the study of terrorism.</p> <p>5330 Conflict Analysis (3-0)</p> <p>This course introduces multiple perspectives, including economic analysis, on classic issues in global politics, with an emphasis on the problems of conflict, cooperation, war and peace in the 21st century. Subjects for examination will introduce major analytic issues such as anarchy, alliances, failed states, revolutions, interstate warfare, civil war, ethnic conflict, insurgency, terrorism, and other forms of low-intensity conflict.</p> <p>5351 Professional Skills</p> <p>An exploration of skills, values, and behaviors that contribute to success within the profession. Skills to be developed may include professional report writing, presentations, time management, project management, and others.</p>	
<p>POINT PARK UNIVERSITY, Intelligence and National Security</p>	<p>INTL 101 - Intelligence & Security Principles</p> <p>The origins of collecting, assimilating, and using intelligence from the Spartans through the present will be discussed in detail in order to lay a foundation for today's methods and analysis of intelligence.</p> <p>INTL 102 - Intelligence Tradecraft Techniques</p> <p>This course will present information on the degree of planning and the preparation methods used by terrorists prior to an attack. Emphasis is on the planning and preparation stages of the attack, the time when terrorists are most susceptible to law enforcement detection. Included in this course will be an extensive familiarization of the jargon utilized by the intelligence community.</p> <p>INTL 204 – Intelligence in the Media</p> <p>This course examines the intelligence community and how it is perceived in the movies, television, novels and in the news. Comparisons will be made with what is depicted and the actual event that inspired the media</p> <p>INTL 300 – Critical Thinking For Analyst</p> <p>The course lays the foundation for the processes used by the intelligence community to determine credibility of assets and acquisition of intelligence prior to placing that intelligence into a matrix or on the i2 chart.</p>	<p>INTL 301 - Intelligence Analyst/Critical Thinking (I-2 Program)</p> <p>This course presents an in-depth analysis of the methods used by terrorist organizations to finance their global operations and the investigative techniques used to counter such measures. The means used by terrorist organizations to raise, transfer, and spend funds will be analyzed. It will also include an analysis of how the monies are spent by these organizations. During the computer lab portion to this course, students will become proficient in the use of the U.S. Intelligence Community and U.S. Military</p> <p>INTL 302 - National Intelligence Authorities</p> <p>As a nation of laws, this course covers the laws governing the collection, dissemination and use of intelligence as well as defining the 17 agencies in the Intelligence Community; includes a detailed study of the Patriot Act, national Intelligence Act and Emergency Powers of the President.</p> <p>INTL 305 – Intelligence Failures</p> <p>INTL 315, 415 - Intelligence Internship I, II</p> <p>Experiential component approved by the department in a local or national agency focusing upon security and intelligence. Methods of evaluation include periodic reports, journals and on-site evaluations. Prerequisites: Junior standing and permission.</p>

		<p>Prerequisites INTL 101 and INTL 1 INTL 404 - Mass Casualty Management Planning</p> <p>This course covers the issues involved in dealing with mass casualties such as those created by major terrorist events, pandemics, nuclear accidents, tsunamis, and major earthquakes. An examination of past mass casualty events will be studied.</p>
<p>KING'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON</p>	<p>This MA in "Intelligence and International Security," is multi-disciplinary and seeks to "examine the nature, processes, roles and case studies of intelligence and their interaction with developments in international security</p>	
<p>UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, MA Intelligence and Security Studies</p>	<p>This degree provides students with a specialist introduction to the advanced study of Intelligence and International History. The study of intelligence focuses on the heart of the relationship between knowledge and power, and on various aspects of how secret information is gathered and assimilated in decision-making processes.</p> <p>The programme is designed to facilitate the development of a critical awareness of the conceptual, ethical and political dimensions of intelligence and international history.</p>	<p>Central Issues:</p> <p>The principal historical debates in international history; the central issues in the historiography of international history, specific themes and issues in international history; the strengths and weakness of different historical sources;</p> <p>the critical and complex relationship between the historian and his/her facts; and the impact of contemporary concerns on the writing of history</p> <p>The assumptions, theories and practices that have defined traditional studies of intelligence</p> <p>The assumptions and theories that underpin the concept of 'intelligence failures'</p> <p>The problem of politicisation in relation to intelligence assessments</p> <p>Lessons for policy makers from past experiences of intelligence assessment</p>
<p>BRUNEL Brunel Centre for Intelligence and Security Studies.</p>	<p>Taught by the internationally respected scholars of the Brunel Centre for Intelligence and Security Studies, backed up where required by practitioner expertise, the MA in Intelligence and Security Studies offers a unique opportunity for practical, policy-oriented graduate study of intelligence issues. It will be of value to individuals seeking to go into security-oriented careers in both the private sectors, as well as to individuals engaged in the security professions who seek further qualifications and professional enhancement.</p> <p>A distinctive feature of the course lies in its combining the rigorous study of intelligence and security policy studies with practical opportunities to develop</p>	<p>Intelligence Concepts: Theory and Policy</p> <p>Deals with the essential concepts and issues of what intelligence is and its role in government and decision-making. It introduces the basic concepts of intelligence studies, the various sources of intelligence available to national governments, and examines the analysis of those sources, sources of intelligence success and failure and intelligence needs in the contemporary environment.</p> <p>Intelligence and International Security since 1939</p>

	<p>intelligence skills through case studies and simulation exercises dealing with intelligence analysis.</p> <p>The second term Analytical Simulation Exercise will involve students in a simulated joint, all-source intelligence assessment modelled on the actual joint assessment processes in the US and UK governments.</p>	<p>Provides students with a historical overview of the role of intelligence in the international arena since the Second World War. The development of contemporary methods and institutions is traced from formative events during the Second World War, the Cold War, and the post-Cold War security environment.</p> <p>Intelligence Agency and Community Management</p> <p>Introduces students to the application of issues and concepts from management and public administration to intelligence and security agencies. The course commences with management issues in individual agencies, then looks at the control of national intelligence communities, and then finishes with an examination of political control and accountability issues.</p> <p>Intelligence Failure and Success Case Studies</p> <p>This course is intended to introduce students to case study methods, and take them through a series of case studies of key intelligence successes and failures. Students undertake their own intensive case studies, and also learn to perform 'devil's advocate' or 'red team' assessments of those case studies.</p>
<p>UNIVERSITY OF BUCKINGHAM</p>	<p>This program aims to deliver nuanced and research-led understanding of the contemporary security and intelligence environment. Security and Intelligence Studies is an important new field in political science but there is also widespread recognition that a good knowledge of how security and intelligence agencies operate, of the environment in which they operate, how their products are, and should be used, has become a key component of good and successful governance. Emphasis is placed on relating academic and historical analyses to contemporary problems and to policy questions.</p>	
<p>BELLEVUE, International Security and Intelligence Studies (Bs) College of Arts and Sciences</p>		<p>PS 208 Introduction to National Security</p> <p>This course introduces students to national security as a concept, strategy, goal, and challenge. It will open up the dangers and threats that exist in the international system and show how the United States attempts to deal with those challenges. From domestic to international, from diplomatic to the military, students will be exposed to the various approaches, methods, agendas and systems that work towards securing peace and stability</p>

around the globe. This course acts as a foundation for the early preparation of students intending to pursue a career within intelligence/national security.

PS Foundations in Intelligence and Counterintelligence

This course introduces students to intelligence and counterintelligence as concepts, processes, and careers. It elaborates historical and contemporary approaches to I/CI. The process of intelligence analysis and research is detailed. Students are made familiar with the diverse IC community and the responsibilities of its various members. The process of collection, dissemination, consumption, and feedback within the intelligence discipline is explained. Students will also begin to consider the transformational challenges that exist within the IC for the 21st century.

Geostrategy This course introduces students to the subfield of geostrategy. It takes a holistic approach to the study of geopolitics and foreign policy when guided by geographical factors. It examines how geography can inform, constrain and affect political, economic, and military planning. Students learn how a country's resources, position, and physical factors can change and determine its geopolitical objectives and how geography is sometimes inextricable from strategy.

PS 318 Essentials in Strategic Thought

This course promotes the understanding of tactical and strategic thought at the introductory level. Students learn how theory and strategy help form policy and they identify implications and shifts in long-term strategic patterns and trends. Exposure to concepts such as security culture, use of force, international law, grand strategy, and just and unjust war will be major aspects. The course aims to enhance the theoretical thinking of future strategists, teaching them the various approaches and considerations in developing strategy and long-term policy.

PS 320 Security Concepts in Science and Technology

This course gives students an introduction but

WORK IN PROGRESS

		<p>also indepth understanding of how science and technology impacts national security and intelligence. It examines how important hard science and technology is in developing areas of national security and intelligence. This includes analyzing cyber-security and cyber-warfare, the emerging relationship between the IC and IT, space reconnaissance, and high-tech espionage. This class aims at attracting undergraduate majors in the sciences to consider a career within the Intelligence Community.</p>
<p>WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY The center for academic excellence in national security intelligence studies</p>	<p>This pilot program is a designed to increase the pool of eligible applicants for positions within the intelligence community with an emphasis on students with diverse cultural backgrounds, language proficiency, geographical expertise and related competencies. Although, the program is based in the College of Engineering, students from all disciplines are encouraged to participate.</p>	
<p>CARLETON UNIVERSITY, CCISS</p>	<p>"The establishment of the canadian centre of intelligence and security studies at Carleton University constitutes a significant step forward in the development in Canada of interdisciplinary intelligence studies, an area that is attracting heightened national and international attention and interest. By virtue of its location at Carleton University and in the national capital, cciss is excellently positioned to help generate national synergy and knowledge building between academics, practitioners and other stakeholders sharing an interest in intelligence and security studies."</p> <p>The Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies (CCISS) is an Organized Research Unit established in 2002 under the aegis of the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA) at Carleton University. The founding objectives of CCISS included: (a) the support and encouragement of interdisciplinary research at Carleton in salient issues in Intelligence and Security Studies; (b) the hosting of Post-Doctoral Fellows and Visiting Research Fellows in Intelligence and Security Studies; (c) the organization and hosting of conferences, seminars, symposia, workshops and guest lectures on current issues of relevance to Intelligence and Security Studies; (d) promoting the design and delivery of dedicated courses in the field of Intelligence and Security Studies; and (e) mounting training courses, symposia and policy for Canada's Security and Intelligence community and other civil society groups, as appropriate.</p>	
<p>Buckingham University Centre for Security and Intelligence Studies [BUCSIS]</p>	<p>BUCIS offers an MA in Security and Intelligence Studies This program aims to deliver a deep understanding of the contemporary security and intelligence environment in western democracies, with a focus on the UK. Security and Intelligence studies are an</p>	<p>In analyzing the material presented, students will develop a critical approach to threat perceptions and strategies which questions why the West sets the security priorities as it does currently, and how perspectives may be</p>

	<p>important new field in political science but there is also widespread recognition that a good knowledge of how security and intelligence agencies operate; of the environment in which they operate; and of how their products are, and should be, used has become a key component of good and successful governance. Emphasis is placed on relating academic and historical analyses to contemporary problems and policy questions especially in the UK but also to western states in general, using a unique degree of practitioner-led expertise.</p>	<p>different in other societies and cultures. The scale and relative priority of key threats, both external and internal, is constantly analyzed, appraised and challenged. A historical analysis will demonstrate that, while the macro threat picture has changed substantially in recent years, there are important political and ideological trends spanning many years which have shaped the current situation and the resultant policy responses in the West.</p> <p>In terms of methodology, reading and lectures will be interspersed with practical exercise and debates which will encourage students to develop skills of information analysis, assessment and appraisal; of the crystallization of different perspectives on threat perceptions and priorities into useful and clear policy recommendations; and the presentation of arguments and analyses to the rest of the group, both orally and using presentation aides and techniques. The skill of teamwork will also be developed at certain stages of the module, as students will experience working in small groups in a complementary way on specific analysis and presentation tasks.</p>
<p>The Mediterranean Council for Intelligence Studies (MCIS)</p> <p>A network of scholars, specialists, and students of intelligence dedicated to carrying out research in the area of intelligence studies related to mediterranean countries.</p>	<p>MCIS will specifically focus on the issues related to modernization, reform, development, and mission tasking of intelligence and security services in the Mediterranean MCIS aims to promote Intelligence Studies as part of university curricula and independent research as well as cultivate the work of younger scholars, concentrating on Intelligence Studies, who originate in Mediterranean countries.</p> <p><i>Comparative intelligence systems:</i> A survey of the intelligence apparatus in various international jurisdictions, including an examination of their performance of the relevant intelligence functions: security intelligence, foreign intelligence, signals intelligence, counterintelligence, financial intelligence, imagery intelligence, defence intelligence, peacekeeping intelligence, intelligence analysis and assessment etc.</p> <p><i>Intelligence and statecraft:</i> An examination of the place of intelligence in the foreign and security policies of various governments, covering such issues as tasking and resourcing, interactions with law enforcement and military institutions, management and oversight of intelligence services, international liaison and cooperation, relations with civil society, and the utilisation of intelligence products in statecraft</p>	<p>The specified cognate courses in the intelligence studies template address the relevance of certain other areas of knowledge, outside the immediate sphere of intelligence, while contributing to a fuller understanding of intelligence and security issues. Three broad fields of study seem to have particular pertinence to an intelligence curriculum: area studies, conflict analysis, and the philosophy of law. To be sure, each of these embraces a relatively wide spectrum of subjects. The cognate courses identified in this prototypal template do not exclude other possible offerings that accord with particular program perspectives:</p> <p><i>Area studies:</i> Africa; Asia; Canada; Europe; Latin America; Middle East; Russia; United States (32).</p> <p><i>Conflict analysis:</i> Foreign and security policies of key countries; interstate and intrastate conflict; ethnicity and civil war; crisis decision-making; civil-military relations; weapons proliferation and arms control; terrorism and counterterrorism; peace-building and reconstruction.</p>
<p>THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI</p>	<p>CISS's primary mission is to deliver academic programming to prepare outstanding students for</p>	<p>ISS 125 Introduction to Intelligence Studies ISS 350 Fundamentals of Analysis</p>

<p>Center for Intelligence and Security Studies, CISS</p>	<p>careers in intelligence analysis in both the public and private sectors. In addition, CISS personnel engage in applied research and consortium building with government, private and academic partners.</p> <p>The Center offers a minor in Intelligence and Security Studies (ISS) that is designed to complement a major course of study in areas of highly desirable core competencies such as foreign languages, engineering, and international studies. Unlike other minors at the University of Mississippi, students must apply for and be accepted into the minor once they have become students at the university^[1]. Criteria for acceptance include an excellent GPA, strong communication skills and exceptional motivation for a career in analytics.</p>	<p>ISS 375 Intelligence Communications ISS 480 National Security Issues of the 21st Century ISS 490 Internship ISS 499 Capstone Project</p> <p>The Intelligence and Security Studies Minor consists of 6 mandatory courses (18 hours). The minor takes 2 years to complete.</p> <p>ISS 125 Introduction to Intelligence Studies ISS 350 Fundamentals of Analysis ISS 375 Intelligence Communications ISS 420 Special Topics Elective ISS 480 National Security Issues of the 21st Century ISS 490 Internship ISS 499 Senior Project</p> <p><i>ISS 125 Introduction to Intelligence Studies</i></p> <p>ISS 125 is the only course open to all students at the University. Topics to be studied include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The definition of intelligence How intelligence assists in maintaining national security The history of intelligence The IC as it exists today (both US and international agencies) Introduction to the intelligence process Laws, guidelines, executive directives and oversight relating to intelligence Intelligence and privacy: maintaining the balance Ethical considerations The future of intelligence <p><i>ISS 350 Fundamentals of Analysis</i></p> <p>This course introduces students to methodologies used by analysts in the IC. By the conclusion of the course, students will have the ability to process and analyze information to produce intelligence that advances the mission of the IC. Topics to be studied include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intelligence cycle Critical thinking Creative thinking Overcoming cognitive, cultural and bureaucratic biases Sources of information Structuring analytical problems Developing and testing hypotheses Analytical tools and methodologies of the IC
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		<p>Crime analysis Social networking Cultural impediments to collaboration: Developing the “need to share” Using analytical software Practical project</p> <p><i>ISS 375 Intelligence Communications</i> Students will develop the skills necessary to write cogent intelligence products and properly deliver briefings to policymakers and other consumers of intelligence. This course will concentrate on “learning by doing” with students completing numerous writing and briefing assignments. Electives May Include:</p> <p>International/national intelligence history Ethics of intelligence International intelligence relations and alliances Information technology, surveillance and security Intelligence and interrogations Intelligence and the media Intelligence in literature and film</p>
<p>INSTITUTE FOR INTELLIGENCE STUDIES AT MERCYHURST COLLEGE</p>	<p>Graduates will have achieved a broad understanding of world and American history, a knowledge of comparative governments and political philosophies, the ability to produce written and oral reports and assessments based on research, correlation, and analysis, a familiarity with computer operations and database management, a reading competency in a foreign language, and a general understanding of statistical techniques</p>	<p>Marrin, Stephen (2009) 'Training and Educating U.S. Intelligence Analysts', <i>International Journal of Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence</i>, 22: 1, 131 – 146</p>
<p>HENLEY-PUTNAM UNIVERSITY</p>	<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION The Bachelor’s Degree in Intelligence Management is earned by satisfactory completion of an online program equivalent to two years of full time upper division study. The program introduces the student to the basic concepts of intelligence gathering and analysis. The student will begin to understand how intelligence manifests itself in many ways, requiring an astute and open mind to determine how to analyze and understand what and where intelligence can be found as well as how it can be used. This program also provides a basis for the student’s study at more advanced levels. All courses are four and a half credit hours unless otherwise noted.</p> <p>Program Objectives: Graduates of this program will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display an understanding of the general workings of the intelligence industry both at home and abroad • Draw upon a solid grounding in general strategy 	<p>Required Courses</p> <p>Introduction to Intelligence Introduction to Critical Thinking and Logic Intelligence Collection Introduction to Analysis Open Source Research Covert Action Counterintelligence Writing for the Intelligence Professional Ethics History of Intelligence, Part 1 History of Intelligence, Part 2</p> <p>Elective Courses/Choose any Three Areas of Emphasis</p> <p>Emphasis: Collection Management Propaganda and Disinformation</p>

	<p>and the history of intelligence to inform current practices and methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and compile information of intelligence value from open sources, distinguish factual information from misinformation or propaganda and treat it accordingly • Conduct basic intelligence collection, threat assessments, and counterintelligence • Understand and apply the tools of basic intelligence analysis • Show a knowledge of clandestine and illicit economies and networks 	<p>Elicitation and Briefing/Debriefing Collection Management</p> <p>Emphasis: Counterintelligence</p> <p>World Intelligence Agencies Terrorist Support Networks Operational Security</p> <p>Emphasis: Counterterrorism</p> <p>Counterterrorism Strategy and Tactics Religious Extremism</p> <p>Emphasis: Intel Operations</p> <p>Technical Surveillance Clandestine Communications Infiltration Techniques</p>
<p>EMBRY-RIDDLE</p>	<p>Embry-Riddle designed its bachelor's degree in global security and intelligence studies (GSIS) to produce a new generation of security and intelligence professionals. The program explores global interrelationships in areas such as politics, economics, society, science and technology, military developments, public health, and the environment.</p>	<p>Students learn to solve problems and think critically on issues such as terrorism and asymmetrical warfare, transportation security, and threats to corporations, computer systems, and telecommunications. Other issues include illegal trafficking networks, prohibited weapons, international crime, population migrations, natural disasters, pandemics, and homeland security.</p>

PART TWO: READINGS IN ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES
I. SELECTED ABSTRACTS

Abdelhady, Dalia. *The Sociopolitical History of Arabs in the United States: Assimilation, Ethnicity, and Global Citizenship. Biopsychosocial Perspectives on Arab Americans.* 2014, pp 17-43.

ABSTRACT In an attempt to depict the sociopolitical _____ of Arab Americans, this chapter traces the development of an ethnic political community among the different waves of immigrants by illustrating the global, transnational and national social and political _____ shaping the context for the development of the community. The first part of the chapter summarizes the migratory patterns of the members of the community and highlights the _____ that shaped their _____ reception and formation of identity and community. The second part explores the theoretical constructs that shape our understanding of the Arab American experience. Traditionally, _____ of Arab American communities in the US have either stressed the various processes through which the group has _____ into the American mainstream or _____ the development of an ethnic identity and awareness of difference within the structure of American racial ethnic hierarchies. This chapter extends such analyses by highlighting the growing global awareness that shapes _____ forms of identification and are best understood through notions of hybridity and diaspora. The chapter concludes by underlining the contested nature of Arab American identity and the challenges faced by members of the community at present.

Abu Helu, Musallam F. Urban Sprawl in Palestinian Occupied Territories: Causes, Consequences and Future. *Environment and Urbanization*. *Asia*. March 2012 vol. 3 no. 1 121-141.

Musallam F. Abu Helu, Geography and Urban Studies Department, Al Quds University. E-mail: mabuhelu@arts.alquds.edu

ABSTRACT This article seeks to better understand the often overlooked magnitude of sprawl in the Palestinian Occupied Territories and explore the conditions that might make it possible to focus planning on this more conventional issue (rather than security *per se*), in order to _____ thinking about occupation and spatial policy in Palestine-Israel. The exploration of these conditions encompasses three perspectives: (1) a human habitation perspective where Palestinian cities, towns, and _____ are overcrowded and undersupplied with basic urban _____ and dignified human habitation; (2) a mobility perspective involving the flow of goods and people between farmlands and towns, towns and cities, and between Palestine (West Bank and Gaza) and the outside world; and (3) a natural environment perspective, since the situation with regard to the supply of water, disposal of waste, consumption of energy, protection of sensitive land, and access to outdoor recreation can be characterized as _____. The article concludes that smart growth or managed development could help begin a planning _____ that ultimately might open the way towards thinking seriously about addressing the needs of a rapidly growing population while also limiting sprawl, _____ conflict over land-use, making land available for urban development on an ecologically meaningful basis and, finally, designing infrastructure for future Palestinian economic development that is just and equitable
http://online.sagepub.com

Aburaiya, Issam. Islamism, Nationalism, and Western Modernity: The Case of Iran and Palestine. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*. March 2009, Volume 22, Issue 1, pp 57-68.

ABSTRACT The rise of Islamic politics in the Middle East, particularly since the Iranian revolution, is the most cited example that supposedly testifies to the “clean” separation between “Islam” and the “West.” In this essay, I argue that it is not Islamic movements and ideology that confirm this separation. Rather, it is their _____ into the scheme of Western modernity, with its binary distinctions and evolutionary reading of history, which constructs this separation. Using examples from Iran and Palestine, I show how Islamic ideology indeed defies the basic _____ of Western discourse on modernity, _____ its limitations, and question the constitution of Islam and the West as allegedly _____, even opposing, categories.
[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Acharya, Amitav. Dialogue and Discovery: In Search of International Relations Theories Beyond the West. *Millennium - Journal of International Studies* May 2011 vol. 39 no. 3 619-637
American University, aacharya@american.edu

ABSTRACT Scholars of International Relations (IR) increasingly realise that their discipline, including its theories and methods, often _____ voices and experiences outside of the West. But how do we _____ this problem and move the discipline forward? While some question whether ‘Western’ and ‘non-Western’ (or ‘post-Western’) are useful labels, there are also other perspectives, including those who believe in the adequacy of existing theories and approaches, those who argue for particular national ‘schools’ of IR, and those who _____ recent efforts to broaden IR theory as ‘mimicry’ in terms of their epistemological underpinnings. After _____ these debates, this article -----some avenues for further research with a view to bringing out the global heritage of IR. These include, among other things, paying greater attention to the genealogy of international systems, the diversity of regionalisms and regional worlds, the integration of area studies with IR, people-centric approaches to IR, _____ and development, and the agency role of non-Western ideas and actors in building global order. I also argue for broadening the epistemology of IR theory with the help of non-Western _____ such as Buddhism. While the study of IR remains _____ Western perspectives and contributions, it is possible to build different and _____ theories which originate from non-Western contexts and experiences. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Adelman, Howard. Research on the Ethics of War in the Context of Violence in Gaza. *Journal of Academic Ethics*. June 2009, Volume 7, Issue 1-2, pp 93-113.

ABSTRACT The paper first _____ the ability to provide objective data and analyses during war and then examines the need for such objective gathering of data and analysis in the context of mass violence and war, specifically in the 2009 Gaza War.

That data and analysis is required to assess _____ with just war norms in assessing the conduct of the war, a framework quite distinct from human rights _____ that can misapply and deform the application of norms such as proportionality and _____ not to target civilians.

Choices For Completing The Sentences Above

<i>Term</i>	<i>English Definition And Contemporary Usage</i>	<i>Other Forms Of The Word:</i>
01	worldview	
02	analyses	
03	traced	
04	dialogue	
05	infrastructure	
06	norms	
07	security	
08	address	
09	philosophies	
10	dynamics	
11	emigration,	
12	essential	
13	neglects	
14	minimizing	
15	refugee camps	

Adelman, Madeliaine. The Military, Militarism, and the Militarization of Domestic Violence. *Violence Against Women*. September 2003 vol. 9 no. 9 1118-1152.

ABSTRACT This article moves beyond the discussion of domestic violence in the military to a broader accounting of the militarization of domestic _____ in Israel. In contrast to the dominant civilian-military _____, which assumes a limit on an army's effect on society, in Israel, _____ between the military and society are highly permeable, even ambiguous. The civilianization of the army and the militarization of society in Israel render incomplete the research model of domestic violence in the military. Thus, the article explores how the centrality of the military, a pervasive _____ of _____, and the militarization of society shape perpetration, understandings, and experiences of and responses to domestic violence in Israel. Specifically, four components of the militarization of domestic violence are discussed: causality, competition, critique, and context. The article closes by reflecting on what is gained by shifting the analytical perspective from domestic violence in the military to the militarization of domestic violence

Adwan, Sami and Dan Bar-On. Shared History Project: A PRIME Example of Peace-Building Under Fire. *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society*, Vol. 17, No. 3, Spring 2004.

ABSTRACT Minimal peace building during a violent conflict is suggested as a strategy for future post-conflict peace processes. This paper describes a process of five workshops in which Palestinian and Jewish-Israeli teachers developed a joint school textbook of two narratives (an Israeli and a Palestinian) in regard to three dates in their mutual conflict: the Balfour Declaration, the 1948 war and the 1987 Intifada. The teachers developed these two narratives to be taught in their classrooms. All these activities took place under severe _____ of asymmetry of power relations of occupation (of the Palestinians) and of suicide bombers (against Israelis) throughout the project. The Two-State solution requires in our view textbooks of two narratives, so students learn to respect the narrative of the "Other."

Afonso de Oliveira, Jose and Amarildo Jorge da Silva. Arts, Culture and Science and Their Relationships. *Systemic Practice and Action Research*. December 2011, Volume 24, Issue 6, pp 565-574.

ABSTRACT The context of this analysis is the golden years of the decade of the 1960s that served as a backdrop for consolidating capitalism and the globalized world. The aim is to analyze, understand and establish possible connections between the arts in general and the world in which modern society operates. This is a theoretical essay anchored in theoretical assumptions of sociology, arts and the culture of the globalized world and built on the practical experience of these _____. We use the interpretative approach and technique of hermeneutic phenomenology to give meaning to historical events and the cultural and artistic implications of these events in the rise of science and technology. A systemic examination supports the relationship between art, culture, science and technology. The _____ shows that artistic and cultural issues are essential to make sense of life in society and in the absence of such basis, the world would be meaningless and humans would lose a sense of direction. It can be _____ that the arts are becoming increasingly relevant as the virtual world becomes _____ and truly global, and that the development of science and technology benefits from the rise of the cultural and artistic world of today. Finally, the correspondence between the artistic and cultural world and the current scientific and technological development confirms the emergence of a globalized, digitalised (virtual) knowledge society.

Al-Hardan, Anaheed. Decolonizing Research on Palestinians: Towards Critical Epistemologies and Research Practices. *Qualitative Inquiry*. January 2014 20: 61-71.

Institute for Cultural Inquiry, Christinenstr. 18-19, Haus 8, Berlin, D-10119, Germany. Email: anaheed.al-hardan@ici-berlin.org

ABSTRACT This article builds on Indigenous and decolonial theorists' and activists' contention that European imperialism and colonialism are inseparable from modern knowledge production, and that the power/knowledge nexus continues to be implicated in the contemporary coloniality of the world. It examines the power relations inherent in _____ and colonialism as they unfolded in the "before," "during," and "after" of a research project on Palestinian refugees that was conceptualized and initiated in the Anglo-Irish academy. It asks what kind of research can researchers, who are structurally positioned within the academies of the former/current imperialist powers and their allies, engage in while carrying out research in communities that are on the other end of the imperial and colonial equation. It concludes by discussing what the possibility of a decolonizing research practice in Palestinian refugee communities may begin to look like during the Palestinians' settler-colonized and stateless present. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Aliawi, Amjad and Karen Assaf. Water Resources in the Middle East. Shared Management of Palestinian and Israeli Groundwater Resources: A Critical Analysis. Volume 2, 2007, pp 17-32.

ABSTRACT A brief historical background of the status of utilization of Palestinian water resources is made with emphasis on the shared groundwater aquifers between Palestine and Israel. The political process over water resources between Palestine and Israel is outlined pointing out the lessons-learned from negotiations, the negotiation stance taken by both Parties, and the difficulties Palestine has in _____ policies and agreements for the _____ of shared groundwater resources. Guidelines for a comprehensive framework for the Palestinian/Israeli management of shared groundwater aquifers is presented based on three pillars — political, policies and cooperation. It is concluded that the region of Palestine and Israel is plagued by conflict and thus the political and security situation can only sharpen the critical need to _____ well-defined transboundary policies and mechanisms for _____ to enhance the resolution of disputes over the sustainable management of shared groundwater aquifers. In reality, current agreements award Israel veto power over the Palestinians' ability to alter the unfavorable 'status quo', because joint management does not apply to Israel's water sector and control on the ground is largely in Israel's hands. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Alimi, Eitan Y. et al. Knowing Your Adversary: Israeli Structure of Political Opportunity and the Inception of the Palestinian Intifada. *Sociological Forum*. December 2006, Volume 21, Issue 4, pp 535-557.

Choices For Completing The Sentences Above

Term

English Definition And Contemporary Usage

Other Forms Of The Word:

- 01 violence
- 02 paradigm
- 03 militarism
- 04 researchers

- 05 implementing
- 06 management
- 07 concluded
- 08 cooperation
- 09 imperialism
- 10 ideology
- 11 formulate
- 12 evidence
- 13 large-scale
- 14 conditions
- 15 boundaries

Choices for Completing The Sentences Above

<i>Term</i>	<i>English Definition And Contemporary Usage</i>	<i>Other Forms Of The Word; Etymologies</i>
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ABSTRACT Social movement scholars have suggested that opportunity structures are not objective features of the world but must be constructed by social forces, including social movements. Here, we attempt to analyze how Palestinians living in the occupied territories constructed political opportunity during the run-up to the 1987 first Intifada. We analyze how the changing Israeli political opportunity structure affected Palestinians' framing of the structural conditions they faced. In particular, we examine (1) how the _____ Palestinian movement within the occupied territories built the capacity for a shared, collective framing of events, and (2) how the movement adapted a strategy based on its understanding of the opportunity presented by _____ in Israeli society concerning the occupation. Based on the analysis, we offer several insights into the Intifada's _____ and trajectories.

Al-Khansaa, Diab, and Ruba Daas. Palestinian-Educated Women: Between Religion and Society. *Gender, Religion and Education in a Chaotic Postmodern World*, 2013, pp 199-219.

ABSTRACT This chapter will describe a qualitative study with young educated Arab women. We conducted in-depth interviews with ten young educated Arab women about their daily life in the context of the Islam religion, who left their homes, families, and settlement framework to study at an Israeli academic Jewish institution, usually far from home. All the women grew up in traditional conservative homes typical of Arab-Palestinian patriarchal society.

After successfully _____ within their academic careers in Israeli society, some of these women chose to become more serious in their religious observance and, after deserting modern dress, emphasized religious Muslim identity manifested in traditional religious dress and more intense religious practice. The spiritual change and feeling of tranquility they enjoyed following their return to religion made it easier for them to cope with the difficulties they encountered in their surroundings. Some of the women shared the deep and renewed essence of religion in their personal and family lives. They _____ that religion and traditional dress protected them from the negative attitudes and harassment they faced as tempting sexual objects. Yet some of the women have not yet donned a head covering despite their religious strengthening, due to consideration of the _____ of this step in their careers, and how this would be seen by their Jewish bosses. Similarly, religious dress would make it hard for them to go through military checkpoints. Social pressure also afforded a catalyst for returning to religion and for emphasizing religious Muslim identity. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Al-Khatib, Imad and A. Lena Tsipouri. Innovation in Palestinian Industries: A Necessity for Surviving the Abnormal. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*. December 2013, Volume 4, Issue 4, pp 492-510.

ABSTRACT Knowledge, research, and innovation are of crucial importance for the competitiveness of an economy and a recipe for economic development not only for developed and developing countries, but also for entities surviving a political abnormality, such as the Palestinian territories. As Palestinians are currently planning for their future viable state, the policy and decision makers should formulate relevant science, technology, and innovation policies that encourage the different national sectors to _____ the available innovation potentials and the experience and support of other countries, for developing a competitive economy. Conducting and analyzing a community innovation survey on two major Palestinian industrial sectors, namely quarrying and stone fabrication and the food and beverages sector, brought about very promising indicators and showed high innovative potentials in both sectors. Employment, export, and revenues are clearly improved in _____ enterprises. Lack of _____ between the industrial sector and the higher education and research and development institutions is found to be a major problem that should be tackled in order to strengthen the enterprises' ability to innovate. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Allen, Lori. The scales of occupation: 'Operation Cast Lead' and the targeting of the Gaza Strip. *Critique of Anthropology*. September 2012 vol. 32 no. 3 261-284.

Lori Allen, Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, CB3 9DA, UK
Email: laa29@cam.ac.uk

ABSTRACT This article analyses the role of scalar politics in the 22-day Israeli assault on the occupied Gaza Strip that happened in the winter of 2008–9, and argues that practices of organizing and _____ different kinds of scale have helped normalize occupation violence. Israeli regulatory mechanisms and a variety of scalar narratives of the occupied Palestinian territory constructed geographical, material and sensorial aspects of space and scale in a way that allowed the Israeli ‘Operation Cast Lead’ to stand out as _____, when it was in fact part of an ongoing, _____ military occupation. The ways that space and scale have been constructed throughout the occupied Palestinian territory in many ways echo modes of fragmentation and social segregation that enable forms of violence seen in enclaved cities around the globe. The Palestinian case calls for additional attention to the imbrication of different kinds of scale – density, distance, time and destruction – as they are shaped militarily and discursively. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Amani, Ismail. Making Sense of a Barrier: U.S. News Discourses on Israel’s Dividing Wall. *Journal of Communication Inquiry*. January 2010 vol. 34 no. 1 85-108.
American University in Cairo

ABSTRACT This study _____ mainstream U.S. newspaper discourses concerning the dividing wall that Israel built as a separation barrier from the West Bank. In so doing, it ultimately seeks to further explore news media’s role as agents of social control and influence. Findings _____ that in invoking the nationalism dimension, the news did not handle the primordial element adequately, and that emphasis on violence and revenge as well as the tragedy of child _____ was particularly prominent. The study argues that while the media’s role in social control and influence may be significant, the adequacy with which they perform this role is questionable. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Andreopoulos, George. Policing Across Borders: Transnational Threats and Law Enforcement Responses. *Policing Across Borders*, 2013, pp 1-10.

ABSTRACT The changing nature of the threats confronting the international community and the growing _____ of illicit activities _____ a commensurate response in the crime control efforts of states and international organizations. While international crime control efforts are nothing new, the _____ and geographic reach of such cross-border efforts have transformed the landscape of crime control and have raised the profile of policing issues in _____ security. At the same time, this development has generated critical questions about the importance of international _____ and rules as _____ legitimacy in such efforts. The Balkan region, which constitutes the focus of this book, is a key testing ground for the effectiveness of such efforts as well as for the relevance of the said norms and rules.

Choices For Completing The Sentences Above

Term

English Definition And Contemporary Usage

Other Forms Of The Word:

- | | |
|----|---------------|
| 01 | divisions |
| 02 | victimization |
| 03 | standards of |
| 04 | international |
| 05 | systematic |
| 06 | intensity |
| 07 | norms |
| 08 | consolidating |

09	maintained
10	cooperation
11	anomalous
12	representing
13	dynamics
14	necessitate
15	innovative

Aranka, Ted N. and Yousef Daoud. Competition, Substitution, or Discretion: an Analysis of Palestinian and Foreign Guest Workers in the Israeli Labor Market. *Journal of Population Economics* September 2010, Volume 23, Issue 4, pp 1275-1300.

ABSTRACT This paper investigates the effects of foreign workers on labor market outcomes for Palestinian workers in the Israeli labor market. The paper utilizes a micro-dataset on the Palestinian labor force combined with time-series data on foreign workers in Israel. The data covers the period 1999–2003, a period in which Israel enforced a strict closure on labor (and goods) movement, particularly in 2001 and 2002. The _____ suggests that foreign workers in Israel do not affect Palestinian employment; however, an increase in the number of foreign workers in Israel tends to reduce Israeli wages paid to Palestinian workers from the Gaza Strip. The Israeli closure policy appears to be the main cause for the substantial reduction in long-run Palestinian employment levels in Israel, not the presence of foreign workers. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Archaeology Programs at the Palestinian Universities: Reality and Challenges. *Archaeologies*. April 2009, Volume 5, Issue 1, pp 161-183.

ABSTRACT Over the past three centuries, Palestine, a country rich in historic and archaeological sites, has drawn many archaeologists, historians, scholars, clergymen, adventurers and treasure seekers, all wishing to study or, at times, to _____ the cultural heritage of the land. Historically, these Westerners have enjoyed the intellectual and _____ fruits of their explorations, while the native population was traditionally relegated to the role of simple laborers in the field-work. Until 1977, when the President of Birzeit University, with the support of the Director of the W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem, founded the archaeology program at Birzeit University, there was no _____ institution dedicated to the preservation, protection and study of Palestine’s cultural heritage. Since then, four additional Palestinian universities—al-Quds University, an-Najah National University, Hebron University and the Islamic University of Gaza—have developed archaeological programs designed to _____ qualified professionals committed to the management, _____, restoration and conservation of cultural resources throughout Palestine. Yet, despite the tireless efforts of countless dedicated men and women at these institutions, there exist numerous political, economic, social and _____ obstacles that greatly diminish the operational effectiveness of these programs and, as a, further jeopardize the future of Palestinian cultural heritage resources. The purpose of this analysis is to diagnose the actual efficacy of these programs so that Palestinian stakeholders and policymakers may develop legislative and bureaucratic remedies which will ensure the continued protection and preservation of the Palestinian cultural heritage. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Arsenault, Daniel and Jamie Green. Effects of the Separation Barrier on the Viability of a Future Palestinian State. *Water Resources in the Middle East*. Volume 2, 2007, pp 273-282.

ABSTRACT Despite the surface tension over Palestinian terrorism and Israeli security methods, the peace process is ultimately hinged on many long-term_____. With the recent political transformations in the region and efforts for peace between Israelis and Palestinians, water remains to be a strongly regarded _____ as well as a mutual dilemma. The importance of water access and control is at times concealed by its low-key political stature in comparison to the human security agenda of Israelis and the political rights of Palestinians. The perception that water is of lesser importance than security and justice is in itself a threat to the overall peace process, and the possibility of a future Palestinian state. The strategic control of water _____ between Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip have geopolitical _____ tied to nearly every aspect of the current political situation. Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, the refugee population, Palestinian living

conditions, and the separation wall — along with its actual _____ and route — all have linkages to the _____, control, and quality of water resources; this is by no means a complete list. The strategic _____ of water resources by either side in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will determine the future _____ of any Palestinian state. Palestine's weak socio-economic maturation due in part to limited water access is a testament to its importance for success in agriculture, industry, health, and human development. The current heading towards an Israeli _____ unilateral peace will only further the control of water in the region, and calls into question the very viability of a Palestine for Palestinians.

Choices For Completing The Sentences Above

<i>Term</i>	<i>English Definition And Contemporary Usage</i>	<i>Other Forms Of The Word; Etymologies</i>
1. resources		
3. access		
4. indigenous		
5. evidence		
6. preservation		
7. train		
8. consequence		
9. priority		
10. implications		
11. bureaucratic		
12. imposed		
13. control		
14. exploit		
15. financial		

In its current form, this chapter is explicitly in its theoretical stage. The ideas provided require the backing of primary source data the authors plan to collect in future trips to Israel. The interest is to expose it to the criticisms and suggestions of others interested in understanding the geopolitical realities of the Israeli Palestinian conflict, and, as such, being able to provide recommendations and solutions to bring about its conclusion. In the absence of the requisite data, satisfying Israeli water security demands, through an understanding of the security paradigm shift, will be demonstrated by identifying the relationship between the neorealist definition of the international system, and Israeli strategic culture. The specifics of the water crisis facing Israel will be provided, as will the links between water, the construction of the security fence, and settlement locations. Finally, the chapter will conclude on the effects of water scarcity and the viability of a future Palestinian state.

University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth

ABSTRACT Does the advent of Barack Obama as president of the US signal a change in US policy towards Israel/Palestine? The US has presented itself as the ‘honest broker’ in attempts at settling the crisis from the late 1960s on, as the history narrated here of these initiatives demonstrates, yet all have foundered, not least on the rocks of Israeli intransigence and US partiality. With Israel’s continuing punitive policy towards Gaza, and insistence, despite US caveats, on building settlements in Palestinian areas, and new housing in Arab East Jerusalem, this article argues that the Palestinians are undergoing a second Nakba, subjected to a process of erasure as a legitimate national entity. Whether Obama’s Cairo speech, in its even-handed approach to both Palestinian and Israeli aspirations, marked a new beginning is proving ever more doubtful. It is time for Palestinians to abandon the pseudo-diplomacy of the past and develop a grassroots-based political struggle. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Karen Assaf, The Jordan River and Dead Sea Basin. Managing Palestine'S Water Budget: Providing for Present and Future Needs. *NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C: Environmental Security* 2009, pp 89-109.

ABSTRACT The political situation in Palestine is unstable and stagnant due to the ongoing and the “not-going-on” peace process negotiations. The parallel on-the-ground activities in all sectors in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip are inadvertently affected by this political-socio-economic climate. Water and all of its accompanying components and works is one of the most fundamental, challenging and critical problems facing Palestinian society as a whole. The lack of water resources (or the lack of access to water resources) further aggravates the usual competition between different uses (domestic/municipal; agricultural; and industrial). The gap between available water resources and the demand for water resources is increasing with time. Actual consumption per capita is decreasing every year as natural population growth is coupled with the same supply levels and extremely limited development. Development in all aspects in Palestine is constrained and repressed by the lack of adequate water supplies. Brief sectoral descriptions are presented, along with up-to-date data on water supply and demand. A generalized presentation of the growing gap between water supplies and demands is illustrated, along with potential management alternatives or options for the future water and wastewater sector in Palestine.

Aydin, Aysegul. The Deterrent Effects of Economic Integration. *Journal of Peace Research*. September 2010 vol. 47 no. 5 523-533. Department of Political Science, University of Colorado-Boulder. Aysegul.Aydin@colorado.edu.

ABSTRACT Economic interdependence and international conflict studies have traditionally focused on the role of bilateral trade on direct deterrence, mostly omitting its indirect effects on third-party states. While scholars in the extended deterrence literature have examined the role of defender—target trade in deterring aggressors, most empirical research has remained limited to immediate deterrence and neglected general deterrence. This article synthesizes these literatures and goes beyond the dyad-level analysis in trade—conflict studies by focusing on the deterrent effects of trade. I claim that trade ties between the defender and target are not sufficient for extended general deterrence. This is mainly because international trade by itself is a poor indicator of the extent to which the target is an economically important friend of the defender, worth defending against aggressors. Empirical analysis of militarized disputes between rival states in the post-1945 period supports this point and shows that extended deterrence success is most likely in cases where the defender and target are economically integrated through regional trade institutions as well as conducting heavy trade. Economically minded defenders can successfully generate credible signals of resolve if they have institutional ties with their important trade partners.

<http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Ayoob, Mohammed. Making Sense of Global Tensions: Dominant and Subaltern Conceptions of Order and Justice in the International System. *International Studies* April/July 2010 vol. 47 no. 2-4 129-141.

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ABSTRACT The tension between the hegemonic and subaltern perspectives of international order can be summarized in the following fashion: While the former emphasizes order among states and justice within them, the latter stresses order within states and justice among them. This tension has manifested itself, although not always very neatly, in such diverse arenas of international politics as humanitarian intervention, nuclear proliferation and residual colonialism. While the tension between the dominant and subaltern views of world order is a global phenomenon, it finds manifestation in its most acute form in the broader Middle East, comprising

West, Southwest and Central Asia. This is because issues such as Iran's nuclear aspirations, Israel's occupation of Palestine, and the rise of political Islam as the anti-hegemonic ideology par excellence highlight this tension most clearly. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Azarya, Victor and Baruch Kimmerling.. New Immigrants in the Israeli Armed Forces. *Armed Forces & Society* Spring 1980vol. 6 no. 3 455-482.

ABSTRACT Between 1948 and 1952 the Jewish population of Israel more than doubled from 700,000 to 1,450,000. The Israeli military's role in the integration of new immigrants has often been presented as an example of nation building. This article explores the immigrant integrating function of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) by analyzing the attitudes of the IDF towards drafting of new immigrants, as well as the affect of these attitudes on Israeli society. Immigrant representation and length of service was assessed through analysis of classified data. The authors find that the IDF is useful for unifying the immigrant population, but not as an equalizing agent for socioeconomically disadvantaged conscripts. In conclusion, the Israeli army has been portrayed as one of the primary agents of immigrant absorption into society; but this is true only in the sense of becoming part of the national collectivity, not in facilitating access to the socioeconomic center. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Badawi, Ahmed, Brandon Sipes, and Michael Sternberg. From Antagonism to Resonance: Some Methodological Insights and Dilemmas. *Peace Psychology Book Series 2012*, pp 71-97.

ABSTRACT In this chapter, the authors will discuss the process that conflicting parties experience of shifting from adversarial framing to reflexive reframing: from a focus on the faults and responsibility of the *other* to recognition of the needs and values present in all conflict parties. This will be described in theory and then shown in detail through two case studies of the *Kumi Method* of conflict transformation, with particular attention given to the learning achieved in its use, as well as dilemmas for practitioners of this type of engagement. The chapter concludes with some practical recommendations on how to (partially) solve the dilemmas in a way that maximises the benefit to the participants and minimises harm for both participants and facilitators. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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Badawi, Ahmed, Brandon Sipes, and Michael Sternberg. From Antagonism to Resonance: Some Methodological Insights and Dilemmas. *Peace Psychology Book Series* 2012, pp 71-97.

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Bailey Jones, Rachael. Postcolonial Representations of Women: Possibilities for Subverting the Dominant Visual Regime. *Explorations of Educational Purpose* Volume 18, 2011, pp 169-193.

ABSTRACT Chapter 8 addresses the postcolonial work of representation that is created by artists, transnational feminist organizations, and grassroots media outlets. While much popular media still create representations that display traces of colonial stereotypes and assumptions, there are individuals and groups who are actively trying to challenge the mainstream media's colonial education. These forces are subverting the patriarchal representations of women that remain entrenched from colonialism through a complicating binaries and cultural distinctions. The chapter introduces transnational feminist artists who create work in a variety of media that actively critique the history of imbalances in global power and the regulation of women's roles within and across cultures. Many artists appropriate traditionally feminine materials and subject matter and use these in a way that subverts the assumed meaning.

Bakan, Abigail B. and Yasmeen Abu-Laban. Palestinian Resistance and International Solidarity: the BDS campaign. *Race Class*. July 2009 vol. 51 no. 129-54.

ABSTRACT Israel's recent war in Gaza ('Operation Cast Lead') has both exposed Israel's defiance of international law and provided the occasion for increasing support for an organised transnational boycott, divestment and sanctions (BDS) movement. The BDS movement is aimed at challenging the Israeli state's illegal military occupation and a host of corresponding repressive policies directed at Palestinians. However, the BDS campaign, and in particular the call for an academic boycott, has been controversial. It has generated a counter-response emphasising, variously, the goals of the movement as ineffective, counterproductive to peace and/or security, contrary to norms of academic freedom and even tied to anti-Judaism and anti-Semitism. Utilising a Gramscian approach, and drawing from Charles Mills' concept of 'racial contract', we examine the history of the divestment campaign and the debates it has engendered. We argue that the effectiveness of BDS as a strategy of resistance and cross-border solidarity is intimately connected with a challenge to the hegemonic place of Zionism in western ideology. This campaign has challenged an international racial contract which, from 1948, has assigned a common interest between the state of Israel and international political allies, while absencing Palestinians as simultaneously non-white, the subjects of extreme repression and stateless. The BDS campaign also points to an alternative — the promise of a real and lasting peace in the Middle East. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Balogun, M. J. The Individual, the State, and International Relations: Toward an Interest Contiguity Theory of Parallel and Competing Sovereignties. *Hegemony and Sovereign Equality*. 2011, pp 3-22.

ABSTRACT In the contemporary world, broadly three types of sovereignty exist parallel to one another. These are the sovereignties of the individual over what concerns none but him/her-self, of the nation-state over its territory and people, and of the institutions established to give expression to the will of the “international community,” howsoever defined. The frequent conflict between and among the various types of sovereignty raises a few questions. First, against whose moral standards would the freedom claimed by each type be legitimized? To put it differently, is the right to freedom “God-given,” as argued by the creationists? Or is it a dictate of pure, undiluted reason, as maintained by the Kantians? Does it evolve with society over time, as contended by the social Darwinists, or is it simply fabricated to assert and defend one among competing interests, which is the underlying thesis of Machiavellian realism? Second—and springing directly from the first question—under what circumstances is it justified to subordinate one type of sovereignty to another? Third, how will the boundary between and among the various types of sovereignty be drawn to ensure that each performs only those functions for which it is best suited? Fourth, what checks and balances have been or can be devised to hold each sovereign to account?

Baram, Uzi. Out of Time: Erasing Modernity in an Antique City *Archaeologies*. December 2012, Volume 8, Issue 3, pp 330-348.

ABSTRACT Considerations of the socio-politics of archaeology mark the contributions of H. Martin Wobst across studies of many different epochs. Socio-politics open avenues for archaeology to contribute to social justice, especially in places whose histories are fiercely contested, such as in the Middle East. In 1909, a clock tower was built on top of the Jaffa Gate of Jerusalem’s walled city; as a material intervention, it was noticeable and noticed. Early in the British Mandate, the clock tower was removed. While there have been many critiques of Israeli erasures of the Palestinian landscape, the antiquing of Jerusalem deserves critical attention. Invoking the dismantling of the clock tower reveals an important aspect of the transformation of the city. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Barder, Alexander D. ‘The World Is Too Much with Us’: Reification and the Depoliticising of *Via Media* Constructivist IR.

ABSTRACT International Relations’ constructivist turn – that body of approaches emerging in the late 1980s/early 1990s in which international outcomes were held to be predicated upon complex social arrangements, rules, norms, institutions, language and culture – emerged from a unique historical and intellectual moment. Initially, this theoretical turn was deeply committed to reflexivity and circumspection: since events were held to be contingent and theorists were bound up in them, the obligation to sustained critical self-reflection was central to the project. That commitment would not last, however. By the mid-1990s, it had given way to a ‘middle ground’ (or *via media*) position, which aligned itself with dominant materialist and rationalist methodologies and epistemologies. We wish to examine that moment of realignment: how it happened, and what it might mean. We argue that having imbibed a degree of the free-floating optimism that was ‘in the air’ in the 1990s, *via media* constructivism’s leading scholars came to believe that it was no longer necessary to problematise the historicity and contingency of their own historical moment and philosophical horizons. The post-Cold War ‘world’, we hold – or, at any rate, one account of it – was ‘too much with’ *via media* constructivism: selectively constraining its reflexive impulses and critical tools in ways that, however unintentionally, provided cover for particular normative and ideological configurations. To move past this, we argue that *via media* constructivists need a *sustainably critical* ethos: one which ‘repoliticises’ international theory by unmasking its hidden ideological and political starting points. <http://online.sagepub.com>

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Bar-Joseph, Uri. Military Intelligence as the National Intelligence Estimator: The Case of Israel. *Armed Forces & Society* April, 2010vol. 36 no. 3 505-525. University of Haifa, Israel, barjo@poli.haifa.ac.il

ABSTRACT Although Israel constitutes an interesting case for the study of civil—military relations, the role played by its Directory of Military Intelligence (AMAN) has rarely been discussed in this context. This role is of special interest, since Israel is the only liberal democracy today in which a military intelligence service functions as the leading national estimator not only in military but also in civilian affairs. The unique Israeli model is usually justified by Israel’s security concerns—primarily the threat of a sudden conventional attack. To test this model’s validity, this article (1) traces and elucidates its historical development; (2) employs five crucial mini case studies to test its practical success or failure; and (3) explains how, in light of the fact that AMAN failed in four of the five cases, its military characteristics create inherent weaknesses that hamper its ability to serve as a high-quality national intelligence estimator.

Bar-Joseph, Uri. Military Intelligence as the National Intelligence Estimator: The Case of Israel *Armed Forces & Society* April 2010vol. 36 no. 3 505-525.

ABSTRACT Although Israel constitutes an interesting case for the study of civil—military relations, the role played by its Directory of Military Intelligence (AMAN) has rarely been discussed in this context. This role is of special interest, since Israel is the only liberal democracy today in which a military intelligence service functions as the leading national estimator not only in military but also in civilian affairs. The unique Israeli model is usually justified by Israel’s security concerns—primarily the threat of a sudden conventional attack. To test this model’s validity, this article (1) traces and elucidates its historical development; (2) employs five crucial mini case studies to test its practical success or failure; and (3) explains how, in light of the fact that AMAN failed in four of the five cases, its military characteristics create inherent weaknesses that hamper its ability to serve as a high-quality national intelligence estimator

Bar-On Cohen, Einat. Once We Put Our Helmets On, There are No More Friends: The ‘‘Fights’’ Session in the Israeli Army Course for Close-Combat Instructors. *Armed Forces & Society* July 2011 vol. 37 no. 3 512-533 Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem,

ABSTRACT At their final training session, soldiers at the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) close-combat instructors’ course are faced with an extreme situation. Clad in full protection gear, they must face consecutive opponent and fight until they can fight no more. The training setting presents to the soldiers a dilemma epitomized in the instructor’s question ‘‘Do you want to quit?’’ The author argues that the question, as well as, the situation as a whole presents the trainees with a paradox that seems at first to be a moral dilemma. However, since the training setting simulates real battle, the question which also has an existential facet, is in fact a pseudo moral dilemma, reversing the order of self-interest and self-regard.

Baruch, Hans Günter. From Climate Change and Security Impacts to Sustainability Transition: Two Policy Debates and Scientific Discourses. Expanding Peace Ecology: Peace, Security, Sustainability, Equity and Gender. *SpringerBriefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace* 2014, pp 33-61.

ABSTRACT Since the climate conference in Copenhagen in 2009 global climate diplomacy faces a ‘climate paradox’ as reflected in the policy declarations by the G8 to reduce their greenhouse gases (GHG) by 80 % by 2050. Several countries failed to implement their legal GHG reduction obligations under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) of 1992 and the Kyoto Protocol of 1997. A ‘climate paradox’ is a result of the dominant Hobbesian ‘business-as-usual’ climate and security policies. Since 2004 the physical and societal impacts of climate change were ‘securitized’ in the policy debates in the context of international, national and human security. Since 2007 the scientific discourse on climate change and security emerged, where in the social sciences several approaches are distinguished: (a) qualitative vs. quantitative approaches; (b) scenario analysis; (c) scientific modelling; (d) discourse analysis and (e) causal analysis. In 2009, the UN Secretary General in a report on the climate change security nexus referred to climate change as a ‘threat multiplier’ prevailing in the security debate and to climate change as a ‘threat minimizer’ pointing to proactive transformative policies towards sustainability. This chapter briefly reviews both debates arguing that the security consequences of climate change may be countered by strategies and policies aiming at sustainability transition.

Beck, John. In and Out of the Box: Bashir Makhoul’s *Forbidden City*. *Theory, Culture & Society*. December 2012 vol. 29 no. 7-8 341-357.

ABSTRACT Bashir Makhoul’s Beijing installation *Enter Ghost, Exit Ghost* is a maze made out of lenticular images of a Palestinian village that leads to a stack of cardboard boxes that could be a town, a military training camp, or just a heap of damaged packing containers. This article reads the installation through an initial misrecognition, seeing the boxes as a version of ancient Anasazi cliff dwellings. This displacement, where one place recalls somewhere else, is pursued through a discussion of W.J.T. Mitchell’s reflections on comparative ‘promised lands’ Israeli artist Larry Abramson’s notion of abstraction as camouflage, Eyal Weizman’s analysis of simulated battle-spaces, and Mark Twain’s critical reading of desert spaces in the western US and Palestine. The article argues that Makhoul’s work calls up a series of associations between times and places that speaks not only to the specific (Israel/Palestine) but to a broader global hermeneutics of empire based on symbolic overdetermination and strategic concealment and erasure. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Becker, Nit and Eran Friedler. Integrated hydro-economic assessment of restoration of the Alexander-Zeimar River (Israel-Palestinian Authority). *Regional Environmental Change*. February 2013, Volume 13, Issue 1, pp 103-114.

ABSTRACT This paper examines hydro-economic aspects of the Alexander-Zeimar basin. The Alexander-Zeimar River is a transboundary river originating in the Palestinian Authority and flowing through Israel to the Mediterranean Sea. Since the 1950s, the river has been used as a sewage outlet. The major purpose of this study is to estimate the costs and benefits derived from a restoration plan, which has been in place in the river since the mid-1990s. A hydrological model combined with market and non-market valuation (travel cost method) techniques was used to estimate the condition of the situation before and after the restoration project was implemented. The total restoration plan was compared to alternative partial plans. Interestingly, a cost–benefit analysis on the different restoration options revealed that only a complete cleanup of the river results in a positive net benefit (\$0.49–3.23 million annually).

Adital Ben-Ari, and Guy Enosh. Power Relations and Reciprocity: Dialectics of Knowledge Construction. *Qual Health Res.* March 2013 vol. 23no. 3 422-429.

ABSTRACT In this article we suggest a theoretical framework of knowledge construction by employing the concept of dialectics to power relationships between researcher and participants. Power distribution in research is perceived as dichotomous and asymmetrical in favor of the researcher, creating unequal power relations that make exploitation possible. Acknowledging such exploitation has led to a critical stance and attempts to bridge gaps through egalitarianism and empowerment of participants. Some scholars have focused on shifting expert knowledge differentials between researcher and participants throughout the research project. Others have evaluated such gaps as a source of knowledge construction. In the present work we applied a dialectical approach to understanding research relationships, suggesting reciprocity as their defining attribute, regardless of symmetry or asymmetry and as a source of knowledge construction. In this article we recommend avoiding a taken-for-granted attitude, because we see it as a direct obstacle to the construction of knowledge.

Ben-Dor, Gabriel, Ami Pedahzur, Daphna Canetti-Nisim, et al. I versus We: Collective and Individual Factors of Reserve Service Motivation during War and Peace. *Armed Forces & Society.* Summer 2008 vol. 34 no. 4 565-592.

ABSTRACT This study examines conditions of peace and war to find whether the “rally `round the flag” effect is indeed attributed to rising levels of social collectivism. Reserve service motivation in peacetime and wartime was compared among 1,004 Israeli reservists. Levels of motivation and the factors that affect them were examined during the optimism of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process (February 2000) and about a year and a half into the second *Intifada* (October 2000). Findings suggest that motivation to serve in wartime is indeed higher than in peacetime. However, they also suggest that similar factors predict motivation in both times, although their relative impact is altered by the situation. Reservists were more likely to be motivated by individual rather than collective incentives (in both peacetime and wartime situations), thus suggesting that “rally `round the flag” occurrences are not necessarily reflective of the social cohesion and collective reasoning.

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Ben-Shalom, Uzi and Shaul Fox. *Military Psychology in the Israel Defense Forces: A Perspective of Continuity and Change*. Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel & Military Psychology Center of the Ground Forces Command/IDF uzibs@mail.biu.ac.il, uzibshalom@yahoo.com foxsha@mail.biu.ac.il

ABSTRACT The current article describes the development of military psychology in the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). Based on mixed methodology, including in-depth interviews and secondary analyses, continuities and discontinuities in the work of military psychologists are presented. Four phases of development are identified: “establishment of the military” (1947-1966), “decentralization” (1967-1982), “the small wars era” (1982-1999), and “expanded scope” (2000-present). Each phase generated a distinct military psychologist identity: “social scientist,” “field practitioner,” “organizational development expert,” and “operational behavioral scientist.” These identities are amassed cumulatively, so that new identities do not contradict previous ones. The four phases of development are compared according to several dimensions. Significant discontinuities include a change in theoretical perspectives, gender composition, and research methodology. Working style during conflict is notably continuous, characterized by bottom-up initiatives. Possible sources leading to the paradigmatic shifts are presented, and an “evolution model” of synthesis is suggested. This model stresses the social challenges facing the IDF and its relevant psychological practices.

Berg, Carin. Tunes of religious resistance? Understanding Hamas music in a conflict context. *Contemporary Islam*. October 2012, Volume 6, Issue 3, pp 297-314.

ABSTRACT Hamas (*Harakat al-Muqawamat al-Islamiyya*) was established in 1987 as a resistance organization against Israel and as an alternative to Fatah. One of the resistance tools of Hamas is music, which it produces, performs, records, and uses. Music in the Palestinian context can be seen as creating a political space for expression that the Israelis cannot control; inasmuch as Hamas was established as a result of the occupation, so also, to a large extent, was its music. Palestinian resistance music has existed ever since the 1948 *al-nakba* (the catastrophe), and music centers in Cairo and Beirut have been influential factors in its production. Originally, the music was constituted by a wide range of popular music, which included lyrics about the Palestinian struggle. This article scrutinizes how Hamas music is being created, how it is used, and how it is linked to the organization’s resistance struggle against Israel and for a Palestinian homeland in the context of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. It concludes that Hamas resistance music is not permeated by the religious affiliation of the organization. Rather, it has as its aim social connection, spreading the messages of the organization, and exhorting resistance against Israel. In addition to resistance music, Hamas produces and uses music of grief and tributes to political and religious leaders, as well as *anashid*, songs different from the resistance music saturated by a religious character.

Beyond the Erotics of Orientalism: Lawfare, Torture and the Racial–Sexual Grammars of Legitimate Suffering. *Security Dialogue* February 2014 vol. 45 no. 1 43-62.

ABSTRACT Contrary to commonsense understandings of torture as a form of information-gathering, confessions elicited through the use of torture produce notoriously unreliable data, and most interrogation experts oppose it as a result. With a focus on the US carceral regime in the War on Terror, this article explores the social relations and structures of feelings that make torture and other seemingly ineffective and absurd carceral practices possible and desirable as technologies of security. While much of international relations scholarship has focused on the ways in which affective and material economies of Orientalism are central to representations of the ‘terrorist’ threat, this article connects the carceral violences in the racialized lawfare against Muslimified people and spaces to the

capture and enslavement of Africans and the concomitant production of the figure of the Black body as the site of enslaveability and openness to gratuitous violence. The article further explores how these carceral security practices are not simply rooted in racial-sexual logics of Blackness, but themselves constitute key sites and technologies of gendered and sexualized race-making in this era of 'post-racial triumph' (HoSang and LaBennett, 2012: 5). [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Bhandar, Brenna. Plasticity and Post-Colonial Recognition: 'Owning, Knowing and Being. *Law and Critique*. November 2011, Volume 22, Issue 3, pp 227-249.

ABSTRACT In this article the author traces the limits of the philosophy and politics of recognition as manifest in colonial settler contexts. Forms of property ownership and ways of being, sutured by the racial body, are contained by a restricted economy of owning, knowing and being. Bringing the concept of plasticity to bear on the relationship between the body, property and the colonial, the author illuminates the ways in which practices of ownership that exceed the restricted economy of recognition exhibit a temporal and spatial plasticity in the context of the Palestinian struggles over land in the West Bank

Bhatt, Chetan. The Virtues of Violence: The Salafi-Jihadi Political Universe. *Theory, Culture & Society* January 2014 vol. 31 no. 1 25-48.

ABSTRACT The article examines some recent areas of Al Qaeda and salafi-jihadi ideology and argues that, while there has been an evolution in strategy since 9/11, the core elements of salafi-jihadi ideology have remained unchanged. The article explores ideological, technical and aesthetic aspects of Al Qaeda and salafi-jihadi literature. It is argued that salafi-jihadi ideology is characterized by a particular association between political virtue and visceral violence, an association that dominates the aesthetic and cultural universe created by salafi-jihadis. Existing views that salafi-jihadi thought represents an ethical project or a project for humanity or a response to military occupations are, it is argued, consequences of a broader philosophical and social theory tradition that privileges a specifically theological idea of sacrifice. Instead, it is argued that salafi-jihadi ideology is characterized by an array of sharp oppositions. These contrasting doublets of ideas include ones about the temporal world and the afterlife, authoritarian law and violent chaos, loyalty and enmity, defilement and plenitude, tangible lands and imagined spaces. These severe theoretical oppositions in salafi-jihadi thinking are outlined and considered in relation to broader social theory. The article also considers the sociological importance of ideas of Paradise and the afterlife in salafi-jihadi thought. The distinct nature of salafi-jihadi thought, and the understanding of political violence it contains, are considered in relation to nationalist jihadi and political Islamist tendencies.

Bianchi, Raoul. Tourism and the Globalisation of Fear: Analysing the Politics of Risk and (in)Security in Global Travel. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*. November 2006 vol. 7 no. 1 64-74.

International Institute for Culture Tourism and Development. London Metropolitan University, Stapleton House, 277-281 Holloway Road, London r.bianchir@londonmet.ac.uk; Website: <http://www.londonmet.ac.uk/research-units/iictd/>

ABSTRACT International tourism represents the apotheosis of consumer capitalism and Western modernity, based on an apparently seamless harmony between the free movement of people, merchandise and capital. However, as the growing insecurities engendered by the globalisation of terrorism and military interventionism, as well as targeted attacks on foreign tourists in certain parts of the world illustrate, the liberal calculus of unhindered mobility, political stability and the unfettered expansion of the market, which underpins the 'right' to travel, is, however, increasingly mediated by heightened concerns of risk and security. This paper will examine how the geopolitics of security and the neo-liberal expansion of the global market have begun to radically reshape the parameters of mobility and the environments in which tourism operates. In doing so, it analyses the manner in which international tourism has become intertwined with restricted notions of freedom associated with the intensification of market relations and consumerism upon which the expansion of contemporary tourist mobilities often depends. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Biletzki, Anat. Online Security: What's in a Name? *Philosophy & Technology*. December 2013, Volume 26, Issue 4, pp 397-410.

ABSTRACT This article motions to a real contradiction between online security and civil rights. It traverses semantic and conceptual elaborations of both security and human rights, narrowing their range to national security and human rather than civil rights, and suggests that the concept of security itself, whether online or not, is a rhetorical instrument in the hands of interested parties, mostly states and militaries. This instrument is used to undermine human rights precisely by means of its association and even identification

with military and national settings. Asking whether the same ethics applies in the case of online security (vs. human rights), our tentative conclusion is that a similar moral determination rules in the case of online security, which may be exponentially more complex, but no less ethically compelling.

Biletzki, Anat. Peace-less Reconciliation: Justice, Responsibility and Reconciliation in the Wake of Conflict. *Boston Studies in Philosophy, Religion and Public Life* Volume 1, 2013, pp 31-46.

ABSTRACT Reconciliation is commonly viewed either as a step toward peace, taken in the aftermath of violent conflict, or as a closing note of the move from war to peace, constituting a definitive feature of a just peace. This article posits an alternative role for reconciliation *during* times of conflict and suggests that, in certain cases, it may be a necessary first step out of hostilities. We suggest three elements – recognition of asymmetry, determination of victimhood, and, most crucially, a narratively based acknowledgment – to distinguish such peace-less reconciliation from its more conventional counterpart in the context of transitional justice. Using the Israeli-Palestinian ongoing, violent conflict as an illustrative case in point, we investigate these factors at work in current attempts at reconciliation before the cessation of violence and claim that the dearth of such efforts may explain the persistence of that unattenuated enmity. Whether the specific idiosyncrasies of the Israeli-Palestinian story can be generalized to a more comprehensive theory of peace-less reconciliation remains an elusive question.

Bilgin, Pinar. Whose ‘Middle East’? Geopolitical Inventions and Practices of Security. *International Relations*. March 2004vol. 18 no. 1 25-41.

ABSTRACT Contesting those approaches that present the ‘Middle East’ as a region that ‘best fits the realist view of international politics’, this article submits that critical approaches are relevant to this part of the world as well. It is argued that instead of taking the relatively little evidence of enthusiasm for addressing the problem of regional insecurity in the Middle East for granted, a critical place for such approaches to begin is a recognition of the presence of a multitude of contending perspectives on regional security each one of which derives from different conceptions of security that have their roots in alternative worldviews. When rethinking regional security from a Critical Security Studies perspective, both the concepts ‘region’ and ‘security’ need to be opened up to reveal the mutually constitutive relationship between (inventing) regions and (conceptions and practices of) security
<http://online.sagepub.com>

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Bissan, Ephraim. The Narrative Dimension. Computer Applications for Handling Legal Evidence, Police Investigation and Case Argumentation. *Law, Governance and Technology Series Volume 5*, 2012, pp 323-481.

ABSTRACT We begin by discussing legal narratives, and overall narrative plausibility. We consider approaches from the New Evidence scholarship, discuss background generalisations, as well as the impact of modes of communication (the pragmatics of the delivery in court of a legal narrative), and then warn about pitfalls to avoid, in consideration of what controversy within legal scholarship implies about the need for the modelling of legal narratives with artificial intelligence techniques to meet with approval from legal scholars. We then undertake a long overview (in over twenty subsections) of artificial intelligence approaches to narratives. Historically, a legal context for narratives was involved in tools such as BORIS and STARE. Among the other things, we consider the JAMA model, and then conclude the overview with a project from quarters different from those traditionally associated with story-processing in the artificial intelligence research community: namely, Löwe, Pacuit and Saraf's application of mathematical logic to crime stories. We then explain episodic formulae, and develop an example: the controversy concerning a collection of stuffed birds amid allegations that items were stolen and restuffed. We finally consider Bex's approach to combining stories and arguments in sense-making software for crime investigation, and then Bex and Bench-Capon's undertaken project concerning persuasion stories vs. arguments

Blockmans, Steven and Marja-Liisa Laatsit. The European External Action Service: Enhancing Coherence in EU External Action? EU External Relations Law and Policy in the Post-Lisbon Era, 2012, pp 135-159.

ABSTRACT In a rapidly changing world, the success of the European Union's institutions in effectively addressing challenges and seizing opportunities is helped by the constant revision of EU strategies, as well as the focused support of and provision of resources by the Member States to make a difference. Arguably, when these elements are absent, EU external action flounders. The Union's mixed performance in external action over the past few years illustrates the importance of the Lisbon Treaty, which was intended to create the tools for the EU to develop a more coherent, effective and visible foreign policy. One of the institutional innovations provided for in the Treaty on European Union to meet those ambitions is the creation of a European External Action Service (EEAS), which is intended to support the EU external action heroes. This contribution deals with the question whether the new EEAS is likely to enhance inter-institutional coherence in the Union's external action. In order to answer this question, both the *raison d'être* and the mandate of the EEAS are examined, as well as the organisational structure and aspects of internal coherence of the Service.

Böhmelt, Tobias. Environmental Interest Groups and Authoritarian Regime Diversity. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, December 2013.

ABSTRACT The literature increasingly disaggregates political systems for examining the differences in international policies and domestic decision-making according to diverse regime typologies. The following research adds to this literature by studying the

impact of environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOS) on the likelihood of ratifying international environmental agreements in different types of autocratic regimes. Building on a theory that focuses on the provision of environmental public goods, the author distinguishes between single-party regimes, military juntas, monarchies, and personalist dictatorships. The core argument claims that the provision of public goods varies among those regime typologies, ultimately leading to the expectation that the lobbying efforts of ENGOS should be most weakly pronounced in those autocracies that are likely to provide more environmental public goods anyway, i.e., single-party regimes. The empirical analysis using data on the ratification of international environmental agreements and autocratic regime types between 1973 and 2006 supports the theory. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Bornstein, Avram. Dispossession and Empowerment in the Ethnography of Palestinians in the Occupied Territories. *Dialectical Anthropology*. December 2008, Volume 32, Issue 4, pp 341-351.

ABSTRACT This article is a review of two recent ethnographies on Palestinians in the West Bank: Resistance, Repression, and Gender Politics in Occupied Palestine and Jordan, by Frances Hasso (2005), and Law, Violence and Sovereignty Among West Bank Palestinian by Tobias Kelly (2006). Hasso examines the significant and unique role of women in organizing the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the Occupied Territories, as compared to Jordan, while Kelly examines the jurisdictional and practical problems of labor disputes for male workers in a West Bank village. The two books exemplify how ethnographies of Palestinians in the Occupied Territories oscillate between documenting dispossession and empowerment. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Boneh, Nora and Ivy Sichel. Deconstructing Possession. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory*. February 2010, Volume 28, Issue 1, pp 1-40.

ABSTRACT The paper argues that clausal possession is to be decomposed into three distinct, independently attested, syntactic configurations, each associated with its own meaning. These include Location, represented as an ordinary small clause, the Part-Whole relation, which always has a complement structure within DP as its source, and an applicative structure AppIP, the source of (in)alienable possession, where humans are treated as special. The analysis we propose focuses on Palestinian Arabic and extends to English clausal possession and its realizations across have and be. Palestinian Arabic overtly distinguishes a number of ingredients which in other languages enter into possession less transparently; It marks Location and Part-Whole relations by distinct prepositions, it features a full-agreement/no-agreement distinction associated with scope, and, lacking have, it keeps separate P° and be, the ingredients often assumed to enter into its composition. The picture which emerges is partly familiar and partly new. We argue that the notion possession is never linguistically encoded as such, since none of the underlying representations proposed is associated exclusively with possession. We also argue that the subject in possessive clauses is a derived subject with both have and be. We attribute the differences between Palestinian Arabic and English to a difference in their agreement systems, which in conjunction with Economy, forces P° to extract from its PP, and leads to the formation of have. If we are correct, the cross-linguistic distribution of have and be may further reduce to parametric differences in agreement systems. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Bornstein, Avram S. Borders and the Utility of Violence: State Effects on the 'Superexploitation' of West Bank Palestinians. *Critique of Anthropology* June 2002 vol. 22 no. 2 201-220. John Jay College, City University of New York, abornstein@jjay.cuny.edu

ABSTRACT. The geopolitical border is a uniquely modern form of social and economic control. When marked and functional, one usually finds military or police personnel who stop, search, turn back, detain and sometimes beat or kill people trying to cross. This article describes how border enforcement on the Green Line, between the West Bank and Israel proper, contributes to the underdevelopment of the West Bank and the intensified exploitation of Palestinians. Particular examples are provided from the construction industry and the textile industry. However, this article argues that the border is not simply a tactic to squeeze workers. Violence is rarely deployed in such a straightforward, utilitarian fashion, but is, instead, usually mediated by complicated patterns of fear. Like the US-Mexico border described by Heyman, the Israeli-Palestinian border is shaped by popular fears of criminal and racial invasion. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Bornstein, Avram. Dispossession and Empowerment in the Ethnography of Palestinians in the Occupied Territories. *Dialectical Anthropology*. December 2008, Volume 32, Issue 4, pp 341-351.

ABSTRACT This article is a review of two recent ethnographies on Palestinians in the West Bank: *Resistance, Repression, and Gender Politics in Occupied Palestine and Jordan*, by Frances Hasso (2005), and *Law, Violence and Sovereignty Among West Bank Palestinian* by Tobias Kelly (2006). Hasso examines the significant and unique role of women in organizing the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the Occupied Territories, as compared to Jordan, while Kelly examines the jurisdictional and practical problems of labor disputes for male workers in a West Bank village. The two books exemplify how ethnographies of Palestinians in the Occupied Territories oscillate between documenting dispossession and empowerment. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Bornstein, Avram. In-Betweenness and Crumbled Hopes in Palestine: the Global in the Local of the Occupied Territories. *Dialectical Anthropology*. June 2009, Volume 33, Issue 2, pp 175-200.

ABSTRACT Critical discussions among some in Palestinian studies describe foreign involvement in NGO development in the Occupied Territories since the 1990s as having been detrimental to Palestinian collective aspirations, and even a tool of imperialism. In the 1970s and 1980s, Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip mobilized their own civilian organizations to build an infrastructure of resistance to the Israeli Occupation that gave birth to the Intifada Uprising in December 1987. Foreign governments and organizations were drawn to their struggle and in the 1990s billions of dollars of foreign aid from more than 40 nations and over two dozen multilateral organizations flowed through hundreds of local and foreign NGOs. But this investment in the “peace process” did not stop a worsening occupation, and a second al Aqsa Intifada began in the fall 2000. Palestinian civil society suffered crippling blows and foreign actors were reduced to disaster relief and harm reduction. This article presents three ethnographic portraits from 1992, 1995 and 2002, that examine these changes in Palestinian civil society and the scholarly criticisms of foreign involvement. This article argues that such involvement could put Palestinian participants in a dangerous in-between social position, but that these positions of contradiction are often preferable to the destruction of militarism. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Bornstein, Avram. Palestinian Prison Ontologies. *Dialectical Anthropology*. December 2010, Volume 34, Issue 4, pp 459-472.

ABSTRACT During the first intifada uprising (1987–1993), thousands of Palestinians were arrested annually, and mass incarceration affected as many as 100,000 families. Relying on several recent ethnographies, and other published research including some of my own, this article describes the contests over Palestinian prison ontology as organized by (a) the jailers, (b) the prisoners, (c) the families of prisoners, and (d) a service agency in the emerging Palestinian Authority. What becomes evident is that mass incarceration involves ontological struggles over the framing of justice, agency, and gender. The conclusion asks how these ontological struggles may be part of other modern prisons. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Bossong, Raphael. The Fight Against Terrorism: A Key Global Objective for the EU? *Global Power Europe - Vol. 2*, 2013, pp 19-35.

ABSTRACT The continued activities of Al Qaeda and affiliated terrorist actors have been a top priority of international security policy over the last decade. Since 9/11, the EU attempted to develop a comprehensive counter-terrorism policy that reaches across functional and geographic boundaries. This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of this dimension of the EU’s changing global role. The first part presents a brief historical introduction to the EU’s counter-terrorism cooperation since the 1970s. The second part surveys of three different strands of the EU’s current external counter-terrorism policy: (1) engagement in external conflicts that are likely to fan international terrorist activity, (2) support for the global counter-terrorist regime, (3) regional or transatlantic protection against terrorism. The third part assesses the impact of the Treaty of Lisbon on the EU’s external counter-terrorism policy and outlines current initiatives for reinforced security assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa. The chapter concludes that the EU experienced dynamic changes in matters of police and justice cooperation, but did not mobilize all its available instruments and resources to combat terrorism beyond its borders. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Braith, Alex and Shane D. Space–Time Modeling of Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Iraq. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. March 2012, Volume 28, Issue 1, pp 31-48.

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ABSTRACT The US and its Coalition partners concluded combat operations in Iraq in August 2010. Rather surprisingly, little empirical evidence exists as to the factors that contributed to the ebb and flow in levels of violence and the emergence and disappearance of hot spots of hostilities during the campaign. Building upon a tradition of criminology scholarship, recent work demonstrates that Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attacks are clustered in space and time and that these trends decay in a manner similar to that observed in the spread of disease and crime. The current study extends this work by addressing a key potential correlate of these observed patterns across Iraq—namely, the timing and location of a variety of Coalition counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. This is achieved by assessing the co-evolving space–time distributions of insurgency and counterinsurgency in the first 6 months of 2005. To do so, we employ a novel analytic technique that helps us to assess the sequential relationship between these two event types. Our analyses suggest that the number of COIN operations that follow insurgent IED attacks (moderately) exceeds expectation (assuming that events are independent) for localities in the vicinity of an attack. This pattern is more consistent than is observed for the relationship in the opposite direction. The findings also suggest that less discriminatory COIN operations are associated with an elevated occurrence of subsequent insurgency in the vicinity of COIN operations in the medium to long term, whilst for more discriminatory and capacity-reducing COIN operations the reverse appears to be true.

Braverman, Irus. Hidden in Plain View: Legal Geography from a Visual Perspective . *Law, Culture and the Humanities*. June 2011 vol. 7 no. 2 173-186. University at Buffalo, SUNY: irusb@buffalo.edu

ABSTRACT Law, with a capital “L” at least, is not particularly fond of hiding itself. In order to be effective, law must be asserted in the world; it must be acknowledged; and, most importantly, it must be visually seen. Why, then, would law hide itself in space? And, perhaps more importantly, *how* would it do so? And why would such hidden places of law be of importance to us? This paper explores the dual project of seeing and concealing within the context of legal geography. It examines how law sees the physical landscape and how it is seen from a spatial perspective. It also asks who does the legal seeing, who and what are being seen by law, and then who and what are rendered invisible in these geolegal sites. In addition, it considers how law’s particular way of seeing landscape translates into the making of this space. Finally, and interrelated to all the above, it shows how both the visibility and, perhaps more importantly, the invisibility of law in space are strongly aligned with arrangements of power. The article presents two examples of visible invisibles: first, tree landscapes in Israel/Palestine and the properties of seeing the natural landscape through human and nonhuman inspection, and through aerial photos in particular; and second, border crossings and the properties of seeing in motion through the physical design of the border, and through sensor machines in particular. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[**AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14**]

Braverman, Irus. Hidden in Plain View: Legal Geography from a Visual Perspective. *Law, Culture and the Humanities*. June 2011 vol. 7 no. 2 173-186

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Brittain, Victoria. A Palestine that might have been. *Race Class*, January–March 2012 vol. 53 no. 3 99-105.

ABSTRACT Despite unremitting, decades-long attempts to present the narrative and history of the Palestinian struggle as Israel, the US and western powers would have us see it, there has been a persistent and enduring counter-view, backed by meticulous academic research, political and personal involvement, direct experience, campaigning and historical analysis, that continues to be expressed from myriad perspectives and in myriad ways. Some of the most significant of these recent works, on Hamas, the PLO, Palestinian prisoners in Israel, US/Palestine negotiations, and the boycott, divestment and sanctions (BDS) campaign, are examined in depth here. Their authors include Shafiq al-Hout, Sara Roy, Omar Barghouti, Beverley Milton-Edwards and Stephen Farrell, Abeer Baker and Anat Matar, and Clayton Swisher. Taken together, these works provide an effective antidote to the propaganda on the conflict. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Brittain, Victoria. They had to die: assassination against liberation. *Race Class* July 2006 vol. 48 no. 160-74

ABSTRACT The use of political assassinations against key leaders of liberation movements has had a major impact on the course of history in Africa and the Middle East. Not only have some of the greatest of Third World leaders been killed but so, too, has the hope for political change they embodied. This survey of assassinations carried out by western states and their agents from the 1960s onwards reveals a bloody legacy of killings of leaders from Algeria, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Mozambique, Palestine, South Africa, Togo and Zimbabwe – all of which were linked to the interests of western imperialism. Today's daily diet of suicide bombings and the targeting of civilians by both western militaries and jihadis is one consequence, it is suggested, of the brutalisation effected by the policy of political assassination

Brooks, David J. Corporate Security: Using Knowledge Construction to Define a Practising Body of Knowledge. *Asian Journal of Criminology*. June 2013, Volume 8, Issue 2, pp 89-101.

ABSTRACT Security is a multidimensional concept, with many meanings, practising domains, and heterogeneous occupations. Therefore, it is difficult to define security as a singular concept, although understanding may be achieved by its applied context in presenting a domicile body of knowledge. There have been studies that have presented a number of *corporate security* bodies of knowledge; however, there is still restricted consensus. From these past body of knowledge studies, and supported by multidimensional scaling knowledge mapping, a body of knowledge framework is put forward, integrating core and allied knowledge categories. The core knowledge categories include practise areas such as risk management, business continuity, personnel and physical security, and security technology. Nevertheless, corporate security also has interrelationships with criminology, facility management, safety, and law. Such a framework provides clear boundaries for the practising domain of *corporate security*, better reflects the security experts’ view of their practising domain, allows directed tertiary pedagogy, and presents what could be considered the scholarly area of Security Science. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Browning, Christopher S. The future of critical security studies: Ethics and the politics of security. *European Journal of International Relations*.

ABSTRACT ‘Critical security studies’ has come to occupy a prominent place within the lexicon of International Relations and security studies over the past two decades. While disagreement exists about the boundaries of this sub-discipline or indeed some of its central commitments, in this article we argue that we can indeed talk about a ‘critical security studies’ project orienting around three central themes. The first is a fundamental critique of traditional (realist) approaches to security; the second is a concern with the politics of security — the question of what security does politically; while the third is with the ethics of security — the question of what progressive practices look like regarding security. We suggest that it is the latter two of these concerns with the politics and ethics of security that ultimately define the ‘critical security studies’ project. Taking the so-called Welsh School and Copenhagen School frameworks as archetypal examples of ‘critical security studies’ (and its limits), in this article we argue that despite its promises, scholarship in this tradition has generally fallen short of providing us with a sophisticated, convincing account of either the politics or the ethics of security. At stake in the failure to provide such an account is the fundamental question of whether we need a ‘critical security studies’ at all. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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Brunst, Phillip W. Terrorism and the Internet: New Threats Posed by Cyberterrorism and Terrorist Use of the Internet *A War on Terror?* 2010, pp 51-78.

ABSTRACT Although it is known that terrorists already routinely use the Internet for purposes such as spreading propaganda or conducting internal communication, the threat that results from this use is heavily debated. Especially the question whether a cyber terrorist attack is imminent or if it is only a purely fictitious scenario is subject to many discussions. One reason for these differences in opinion is a lack of exact terminology. Already for the term “terrorism”, more than 100 different definitions with more than 20 definitional elements have been identified (for further details, see Record 2003). The addition of “cyber” to this word already fraught with meanings does not help to clarify this issue. Consequently, current interpretations of “cyberterrorism” range from very narrow to very broad. A more narrow view is often worded close to common terrorism definitions and might include only politically motivated attacks against information systems and only if they result in violence against noncombatant targets (Pollitt 1998). Broader approaches often include other forms of terrorist use of the Internet and therefore might define cyberterrorism as almost any use of information technology by terrorists (National Conference of State Legislatures 2002). To complicate matters even more, additional terminology is being introduced into the discussion, e.g. “digital Pearl Harbor”, “electronic Waterloo”, “Cyber war”, or “electronic Chernobyl”. These terms, however, focus mainly on the effects of possible future attacks by terrorists. Therefore, they rather cloud the discussion[**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14] about a precise terminology on cyberterrorism or a terrorist use of the Internet.

Bshara, Khaldun. Heritage in Palestine: Colonial Legacy in Postcolonial Discourse. *Archaeologies*. August 2013, Volume 9, Issue 2, pp 295-319.

ABSTRACT This essay addresses the need to look into ‘postcolonial’/‘post-Oslo’ Palestine heritage discourses and practices to uncover commonalities and divergences. These practices and discourses, I claim, tell a story about hidden codes of subjectivity while revealing the setbacks of postcolonial heritage discourses in a ‘postcolonial era’. I show that the Palestinian ‘postcolonial’ heritage polices and preservation practices echo colonial discourses in terms of approach, legal framework and end results. My premise is built on a long engagement with governmental and non-governmental heritage organisations as well as the literature on the topic that shows heritage discourses and practices implicated within the specific narrative that they are destined to (re) produce. I claim that postcolonial approaches to the material culture, consciously and unconsciously, reproduce the colonial situation and while the impetus towards preservation itself is a symptom of postmodernity, it is still carried out in a modernist spirit. Throughout my analysis, I show that what spills out from the heritage discourses, as well as the unintended consequences of heritage practices are worth considering in any analytical approach of heritage discourses.

Buckner, Elizabeth and Paul Kim. Mobile Innovations, Executive Functions, and Educational Developments in Conflict Zones: A Case Study From Palestine. *Educational Technology Research and Development*. February 2012, Volume 60, Issue 1, pp 175-192.

ABSTRACT Prior research suggests that exposure to conflict can negatively impact the development of executive functioning, which in turn can affect academic performance. Recognizing the need to better understand the potentially widespread executive function deficiencies among Palestinian students and to help develop educational resources targeted to youth in conflict-affected areas, we utilize mobile devices to assess correlates of executive functions among Palestinian youth from varied socioeconomic backgrounds.

We developed and examined two types of executive functioning tasks with a sample of 185 Palestinian youth, aged 6–16. Our findings confirm that students in schools that are more exposed to the effects of the political conflict have lower levels of executive functioning. We also found that the advantages of being in an urban environment are strong predictors of performance on executive function exercises, but that a high exposure-risk to political violence negatively detracts from planning-related executive functioning. Lastly, we found that living in urban environment is positively correlated with better mental planning performance (i.e., planning before taking actions) whereas being in a private school is a stronger predictor of mental flexibility (i.e., dynamically adapting to changing rules of the game). We also suggest a few strategies for future research. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Burger, Ethan S. and Serguei Cheloukhine, The Northern Caucasus as a Colonial Phenomenon. *Counterterrorism in Areas of Political Unrest. SpringerBriefs in Criminology* 2013, pp 17-20.

ABSTRACT Russia, like the Soviet Union, is a multi-national empire. Throughout recent history, most empires (except where the original local population was “eliminated”) are inherently unstable. Most of the major empires that survive for long periods of time can attribute their success to their superior governmental organization and engineering capacity, both of which are usually accompanied by military prowess.

Butler, Beverley. ‘Othering’ the Archive—from Exile to Inclusion and Heritage Dignity: the Case of Palestinian Archival Memory. *Archival Science*. June 2009, Volume 9, Issue 1-2, pp 57-69.

ABSTRACT This paper seeks to address, from the critical perspectives of cultural heritage discourse, the issues at stake in critically apprehending the archive as both a technology of disinheritance and one of potential inclusion and re-inheritance. The first section draws on the work of Jacques Derrida, Edward Said and other critics whose work has sought to address the marginalizing capacity of dominant European/North American archival and cultural–museological institutions. The remainder of the paper grounds these conceptual–ethical issues in the context of Palestinian cultural politics and memory-work. This critical framework is used not only to draw out the absences and silences in archives and cultural institutions, and the epistemological and ‘real’ violences at play in what Derrida characterises as ‘archive trauma’, but responds to Said’s call to ‘re-read’ the colonial archive ‘contrapuntally’ in order to create an ‘othering’ of dominant archival discourse. What is needed to provoke such an ‘othering’ is a commitment to rethink the archive in terms of alternative understandings of ‘hospitality’, ‘memory-work’ and what Derrida has referred to as ‘heritage dignity’. This strategy is capable of apprehending in greater depth the moral-ethical ‘debts’ and ‘duties’ and the operational ‘responses’ and ‘responsibilities’ towards ‘inclusion’ and towards full recognition of those constituencies which have been disenfranchised or exiled outside the realms of dominant cultural–institutional discourse.

Buzan, Barry and Lene Hansen. Beyond The Evolution of International Security Studies? *Security Dialogue*. December 2010. vol. 41 no. 6 659-667.

ABSTRACT This article provides a reply to the other contributions to this special section of *Security Dialogue* on *The Evolution of International Security Studies*. Our response cuts across the special section as a whole, focusing on the following questions: What does it mean to take a critical stance towards the history of international security studies? Does micro-sociology provide the way forward? How do the main analytical distinctions laid out in *The Evolution of International Security Studies* work? And, what are the challenges and suggestions for a more thorough study of traditionalism? <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

C de C Williams, Amanda and Jannie van der Merwe. The psychological impact of torture. *British Journal of Pain* May 2013 vol. 7no. 2 101-10.

ABSTRACT Many refugees in the developed world are survivors of torture and present with health needs without their traumatic experience being disclosed or identified. Chronic pain is a common problem, as are symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, and other distress. Current circumstances, particularly poverty, uncertainty about asylum, separation from or loss of family and roles, and difficulties settling in the host country, all contribute to current psychological problems and exacerbate existing ones. Psychological treatment studies tend to be focused either on PTSD diagnosis and use protocol-driven treatment, usually in the developed world, or on multiple problems using multimodal treatment including advocacy and welfare

interventions, usually in the developing world. Reviews of both of these, and some of the major criticisms, are described. Psychological interventions tend to produce medium-sized changes in targeted measures of distress, when compared with waiting lists or standard treatment, but these may fall well short of enabling recovery, and long-term follow-up is rare. A human rights context, with reference to cultural difference in expressing distress and seeking help, and with reference to the personal meaning of torture, is essential as a basis for formulating treatment initiatives based on the evidence reviewed.

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Summary points

Refugees with a history of torture may have a wide range of psychological and social difficulties which do not easily fit within diagnostic categories.

Torture and its sequelae can have multiple meanings and, in the clinical context, it is the interpretation of the torture survivor that matters.

There are doubts about applying the concept and measures of post-traumatic stress disorder: symptoms should be assessed separately.

Current circumstances can be as important as trauma history in understanding the psychological state of a torture survivor.

Cognitive behavioural therapy and narrative exposure therapy seem equally effective in reducing trauma symptoms, and to a lesser extent, depression.

Carey, Henry F. European Supranational Monitoring of Intelligence Agency Collaboration in Counterterrorism in the Balkans and Eastern Europe. *Policing Across Borders*, 2013, pp 69-88.

ABSTRACT Torture is legally banned worldwide but honored in the breach in a majority of countries, liberal democracies included. However, Europe's commitment to banning torture, as a region, initially through the CoE and more recently through the EU, has arguably been the most successful in the world—at least until 9/11. This chapter considers the efforts by these two international organizations to monitor the conduct of intelligence agencies cooperating with each other and with the CIA. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Carr, Jeffrey. The misunderstood acronym: Why cyber weapons aren't WMD. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. September/October 2013 vol. 69 no. 5 32-37.

ABSTRACT The potential effect of a digital, or cyber, weapon used against a network is directly proportional to how much a given population relies upon that network. The widespread denial of essential services caused by a network attack, the author writes, could lead indirectly to bodily harm and loss of life, through rioting or other violence. As of now, however, a cyber weapon cannot directly injure or kill human beings as efficiently as guns or bombs, and there is no evidence to support a claim that cyber weapons meet the legal and historical definitions of weapons of mass destruction. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Carrabine, Eamonn. Images of torture: Culture, Politics and Power. *Crime Media Culture* April 2011 vol. 7no. 1 5-30.

ABSTRACT The digital recording of torture at Abu Ghraib has left pictures which are likely to be the defining images of the war in Iraq. This paper is an attempt to understand the images and why so many critics sought to locate the origins of the cruelty in US popular culture. Internet pornography, reality television and campus humiliation rituals are among the sources said to have inspired the brutality. While such explanations are more than plausible, they ignore the much longer history of violent representation that figures in the European classical art tradition, which all too frequently has justified imperial ambition, colonial conquest, and belief in racial superiority, while eroticizing bodies in pain. In the rush to situate the images well within the terms of a lowly popular culture a fuller understanding of their visual power is lost, as is their place in the cultural politics of torture more generally. The paper begins by outlining influential understandings of photography and atrocity images, before considering the differing explanations of the abuse. In taking a cue from recent scholarship in 'trauma studies', the argument is that human suffering should not be reduced to a set of aesthetic concerns, but is fundamentally bound up with the politics of testimony and memory — issues that have been pursued in some of the images produced after Abu Ghraib and which are discussed in the final section of the paper. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Caught in the Paradigm Gap: Qualitative Researchers' Lived Experience and the Politics of Epistemology. *Am Educ Res J*. September 21, 1998vol. 35 no. 3 377-416.

ABSTRACT For 8 years at national conferences and from academic listserves, we collected qualitative researchers' narratives about problems encountered and solutions tried while researching. Using an emergent design and analytic induction, and triangulating across researcher perspectives, we produced three successive descriptive-interpretive frameworks for understanding researchers' lived experience during the shift from single to multiple research paradigms. The data show misunderstanding and resistance affecting these researchers at all levels of practice, suggesting a cumulative effect on knowledge in our field. Despite some positive research contexts, most study participants perceived and internalized conflicted epistemologies. We conclude that our field needs to become more reflective about practice and to develop a more deeply democratic discourse for research, one grounded in principles of academic freedom and supported by the conviction that diversity engenders strength.

<http://online.sagepub.com/>

Ceya, Stephen C. Managing the winds of change in the Mediterranean: Europe's challenge. *European View*. June 2011, Volume 10, Issue 1, pp 59-66.

ABSTRACT The southern Mediterranean is a geo-strategically sensitive part of the world that lacks a proper security arrangement. Territorial conflicts, economic stagnation and terrorism are the main obstacles hindering the region from achieving a desirable level of stability and engaging in a new Euro-Mediterranean partnership. Europe must develop a way of achieving long-term success in promoting economic and political reforms and the improvement of economic governance. Given its geographical proximity to the southern Mediterranean, Europe's tall order for the next few decades is to create a Mediterranean area of functioning market economies that fully respect the rule of law.

Chaziza, Mordechai. China's Policy on the Middle East Peace Process after the Cold War. *China Report* February 2013 vol. 49no. 1 161-175.

ABSTRACT This article focuses on China's policy towards the peace process in the Middle East after the end of the Cold War and the American influence on Chinese policy. China has always charted its policy on the Arab-Israeli peace process to be 'balanced diplomacy', maintaining friendly relations with Arab countries, while not neglecting its relationship with Israel. Furthermore, China's policy regarding the Israeli-Arab peace process contains contradictory elements in its dual relations with the 'peace camp' and the 'radical camp' in the Middle East. Chinese diplomacy finds itself in a complex dilemma, balancing the perils and prospects of its economic and strategic goals in the Middle East and the international arena. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China states that it shares the great burden of ensuring that the Middle Eastern peace process is managed correctly. However, its declaration is merely diplomatic rhetoric; Beijing does not actively endeavour to advance the peace process but is mainly interested in promoting its own economic interests and balancing the US hegemony in the region. Therefore, its approach is chiefly one of conflict management, rather than conflict resolution. Paradoxically, by trying to maintain good economic relations with everyone, it helps strengthen forces opposed to peace, such as Iran and Hamas.

Chen, Hsinchun Dark Web. Link and Content Analysis. *Integrated Series in Information Systems* Volume 30, 2012, pp 71-90.

ABSTRACT While the Web has become a worldwide platform for communication, terrorists share their ideology and communicate with members on the "Dark Web" – the dark side of the Web used by terrorists. Currently, the problems of information overload and the difficulty of obtaining a comprehensive picture of terrorist activities hinder effective and efficient analysis of terrorist information on the Web. To improve understanding of terrorist activities, we have developed a novel methodology for collecting and analyzing Dark Web information. The methodology incorporates information collection, analysis, and visualization techniques, and exploits various Web information sources. We applied it to collecting and analyzing information of 39 jihad Web sites and developed visualization of their site contents, relationships, and activity levels. An expert evaluation showed that the methodology is very useful and promising, having a high potential to assist in investigation and understanding of terrorist activities by producing results that could potentially help guide both policy making and intelligence research.

Choudhury, Tufyal. Muslims Communities and Counterterrorism: The Dynamics of Exclusion and Possibilities of Inclusion. *A War on Terror?* 2010, pp 321-345.

ABSTRACT An effective counterterrorism strategy needs to have a detailed understanding of Muslim communities in the UK. A complex picture of the diversity of Muslims in Britain is needed to ensure a clearer understanding of the various ways in which counterterrorism policies impact on different parts of Muslim communities. It is also critical to be alert to the dangers that counterterrorism policies can reinforce existing processes of social exclusion and alienation. The importance of socio-economic marginalisation to counterterrorism policy arises from the role that it plays in the "radicalisation" process. Engagement with Muslim communities is needed for effective policy development. Yet there are potential risks and dangers that Government in the processes of engagement with Muslim communities and in the creation of new laws and offences for tackling terrorism is increasing a sense, among Muslims, of being treated as a "suspect community." [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Christiansen, Kristen. When Radical Becomes Terrorist: Law Enforcement and Eco-Sabotage *A New Understanding of Terrorism*, 2009, pp 87-98.

ABSTRACT Early on the morning of Monday, October 19, 1998, seven fires broke out at a ski lodge on Vail Mountain in Colorado. By the time the fires were put out, three buildings were destroyed, including Ski Patrol Headquarters and Two Elk Restaurant and Lodge, and four chairlifts were damaged; total damage was estimated at \$12 million. Within days of the fires, a shadowy group called

the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) claimed responsibility in a letter to local media outlets (Glick, 2001). The ELF stated that the arson was designed to stop Vail Associates, just beginning an 885-acre expansion, from ruining “the nation’s last threatened Lynx habitat.” At the time, this incident represented the largest and most damaging attack ever committed in the name of environmental protection in the United States and was considered by many to be proof that radical environmental groups were escalating the level of violence in their attacks (Paulson, 1998). This chapter will analyze the threats posed by groups referred to as eco-terrorists and the law enforcement action and/or inaction response toward their activities, including the problems with legal definitions and thus proper enforcement or lack of enforcement of the relevant laws. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Christie, Ryerson. Critical Voices and Human Security: To Endure, To Engage or To Critique? *Security Dialogue*. April 2010 vol. 41no. 2 169-190.

Department of Politics, University of Bristol, UK,ryerson.christie@bristol.ac.uk

<i>Choices For Completing The Sentences Above</i>		
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WORK IN PROCESS

ABSTRACT Narratives of human security have been widely adopted and adapted within both academic and policy communities. Despite debates over its meanings and uses, the concept has proven to be remarkably resilient. In particular, there has been a surprising willingness by critical scholars not only to analyse and critique human security, but also to embrace it as a means of furthering political goals. This article maps the ways in which various strands of critical scholarship in international relations have

striven to use human security. It concludes by arguing that human security has lost any true critical potential and has become a new orthodoxy. Thus, while the concept may have value in highlighting particular issues and may enable short-term gains, it is unable to provide the basis for a substantive change of the system of international security. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Clauset, Aaron, Lindsay Heger et al. The strategic calculus of terrorism: Substitution and competition in the Israel—Palestine Conflict. *Cooperation and Conflict*. March 2010 vol. 45 no. 1 6-33.

ABSTRACT Previous work on the dynamics of conflicts where we see terrorism has tended to focus on whether we see shifts in attack mode following government countermeasures. We contend that many factors other than counterinsurgency can influence whether groups resort to terrorism, including competition between groups, as well as their relationship to public opinion and other political events. Hence, understanding terrorist tactics in prolonged conflicts with multiple actors requires us to consider a more general framework of innovation, imitation, competition and dependence between actors. We use disaggregated data on terrorist attacks, counterterrorism and public opinion in the Israel—Palestine conflict to jointly evaluate predictions derived from several conventional theories of strategic behaviour. We find that the strategic calculus of Palestinian groups is complex and cannot be treated as time invariant. Our results suggest that factors such as the degree of public support, inter-group competition, the anticipation of countermeasures and non-trivial non-violent payoffs have an observable effect on the strategic behaviour of the Palestinian groups, and that structural relationships are often far from constant over time. <http://online.sagepub.com> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Clauset, Aaron, Lindsay Heger, et al. The strategic calculus of terrorism: Substitution and competition in the Israel—Palestine conflict doi: 10.1177/0010836709347113 *Cooperation and Conflict* March 2010 vol. 45 no. 1 6-33

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Cohen, Hillel. Society—Military Relations in a State-in-the-Making. Palestinian Security Agencies and the “Treason Discourse” in the Second Intifada. *Armed Forces & Society*. July 2012 vol. 38 no. 3 463-485.

ABSTRACT The participation of the Palestinian Authority’s (PA’s) security agencies in the armed struggle against Israel in the second Palestinian uprising (2000–2005) is analyzed in this article as a response to the demand of Palestinian society, thus as a unique case of armed forces which, in the lack of political directive, became more attentive to public opinion. The article shows how Palestinian public discourse in the late 1990s—early 2000s, that was shaped by the Islamic movement of Hamas, portrayed the PA’s security officials as traitors. Members of the PA security agencies (mainly Fatah members) sought to reposition themselves in the “national camp,” and this motivated them to raise their weapons against Israeli targets. By doing so, they also removed the mental burden of turning their weapons against fellow Palestinians that was one of the major sources for their image as collaborators. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Cohen, Hillel. Society—Military Relations in a State-in-the-Making: Palestinian Security Agencies and the “Treason Discourse” in the Second Intifada. *Armed Forces & Society* July 2012 vol. 38 no. 3 463-485.

The Truman Institute for the Advancement of Peace, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mount Scopus, Jerusalem 91905, Israel hillel.cohen@mail.huji.ac.il

ABSTRACT The participation of the Palestinian Authority’s (PA’s) security agencies in the armed struggle against Israel in the second Palestinian uprising (2000–2005) is analyzed in this article as a response to the demand of Palestinian society, thus as a unique

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Cohen, Hillel. Society–Military Relations in a State-in-the-Making: Palestinian Security Agencies and the “Treason Discourse” in the Second Intifada. *Armed Forces & Society* July 2012 vol. 38 no. 3 463-485

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Cohen, Irwin M. and Raymond R. Corrado. State Torture in the Contemporary World. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* April 2005 vol. 46 no. 1-2103-131.

ABSTRACT This article argues that the variation in the use of torture as a mechanism of state terrorism can be best explained by recent changes in the global economy, the increasing influence of liberal-democratic political ideology, and the advent of anti-state Islamic terrorism. Specifically, although the use of state torture as a matter of policy is widespread, as societies shift from an agrarian society to an industrial and an advanced capitalist society, the disutility of policies of state torture increases primarily due to economic interdependence, the distribution of wealth, minimum standards of living, and the influence of the global media and the international community. While advanced liberal, capitalist states have employed state torture in the past and to a lesser extent more recently, these instances typically involve the use of torture against the citizens of other countries, privatizing torture organizations, or employing surrogate countries. The main focus of this article, however, is to explain the current growing disutility of policies of state torture as a form of state terror against real or perceived internal threats to the government or the state. Nonetheless, national variations in the extent or type of state torture will remain; however, this variation is primarily dependent on the type of macroeconomic structure of a country and its consequent economic integration in the emergent global economy. [**AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14**]

Conrad, Courtenay R. Divergent Incentives for Dictators

Domestic Institutions and (International Promises Not to) Torture. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. February 2014 vol. 58 no. 1 34-67.

ABSTRACT Although they are arguably the worst violators of human rights, dictators sometimes commit to international human rights treaties like the United Nations Convention Against Torture (CAT) to appease their domestic opposition. Importantly, however, executives facing effective judiciaries must anticipate ex post costs that can arise when international treaties are likely to be enforced domestically. This suggests that one domestic institution—a political opposition party—may provide a dictator with incentives to commit to international human rights treaties and violate human rights, while another—an effective domestic judiciary—may constrain the dictator’s ability to violate human rights and incentivize him to avoid international commitment. How do dictators make choices about commitment to human rights law and respect for human rights when they face conflicting domestic incentives? Furthermore, how do these divergent incentives affect compliance when dictators do commit to international treaties? In this article, I argue that the domestic incentives dictators face to support the CAT and engage in torture are moderated in countries with effective domestic judiciaries. [**AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14**]

Corporate Watch. Campaigning against Israel’s arms suppliers Race Class January 2011 vol. 52 no. 3 85-91

ABSTRACT In a landmark case, defendants on trial for conspiracy to commit criminal damage to the premises of a UK factory supplying military components to the Israeli army, during Israel’s assault on Gaza (“Operation Cast Lead”), were finally acquitted.

Their defence, that, by decommissioning the manufacture of arms components destined for Israel, they had acted lawfully to prevent war crimes, was upheld. The background to the case, to the police operation surrounding it, and its progress through the court is examined here. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Corry, Olaf. Securitisation and ‘Riskification’: Second-order Security and the Politics of Climate Change. *Millennium - Journal of International Studies*. January 2012 vol. 40 no. 2235-258.

ABSTRACT Risk-security writers of various persuasions have suggested that risk is effectively the new security. They say risk works to widen securitisation whereby exceptional measures are made permanent and introduced to deal with merely potential, hypothetical and less-than-existential dangers. A transformation in the political logic of the security field of this kind is a potentially problematic and momentous change. However, this has so far not been much reflected in the primary theory of what security is, namely the Copenhagen School’s theory of securitisation. This article tries to tackle this problem by identifying the distinct logic of speech acts that turn issues into questions of risk politics suggesting a model for what rules or grammars they follow and what the political implications of them are. A separate kind of speech act – ‘riskification’ – is identified based on a re-theorisation of what distinguishes ‘risks’ from ‘threats’. It is argued that risk politics is *not* an instance of securitisation, but something distinct with its own advantages and dangers. Threat-based security deals with *direct causes* of harm, whereas risk-security is oriented towards the conditions of possibility or *constitutive causes* of harm a kind of ‘second-order’ security politics that promotes long-term precautionary governance. Separating securitisation and ‘riskification’ preserves the analytical precision of the Copenhagen School notion of securitisation, makes a new logic of security understandable to analysts of the security field, and helps to clarify what basic logic ‘normal’ non-securitised politics may follow. The new framework is demonstrated through a critical reading of literature that has suggested that climate change has been securitised. <http://online.sagepub.com>.

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WORK IN PROGRESS

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Courtial, J. P. and J. Pomian. A system based on associational logic for the interrogation of databases. *Journal of Information Science*. April 1987 vol. 13 no. 2 91-97

ABSTRACT The interrogation of databases of scientific and technical articles is often characterized by the search for documents which do not come from any given specialist domain, but from multiple domains. A real interrogation can be characterized as an original combination of keywords in databases where documents are indexed in the form of keywords. The problem, then, is to find the right documents, while making allowances for the databases own indexing logic for documents. However, current expert systems, which permit access to documents via rules expressing the relevant field structure, make it notoriously difficult to pass from one specialist domain to another. Finally, recent work in the sociology of science has analysed the progress of knowledge in terms of 'translations' operating between one network of knowledge or know-how and another. This work has led to the elaboration of word graphs known as 'Leximappe graphs'. It is suggested that these graphs and the logic of associations that supports them can be used not only to interrogate databases of scientific and technical articles but also to search for new combinations at the core of these articles—with a view to advancing knowledge.

Crelinsten, Ronald D. The World of Torture: A Constructed Reality. *Theoretical Criminology* August 2003 vol. 7 no. 3 293-318.

ABSTRACT This article argues that torture is made possible, despite almost universal condemnation in legal codes, by the construction of a closed world that permits the use of torture against specific members of society defined as enemies. The article examines how a torture-sustaining reality is constructed (causes), how it is maintained and institutionalized (consequences), how it can be dismantled or deconstructed (cures) and, ultimately, how it can be prevented from forming in the first place (prevention, early warning). For each phase, the article looks at those variables that are most pertinent for three types of actors: perpetrators, victims and bystanders. It also examines those variables that operate primarily at the domestic level and those that operate at the international level.

Cromer, Gerald. Time Perspectives and Time Usage in a Basic Training Course in the Israeli Defense Forces. *Small Group Research* February 1988 vol. 19 no. 1 67-78.

ABSTRACT This article is based on a participant observation study of a basic training course in the Israeli Defence Forces. Attention was initially paid to a wider variety of problems facing the draftees during their initiation into the army. It soon became apparent, however, that their major difficulty involved "doing time " or making it pass as quickly as possible. This therefore became the focal concern of the study. Two aspects of the problem were analyzed—the cyclical perspective that the draftees were forced to adopt in place of the linear one usually adhered to in civilian life and the various ways (seeking information, passing time, and killing time) in which they tried to overcome the difficulties that this entailed. The results of the study are compared with those found in other analyses of army life and total institutions in general. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Dabb agh, Nadia. Behind the Statistics: The Ethnography of Suicide in Palestine. *Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry*. June 2012, Volume 36, Issue 2, pp 286-305.

ABSTRACT As part of the first anthropological study on suicide in the modern Arab world, statistics gathered from the Ramallah region of the West Bank in Palestine painted an apparently remarkably similar picture to that found in Western countries such as the UK and France. More men than women completed suicide, more women than men attempted suicide. Men used more violent methods such as hanging and women softer methods such as medication overdose. Completed suicide was higher in the older age range, attempted suicide in the younger. However, ethnographic fieldwork and detailed examination of the case studies and suicide narratives gathered and analysed within the cultural, political and economic contexts illustrated more starkly the differences in suicidal practices

between Palestinian West Bank society of the 1990s and other regions of the world. The central argument of the paper is that although statistics tell a very important story, ethnography uncovers a multitude of stories 'behind the statistics', and thus helps us to make sense of both cultural context and subjective experience.

Dahlan, Ahmed Said. Housing demolition and refugee resettlement schemes in the Gaza Strip. *GeoJournal*. August 1990, Volume 21, *Issue 4*, pp 385-395.

ABSTRACT This case study examines Israeli resettlement policy and housing demolition measures practiced in the Gaza Strip. Since the Gaza Strip is distinguished by a huge concentration of dispossessed Palestinian refugees maintained in large camps, the Israeli authorities, from the early stage of the 1967 occupation of the area, have devoted major effort to breaking up the camps and relocating their inhabitants elsewhere. The Israeli authorities have applied a clear policy of systematic destruction of refugee shelters and initiation of resettlement schemes, aimed in the short run at making the refugee camps less congested, while in the long run, the policy appears designed to remove these camps from the landscape entirely, since they remain a constant reminder of Palestinian uprootedness and exile. To date, the Israeli strategy of demolishing the entire refugee camp network has failed to achieve its final objective.

Dalsheim, Joyce. Anachronism and Morality: Israeli Settlement, Palestinian Nationalism, and Human Liberation. *Theory, Culture & Society*. May 2013 vol. 30 no. 3 29-60.

ABSTRACT This article is concerned with how the idea of anachronism can interfere with our thinking about social justice, peace, and human liberation. In the case of Israel/Palestine the idea of anachronism is deployed among liberals, progressives and radical theorists, and activists seeking peace and social justice who express animosity toward religiously motivated settlers and their settlement project. One of the ways in which they differentiate themselves from these settlers is by suggesting that settler actions belong to the past. They also pity Palestinians conceived of as stuck in an oppressive system of settler colonialism that also belongs to the past, preventing them from moving forward. Both perceptions of anachronism limit the ways we can think about human liberation and peace. This article sheds light on a conundrum about who or what belongs to the past, and how thinking in such terms can contribute to the production of a particular moral collective and to the production of enmity. Both perceptions of anachronism frame history as a kind of progress in which peoples or groups might be ranked according to their levels of civilizational attainment, an idea we abandoned long ago as an analytical tool, but seem to have retained as a matter of practical political sympathy and judgment. This temporal conditioning can interfere with the thinking of even some of the most progressive social theorists, and mimics a colonial impulse. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Dalsheim, Joyce. Anachronism and Morality: Israeli Settlement, Palestinian Nationalism, and Human Liberation. *Theory, Culture & Society* May 2013 vol. 30 no. 3 29-60.

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Dartnell, Michael. Weapons of Mass Instruction: Web Activism and the Transformation of Global Security *Millennium - Journal of International Studies* December 2003 vol. 32 no. 3 477-499

ABSTRACT While the World Wide Web and information technology (IT) have a transformative impact on global security, neither they nor the expectations they arouse are unique to our time. IT creates enormous opportunities for non-state actors and enhances the global profile of previously marginalised issues and movements. IT is a highly visible embodiment of the complexity of contemporary

global politics and is present in many settings: facilitating the overwhelming dominance of conventional US military forces; integrating pre-existing technologies such as computers and photography on a single platform; globalising values, ideas, and interests; privatising information about world events for a significant minority of the global population; and, introducing a range of non-state actors who have transnational communication abilities into the global scene. <http://online.sagepub.com>

David, Caitlin. M. Conserving “The Ottoman(s)” at an Israeli World Heritage Site. *Archaeologies*. August 2013, Volume 9, Issue 2, pp 320-343.

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ABSTRACT This article explores the construction and representation of “Ottoman” heritage in Old Acre, Israel by examining one of the major texts guiding its conservation: its UNESCO World Heritage nomination file. By analyzing how this text has been animated for the tourist public through the Hammam al-Pasha tourist attraction, I demonstrate the ways in which the recognition and celebration of “Ottoman” heritage in Old Acre may actually reinforce Jewish-Israeli sovereignty over Israel/Palestine. I show how these conservation practices may undermine claims to Palestinian indigeneity at the exact moment that they acknowledge, protect, and memorialize the heritage of Israel’s cultural other.

De Cock, Christian and Steffen Böhm. Liberalist Fantasies: Žižek and the Impossibility of the Open Society. *Organization*. November 2007 vol. 14no. 6: 815-836.

Department of Accounting, Finance and Management, University of Essex, Colchester, UK, sgbohm@essex.ac.uk **ABSTRACT** In this paper we engage with the liberalist project in organization and management studies. The first 'face' of organizational liberalism is expressed through post-bureaucratic discourses which very much define the mainstream of management thought today, highlighting the need for organizational openness which can only come through a liberation of management from the closed structures of the bureaucracy. The second face of organizational liberalism defends the bureaucratic ethos of liberal-democratic institutions and points to the Popperian concept of the 'open society' that requires rational, procedural laws to reconcile conflicting values in societies and organizations, thus ensuring the existence of a plurality of ways of life. We point to the limitations of both 'faces' of organizational liberalism by discussing key aspects of Slavoj Žižek's work. Žižek displaces the liberal conception of institutionally sanctioned 'openness' by claiming this actually constitutes a closure and puts a challenge to us. How can we create real openness? How is a real difference possible? <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Deibert, Ronald J. Black Code: Censorship, Surveillance, and the Militarisation of Cyberspace . *Millennium – Journal of International Studies* December 2003 vol. 32 no. 3501-530

ABSTRACT Conventional wisdom holds that the Internet's material properties are biased towards openness, and provide the foundation for a global commons of information increasingly beneficial to citizens worldwide. However, pressures from the security and commercial sectors to regulate and control the Internet are beginning to alter its basic material architecture in ways that may undermine not only the activities of global civic networks, but also the long-term prospects for an open global communications environment. As Internet censorship and surveillance becomes more widespread, and as states begin to militarise cyberspace, a radically different environment for global communications is emerging. However, these changes are not uncontested. While not having the influence over Internet security and design issues that security and corporate actors do, a growing number of civil society actors are merging with politically minded computer scientists and engineers to form policy networks and develop 'hactivist' technologies designed to support self-expression, privacy, and security for global civic networks. For the Internet and other information and communication technologies to support a global commons of information the success of this movement over the long term will be critical. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Denning, Dorothy E. and William E. Baugh. Encryption and Evolving Technologies: Tools of Organized Crime and Terrorism. *Trends in Organized Crime*. Spring 1998, Volume 3, Issue 3, pp 44-75.

ABSTRACT Encryption is essential in today's information and network age. Encryption policy must facilitate and encourage the use of encryption so that businesses can protect their corporate assets from economic espionage by foreign governments and competitors, so that law enforcement agencies can counter the surveillance activities of organized crime, and so that all organizations and individuals can safeguard sensitive information from criminals and intruders. At the same time, because encryption can be exploited by criminals and terrorists, its completely unfettered proliferation may not be in our national interest. The Clinton administration and National Research Council reached a similar conclusion, although they recommended different approaches. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

DeRouen, Karl. The Guns-Growth Relationship in Israel. *Journal of Peace Research* January 2000 vol. 37 no. 1 69-83.

ABSTRACT Israel has one of the highest defense burdens in the world because of security threats and the related need for domestic defense production in the face of uncertain suppliers. Its vote-conscious leaders also react to the domestic political implications of economic performance. Leaders must maintain a healthy growth rate while guarding against inflation. This milieu of sometimes competing phenomena operates in one of the most volatile regions in the world. Prior to the wars in 1967 and 1973, economic growth was healthy and the defense burden was much lower. Economic growth has since rebounded but not to pre-1967 levels. There are competing explanations of the effect of the Israeli defense sector on growth. I consider the determinants and potential effects of Israeli defense spending and then test a three-sector production function model sensitive to the effects of increases in civilian technology and defense and non-defense externalities. The results suggest that when controlling for technological growth, short-term increases in defense spending diminished growth. Non-defense spending fostered growth. I discuss the implications for the much-anticipated 'peace dividend' in the Middle East. Based on the empirical findings of the model tested, the policy implication for long-term Israeli defense planning is that eventual savings from peace would be best used for non-defense spending on infrastructure and private investment.

Dombrowsky, Ines, Ram Almog, Nir Becker, et al. How Widely Applicable is River Basin Management? An Analysis of Wastewater Management in an Arid Transboundary Case. *Environmental Management*. May 2010, Volume 45, Issue 5, pp 1112-1126.

ABSTRACT The basin scale has been promoted universally as the optimal management unit that allows for the internalization of all external effects caused by multiple water uses. However, the basin scale has been put forward largely on the basis of experience in temperate zones. Hence whether the basin scale is the best scale for management in other settings remains questionable. To address these questions this paper analyzes the economic viability and the political feasibility of alternative management options in the Kidron/Wadi Nar region. The Kidron/Wadi Nar is a small basin in which wastewater from eastern Jerusalem flows through the desert to the Dead Sea. Various options for managing these wastewater flows were analyzed ex ante on the basis of both a cost benefit and a multi-criteria analysis. The paper finds that due to economies of scale, a pure basin approach is not desirable from a physical and economic perspective. Furthermore, in terms of political feasibility, it seems that the option which prompts the fewest objections from influential stakeholder groups in the two entities under the current asymmetrical political setting is not a basin solution either, but a two plant solution based on an outsourcing arrangement. These findings imply that the river basin management approach can not be considered the best management approach for the arid transboundary case at hand, and hence is not unequivocally universally applicable

Donkin, Susan. Crime Prevention: Back to Basics. *Preventing Terrorism and Controlling Risk*. *SpringerBriefs in Criminology* 2014, pp 69-78.

ABSTRACT The previous chapters have highlighted how the risk of unpredictable and grave harm has been used to construct controversial legal hybrids aimed at preventing terrorist attacks. Exemplified by control order regimes in the UK and Australia, this precautionary approach to anti-terrorism law has been repeatedly challenged, resulting in the abolishment and replacement of the British scheme and reviews of Australian anti-terrorism laws. One of the principal criticisms levelled at control orders has been the extent of restrictions and obligations imposed on individuals who are suspected of posing a terrorist threat, but have not been found guilty of any offence. Traditionally, preventive restrictions of this magnitude have been reserved for individuals whose previous criminal conduct has indicated that they pose an exceptional risk to the general population. In the case of controlees, however, such risk assessments are inherently intelligence-based, a lack of evidence precluding criminal prosecution. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Donkin, Susan. Preventing Terrorism: An Exceptional Legal Hybrid? *Preventing Terrorism and Controlling Risk*. *SpringerBriefs in Criminology* 2014, pp 7-26.

ABSTRACT Since their introduction in 2005, terrorism control orders have been divisive owing to their ability to impose serious restrictions and obligations on individuals' liberty based on an intelligence-led, low standard of proof in a civil process originating with the Executive. Advocates of the scheme, of whom there are comparatively few, argued that control orders were performing an important function, albeit imperfectly (Simcox 2010). While some acknowledged that such impositions on individual liberty without prior conviction may be seen as controversial, they believed the enormous threat to public safety posed by terrorism is sufficient justification (Ruddock 2007). On the other hand, control orders have been widely criticised by politicians, civil liberties organisations and academics alike, much of the criticism focusing on procedural issues and human rights implications. Control orders have been described as unsafe, unfair, and undermining the right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence (Liberty; Zedner 2007), which goes against British traditions of liberty and justice.

Donkin, Susan. The Changing Face of Risk: *Preventing Terrorism and Controlling Risk*. *SpringerBriefs in Criminology* 2014, pp 57-67.

ABSTRACT The previous chapters have highlighted that much of the criticism arising from control orders stems from their lack of adherence to procedural safeguards. Yet, both the British and Australian governments have described control orders as a necessary tool to protect their citizens from the enormous and uncertain risk posed by terrorism. Indeed, risk is the underlying rationale and justification for the state's protective mandate (Aradau and van Munster 2007; Feeley and Simon 1992), and its use of exceptional measures. Modern states have a duty to protect their citizens (Ashworth 2009), but there has been a long debate about how they go about doing so. In recent years, risk has evolved, moving toward assessment and management of risky populations, introducing a more

preventive focus in criminal justice. The rise of actuarial approaches in criminal justice has also filtered into the debate on terrorism, preventive legislation being just one example thereof. This chapter expands on risk as it applies to terrorism and the development and implementation of (pre-emptive) Anti-Terrorism legislation.

Dorussen, Han and Hugh Ward. Trade Networks and the Kantian Peace. *Journal of Peace Research*. January 2010 vol. 47 no. 1 29-42.

ABSTRACT Classical-liberal arguments about the pacifying effects of international trade are revisited, and it is argued that they consistently refer to the ability of trade to provide 'connections' between people and to create a perceived 'global community'. Dependency and openness are commonly used to test for any pacifying effects of trade in the current literature, but these measures fail to capture some of the classical liberals' key insights. Several network measures are introduced in order to give natural expression to and to develop the classical-liberal view that trade linkages reduce interstate conflict. These measures applied to trade flows are incorporated in the Russett & Oneal triangulating-peace model. The main results are that trade networks are indeed pacifying in that both direct and indirect trade linkages matter, and as the global trade network has become more dense over time, the importance of indirect links by way of specific third countries has declined, and the general embeddedness of state dyads in the trade network has become more relevant. These findings suggest that the period since World War II has seen progressive realization of the classical-liberal ideal of a security community of trading states. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Dudouet, Véronique. Dynamics and factors of transition from armed struggle to nonviolent resistance. *Journal of Peace Research* May 2013vol. 50 no. 3 401-413.

ABSTRACT The dynamics of conflict (de)escalation by social movements or political opposition groups have attracted cross-disciplinary interest among social scientists, but there remain several knowledge gaps to be filled. On the one hand, there is already extensive research on the shifts from unarmed expressions of collective grievances to the adoption of violent strategies by oppressed constituencies or 'minorities at risk', as well as on the transition from armed insurgency to negotiations, demobilization, reintegration and conventional politics. However, there is scarce scholarship on the phenomenon of armed groups shifting their conflict-waging strategies from violent to nonviolent means, especially in contexts which cannot be resolved by force but are also 'unripe' for conventional de-escalation methods through negotiation and political integration. This article offers a first attempt to fill this conceptual and empirical gap, by investigating the nature and the drivers of transitions from armed strategies to nonviolent methods of contentious collective action on the part of non-state conflict actors. It focuses in particular on the internal and relational/environmental factors which underpin their decisionmaking process, from a change of leadership and a pragmatic re-evaluation of the goals and means of insurgency, to the search for new local or international allies and the cross-border emulation or diffusion of new repertoires of action. This multilevel analysis draws from past research on various self-determination or revolutionary movements which fit the scope of analysis (i.e. Nepal, Egypt, Palestine, West Papua, East Timor, Mexico and Western Sahara). The article also points to the need for more systematic enquiry on these cases through in-depth comparative empirical analysis. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Dunmire, Patricia L. 9/11 changed everything': an intertextual analysis of the Bush Doctrine. *Discourse Society*. March 2009 vol. 20no. 2 195-222.

ABSTRACT This article presents an intra- and inter-textual analysis of the 'Bush Doctrine,' the security strategy response to 9/11 which sanctions a policy of preventive war. Using Thibault's (1991) framework of 'critical, intertextual analysis,' I examine the Doctrine synchronically as it is articulated in the 2002 'National Security Strategy.' This analysis demonstrates the disjuncture created in NSS02 and the key discursive formations that underlie the Doctrine and link it to its earlier articulation in post-Cold War documents. I then examine the Doctrine diachronically by situating it within the context of these earlier texts and demonstrate the paradigmatic choices and linguistic transformations that occur across each document's security strategy. I argue that post-Cold War and post-9/11 security discourses comprise an intertextual system that has been suppressed by articulations of post-9/11 discourses. Within this system, 9/11 serves as the legitimating device that enabled the Bush Administration to sanction a security policy designed to maintain US global supremacy. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

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WORK IN PROCESS

Edelman, Martin. The Judicialization of Politics in Israel *International Political Science Review* April 1994 vol. 15 no. 2 177-186.

ABSTRACT The judicialization of politics has probably proceeded further in Israel than in any other democratic country. In the strong sense of the definition propounded by Torbjörn Vallinder (1992: 1), the civil judiciary in Israel, particularly the Supreme Court justices sitting as members of the High Court of Justice, are exercising power at the expense of politicians and administrators. The justices now claim the authority even to review the internal workings of the theoretically sovereign Knesset (parliament). This situation represents a marked change from the norms of 46 years ago when the state came into existence. Then, power and authority were concentrated in the elected agencies, the Knesset and, particularly, the Government. Rampant partisanship, arbitrary and self-interested policies, and, worst of all, an inability to deal with crucial problems besetting Israeli society, corroded that authority and, ultimately, the power of the elected leadership. The default of Israel's democratically elected leadership has led to the judicialization of politics.

Einoff, Christopher. The Fall and Rise of Torture: A Comparative and Historical Analysis. *Sociological Theory* June 2007 vol. 25no. 2 101-121.

ABSTRACT Torture was formally abolished by European governments in the 19th century, and the actual practice of torture decreased as well during that period. In the 20th century, however torture became much more common. None of the theories that explain the reduction of torture in the 19th century can explain its resurgence in the 20th. This article argues that the use of torture follows the same patterns in contemporary times as it has in earlier historical periods. Torture is most commonly used against people who are not full members of a society, such as slaves, foreigners, prisoners of war, and members of racial, ethnic, and religious outsider groups. Torture is used less often against citizens, and is only used in cases of extremely serious crimes, such as treason. Two general 20th-century historical trends have caused torture to become more common. First, an increase in the number and severity of wars has caused an increase of torture against enemy guerrillas and partisans, prisoners of war, and conquered civilian populations. Second, changes in the nature of sovereignty have caused an expansion in the definition of acts constituting treason.

Ekstrom, Mats. Epistemologies of TV journalism: A Theoretical Framework. *Journalism*. December 2002 vol. 3 no. 3 259-28.

ABSTRACT This article sketches a theoretical framework for studies of the epistemologies of journalism. In this context epistemology does not refer to philosophical inquiries into the nature of true knowledge but to the study of knowledge-producing practices and communication of knowledge claims. The focus in the article is mainly on TV journalism. The theoretical framework distinguishes three fundamental areas and three main questions for research on the epistemologies of journalism: (1) form of knowledge (What are the characteristics of the knowledge that television journalism produces and offers its audiences?); (2) production of knowledge (What rules, routines, institutionalized procedures and systems of classification guide the production of knowledge and how do journalists decide what is sufficiently true and authoritative?); and (3) public acceptance of knowledge claims (What conditions are decisive for the public's acceptance or rejection of the knowledge claims of television journalism?). The article develops the framework by way of theoretical conceptualizations and empirical illustrations from concrete forms of TV journalism.
<http://online.sagepub.com/>

El-Anis, Imad and Roy Smith. Freshwater Security, Conflict, and Cooperation: The Case of the Red Sea–Dead Sea Conduit Project. *Journal of Developing Societies*. March 2013 vol. 29 no. 1 1-22

Roy Smith is Programme Leader for MA in International Development at the Nottingham Trent University, UK. **ABSTRACT** This study examines the challenge of freshwater security faced by Israel, Jordan, and Palestine, and mechanisms for multilateral collaboration that have been developed in order to create a Red Sea–Dead Sea conduit. This article outlines the proposed conduit as a major collaborative project which hinges on the engagement of both state and non-state stakeholders. The argument presented here is that the feasibility and planning process has so far been successful and that the mechanisms for collaboration developed as part of this project are the reason why. Overall conclusions suggest that the importance of freshwater security and the agency of international state and non-state actors are largely responsible for these collaborative successes. <http://online.sagepub.com>

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Engelhart, Marc. The Secret Service's Influence on Criminal Proceedings. *A War on Terror?* 2010, pp 505-547

ABSTRACT This chapter analyses the influence the German secret services have gained on criminal proceedings in the context of the anti-terrorism legislation of recent years. It examines the organizational structure of the services, and their tasks and powers in regard to the investigation of terrorism and other crimes. Because the secret services are not traditional players in the criminal justice system, their possibilities to influence proceedings by cooperating with the police, the prosecution, and the courts are evaluated. The main emphasis is placed on the exchange of information and its constitutional context. Finally, some major problems in criminal proceedings that arise out of the use of information collected by the secret services and their solution by the German judiciary are discussed. The chapter shows that the participation of the secret services substantially changes the way criminal proceedings are conducted, especially in regard to the use of evidence.

Erez, Edna and Anat Berko. Pathways of Arab/ Palestinian Women in Israel to Crime and Imprisonment: An Intersectional Approach. *Feminist Criminology* April 2010 vol. 5 no. 2 156-194.

ABSTRACT Drawing on intersectionality theory, the article presents pathways of Arab/Palestinian in Israel to crime and imprisonment. The data base comprises of in-depth interviews of three groups: Arab/Palestinian women incarcerated in Israeli prisons for conventional offenses, law enforcement and corrections personnel, and Arab/Palestinian community leaders. Court and prison records were used to validate the interviews of the female offenders (N=10). The study identifies three pathways that lead Arab/Palestinian women to crime and imprisonment. They include: abusive homes and women's attempts to resist gender oppression, association with criminal men or forbidden potential mates, and managing family-honor expectations. The interviewed Arab/Palestinian women offenders also emphasized how distinct and morally superior they are compared to their sisters who perpetrate security offenses or acts of terrorism. The implications of the study for theory and policy are drawn and discussed.

Erickson, Edward J. The Armenians and Ottoman Military Policy, 1915. *War In History*. April 2008 vol. 15 no. 2 141-167.

ABSTRACT Mainstream western scholarship maintains that the Armenian insurrection of 1915 was never an actual threat to the security of the Ottoman state in the First World War and that the relocation of the Armenians of eastern Anatolia was unnecessary. In truth, no study of the Armenian insurrection and its effect on Ottoman military policy has ever been conducted. This article examines the Ottoman army's lines of communications architecture and logistics posture in eastern Anatolia in 1915. Armenian threats to the logistics and security of the Ottoman armies in Caucasia and Palestine are overlaid on this system. Evolving and escalatory Ottoman

military policies are then explained in terms of threat assessments and contemporary counter-insurgency strategy. The article seeks to inform the reader why the Ottomans reacted so vigorously and violently to the events of the spring of 1915. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Estes, Richard J. and M. Joseph Sirgy. Radical Islamic Militancy and Acts of Terrorism: A Quality-of-Life Analysis. *Social Indicators Research*. June 2013.

ABSTRACT Horrific acts of terrorism have emerged as defining features of Islamic–Western relations throughout much of this still young century. Arising from decades, indeed centuries, of mutual distrust contemporary patterns of radicalized Islamic terrorism toward the West are rooted in their shared histories, traditions, values, norms and, for some, deeply held religious convictions. They also are the product of centuries-long colonization of large regions of the “Islamic world” by Western powers or their proxies. This paper presents an innovative approach for advancing the quality of life of Islamic and Western societies through a fuller understanding of the origins and dynamics of Islamic-inspired terrorist acts against the West. The paper examines the relationship that exists between acts of terrorism associated with a select group of 27 member states of the Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and: (1) their years of independence since colonization; (2) their current types of polity; (3) the extent of their civil liberties and political freedoms; (4) country levels of perceived public corruption; and (5) the overall level of each country’s broad-based social development (or quality of life). The paper concludes with an “evolving agenda for action” that seeks to advance the quality of life of all people living in Islamic and Western nations.

Estes, Richard J. and M. Joseph Sirgy. Radical Islamic Militancy and Acts of Terrorism: A Quality-of-Life Analysis. *Social Indicators Research*. June 2013.

ABSTRACT Horrific acts of terrorism have emerged as defining features of Islamic–Western relations throughout much of this still young century. Arising from decades, indeed centuries, of mutual distrust contemporary patterns of radicalized Islamic terrorism toward the West are rooted in their shared histories, traditions, values, norms and, for some, deeply held religious convictions. They also are the product of centuries-long colonization of large regions of the “Islamic world” by Western powers or their proxies. This paper presents an innovative approach for advancing the quality of life of Islamic and Western societies through a fuller understanding of the origins and dynamics of Islamic-inspired terrorist acts against the West. The paper examines the relationship that exists between acts of terrorism associated with a select group of 27 member states of the Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and: (1) their years of independence since colonization; (2) their current types of polity; (3) the extent of their civil liberties and political freedoms; (4) country levels of perceived public corruption; and (5) the overall level of each country’s broad-based social development (or quality of life). The paper concludes with an “evolving agenda for action” that seeks to advance the quality of life of all people living in Islamic and Western nations.

Etling, Bruce, John Kelly, et al. Mapping the Arabic blogosphere: politics and dissent online. *New Media & Society*. December 2010 vol. 12 no. 8 1225-1243, Harvard University, USA, betling@cyber.law.harvard.edu

ABSTRACT This study explores the structure and content of the Arabic blogosphere using link analysis, term frequency analysis, and human coding of individual blogs. We identified a base network of approximately 35,000 Arabic-language blogs, mapped the 6000 most-connected blogs, and hand coded over 3000. The study is a baseline assessment of the networked public sphere in the Arabic-speaking world, which mainly clusters nationally. We found the most politically active areas of the network to be clusters of bloggers in Egypt, Kuwait, Syria, and the Levant, as well as an ‘English Bridge’ group. Differences among these indicate variability in how online practices are embedded in local political contexts. Bloggers are focused mainly on domestic political issues; concern for Palestine is the one issue that unites the entire network. Bloggers link preferentially to the top Web 2.0 sites (e.g. YouTube and Wikipedia), followed by pan-Arab mainstream media sources, such as Al Jazeera. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

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Eyal, Gil. The Discursive Origins of Israeli Separatism: The Case of the Arab village. *Theory and Society*. June 1996, Volume 25, Issue 3, pp 389-429.

CONCLUSIONS We should note, however, that the achievements of the control system cannot in and of themselves explain the success of the discourse on the Arab village. Indeed, with the benefit of hindsight, one must acknowledge today that what the control system produced was a “secondary order” reality at best, a representation superimposed over, and obscuring other social realities. It never managed (nor did it try) to stop the proletarianization of peasants. It never managed (though it did try) to put an end to illegal construction and de-facto urbanization. It did not even manage to repress the emergence of grass-roots national political organization in the villages. More often than not, its sole achievement was to obscure *official* (and academic) perception of these processes. Thus, one often finds nowadays settlements to which the term “village” is officially applied, while their physical structure already merits urban status. Urbanization took place in the villages regardless of the designs of planners, and this fact alone is enough to demonstrate how discourse detached them from reality. This was also why, in 1976, Orientalists and government experts were completely taken by surprise, when the “committee for national direction” (composed of “village” mayors!) organized mass demonstrations to protest government plans to confiscate more Palestinian lands. The events of this day, later known as “land day,” signaled the emergence of rural Palestinians as a national political force to be reckoned with. Quite contrary to what the notion of “hamula struggle” led them to believe, experts discovered that the villages were an effective mobilizing ground for national political action.

I think it is precisely the dubious character of the achievements of the control system, arising from the systematic blindness inculcated by discourse, which demonstrates that these achievements were indeed of secondary importance in comparison with what was the

raison d'être of the control system and the discourse on the Arab village: their premier achievement was to reproduce the separatist character of Israeli identity. The origins of the control system were diverse indeed: they included “divide and conquer” practices developed by “Arabists”; land planning practices; modernization discourse formulated in response to immigration; cooptation strategies developed by the Labor party for electoral purposes; bifurcation of the labor market by Jewish labor unions. There is no one person or group responsible for these. What organized all these diverse practices together was the specific rationality of the control system. This rationality was not an economic one, nor political, nor scientific, nor was it given in any of these practices. It was identical with Israeli identity and the procedures that separate it from its “other.” This is why Israelis still adhere to the control system and the discourse on the Arab village, even though they fail to predict Palestinian behavior or control it (i.e., it was not their goal to begin with).

It is ironic that the discourse on the Arab village would reach the height of its prestige just as the achievements of the control system were evaporating. The conjunction of these two events cannot be explained by the Weberian view of power as the realization of a will, i.e., by focusing on the *interest* of Jews in maintaining control over Palestinians. Such a view leads to an unavoidable contradiction: If the action of participants in the discourse and the control system is based on “their” interests, why are they unable to recognize their failure? And if they are not capable of monitoring “their own” interests, how were they able to create a coherent and effective control system? The answer is that their action is circumscribed by what discourse and the control system permit them to grasp, and this understanding is indeed both limited and enabled by the premier achievement of discourse and the control system: a position of a Western-modern Israeli subject, strictly demarcated from that of the traditional-Oriental rural Palestinian. Power is not so much “exercised” to realize an Israeli interest, as it is constitutive of the very self-understanding that underlies this interest, a self-understanding predicated on the rejection of the “Orient” and its exclusion.

In this sense, this article merely provides the rough outlines for a future debate on the origins and nature of Israeli separatism. Such a debate has scarcely begun, but implicit understandings of separatism are implicated in the contemporary political debate in Israel. The mainstream of Israeli political thought tends to treat the separation between Jews and Palestinians as a taken-for-granted fact, a direct consequence of Zionism as a nation-building project. Others, on the political left, question this assumption and suggest that separatism should be understood as an institutional system erected in response to certain economic, military, or political interests, a system based on the control and exploitation of Palestinians by Jews.

I think both positions limit the debate about separatism. By ignoring the cultural side of separatism, its character as an identity that requires a permanent effort of constitution, they supply an “alibi” for intellectuals and academics. These can continue using their disciplines and discourses, and even present these as sufficiently “detached” for a critique of Israeli politics, without examining their role in the reproduction of a separatist identity. Moreover, if separatism is understood merely as control over Palestinians, thus ignoring its side as the subjection of Jews, the consequence is that the “distinction” usurped by the Israeli upper class is mis-recognized. This class can continue to present its taste, values, and style of life - all those cultural arbitrariness that are marked by the double exclusion of the “Orient” and the “diaspora” - as the sacred cultural consensus of Israeli society. It was my aim in this article, on the contrary, to demonstrate that separatism informs the core of Israeli culture, and thus the intellectual tools to understand it and fight it can not be taken from among what it consecrates.

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Falah, Ghazi-Walid Falah, Growing up in rural Galilee, Palestine: memories of childhood geographies. *Cultural Geographies*. July 2013 vol. 20 no. 3 299-318.

ABSTRACT This paper reconstructs the author's geographies of childhood growing up as a Palestinian in a small village in the Galilee in the early 1950s. It seeks to narrate his experience as a 'shepherd boy and a schoolboy' at a certain phase of his life. This type of duality in performance of tasks in everyday life – being a schoolboy but also a shepherd/goatherd contributing to the family's work, and the maintenance of the household and home from a young age – is presented as a revealing experiential autoethnographic window. It becomes a prism for exploring spatial memory and attachment, and for reading a place and understanding what such places mean to their indigenous inhabitants and occupiers (i.e. people are not 'thrown' into places but they make them). The paper further demonstrates that indigenous attachment by individuals to their home place can be a catalyst for political resistance and directly challenge forces emanating from state ideology, as illustrated here in the case of Palestine. Today, as 60 years ago, Palestinian 'homes' are seen by Palestinians who are challenging Israeli policies of uprooting on a daily basis as sites impregnated with distinctive existential qualities and a high level of resistance. Such places and spaces acquire substantial new meaning for their indigenous owners who are compelled to dare to protect and guard them.

Farrand, Benjamin and Helena Carrapico. Copyright law as a matter of (inter)national security? - The attempt to securitise commercial infringement and its spillover onto individual liability. *Crime, Law and Social Change*. May 2012, Volume 57, Issue 4, pp 373-401.

ABSTRACT This article evaluates the way in which copyright infringement has been gradually shifting from an area of civil liability to one of criminal penalty. Traditionally, consideration of copyright issues has been undertaken from a predominantly legal and/or economic perspectives. Whereas traditional legal analysis can explain what legal changes are occurring, and what impact these changes may have, they may not effectively explain 'how' these changes have come to occur. The authors propose an alternative interdisciplinary approach, combining legal analysis with critical security studies, which may help to explain in greater detail how policies in this field have developed. In particular, through applied securitisation theory, this article intends to demonstrate the appropriation of this field by a security discourse, and its consequences for societal and legal developments. In order to explore how the securitisation framework may be a valid approach to a subject such as copyright law and to determine the extent to which copyright law may be said to have been securitised, this article will begin by explaining the origins and main features of securitisation theory, and its applicability to legal study. The authors will then attempt to apply this framework to the development of a criminal law approach to copyright infringement, by focusing on the security escalation it has undergone, developing from an economic issue into one of international

security. The analysis of this evolution will be mainly characterised by the securitisation moves taking place at national, European and international levels. Finally, a general reflection will be carried out on whether the securitisation of copyright has indeed been successful and on what the consequences of such a success could be.

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WORK IN PROCESS

Feige, Michael and Eyal Ben-Ari. Card Games and an Israeli Army Unit: An Interpretive Case Study. *Armed Forces & Society* Spring 1991vol. 17 no. 3 429-448.

ABSTRACT This essay includes a description and an analysis of the gambling encounters that took place in an Israeli reserve company during the early 1980s. The aims of this analysis are: (1) to consider army life in light of some current social scientific thinking about symbolic action; (2) to explore the implications of expressive behavior for an understanding of the armed forces; and (3) to show the importance of examining the place and functioning of less motivated soldiers within the Israel Defense Forces. Through a series of different yet complementary interpretations, the card games are analyzed as complex occasions that accomplish a number of things: entertainment and the revitalization of soldiers, cathartic mechanisms for stress release, rites of inversion for expressing tensions, means for establishing status, and commentaries on the social life of the military unit.

Feige, Michael Jewish settlement of Hebron: The Place and the Other. *GeoJournal*. March 2001, Volume 53, Issue 3, pp 323-333.

ABSTRACT Kiryat-Arba and Jewish Hebron are communities planted in the most heated front of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This paper examines how the Hebron Jewish settlers' collective memory interprets the 'truth' of Hebron as a typical Israeli Place that reveals Zionism in its purest form. Today the populations of Kiryat-Arba and of the Hebron Jewish enclaves number about 5,000 and 500, respectively. Kiryat-Arba functions as an economic and educational centre for the nearby Jewish settlements in the region. Rejecting the segregative concept of a separate Jewish settlement overlooking Hebron, the settlers treat Kiryat-Arba as part of Hebron. Some 70,000 Palestinians live in Hebron, many more residing in neighbouring towns and villages, cutting Hebron – Kiryat–Arba off from the nearest Jewish urban centres of Jerusalem and Beer-Sheva. The settlers initiated the narrative of 'Return' to the city after the massacre of Jews in 1929 in the city, as the key symbol Symbolically, the first place Hebron Jews reidentified with was its ancient Jewish graveyard. Today, IDF soldiers protect settlers and their visitors who want to tour Hebron. The huge gulf between 'metaphorical Hebron' as a symbolic centre and 'actual Hebron' as a poor development town creates tensions fuelling violent events. The Jews in Hebron take the Israeli logic of 'Place' making to its extreme, thus testing concepts of Israeli territoriality. If Israeli society rejects Hebron as a 'Place' constructed from intense memories and violent national encounters, it would leave the Hebron Jews out of the so-called Israeli normalcy. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Femandes, Diogo A. B., Liliana F. B. Soares, et al. Security Issues in Cloud Environments: a Survey. *International Journal of Information Security*, April 2014, Volume 13, Issue 2, pp 113-170.

ABSTRACT In the last few years, the appealing features of cloud computing have been fueling the integration of cloud environments in the industry, which has been consequently motivating the research on related technologies by both the industry and the academia. The possibility of paying-as-you-go mixed with an on-demand elastic operation is changing the enterprise computing model, shifting on-premises infrastructures to off-premises data centers, accessed over the Internet and managed by cloud hosting providers. Regardless of its advantages, the transition to this computing paradigm raises security concerns, which are the subject of several studies. Besides of the issues derived from Web technologies and the Internet, clouds introduce new issues that should be cleared out first in order to further allow the number of cloud deployments to increase. This paper surveys the works on cloud security issues, making a comprehensive review of the literature on the subject. It addresses several key topics, namely vulnerabilities, threats, and attacks, proposing a taxonomy for their classification. It also contains a thorough review of the main concepts concerning the security state of cloud environments and discusses several open research topics.

Feucht, Thomas E. et al. Policing Terrorism, and Beyond. *To Protect and To Serve*, 2011, pp 203-224.

ABSTRACT In the US, Israel, and other democratic states, the police have been called to expand beyond their order-maintenance work to participate more and more deeply in the still-forming processes that are our societies' adaptive responses to terrorism. As the US and Israel work to achieve and maintain order and safety in an age of terrorism, these efforts must be understood in relation to the ongoing work dealing with other persistent challenges to public safety. Engaging the police in fighting terrorism raises some unresolved dilemmas for society. The chapters in this volume have begun the complex work of uncovering how this transformative engagement of the police is already making subtle but likely irrevocable changes in the nature and strategies of policing and the character of the bonds between police and community. This chapter summarizes the key findings of the volume, examines the broader context confronting the police in an age of terrorism and beyond, and identifies areas for future research.

Field, Les. Imagining Palestinian Archaeologies: A Sampler. *Archaeologies*. August 2013, Volume 9, Issue 2, pp 281-294.

ABSTRACT As three of the articles in this collection demonstrate, one central axis of the Zionist archaeological project is the absolute necessity of diminishing, and ultimately erasing, the importance and existence of aspects of "the archaeological record" that pertain to non-Jewish presences in Palestine, particularly and especially Islamic civilizations and the long-term presence of an indigenous non-Jewish Palestinian population. In this introduction, I focus, however, upon Zionist archaeology's rearticulation of Jewish identity in nationalist form, an operation that has entailed the elaboration of a consistently simplified, unidimensional, or narrowly channeled interpretive version of Jewish history and Jewish identity in Palestine over time. Through several pointed queries, I suggest alternative interpretations of one element of the Zionist archaeological narrative that in turn could lead to other ways of thinking about the long-term presence of Jewish people in Palestine.

[Archaeologies: Journal of the World Archaeological Congress offers a venue for debates and topical issues, through peer-reviewed articles, reports and reviews. It emphasizes contributions that seek to recenter (or decenter) archaeology, and that challenge local and global power geometries. Areas of interest include ethics and archaeology; public archaeology; legacies of colonialism and nationalism within the discipline; the interplay of local and global archaeological traditions; theory and archaeology; the discipline’s involvement in projects of memory, identity, and restitution; and rights and ethics relating to cultural property, issues of acquisition, custodianship, conservation, and display. Recognizing the importance of non-Western epistemologies and intellectual traditions, the journal publishes some material in nonstandard format, including dialogues; annotated photographic essays; transcripts of public events; and statements from elders, custodians, descent groups and individuals. SEE Resolutions from World Archaeological Congress Inter-Congress on Structural Violence, Ramallah, Palestine]

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WORK IN PROCESS

Fielding, David and [Anja Shortland](#). Does television terrify tourists? Effects of US television news on demand for tourism in Israel. *Journal of Risk and Uncertainty*. June 2009, Volume 38, Issue 3, pp 245-263.

ABSTRACT We analyze the impact on US tourist flows to Israel of variations in both the actual intensity of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the intensity implicit in US television news coverage. Conditional on actual events, changes in reported conflict intensity could influence tourists because alternative sources of information are costly; this explanation is consistent with a rational choice model. However, television news could influence tourist behavior because of its emotional impact, or because it causes the conflict to be brought to mind more readily, increasing the subjective probability of conflict events. We find that tourists respond to variations in *actual* Israeli casualties and *reported* Palestinian casualties; both effects are large. Reports of Israeli casualties and unreported Palestinian casualties have no significant impact on tourist flows. These asymmetries are consistent with asymmetric information costs within a rational choice framework, but are more difficult to square with the alternative explanations for media influence.

Fiore, Stephen M., Florian Jentsch, et al. Shared Mental Models at the Intra- and Inter-Team Level: Applications to Counter-Terrorism and Crisis Response for Homeland Security. *Proceedings of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society Annual Meeting* October 2003 vol. 47 no. 3439-443.

ABSTRACT Critical to meeting the needs arising from an increasing emphasis on homeland security is a fuller understanding of how to maximize the interactions among a diverse group of people and organizations. The complicating issue is the need to coordinate experts and teams of experts from differing disciplines. From a practical standpoint, because of the multidisciplinary requirements for effective homeland security, it is imperative that methodologies that can foster inter-individual (i.e., within team) and inter-organizational coordination (i.e., across departments or organizations) be investigated. From a theoretical standpoint, the operational concepts that drive the investigation and development of such methodologies must be identified. We suggest that the concept of shared mental models, arising out of research in the cognitive and organizational sciences, can be utilized in a program of research that explores the methods and tools to facilitate coordination in homeland security. Shared mental models can be applied to help our understanding of coordinated behavior at both the team level and the organizational level and, in this paper, we illustrate the relevance of this construct to both counter-terrorism operations and crisis response. We first discuss the shared mental model construct and follow this with a brief description of sample applications. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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Fiore, Stephen, Florian Jentsch, et al. Shared Mental Models at the Intra- and Inter-Team Level: Applications to Counter-Terrorism and Crisis Response for Homeland Security. *Proceedings of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society Annual Meeting* October 2003 vol. 47 no. 3439-443.

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Fischer, Ronald. *Justice and Conflicts. Social Identity and Justice in Violent Conflicts – A Dynamic Model of Intergroup Conflict*. 2012, pp 345-358.

ABSTRACT I propose a five-component model of political inter-group violence. A difficult life situation (social, political and economic inequalities, resource demands, adverse physical circumstances, threats to security, respect and self-determination) provides the background in which perceptions of social injustice tied to social identities arise. Leadership is essential in invoking and reframing these identities and social injustices in relation to both local and international groups and audiences, and thus need to (a) formulate an appealing vision, (b) provide exemplary actions that inspires the group and its supporters (c) justify that no alternative actions are available anymore and (d) therefore, encourage violent actions to emerge. This is likely to lead to a further escalation because the targeted group will retaliate, justifying the action in the first place, aggravating the original grievances and threats, validating the perceived injustices and strengthen and polarise salient identities. Implications for interventions are discussed. [**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Foot, Rosemary. Torture: The Struggle over a Peremptory Norm in a Counter-Terrorist Era. *International Relations* June 2006 vol. 20 no. 2 131-151.

ABSTRACT The prohibition against torture has the status of a peremptory humanitarian norm. That is, it is considered binding on all states and no derogation under any circumstances is permitted. While the practice of torture has been widespread, until recently it had come to be understood that no representatives of the state could openly admit that they would use torture for fear of being removed from office and of having their state ostracized by ‘civilized’ nations. Why, then, given the rhetorical, moral and legal status of this prohibition, is torture being debated, contemplated and even resurrected as an unsavoury and allegedly necessary course of action in

this counter-terrorist era? Why has the Bush administration set about trying to reduce the scope of what is meant by torture and degrading treatment, as well as to define a category of detainee who may be subjected to coercive methods of interrogation? And what efforts are being made to restore the status of a norm that has been seen as a distinctive kind of wrong? These are the main questions discussed in an article which examines the relationship between power and norms and the power of norms.

Fowler, James H., Michael T. Heaney, et al. Causality in Political Networks. *American Politics Research*. March 2011 vol. 39 no. 2 437-480.

ABSTRACT Investigations of American politics have increasingly turned to analyses of political networks to understand public opinion, voting behavior, the diffusion of policy ideas, bill sponsorship in the legislature, interest group coalitions and influence, party factions, institutional development, and other empirical phenomena. While the association between political networks and political behavior is well established, clear causal inferences are often difficult to make. This article consists of five independent essays that address practical problems in making causal inferences from studies of political networks. They consider egocentric studies of national probability samples, sociocentric studies of political communities, measurement error in elite surveys, field experiments on networks, and triangulating on causal processes. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[**AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14**]

Fussey, Pete. Eternal Return? Social Science Perspectives of ‘Upstream’ Terrorist Activities. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*. October 2013, Volume 28, Issue 2, pp 102-114.

ABSTRACT The 9/11 attacks stimulated an unprecedented academic interest in the study of terrorism; bringing a range of new disciplinary perspectives, theoretical frameworks and empirical tools to the subject. Within a broad social science perspective, this paper seeks to draw on these cross-disciplinary resources to understand pre-attack terrorist activities. In doing so, the paper first reviews some of the key themes relating to the study of terrorism including (but not restricted to) empirical values, the duplication of knowledge, points of consensus, and the focus on individual and deterministic features. The paper then examines conceptualizations of ‘terrorism as a process’ as they relates to pre-attack activities and considers current analyses relating to this issue. Here, temporal features of attack cycles are particularly prominent. The third area of analysis draws from a range of social science disciplines – including environmental psychology, human geography, sociology and criminology – to investigate the prospects of furnishing these accounts with spatial detail. These discussions are organized by a number of overarching arguments. These include: the importance of inter-relationships between counter-terrorism practice and precise understandings of terrorist action; and of exercising caution over deterministic pathways of action and accounts that focus too heavily on the individual level of action.

Galam, Serge. Terrorism and the Percolation of Passive Supporters. *Sociophysics Understanding Complex Systems* 2012, pp 155-168.

ABSTRACT Dealing with terrorism is extremely delicate. Too much sorrow, passion, hate, and death are at stake. But that should not prevent us from trying to model the issue to try to single out its bare mechanisms and to eventually be able to curb its destructive capacity. The use of equations combined with what could look a priori like a simplistic viewpoint, but in fact is inspired from the physics of disorder, may indeed provide a new insight, which could eventually open unexpected paths to help in reducing terrorism. Any improvement is urged and should be welcomed. But modeling does not mean discovering the one and only “truth”. The problem is multi-fold, difficult, complex, emotional, and operated by archaic passions. This is precisely why the use of “nonhuman” frames and concepts could turn out to be quite productive in providing us with a different paradigm for enc[**AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14**]ompassing the phenomenon, which may lead to useful solid steps in curbing terrorism.

Gale, Peter. Beyond Fear and Towards Hope. Migration, Diaspora and Identity. *International Perspectives on Migration* Volume 6, 2014, pp 123-137.

ABSTRACT Populist politics in the form of hard line policies against asylum seekers and violence against migrants has become a significant issue in many liberal democratic nation states such as Australia. This politics of fear has emerged alongside the growth in diaspora over the past three decades with over 20 million Indian nationals forming part of one of the largest diaspora spread throughout the world. Violence against migrants and guest workers has become an increasing issue confronting contemporary Governments in predominantly western nation states while such violence is also seen by many as part of a long history of racism and fears across borders. Through analysis of two events involving Indian nationals in Australia this paper aims to explore the notion of transnationalism as an alternative way of conceptualizing citizenship and rights across national borders. Transnationalism has become

a central concept in the analysis of migration and globalization over the past decade, and this paper examines some of the cultural, political and legal dilemmas associated with the notion of transnational citizenship. It also explores the ways in which transnationalism can contribute towards addressing issues of security, citizenship and migration in a world that remains dominated by fears associated with terrorism across national boundaries and violence within nation states.

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WORK IN PROCESS

Ganot, Boaz. Trends in Modern International Terrorism. To Protect and to Serve, 2011, pp 11-42.

ABSTRACT This chapter examines some of the most widely researched trends and developments within the phenomenon of modern international terrorism, providing policy recommendations on how to counter its emerging threats – particularly that of the Global Jihad movement and “homegrown” terrorism. The magnitude of the modern terrorist threat was demonstrated by the attacks of September 11, and ever since, the field has experienced a renewal of sorts, attracting unprecedented attention by both scholars and the mainstream public. This chapter will introduce readers to the main schools of thoughts within the academic field that explain terrorism. It will also present the many disciplines applicable to the study of terrorism, demonstrating that the phenomenon is multifaceted in nature, requiring a cohesive international and broad-based response. In covering a number of dilemmas facing terrorism experts, the chapter explores the debate over a definition of terrorism, providing a proposed definition that distinguishes acts of terrorism from criminal acts. The chapter continues on to explore the phenomenon of modern terrorism, the role of traditional crime

within the terror sphere, and the growing threat of Global Jihadi terrorism – including terror networks and homegrown cells and activists who have emerged as a result of the spread of radical Islamic ideology. The role of terrorism in democratic states and the economic ramifications of terrorism are also explored. Finally, the chapter ends with recommendations on how governments should effectively respond to terrorism and discusses room for further research. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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WORK IN PROCESS

Garcia, Suarez Marcial A and Acácio Igor D. Palhares. Reflections on Virtual to Real: Modern Technique, International Security Studies and Cyber Security Environment. Cyberspace and International Relations, 2014, pp 269-280.

ABSTRACT This chapter addresses the analysis of the phenomenon of modern technique by Martin Heidegger, especially regarding the issue of information societies and the role of the virtual network with respect to providing information about the political behavior of states, which accordingly affects the international security environment. We propose a debate on international relations theory, specifically from the perspective adopted by the Copenhagen School of International Security Studies. We conduct a study from the perception that cyberspace, as a multiverse, is not uniform, and therefore, the various actors emerge with different capacities for political action depending on the dependency of the states and societies to use new information and communication technologies (NICTs) as well as the interconnections with critical infrastructures (i.e., Critical Information Infrastructure).

Gavriely-Nuri, Dalia. Rainbow, Snow, and the Poplar's Song: The "Annihilative Naming" of Israeli Military Practices. *Armed Forces & Society*. October 2010 vol. 36 no. 5 825-842
Hadassah College Jerusalem, Bar-Ilan University, gavriely1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT This article explores the phenomenon of military naming, that is, the act of giving a name to military practices such as military operations, weaponry, and military units. The basic theoretical supposition is that military naming is a simple and useful mechanism that might be employed to blur undesired aspects—such as the human and economical costs—associated with the respective practices. Inspired by John B. Thompson's "strategies of operation of ideology," the research uses the construct of strategies of annihilative naming to analyze a corpus of 239 Israeli names of military operations and weaponry. By using names coming from nature and the Bible, the Israeli military uses three strategies—naturalization, euphemization, and legitimation—that mediate Israeli public opinion toward controversial military operations as well as weaponry development. Future research of other military names will support the construction of generalizations about this important phenomenon.

Gavriely-Nuri, Dalia. The 'metaphorical annihilation' of the Second Lebanon War (2006) from the Israeli political discourse *Discourse Society* January 2008 vol. 19 no. 1 5-20.

Bar-Ilan University and Hadassah College Jerusalem, Israel, gavriely1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT Combining discourse analysis with gender theories and the discipline of political studies, this article focuses on two discursive phenomena: first, it demonstrates the flexibility and efficiency of exclusion mechanisms beyond the realm of minority relations to abstract concepts but especially political events; second, it demonstrates the power of metaphor for neutralizing the negative cargo of controversial political situations for the purpose of transforming them into consensual events. The case study explored is the Israeli political discourse during the 33 days of the Second Lebanon War (2006). By intensive use of 'war-normalizing metaphors', the political discourse 'annihilated' the war: these metaphorical constructions framed the war as a 'normal' event, an integral part of Israeli daily life, despite the 3970 katyusha rockets that fell within the borders of Israel and the massive Israel Defense Forces bombing of southern Lebanon.

Gazit, Nir and Robert J Brym, State-directed political assassination in Israel: A political hypothesis. September 9, 2011, *International Sociology* November 2011 vol. 26 no. 6 862-877

ABSTRACT Extant theories explain reasonably well why the Israeli state exercises a given level of violence against substate actors. Based on economic or sociological models of human action, these theories attribute the level of state violence, respectively, to the narrow cost-benefit calculations of state officials or the institutionally embedded norms that govern their deliberations. The strength of such theories notwithstanding, this article argues that they fail to account for the willingness of Israeli officials to order the assassination of high-ranking political opponents during the second *intifada*, or Palestinian uprising against Israel. This article's analysis of published sources concerning the assassination of Hamas leaders Ahmed Yassin and Ismail Abu Shanab and of interviews with 74 Israeli counterterrorist experts suggests that the decision to engage in state-directed political assassination in the period 2000–5 was based less on narrow calculations and institutionally specific norms than on identifiable political contingencies. Specifically, the second *intifada* appears to have led many Israeli decision-makers to favour creating chaos in the Palestinian political system, a goal that was well served by the policy of political assassination. The policy's effect was to forestall the founding of a viable, independent Palestinian state.

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Gazit, Nir and Yael Maoz-Shai. Studying-Up and Studying-Across: At-Home Research of Governmental Violence Organizations. Qualitative Sociology, September 2010, Volume 33, Issue 3, pp 275-295.

ABSTRACT Studying the military and other security organizations is challenging for both methodological and ethical reasons. Studying these domains “at home,” literally in the researcher’s own country, complicates things even further. This article discusses these intricacies by proposing a dynamic conceptualization of the subject-object relationship in the study of the military and security in Israel. This conceptualization illuminates the effects of the dynamic positioning of the researcher in four social fields: the academic, the military-security, gender, and the ethno-national. The actual influence of these fields and their interrelations changes throughout the phases of research. We argue that when researchers and their respondents have similar ethno-national affiliation and military experiences, the dichotomous relations between them break down and give way to a dense web of expectations. This brings the researcher to maneuver between two, ostensibly contradictory, research strategies: *studying-up* and *studying-across*. The paper unpacks the complexities encapsulated in these strategies by discussing methodological and ethical dilemmas in two field studies on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict conducted by the authors. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Gazit, Nir and Yael Maoz-Shai. Studying-Up and Studying-Across: At-Home Research of Governmental Violence Organizations. Qualitative Sociology. September 2010, Volume 33, Issue 3, pp 275-295.

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Gazit, Nir. State-sponsored Vigilantism: Jewish Settlers’ Violence in the Occupied Palestinian Territories Published online before print April 2, 2014. *Sociology* April 2, 2014

Ruppin Academic Center, Israel

Nir Gazit, Department of Behavioural Sciences, Ruppin Academic Center, Emek Hefer 402500, Israel. Email: nirg@ruppin.ac.il

ABSTRACT This article examines the patterns and political implications of Jewish settler violence and vigilantism in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Rather than viewing these attacks as deviant social behaviour and a by-product of the political chaos in the West Bank, this article sees settler violence as an informal political mechanism that structures and reproduces political control in the service of the state. The analysis presents the structural and agential dimensions of this mechanism, and evaluates its political significance in the overall Israeli control system in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. It concludes that the informal cooperation between the settlers and the Israeli soldiers represents a unique instance of state collusion and vigilantism, wherein the very same structural forces that undermine state authority also generate casual mechanisms that compensate it.

Ghanim, Honaida. Poetics of Disaster: Nationalism, Gender, and Social Change Among Palestinian Poets in Israel After Nakba. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*. March 2009, Volume 22, Issue 1, pp 23-39.

ABSTRACT Following the 1948 Nakba (disaster) and collapse of Palestinian society, its national project and cultural sites, a residue of 170,000 Palestinians became citizens of the emerging state of Israel, which existed under a strict military rule until 1966. This residue was mainly illiterate villagers who were left without national and intellectual leadership. After a few years of frightened silence, a new intellectual stratum of young poets from this group began to publish reflections on their national situation. Intentionally simple, direct, and mainly easily memorized, their poetry became the ultimate cultural channel to create and disseminate a Palestinian version of the 1948 war, its subsequent state, and the vision of a desired future. These young poets gradually became the leading producers of Palestinian culture in Israel and abroad. Their poetry became the ultimate reference point for Palestine’s national ethos and myths. Palestinians abroad named them the “poets of resistance” and their poems were composed into inflaming national songs. But while this new intellectual strata became active cultural producers, intervening in “the nation building process,” their social role remained ambivalent and problematic. Despite their national enthusiasm and appeal for social change, they were unable to transgress the patriarchic rule that was hegemonic in Palestinian society. This hegemonic narrative was interwoven in three themes: (1) using the lexicon of natural disaster to conceptualize the 1948 events, presenting them as an irresistible natural disaster (even by God who appeared during the events as pathetic and useless); (2) representing the Palestinian defeat in 1948 through patriarchal language of “collective shame,” “land rape,” and “honor lost;” and (3) articulating the national liberation project as masculine, promising to liberate the “captured land-woman” and to recover the collective honor of the nation.

From Identity-Based Conflict to Identity-Based Cooperation.

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From Identity-Based Conflict to Identity-Based Cooperation

Gilroy, Paul. Fanon and Améry. Theory, Torture and the Prospect of Humanism. *Theory, Culture & Society* December 2010 vol. 27 no. 7-8 16-32.

ABSTRACT This article examines the different ways in which torture can be seen to have shaped the political and theoretical outlook of Frantz Fanon and that of his enthusiastic reader, the former Auschwitz prisoner Jean Améry. Building on the latter's suggestion that torture was the essence of the Third Reich, the reader is asked to apply that insight to an unconventional interpretation of the routinization of torture in contemporary statecraft.

Glaser, Daryl. Partiality to Co-nationals or Solidarity with the Oppressed? Or, what Liberal Zionism can tell us about the Limitations of 'liberal Nationalism.' *Ethnicities*. December 2005 vol. 5 no. 4 486-509.

ABSTRACT A number of liberals defend nationalism as compatible with, even an aid in realizing, the values of liberty, democracy and social justice. In the process, they also defend the doctrine that it is legitimate to grant moral priority to conationals or compatriots. While not hostile to national attachment in all circumstances, and conceding a limited universalist case for prioritizing fellow group members, this article argues that even liberal nationalism is liable to be found wanting in situations where dominant-group nationals are called upon to show fulsome solidarity with their oppressed national 'other'. It focuses on the way liberal nationalism and sentimental partiality to conationals can distort moral judgement, rendering it difficult for dominant-group nationalists to recognize and fight oppression. The case is illustrated by way of a critical discussion of the reaction of liberal Zionists to the second or *Al Aqsa Intifadain* Israel–Palestine. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

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ABSTRACT Palestinians living in the West Bank, a territory occupied by the State of Israel according to International Law, face deprived access to land and a limited ability to move freely which pertains to the presence of Israeli settlements and other infrastructure (closures, restricted or forbidden roads, etc.). This confinement has significant impacts on their economic and social livelihoods, and it is even worsening with the on-going construction of a 709 km long Barrier which mainly runs inside the West Bank. With regard to this situation, there is a clear need to strengthen the capacity of civil society and its representatives to apply sound research processes as a basis for improved advocacy for Palestinian human rights. Monitoring processes and tools are needed to assess the impacts of the Palestinians’ confinement, particularly in relation to the Barrier’s construction. Reliable data has also to be collected, managed, and above all, shared. These challenges have been addressed within the Academic Cooperation Palestine Project (ACPP) that brings together academic partners from the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) West Bank (WB), and Switzerland as well as other international academic institutions and Palestinian governmental and non-governmental agencies. ACPP started in early 2011 and is designed as a large cooperation networking platform involving researchers, students, public servants and experts from the oPt WB. A large set of actions have already been developed during the first year of the project, including courses, training, and research actions. First relevant results and impacts of the different actions are presented in this paper. Taken as a whole, the project produces valuable results for all partners: useful advocacy material for the Palestinian partners, and a unique “real-scale laboratory” where investigations are jointly conducted to develop novel confinement and change indicators.

Golay, François, Stefan Ziegler, et al. Academic Cooperation to Foster Research and Advocacy Competences in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (West Bank). *Technologies for Sustainable Development*, 2014, pp 263-274.

ABSTRACT Palestinians living in the West Bank, a territory occupied by the State of Israel according to International Law, face deprived access to land and a limited ability to move freely which pertains to the presence of Israeli settlements and other infrastructure (closures, restricted or forbidden roads, etc.). This confinement has significant impacts on their economic and social livelihoods, and it is even worsening with the on-going construction of a 709 km long Barrier which mainly runs inside the West Bank. With regard to this situation, there is a clear need to strengthen the capacity of civil society and its representatives to apply sound research processes as a basis for improved advocacy for Palestinian human rights. Monitoring processes and tools are needed to assess the impacts of the Palestinians’ confinement, particularly in relation to the Barrier’s construction. Reliable data has also to be collected, managed, and above all, shared. These challenges have been addressed within the Academic Cooperation Palestine Project (ACPP) that brings together academic partners from the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) West Bank (WB), and Switzerland as well as other international academic institutions and Palestinian governmental and non-governmental agencies. ACPP started in early 2011 and is designed as a large cooperation networking platform involving researchers, students, public servants and experts from the oPt WB. A large set of actions have already been developed during the first year of the project, including courses, training, and research actions. First relevant results and impacts of the different actions are presented in this paper. Taken as a whole, the project produces valuable results for all partners: useful advocacy material for the Palestinian partners, and a unique “real-scale laboratory” where investigations are jointly conducted to develop novel confinement and change indicators.

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Gori, Maja. The Stones of Contention: The Role of Archaeological Heritage in Israeli–Palestinian Conflict. *Archaeologies*. April 2013, Volume 9, Issue 1, pp 213-229.

ABSTRACT Archaeology plays a fundamental role in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. The practice of archaeology in Israel is embedded in the national identity construction discourse and has severe repercussions on domestic politics. From archaeological remains it is demanded to give proof of precedence and legitimate claims over land. The relation between nationalism and archaeology is a topic that became increasingly popular in scholarly works of the past 20 years. The full UNESCO membership of Palestine is projecting the Israeli–Palestinian conflict in a globalized dimension, but at the same time the heritage of humanity’s politics reinforces the nation-states concept and could pave the way to new political scenarios.

Greathouse, Craig B. Cyber War and Strategic Thought: Do the Classic Theorists Still Matter? *Cyberspace and International Relations*, 2014, pp 21-40.

ABSTRACT Warfare in the future will be different from warfare in the past, but are the classic theorists still viable capable of providing insight into the nature of war, conflict, and policy within the realm of cyber war? While a significant amount of work has been directed towards the possibility of cyber war and explaining what it might look like, there is a limited focus on strategic options which states might select in this emerging field. The chapter first offers a typology to view issues of cyber conflict. Second it offers an examination of possible strategic choices for policy makers based on classic strategic thought. The ideas of Clausewitz, Sun Tzu, Jomini, along with more modern theorists such as Douhet and Warden are applied to the ideas of cyber war. The possible ramifications of the application of these strategic options in the cyber realm are then discussed. Classic strategic theorists can provide options for policy makers but significant work still remains to be done. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Greenwood, David A. Education in a Culture of Violence: a Critical Pedagogy of Place in Wartime. *Springer Science+Business Media B.V.* 2009.

ABSTRACT What is the role of education in wartime? To what extent should environmental and science educators directly address violent conflict and a culture of prolonged war? This article gestures with empathy toward all educators who are working in wartime.

It posits that a critical pedagogy of place provides a theoretical framework that contextualizes all environmental work and all education in the context of cultural politics. I argue that a fundamental component of a critical, place-based inquiry must be acknowledging the contested history of colonization with respect to land (environment) and homeland (culture). I cannot think of a place on the planet where this history is as complex and contested than it is in Israel and Palestine. However, colonization and its legacy is a shared reality around the world, and acknowledging the context of colonization should not be limited to inquiry in places where the bombs are still smoldering and where the rubble has yet to be cleared. Acknowledging colonization may be especially appropriate in the US, where the historical record of militarized colonization remains hidden behind the myths of global “progress” for the world’s remaining “superpower.”

Greenwood, Maja and Ole Waever. Copenhagen–Cairo on a roundtrip: A security theory meets the revolution. *Security Dialogue*. October-December 2013 vol. 44 no. 5-6 485-506.

ABSTRACT Although securitization theory has been applied worldwide, it has been accused of having only limited appositeness to the non-Western world. When the Centre for Advanced Security Theory began a collaboration with the Danish–Egyptian Dialogue Institute and the Al-Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies in Cairo in 2010, securitization theory was challenged on two levels: both through its employment to analyse and act politically in a Middle Eastern context, and through the attempt to do so during and after the Arab Spring, when the entire Egyptian security sector was being re-evaluated. These unique circumstances prompted reflections on the use of non-traditional and traditional security concepts, on how the Egyptian revolution could be understood through securitization theory, and on what the experiences of this project might mean for further theory development. This article discusses these points in the light of the Danish delegation’s experiences. <http://online.sagepub.com>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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Grinberg, Lev Luis. Resistance, politics and violence: The catch of the Palestinian struggle. *Current Sociology*. March 2013 vol. 61no. 2 206-225.

ABSTRACT This article analyzes violence within the framework of power relations and social conflict, aiming to comprehend the different dynamics that lead to escalation of violence or its containment by opening political space for representation. It distinguishes between the violence of dominant and non-dominant groups and explores the conditions of effective resistance that facilitate recognition and negotiation. The Israeli–Palestinian case provides an opportunity to explore the dynamics of resistance and violence and their relation to politics. The goal is to explain the contradictory reactions to the First and Second Intifada in order to analyze options for the future. The article argues that the First Intifada opened up political space for recognition and negotiations but since the Second Intifada there has been only violence, no politics. The First Intifada demarcated the borders of the Israeli state and the imagined Palestinian state, while the second blurred them. Palestinian resistance is in a catch: when it uses violence it is oppressed, and when it uses diplomatic negotiations it is ignored. Given the absence of recognized borders and the imbalance of power between Israelis and Palestinians, international intervention is required both in the form of pressure on Israel and in the form of peace troops. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Grinberg, Lev Luis. Resistance, politics and violence: The catch of the Palestinian struggle. *Current Sociology* March 2013 vol. 61no. 2 206-225.

ABSTRACT This article analyzes violence within the framework of power relations and social conflict, aiming to comprehend the different dynamics that lead to escalation of violence or its containment by opening political space for representation. It distinguishes between the violence of dominant and non-dominant groups and explores the conditions of effective resistance that facilitate recognition and negotiation. The Israeli–Palestinian case provides an opportunity to explore the dynamics of resistance and violence and their relation to politics. The goal is to explain the contradictory reactions to the First and Second Intifada in order to analyze options for the future. The article argues that the First Intifada opened up political space for recognition and negotiations but since the Second Intifada there has been only violence, no politics. The First Intifada demarcated the borders of the Israeli state and the imagined Palestinian state, while the second blurred them. Palestinian resistance is in a catch: when it uses violence it is oppressed, and when it uses diplomatic negotiations it is ignored. Given the absence of recognized borders and the imbalance of power between Israelis and Palestinians, international intervention is required both in the form of pressure on Israel and in the form of peace troops.

Grinberg, Lev Luis. The J14 resistance mo(ve)ment: The Israeli mix of Tahrir Square and Puerta del Sol . *Current Sociology*. July 2013 vol. 61no. 4 491-509.

ABSTRACT The article discusses the spontaneous popular movement J14 that erupted into the Israeli public sphere during the summer of 2011. Inspired by the Egyptian and Spanish movements, J14 was ignited by opposition to housing prices, later expanded into protests against neoliberal economic policies and socioeconomic inequalities. The concept of *resistance mo(ve)ment* is used to comprehend the peculiar intersection between the *movement* and *moment* of mass mobilization. The article explores the mo(ve)ment focusing on the political and economic background and context, and analyzing the role of a new generational class who were suffering the effects of a neoliberal political economy. The B Generation in Israel is the product of a double crisis, global and local. The local crisis involves the disintegration of Israeli society after Rabin's assassination in 1995, and the repression of socioeconomic agendas by fanning hostility to external 'enemies'. The global crisis is the outcome of a neoliberal economy that weakens middle and lower classes, especially young people living under precarious conditions. The argument is that socioeconomic protests in Israel take place when the external 'conflict' is quiet. The calm summer of 2011 was framed in-between Netanyahu's US campaign against UN recognition of a Palestinian state in May and the scheduled UN discussions in September. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Guney, Aylin and Nazif Mandaci. The meta-geography of the Middle East and North Africa in Turkey’s new geopolitical imagination. Security Dialogue October-December 2013 vol. 44 no. 5-6 431-448.

ABSTRACT This article critically analyses Turkish security discourses connected to the meta-geography of the Broader Middle East and North Africa (BMENA) before and after the developments of the Arab Spring. A critical geopolitics approach and critical security theories in international relations provide the theoretical framework, as security discourses are considered to be a product of geopolitical imaginations and codes that, in turn, shape the making of foreign and security policies. First, the article examines the invention of BMENA as a meta-geography within Turkey’s new geopolitical imagination, as well as the new geopolitical codes underlying the new security discourses. Then, the article assesses the impact of the Arab Spring, which led to major changes in Turkey’s newly established geopolitical codes, formulated in the pre-Arab Spring period, and analyses the ruptures and continuities in Turkey’s security discourses in the light of those developments. Finally, the article concludes that the Arab Spring, especially the Syrian crisis, shifted the focus of Turkey’s foreign policy in BMENA from cooperation to conflict. This has led to a resecuritization of Turkey’s geopolitical codes, discourses and security practices in the region, revealing the limitation of Turkey’s current geopolitical imagination. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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Gunneflo, Markus. The Targeted Killing Judgment of the Israeli Supreme Court and the Critique of Legal Violence. *Law and Critique*. February 2012, Volume 23, Issue 1, pp 67-82.

ABSTRACT The targeted killing judgment of the Israeli Supreme Court has, since it was handed down in December 2006, received a significant amount of attention: praise as well as criticism. Offering neither praise nor criticism, the present article is instead an attempt at a ‘critique’ of the judgment drawing on the German-Jewish philosopher Walter Benjamin’s famous essay from 1921, ‘Critique of Violence’. The article focuses on a key aspect of Benjamin’s critique: the distinction between the two modalities of ‘legal violence’—lawmaking or foundational violence and law-preserving or administrative violence. Analysing the fact that the Court exercises jurisdiction over these killings in the first place, the decision on the applicable law as well as the interpretation of that law, the article finds that the targeted killing judgment collapses this distinction in a different way from that foreseen by Benjamin. Hence, the article argues, the targeted killing judgment is best understood as a form of administrative foundational violence. In conclusion Judith Butler’s reading of Benjamin’s notion of ‘divine violence’ is considered, particularly his use of the commandment, ‘thou shalt not kill’, as a non-violent violence that must be waged against the kind of legal violence of which the targeted killing judgment is exemplary. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Guo, Rongxing. Multicultural Risks and Opportunities. *Intercultural Economic Analysis* 2009, pp 131-150.

ABSTRACT Cultural dissimilarity is found to result in both conflict and cooperation, depending on various conditions and contexts concerned. Specifically, intercultural cooperation will be very sensitive to the measures of cultural difference in countries where cultural difference leads to serious intranational and international barriers. However, cultural dissimilarity would have a very small effect on conflict if the diverse groups have learned to live with each other in a politically stable and economically equitable environment. Our case studies provide empirical evidence that supports the hypothesis that culture sometimes may be an obstacle to multicultural development. At the sametime, they also suggest that (1) small, low-inequality economies can benefit from cultural diversity; (2) small, backward economies can benefit from radical and large-scale cultural influences from the outside world; and (3) large, backward economies can benefit from gradual and incremental cultural influences from the outside world.

Guo, Rongzng. Multicultural Risks and Opportunities. *Intercultural Economic Analysis*. 2009, pp 131-150.

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Gyuris, Ferenc. Spatial Disparity Research After the Initial Decades of Cold War: End of the “Golden Age”. *The Political Discourse of Spatial Disparities: Contributions to Political Science* 2014, pp 191-230.

ABSTRACT In the last few sections we showed that the spatial disparity discourse gained greatly in importance in the post-World War II context, where it became a sort of battlefield between the two superpowers and the political and economic blocks they led. These years witnessed the emergence of new approaches, new concepts, and new empirical results that threw new light on many aspects of spatial disparities, even if they had important shortcomings. This “golden age” seemed to be over, however, after 2 decades. Gradually but tendentiously, the political attention paid to the issue began to decline. The debate over theoretical aspects lost especially much in its vividness. The “big science” like investigation of spatial inequalities aimed at a universal explanation of underlying mechanisms and the formulation of “great theories” tended to withdraw to relatively peripheral domains in scientific research. These changes were caused by various political, social, and economic reasons, which are worth being analyzed one by one.

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WORK IN PROCESS

H. N. Sharabati-Shahin, Mervat and K. Thiruchelvam. The Role of Diaspora in University–Industry Relationships in Globalised Knowledge Economy: the Case of Palestine. *Higher Education*. May 2013, Volume 65, Issue 5, pp 613-629.

ABSTRACT University–industry (U–I) linkage is not a new concept. Although there are models for such linkage that have been tested or used, they may remain unsuitable in certain countries and communities. With the unique situation of the Palestinians, the existing models may fall short of meeting the specific needs and targets of establishing such a relationship. This paper aims at building a framework for stronger relationships between Palestinian universities and industries and entrepreneurial network of the Palestinian Diaspora based on a strong supporting platform of Science, Engineering, Technology & Innovation (SET&I). This would in turn strengthen the SET&I platform rendering it an enabled and enabling platform. Several interviews were conducted with people seen as experts and/or representatives in this field. University–industry collaboration, knowledge networks, Diaspora, researchers, investment, spin off, spill over, brain drain, Palestinian skilled immigrants and others are pieces of a puzzle. This puzzle can be put together in many ways. Looking through the eyes of Palestinian Diaspora entrepreneurs, U–I collaborations are a ready platform that could support their mobilization and movement towards challenge and socio-economic satisfaction in Palestine. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Hafner-Burton, Emilie M. and Alexander H. Montgomery. Power Positions, International Organizations, Social Networks, and Conflict. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. February 2006 vol. 50 no. 1 3-27.

Nuffield College Oxford University
 Center for International Security and Cooperation, Stanford University.

ABSTRACT A growing number of international relations scholars argue that intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) promote peace. Existing approaches emphasize IGO membership as an important causal attribute of individual states, much like economic development and regime type. The authors use social network analysis to show that IGO memberships also create a disparate distribution of social power, significantly shaping conflicts between states. Membership partitions states into structurally equivalent clusters and establishes hierarchies of prestige in the international system. These relative positions promote common beliefs and alter the distribution of social power, making certain policy strategies more practical or rational. The authors introduce new IGO relational data and explore the empirical merits of their approach during the period from 1885 to 1992. They demonstrate that conflict is increased by the presence of many other states in structurally equivalent clusters, while large prestige disparities and in-group favoritism decrease it. [<http://online.sagepub.com>]

Hafner-Burton, Emilie M. and Alexander H. Montgomery. War, Trade, and Distrust: Why Trade Agreements Don't Always Keep the Peace. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*. July 2012 vol. 29 no. 3 257-278.

ABSTRACT There is growing evidence that preferential trade agreements (PTAs) provide strong institutional incentives to prevent international conflict among member states, often creating the conditions of trust that can help prevent militarized aggression. We provide an approach to the study of how international institutions influence conflict behavior that considers how PTAs exclude as well as include members and create asymmetrical relationships among members that could exacerbate conflict. PTAs do more than create expectations of economic gains and reduce opportunism; they also create hierarchical relations between states, which can encourage conflict under different conditions due to distrust. We theorize these conditions for militarized international disputes, develop appropriate measures using social network analysis, and test our expectations on new PTA data during the period 1950 to 2000. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Halpern, Eran, Daniel Bar-Tal, et al. Socio-psychological implications for an occupying society: The case of Israel. *Journal of Peace Research* January 2010 vol. 47 no. 1 59-70.

ABSTRACT Although prolonged occupation of a nation is no longer a common phenomenon, where it does exist, it bears harsh implications for all parties involved. This article examines the socio-psychological implications of occupation on the occupying society, using the case of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip since 1967 as an example. The article first delineates the concept of occupation from a socio-psychological perspective, which supplements the legal-formal aspect. The authors then propose a conceptual framework that analyzes the psychology of the occupying society. Within this framework, they describe the psychological challenges that the occupation may pose to the members of the occupying society. Next, they introduce psychological mechanisms that members of an occupying society may use in order to avoid facing these challenges. Finally, they offer a number of ideas regarding the relationship between these mechanisms and the process of ending the occupation.

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Hanafi, Sari. Flexible Citizenship and the Inflexible Nation-State: New Framework for Appraising the Palestinian Refugees' Movements. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, November 2012, Volume 13, Issue 4, pp 441-458.

ABSTRACT This paper is a synthetic piece drawn from my writings from the past 14 years on Palestinian refugees' problems. These writings were based on surveys among the Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) and in the diaspora, in-depth interviews, and participant observation, as well as secondary data. The aim is to discuss the interplay between three key factors which impact the construction of "Palestinian-ness" and will impact the process of return: geographical borders, social boundaries, and nation-state policies in the region. The interplay between them will be used to depict (1) the problematic relationship between the diaspora and the OPT in the current/eventual return movement of Palestinian refugees and the absence of the diaspora as a social space; (2) the flexibility of transnational strategies adopted by the Palestinians, whether citizens, refugees, current returnees, or transmigrants; and (3) the inflexibility of the policies of the nation-states in the region. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Haq, Qasim and M. R. Habersfeld. Policing Muslims in a "Combat/Peace" Environment: The Case of "Policing by Religion" in Israel. *Policing Muslim Communities*, 2012, pp 117-130.

ABSTRACT Policing certain minority groups based on their religious affiliation appears to be antithetical to the idea of democratic policing. Yet, in the twenty-first century it is a tactical approach exhibited by many police forces around the world, one that appears to challenge not only the common sense of what equality and parity stand for but also defies the operational wisdom and effectiveness of such a direction. This chapter draws upon the accounts of "policing by religion" in the United States and Northern Ireland, and highlights a personal experience of one of the authors while policing in Israel from the mid-1970s through the mid-1980s, and the lessons that can be drawn by this comparative approach for democratic policing of today. The "Combat/Peace" environments are defined as environments in which one segment of the population is policed in a focused manner, based on the assumption that their religious affiliation makes them prone towards engagement in terrorist activities against the larger society.

Hardt, Judith Nora. *Critical Deconstruction of Environmental Security and Human Security Concepts in the Anthropocene. Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict. Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental Security and Peace*, Volume 8, 2012, pp 207-221.

ABSTRACT The end of the Cold War induced an important evolution in the field of security studies, in theory and in practice. The further development of theories initiated in the 1980s led to an integrative and multidimensional concept of security, supposed to be capable of facing emerging new types of threats characterized by their transnational and uncontrollable nature and by their dangerous impact on states, societies, and persons. The most discussed environmental threats, which in their totality are conceived as *Global Environmental Change* (GEC),² are: environmental degradation, deforestation, desertification, biodiversity loss, climate change, temperature increase, soil degradation, urbanization, agriculture, land-use change, overfishing, increasing weather extremes, and natural disasters. The most striking and frightening characteristics shared by all of these are their interconnectedness, their increasing extent, the speed at which they are developing, and the understanding that they are to a high degree influenced and caused by human activity. The last characteristic is conceptualized within the assumption that humanity has pushed Earth's history forward to a new 'humanmade' geological era: the Anthropocene.³ The premise that humans are in charge of their own fate now and have to learn how to manage their habitat leads to the necessity of addressing the root causes of GEC and revisiting the linkages between environment, security, and societal change.

Hatch, Mary Jo and Dvora Yanow. *Methodology by Metaphor: Ways of Seeing in Painting and Research. Organization Studies*. January 2008 vol. 29 no. 1 23-44.

ABSTRACT Scholars paint theoretical canvases, using words, without always making transparent the logic of inquiry embedded within their writing. This is especially so when writing for their own epistemic communities, whose members share a set of usually unspoken methodological presuppositions concerning the 'reality status' of what they study and its 'know-ability'. When research topics engage scholars across epistemic communities, as in organizational studies, arguments may be difficult to parse precisely because these presuppositions remain implicit, unnoted and, perhaps, unnoticed. By enabling new ways of seeing familiar things, metaphors can facilitate such encounters by making the implicit less so. We turn to painting to enable metaphoric understanding of methodological differences in organizational and other social science scholarship, drawing on examples from the organizational identity literature. Much as artists look at the world around them and render things on canvas using a range of techniques, so researchers use methods reflecting ontological and epistemological presuppositions about their research worlds. Contrasting Rembrandt with Pollock presents, through metaphor, our case for seeing differences between realists and interpretivists, whether they paint or do research. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Hayles, N. Katherine. *RFID: Human Agency and Meaning in Information-Intensive Environments. Theory, Culture & Society*. March/May 2009 vol. 26 no. 2-3 47-72.

ABSTRACT RFID tags, small microchips no bigger than grains of rice, are currently being embedded in product labels, clothing, credit cards, and the environment, among other sites. Activated by the appropriate receiver, they transmit information ranging from product information such as manufacturing date, delivery route, and location where the item was purchased to (in the case of credit cards) the name, address, and credit history of the person holding the card. Active RFIDs have the capacity to transmit data without having to be activated by a receiver; they can be linked with embedded sensors to allow continuous monitoring of environmental conditions, applications that interest both environmental groups and the US military. The amount of information accessible through and generated by RFIDs is so huge that it may well overwhelm all existing data sources and become, from the viewpoint of human time limitations, essentially infinite. What to make of these technologies will be interrogated through two contemporary fictions, David Mitchell's *Cloud Atlas* and Philip K. Dick's *Ubik*. *Cloud Atlas* focuses on epistemological questions — who knows what about whom, in a futuristic society where all citizens wear embedded RFID tags and are subject to constant surveillance. Resistance takes the form not so much of evasion (tactical moves in a complex political Situation) but rather as a struggle to transmit information to present and future stakeholders in a world on the brink of catastrophe. *Ubik*, by contrast, focuses on deeper ontological questions about the nature of reality itself. Both texts point to the necessity to reconceptualize information as ethical action embedded in contexts and not merely as a quantitative measure of probabilities. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Heinzelman, Jessica, Rachael Brown, and Patrick Meier. Mobile Technology, Crowdsourcing and Peace Mapping: New Theory and Applications for Conflict Management. *Mobile Technologies for Conflict Management. Law, Governance and Technology Series* Volume 2, 2011, pp 39-53.

ABSTRACT This chapter develops a conceptual framework to highlight how mobile technologies can play a role in preventing, resolving and containing conflict. The rapid and worldwide proliferation of mobile phones means that access to mobile communication is far higher than access to the Internet. We draw on The Third Side (3S) framework for conflict management to demonstrate how mobile technology, crowd-sourcing and crisis mapping can be leveraged to promote peace. The 3S framework was developed by Harvard University’s Program on Negotiation (PON) to democratize conflict management. The approach is designed to empower community stakeholders to prevent, resolve and/or contain potentially violent conflict. In both low intensity and high intensity conflict situations, the ability to respond quickly and effectively can significantly improve outcomes and reduce risks of escalating violence. We apply the 3S to Ushahidi’s crisis mapping platform and suggest Peace Mapping as a powerful tool to engage and empower individuals to manage conflict in their communities. Ushahidi is a free and open source platform used for crowdsourcing crisis information and crisis mapping. The purpose of Ushahidi is to democratize the collection and documentation of crisis information. The chapter articulates a theoretical approach for the use of mobile technologies in grassroots peace building.

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Helmick, Jon S. Port And Maritime Security: A Research Perspective. *Journal of Transportation Security*. March 2008, Volume 1, Issue 1, pp 15-28.

ABSTRACT A systematic, coherent, and long-term research agenda for the enhancement of maritime security does not presently exist on either the global or the national (US) level. While significant and productive research in this area continues to be undertaken, the absence of an explicit methodology to prioritize research investment and to focus the efforts of investigators is problematic. This article briefly reviews key determinants of current maritime security research priorities; samples the views of industry, government, and academic experts on research needs; and discusses considerations in the development of a realistic agenda that would provide direction to future research efforts in the maritime security domain. The principal focus is on US policies and initiatives. The paper concludes that much work remains to be done to create a framework for maritime security research that is truly risk-based, that effectively engages stakeholders, that builds on the explicit measurement of outcomes, and that incorporates essential international cooperation.

Hergoz, Hanna and Taghreed Yahia-Younis. Men's Bargaining with Patriarchy. The Case of Primaries within Hamulas in Palestinian Arab Communities in Israel. *Gender & Society* August 2007 vol. 21 no. 4 579-602.

ABSTRACT This article expands Kandiyoti's concept of patriarchal bargaining to include men's negotiations. It analyzes how marginalized groups within a dominant sociocultural knowledge regime strategize to advance change while trying to maximize security and optimize their life options. The case study analyzes primaries held within kin-based groupings— hamulas (clans) among Palestinian Arabs in Israel—to determine the candidates for municipal elections. Based on interviews and analysis of newspaper articles, the authors claim that the turn to primaries by hamulas was an attempt to resolve disputes that were undermining the patriarchal system. The primaries provided entry to those of lower ranking in the hierarchy of hamula political leadership (e.g., younger men, higher education graduates, members of marginal segments of the clan), while retaining the exclusion of women from the political sphere. Thus, while bargaining with patriarchy, gender identities and hierarchies are contested, re/produced, and negotiated as both a political means and an anchor for social identities. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Herrera-Vega, Eliana. The politics of torture in antagonistic politics, and its displacement by the regime of the arts: Abu Ghraib, Colombian paramilitaries and Fernando Botero. *Current Sociology* November 2011 vol. 59 no. 6 675-695.

ABSTRACT This article proposes a functional analysis of torture, following Luhmann's social systems theory. Its guiding hypothesis is that torture belongs to a specific type of politics, namely antagonistic politics, and that violence is an essential part of this particular presentation of politics. The article goes on to propose a view on the praxis of torture, which is observed by making a case based on two seemingly isolated situations: the first, a systematic practice in the context of the Colombian conflict: torture followed by dismembering of identified enemies. The second one is torture of presumed terrorists at Abu Ghraib, in the context of the Iraq war. The analysis identifies the common aesthetic elements in the technology of torture in order to ascertain their function within political communication. The analysis finishes by examining the response to torture from an artist's stance: Fernando Botero's paintings of both the Colombian violence and the torture in Abu Ghraib. This association introduces the observation of the uses of torture within artistic communication, in contrast with former uses within antagonistic politics. The article concludes by situating the relation between politics and aesthetics, and the conditions for their mutual dialogical interference: from politics towards aesthetics, and from aesthetics towards politics.

Herzog, Hanna. Choice as Everyday Politics: Female Palestinian Citizens of Israel in Mixed Cities. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*. March 2009, Volume 22, Issue 1, pp 5-21.

ABSTRACT The paper analyzes everyday life as an arena of politics and choice as a form of everyday power. The paper discusses the theoretical debate on choice and everyday life as depoliticization mechanisms and claims, as opposed to the prevailing theory, that choices made in everyday life form politics of small things. In the various choices that women make and the way they conduct their everyday lives, they offer an alternative sociopolitical order based on a conscious, intentional choice. The experience of Palestinian

woman citizens of Israel living in cities of mixed Jewish and Palestinian populations serves as the field of study. I argue that the choice to live in a mixed city and everyday life in this city constitutes an alternative life space for Arab–Palestinian women that allows them to express their opposition to both their own society and the larger Jewish society and, at the same time, serves as a setting for social change. Arab–Palestinian women utilize the space of the mixed city to forge new ways for themselves and their families to structure gender relations, feminine identity, class identity, and Palestinian national identity in a largely ethnonational and gendered unequal society.

Herzog, Sergio and Jack R. Greene. The Implications of the Formal and Social Organization of Policing in the U.S and Israel: Some Concerns and Opportunities. *To Protect and To Serve*, 2011, pp 143-175.

ABSTRACT Policing around the world is organized at different levels of government, often with overlapping jurisdiction, function, and structure. As one surveys police systems across the world, the roles and functions of the police have similar overlapping, and at times, competing characteristics. Given complexity in the roles, functions, strategies, structures, and cultures of the police, modern-day policing has become even more complicated, being simultaneously focused on preventing and responding to “ordinary crime,” and now to responding to domestic and international terrorism. In the new millennium, policing throughout the world has increasingly taken on an expanded national security role, such that it might be expected that policing should be rapidly changing to meet its new challenges. This chapter considers the nature of such change in two very different countries – the United States and Israel, with particular concern with the evolving roles of each in the face of international and, at times, domestic terrorism. The chapter seeks to outline the structural, analytic, and personnel contours of policing in the two countries with the view that police entry into terrorism prevention, response, and mitigation roles is linked to, and has important implications for, the formal and social organization of the police.

Honna, Jun. Security Challenges and Military Reform in Post-authoritarian Indonesia: The Impact of Separatism, Terrorism, and Communal Violence *The Politics of Military Reform* *Global Power Shift* 2012, pp 185-199.

ABSTRACT For over a decade, observers have witnessed the development of military reform in Indonesia. This reform is a significant part of the country’s political transformation, one that was precipitated by the end of Suharto’s long dictatorship (1966–1998). The evaluation of military reform is, however, mixed. There is a consensus that the military elite has contributed significantly to the dismantling of the authoritarian political system by accepting the public demand for military withdrawal from politics and supporting a peaceful transition to democratically-elected civilian governments during the post-Suharto period. Unlike in Thailand and the Philippines, where civilian political elites use the military in everyday power struggles, and generals intimidate and pressure civilian governments, the Indonesian military (Tentara Nasional Indonesia, or TNI) has succeeded in maintaining a degree of institutional autonomy vis-à-vis political elites. This perception fuels opinion that TNI is seriously committed to institutional self-reform with a goal of professionalizing the organizational orientation. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Hovey, Rebecca. Critical Pedagogy and International Studies: Reconstructing Knowledge Through Dialogue with the Subaltern. *International Relations*. June 2004 vol. 18 no. 2 241-254.

ABSTRACT The emerging trend and pressure for higher education to internationalize the curriculum, meet the challenges of globalization and prepare students for global citizenship is identified as the ‘global turn’ in education. The notion of knowledge production in a global context raises epistemological questions regarding the community of knowing subjects and institutions who participate in and structure such knowledge systems. Critical pedagogy offers a theoretical framework in which we can imagine students and teachers engaging in dialogue with knowing subjects of other cultures and locations with the aim of creating a global community of knowledge production. Challenges to such dialogue as articulated by subaltern studies are viewed as critical in considering the politics of knowledge claims and imagining the possibility of democratic practices and discourse in global and international knowledge construction. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Hubbard, Amy S. Cultural and Status Differences in Intergroup Conflict Resolution: A Longitudinal Study of a Middle East Dialogue Group in the United States. *Human Relations*. Volume 52, Issue 3, pp 303-325.

ABSTRACT Supporters of the contact hypothesis have argued that positive intergroup contact is facilitated when participants have equal status with one another. However, the exact dimensions of equal status are often unclear, having been defined variously as equal occupational status, having close friends of another race, or having equal roles in the contact situation. This paper argues that cultural differences between groups must be taken into account, particularly when intergroup contact occurs in formal conflict resolution exercises. Non-Western participants will bear a disadvantage when attempting to find common ground with Western participants in conflict resolution exercises based on Western cultural practices. Based on a 6-year participant observation study of a Palestinian-Jewish dialogue group, this paper argues that familiarity and expertise in using the culture-based rules of interaction play an important but often subtle role in intergroup conflict resolution. Participants must have some basic equality in their ability to function within the dominant culture.

Hudson, Heidi. 'Doing' Security As Though Humans Matter: A Feminist Perspective on Gender and the Politics of Human Security. *Security Dialogue*. June 2005 vol. 36no. 2 155-17.

ABSTRACT A feminist perspective can make security discourse more reflective of its own normative assumptions. In respect of an expanded human security concept, a feminist perspective highlights the dangers of masking differences under the rubric of the term 'human'. A critical feminist perspective is geared towards addressing the politics of multiple overlapping identities. Since gender is intertwined with other identities such as race, class and nationality, the dichotomy between universalism and cultural relativism is overcome by connecting individual experiences in a particular location to wider regional and global structures and processes. An overview of a number of feminist and security-studies schools of thought reveals the extent of universalizing tendencies and gender silences within such discourses. The conceptual and political commensurability of the gender and security constructs is often overlooked. An emphasis on identity politics may thus help to clarify the ambivalence of human security as both a political project of emancipation and an analytical framework. A case is therefore made for more fluid context-based interpretations of gender in human security. In this regard it is posited that alternative feminist approaches, such as those rooted in the African context, could facilitate dialogue within and across supposedly irreconcilable standpoints. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Ibrik, Imad. Energy Profile and the Potential of Renewable Energy Sources in Palestine. *Renewable Energy in the Middle East. NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C: Environmental Security* 2009, pp 71-89.

ABSTRACT The energy situation in Palestine is somewhat unique when compared to other countries in the Middle East. There are virtually no available natural resources, and due to the ongoing political situation, the Palestinians rely (or have to rely) almost totally on Israel for their energy needs. Palestine faces continuing growth in energy demands, especially electricity, across all sectors and by necessity future generation expansion will rely substantially upon increasingly expensive fossil fuels. These factors create strong economic and environmental incentives both to invest in renewable energy sources and also to undertake energy efficiency and conservation measures in sectors with high energy consumption. However, the Palestinian Authority has yet to take renewable energy seriously in energy planning.

Ismail, Amani. Mission statehood: portraits of the second Palestinian intifada in US news media. *Media, War & Conflict* August 2008 vol. 1 no. 2 177-201. California State University Northridge, USA, amani.ismail@csun.edu

ABSTRACT Media play a pivotal role in reporting news of distant conflicts. In doing so, they also construct normal/deviant dichotomies. This study investigates construction of Palestinian political violence in US news media within the second Palestinian intifada. It sheds light on media's role as agents of social control and influence by examining labels on violence committed by various parties and the use of primordial- and instrumental-type explanations of national identity and mobilization, among others. Two key intifada moments were picked: Israeli Prime Minister Sharon's visit to the Jerusalem shrine and the assassination of Israeli Tourism Minister Ze'evi. Analysis indicated journalist attachment of terrorism exclusively to Palestinians, undermining Palestinian violence as legitimate resistance means. Also, religious and secular identities were conflated in attempting to identify parties of the conflict, thereby mishandling the primordial paradigm. News media's role in social control and influence is thus undeniable, but the adequacy thereof is a separate question. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Jabri, Vivienne. Cosmopolitan politics, security, political subjectivity. *European Journal of International Relations*. December 2012 vol. 18 no. 4 625-644.

ABSTRACT Conventionally, the concept of cosmopolitanism is dealt with as a normative discourse. However, a far more useful understanding is to focus on the practices that the concept enables. The aim in this article is to highlight two manifestations of such practices, namely those that have as their imperative security, the cosmopolitanism of government, and those that might be defined in terms of solidarity, the cosmopolitanism of politics. Both the socio-historical context of the rise of liberal modernity as well as its late-modern manifestations in contemporary security practices suggest that these two articulations of cosmopolitanism should not be seen in oppositional terms, but rather as being mutually implicating and mutually present. While the concept enables a government of populations, containing within it a colonial rationality, the article suggests that there is an excess to the concept that steers it beyond government through security and towards the politics of solidarity. Placing the lens on the forms of political subjectivity generated through cosmopolitan practices, the article highlights the concept's potential in revealing the political implications of contemporary practices that have the postcolonial world as the primary target of their operations.<http://online.sagepub.com/>

Jackson, Patrick Thaddeus and Daniel H. Nexon. International Theory in a Post-Paradigmatic Era: From Substantive Wagers to Scientific Ontologies. *European Journal of International Relations*. September 2013 vol. 19 no. 3 543-565.

School of International Service at American University, USA
Georgetown University, USA

ABSTRACT Concerns about the end of International Relations theory pivot around at least three different issues: the fading of the 'paradigm wars' associated with the 1990s and early 2000s; the general lack of any sort of 'great debate' sufficient to occupy the attention of large portions of the field; and claims about the vibrancy of middle-range theorizing. None of these are terribly helpful when it comes to assessing the health of International Relations theory. We argue that international theory involves scientific ontologies of world politics: topographies of entities, processes, mechanisms, and how they relate to one another. Understood this way, the state of International Relations theory looks strong: there is arguably more out there than ever before. Ironically, this cornucopia helps explain concerns regarding the end of International Relations theory. In the absence of a 'great debate,' let alone ways of organizing contemporary International Relations theory, this diversity descends into cacophony. We submit that three major clusters of international theory are emerging: choice-theoretic, experience-near, and social-relational. These clusters map onto two major axes of contention: (1) the degree that actors should be treated as autonomous from their environment; and (2) the importance of thickly contextual analysis. These disputes are both field-wide and high-stakes, even if we do not always recognize them as such.
<http://online.sagepub.com/>

Jalata, Asafa. Conceptualizing and Theorizing Terrorism in the Historical and Global Context. *Humanity & Society* November 2010, vol. 34 no. 4 317-349.

ABSTRACT This article defines and theorizes terrorism by focusing on five important and central issues: lack of balance in current terrorism studies, blurred boundaries between legitimate and illegitimate violence of state and non-state actors, the multiplicity and complexity of terrorism, terrorism as a contested and understudied aspect of the modern world system, and terrorism in the name of money, God, and civilization. It also emphasizes the significances of economic, historical, cultural, political, ideological, and religious factors in facilitating the development of this lethal problem. In its attempt to overcome the current dilemma of terrorism studies, the article proposes a single intellectual, legal, moral, and political position to critically and comprehensively study and understand all forms of terrorism in order to seek an appropriate policy measure to deal with this dark side of human civilization.
<http://online.sagepub.com/>

Johnson, Leigh M. Terror, Torture and Democratic Autoimmunity. *Philosophy Social Criticism*. January 2012 vol. 38 no. 1 105-124.

Leigh M. Johnson, Department of Philosophy, Rhodes College, 2000 North Parkway, Memphis, TN 38112, USA
johnsonl@rhodes.edu

ABSTRACT Shortly before his death in 2004, Jacques Derrida provocatively suggested that the greatest problem confronting contemporary democracy is that ‘the *alternative to*democracy can always be *represented* as a democratic *alternative*’. This article analyses the manner in which certain manifestly anti-democratic practices, like terror and torture, come to be taken up in defense of democracies as a result of what Derrida calls democracy’s ‘autoimmune’ tendencies. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Kagee, Ashraf and Anthony V. Naidoo, Reconceptualizing the Sequelae of Political Torture: Limitations of a Psychiatric Paradigm.

ABSTRACT A psychiatric model of traumatization has informed most research in psychology on the effects of human rights violations, including political torture, in South Africa. This article highlights some of the limitations of a hegemonic psychiatric approach to conceptualizing current sequelae of abuse experienced by political detainees during the apartheid era. It calls attention to the relevance of the South African social and political context in which survivors are located, methodological problems that characterize psychological research on trauma in South Africa and other developing countries, and the relevance of the meaning that survivors may attribute to their experience of detention and torture. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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Kassab, Hanna Samir. In Search of Cyber Stability: International Relations, Mutually Assured Destruction and the Age of Cyber Warfare. *Cyberspace and International Relations*, 2014, pp 59-76.

ABSTRACT Deterrence theory states that world stability can be maintained if the costs of war far out-weigh its benefits. Weapons and strategies that make defense cheaper and offense more costly decrease the likelihood of conflict. Nuclear weapons may have thereby helped create the stability of the Cold War via the costs associated with launching first; according to this argument, war between the US and USSR never occurred because the price of war (i.e. mutual destruction) was too high. This theoretical paper will extend this argument to cyber-attacks and suggest that in order to maintain the security of a nation's information technology, cyber-defense systems that correspond with Deterrence theory must be introduced. Cyber-attacks can be deterred if the proper system, a virus wall, is in place to counter any infiltration of a nation's defense systems. This proposed virus wall would be a way to achieve stability from nation state cyber-attacks. Theoretical advancements of International Relations will also be proposed, specifically considering the area of Security Studies.

Kaya, Ilhan and Yilmaz Ari. *A World After Climate Change and Culture-Shift. The Future of the Middle East*. 2014, pp 205-224.

ABSTRACT The Middle East is a region of diverse cultures, political systems, economies, historical experiences, and international alliances regardless of the monolithic view of the region from the outside. These differences become real sources of division and conflict within as well as among the nations in the region. The level of economic and social development in the region varies from country to country. The countries have a political geography that is a product of the colonial period, and authoritarian governments that have done little to improve the living standards in the region or develop a just political system. The regimes have tried to isolate their peoples, frame the outside world, and put great pressure on any organized group that has the potential challenge to undermine their position. A number of these countries have some of the most repressive regimes in the world. The uneven distribution of wealth and resources is a major social, political, and economic problem. People in the region want change and began to push for it. However, the Middle East has not been and is not totally isolated. It is part of a global system of markets, media, and migrations. Also, diverse religious, ethnic, and political groups ask for recognition, access to resources, and a fair representation. As a result, things are beginning to change and even more radical changes in social, political, and economic orders are underway in the region. The effects of climate change, such as falling precipitation rates and rising temperatures, may have dramatic impacts on the life in the Middle East. The region's water scarcity, along with worsening water quality, rising sea levels, and increasing population, could have important negative impacts on agricultural production, health, and the nature. Thus, adaptive measures need to be taken to deal with the overuse of groundwater, alarming water scarcity, and contamination in the region. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Kellogg, Catherine. Walter Benjamin and the Ethics of Violence *Law, Culture and the Humanities*.

ABSTRACT This article examines Walter Benjamin's 1921 text, "Critique of Violence" in light of its multiple readings. Specifically, different readings and interpretations of this text have become vital to contemporary discussions of police violence, sovereignty, life in the state of exception, revolution, political theology, and most importantly the question of ethical violence. More specifically, if the context of Benjamin's own writing was the refusal to kill that marked the end of the First World War and the bloody wake that was left after the failure of the German revolution, a current debate between Judith Butler and Slavoj Žižek concerning an "ethics of non-violence," considers (among other things) the current situation in Israel/Palestine, and their debate turns on competing readings of Benjamin's text. As I will show, there are different approaches to politics, to the question of what is to be *done*, that can be teased out by way of different readings of this small, influential text written almost 90 years ago and it is precisely the contradictory nature of this text, its messianism, its relation to the question of historical fulfillment, its invocation of the biblical injunction against killing (one that places this text in the Jewish philosophical tradition), its understanding of the notion of "mere" guilty life, as well as its use of Georges Sorel's celebration of the mass proletarian strike, that makes it a lightning rod for different readings of politics, faith and law, and gives it its continued importance <http://online.sagepub.com>

Kersel, Morag M. Transcending Borders: Objects on the Move. *Archaeologies*. August 2007, Volume 3, Issue 2, pp 81-98.

ABSTRACT Does the demand for archaeological artefacts in the legal marketplace in Israel increase the looting of archaeological sites in the region? Through the course of investigating this question it became apparent that while consumer demand may be at the

heart of the trade in antiquities, the nature and driving forces behind looting are far more complex than is often understood. The motivations for looting involve notions of nationalism, the forces of globalism, conflicting preservation and management plans, colonialism, and long-entrenched traditional practices. It is an examination of this complexity (i.e. the multiple forms of and incentives for looting), which forms the focus of this paper. This is an exploration of the multivocality of the various agents who make it possible for objects to transcend borders.

Kidwell, Mardi and Esther González Martínez. ‘Let me tell you about myself’: A method for suppressing subject talk in a ‘soft accusation’ interrogation. *Discourse Studies* February 2010 vol. 12 no. 1 65-89.

ABSTRACT This article describes interactional features of an interrogation method that is used by law enforcement and private security companies in the US known as the ‘soft accusation’ method. We demonstrate how the method, in contrast to the more common ‘story solicitation’ method, makes use of a ‘telling about oneself’ activity to actually suppress a subject’s talk by setting up and maintaining an exceptionally long turn by the interrogator. This turn not only constrains subjects’ speaking contributions to the issuing of continuers and acknowledgments, and, as such, their opportunities to challenge or resist, but, based as it is on ‘telling about oneself’, re-organizes the knowledge differential to one in which it is the interrogator rather than the subject who has primary epistemic rights of disclosure. We provide an overview of interactional problems associated with the story solicitation method and then consider how the soft accusation method is designed to counter them, particularly via practices of informing and describing that are associated with the activity of ‘telling about oneself’. As we show, these practices make use of techniques of elaboration that provide a resource for turn expansion, as well as for seamless topical movement that works to positively align the subject to the interrogator’s talk and, thus, to smooth the interactional pathway to the subject’s admission of guilt

Kiggins, Ryan David. US Leadership in Cyberspace: Transnational Cyber Security and Global Governance. *Cyberspace and International Relations*, 2014, pp 161-180.

ABSTRACT This chapter examines US cyber security policy in light of transnational cyber security, deterrence theory, and hegemonic stability theory. Recent work on US cyber security policy has argued for or against deterrence theory as a basis for US cyber security policy. Deterrence theory, as a state level theory of national security, focuses attention on strategic choice enabling policymakers to manage state level responses to perceived threats. The problem is that the Internet is a transnational medium and, increasingly, an important global medium for economic exchange, being treated as a duty free zone under WTO agreements. Thinking about cyber security at the level of the state elides threats to the Internet as a global commercial medium. Framing cyber security as a transnational security issue may assist in developing a comprehensive US cyber security policy that incorporates deterrence and US leadership. The role of the US in the global economic order is to provide leadership ensuring stability necessary or economic and information exchange to occur. From the standpoint of transnational security, the US should fulfill its role as leader of collective hegemony, by leading cyber space stakeholders to develop norms and rules for global cyber security governance regimes and institutions that will teach states the norms and rules necessary for a stable and secure cyber domain through which global information and economic exchange will continue to flourish. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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Kilchling, Michael and Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Victims of Terrorism Policies: Should Victims of Terrorism Be Treated Differently? *A War on Terror?* 2010, pp 221-241

ABSTRACT Producing large-scale victimization is one of the prime goals of terrorists worldwide. A regular characteristic not only of the unparalleled attacks of 9/11 but with its more than 3,000 direct fatalities is to provoke maximum public attention by producing as many casualties as possible. Victims fall prone to such events due to a terrorist preference for soft and symbolic targets. Not surprisingly, victims of terrorism receive particular attention when counterterrorism policies are formulated. In practice, however, compensation and support for those directly or indirectly affected by terrorist acts is often rather poor. This chapter aims to analyze (1) the situation of victims of terrorism in a theoretical victimological framework and (2) legislation in favour of victims of terrorism from a comparative perspective. Significant differences can be found not only within Europe where victim policies are basically guided by European Union and Council of Europe but likewise in comparison with the policies in the US and Israel, which have both implemented particular legislation for victims of terrorism decades ago. The chapter argues for the adoption of a principled approach to compensation, based on social solidarity instead of tort law rules. Further attention is drawn to a particularly unprivileged group: those individuals who become victims of terrorist threats abroad and who, as a consequence of the territorial limitations applicable to compensation rules, have no access to victim compensation schemes in their home countries. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Kim, Hyung Min. Comparing Measures of National Power. *International Political Science Review*. September 2010 vol. 31 no. 4 405-427.

ABSTRACT This article proposes a new national power concept, using the social network perspective, called ‘structural network power,’ which is defined as the power of an individual state arising from its location within the networks of international relations. This article primarily aims to compare and contrast the new measure of national power (structural network power index [SNPI]) to the previous measures of national power (focusing on the correlates of war composite index of national capabilities [CINC]), which is the most widely used measure of national power in international relations. A comparison of the two measures is performed using two sets of analyses: confirmatory factor analyses and correlation analyses (Pearson and Spearman). The results clearly show that the two power measures tap into two different aspects of national power — one measured by the attribute-based power concept and the other measured by the relations-based power concept — and that the measurement model of the new national power measure performs far

better than that of previous national power measures. Based on these results, scholars are advised to consider different aspects and measures of national power when they study national power and its application to the phenomena in the fields of comparative politics and international relations. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Kinne, Brandon. IGO Membership, Network Convergence, and Credible Signaling in Militarized Disputes. *Journal of Peace Research*. November 2013 vol. 50 no. 6 659-676. School of Economic, Political, and Policy Sciences, The University of Texas at Dallas. brandon.kinne@utdallas.edu

ABSTRACT Existing studies of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and militarized conflict focus on dyadic counts of shared IGO membership. However, dyadic approaches are inconsistent with the basic properties of IGOs. Because IGOs are multilateral organizations, shared membership necessarily involves ties to third parties. This article employs network analytics to develop a novel explanation of how third-party IGO ties reduce militarized conflict. The analysis first examines the ‘structural similarity’ of states, defined by the extent to which states share similar patterns of IGO membership with relevant third parties. High levels of structural similarity indicate that states interact with a common set of IGO collaborators. The analysis then shows that micro-level changes in IGO membership effect changes in structural similarity, leading to the macro-level phenomenon of ‘network convergence,’ wherein states increasingly collaborate with the same third parties over time. Substantively, convergence results in increased overlap and integration between states’ respective local networks of IGO partners. Because network convergence is costly, involving a combination of IGO-based accession, sovereignty, and alignment costs, it is unlikely to be pursued by purely exploitative state types. Consequently, convergence provides cooperative types with a mechanism for signaling a preference for cooperation over conflict. These credible signals in turn establish mutual trust among cooperators and effectively reduce the risk of militarized conflict. Extensive empirical analysis shows that, in fact, network convergence strongly correlates with a decline in militarized dispute initiations. The more that states collaborate with one another’s IGO partners, the less likely they are to fight. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Kippenberg, Hans G. Reading Religious Violence in Terms of Theories of Social Action. *Control of Violence*. 2011, pp 145-163.

ABSTRACT Religious violence is a challenge to students of religions. Do we need categories like “cult,” “fundamentalism,” or “terrorism” in order to distinguish it from religion? Or do monotheistic religions claiming exclusiveness necessarily generate intolerance? The study of spectacular cases of religious violence in the United States shows that violence occurs at the end of a conflict rather than at the beginning. Reading religious violence in terms of theory of action, this contribution takes a closer look at the link between religion and violence. For a religious actor, like all others, every action is based on a definition of the situation: he selects from a stock of divergent traditions the particular norm or example that he regards as fitting the situation and justifying his action. Jews, Muslims, and American Protestants involved in the conflict over Jerusalem and Palestine select and revise transmitted religious scenarios in order to justify their use of violence. The paper presents the main religious metaphors, explains why and when religious actors have encouraged violent actions, and traces the ethical debates within these communities.

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Klab, Marvin and Carol Saivetz. The Israeli—Hezbollah War of 2006: The Media as a Weapon in Asymmetrical Conflict. *The International Journal of Press/Politics* July 2007 vol. 12 no. 343-66.

ABSTRACT Based on content analysis of global media and interviews with many diplomats and journalists, this article describes the trajectory of the media from objective observer to fiery advocate, becoming in fact a weapon of modern warfare. The article also shows how an open society, Israel, is victimized by its own openness and how a closed sect, Hezbollah, can retain almost total control of the daily message of journalism and propaganda. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Kliot, Nurit and Igal Chamey. The Geography of Suicide Terrorism in Israel. *GeoJournal*. August 2006, Volume 66, Issue 4, pp 353-373.

ABSTRACT Palestinian suicide terrorism has been a key feature in the latest phase of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. During the past decade, and particularly since September 2000, there has been a substantial increase in the use of this type of warfare. Recent studies suggest that, contrary to common belief, suicide terrorism is highly rational and driven by strategic considerations. This article explores the rationality of Palestinian suicide terrorism from a geographical perspective. It is argued that suicide terrorism works along two parallel paths: rationality and randomness. It complies with geographical fundamentals, and target selection is highly rational, subject to spatial considerations such as distance, agglomeration, and accessibility. As the permeability to Israel became more difficult, suicide bombers and their organizers had to adopt more flexible practices which emphasized other spatial considerations. Timing is of importance both for strategic and tactical reasoning. Obstructing negotiations and peace talks has been a salient objective, but the exact timing of suicide bombings has been influenced by tactical considerations, which aim at maximizing casualties.

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Kober, Avi. From Heroic to Postheroic Warfare: Israel's Way of War in Asymmetrical Conflicts. *Armed Forces & Society* August 1, 2013.

ABSTRACT Since the late 1970s Israel has been operating postheroically, with postheroic behavior gradually becoming an integral part of its strategic culture and way of war, and often coming at the expense of mission fulfillment. In the Israeli case, the strongest explanation for such behavior has been the marriage of two factors: Israel's engagement in low-intensity conflicts (LICs), which have not threatened its basic security, let alone its existence, and sophisticated technology, which has played a significant facilitating role in applying postheroic warfare. Sparing the lives of the Israel Defense Forces' (IDF's) own troops and of enemy civilians helped gaining greater domestic and legitimacy, as well as greater sustainability in LICs. On the other hand, living up to postheroic warfare's rules had a price not only in terms of fulfilling the military missions, but also in terms of sensitivity to unexpected, sometimes sudden leaps in casualties and/or collateral damage; the danger of lowering the threshold war; and asymmetry with enemies that do not cooperate with postheroic rules and rather fight heroically. The analysis of the Israeli case covers the LIC events Israel has been engaged in from the 1978 Operation Litani, in which postheroic warfare was detected for the same time, to the more recent 2012 Operation Pillar of Defense [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Kober, Avi. The Intellectual and Modern Focus in Israeli Military Thinking as Reflected in Ma'arachot Articles, 1948-2000. *Armed Forces & Society* Fall 2003 vol. 30 no. 1 141-160

BESA Center for Strategic Studies; Department of Political Studies, Bar-Ilan University Ramat-Gan 52900, Israel

ABSTRACT This article examines patterns of continuity and change in Israeli military thinking over time, as reflected in *Ma'arachot* articles. The main questions addressed are: First, do *Ma'arachot* pieces reflect an intellectual focus, that is, a theoretically and historically based thinking? Second, given the fact that in modern times war has receded from the actual battlefield, do *Ma'arachot* pieces reflect a modern focus? In other words, do they address war in a comprehensive, multilevel, and multidimensional manner? The findings of the survey refute the claim that the Israeli Defense Force IDF is ignorant or antiintellectual. However, the results portray an army which puts application before study, and which has a lot of catching up to do where a deep understanding of central aspects of modern war is concerned. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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Kotef, Hagar and Merav Amir. Between Imaginary Lines. Violence and its Justifications at the Military Checkpoints in Occupied Palestine. *Theory, Culture & Society*. January 2011 vol. 28 no. 1 55-80.

ABSTRACT Looking at one site, the Israeli checkpoints in the occupied Palestinian territory, this article seeks to understand the mechanisms by which violence can present itself as justifiable (or justified), even when it materializes within frames presumably set to annul it. We look at the checkpoints as a condensed microcosmos operating within two such frames. One is the prolonged Israeli-Palestinian 'peace process' (the checkpoints became a primary technology of control in the period following the beginning of the peace process), and the other is regulatory power (disciplinary and biopower), which in the Foucauldian framework presumably

sidelines the violent form which sovereign power takes. We argue that the checkpoints, which dissect the Palestinian occupied territories into dozens of enclaves and which are one of the most effective and destructive means of control within the current stage of occupation, can be seen as more than obstacles in the way of Palestinian movement; we suggest that they also function as corrective technologies that are meant to fail. It is with this failure that violence can appear as justified. In order to show the operation of this embedded failure, we examine one mechanism operating within the checkpoints: 'the imaginary line'. The imaginary line is both a component within, and an emblem of a mode of control that constantly undoes itself in order to summon violence. Since it is never visibly marked in the physical space, the imaginary line is bound to be unintentionally crossed, thereby randomly rendering Palestinians as 'transgressors' of the rule and thus facilitating eruptions of violence by the soldiers stationed at the checkpoints. This article proposes an analysis of this hidden demarcation of space in order to question the different relations between subjects and power which it both assumes and constitutes. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Kremer, Jan-Frederik and Benedikt Müller. SAM: A Framework to Understand Emerging Challenges to States in an Interconnected World. *Cyberspace and International Relations*, 2014, pp 41-58.

ABSTRACT States and enterprises are increasingly faced with newly emerging threats made possible by interconnected digital infrastructures. These threats pose great risks to states and their populations and can result in shifts in power. The inherent interdependent character of the digital infrastructure and its growing importance for economies, public safety and our society in general make controlling and countering these threats a demanding and critical challenge for both enterprises and governments. This chapter identifies the different types of stakeholders, their actions and respective motives in the context of cyber security and introduces the so called SAM-framework for the analysis of cyber security. Building on that, the implications for governments will be discussed including the resulting threats and responsibilities. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Kuo, Raymond. Occupation and the Just War. *International Relations*. September 2008 vol. 22 no. 3 299-321

ABSTRACT Just war theorists have had difficulty assessing the moral character of occupations, since they often fail to engage with the broader mechanisms and ethical issues of control and power inherent to that state of conflict. These challenges, however, cut to the heart of many of the just war tradition's assumptions, requiring new conceptualizations of its principles and rules for appropriate conduct. This article takes a first step in that direction, recasting the tradition to encompass a wider view of threat and violence in military occupations, using the Israel—Palestine conflict as an illustrative case. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Kutz-Flamenbaum, Rachel. Mobilizing Gender to Promote Peace: The Case of Machsom Watch. *Qualitative Sociology*. September 2012, Volume 35, Issue 3, pp 293-310.

ABSTRACT The binary model that presents women as peaceful and men as warfaring is a common conception of war and peace. Despite increasing levels of gender equality in most spheres of public life and decreasing gender segregation in institutions in many parts of the world, the associational link of men to war and women to peace remains widespread. Focusing on the Israeli women's peace organization, Machsom Watch, this article uses a content analysis of interactions between Machsom Watch activists, soldiers and Palestinians to examine how gendered political opportunity structures affect and are affected by interactions between individuals, organizations and institutions. The paper highlights the contradiction between Machsom Watch's form as a women-only organization and their framing and report language, which is non-gender specific. I argue that this contradiction emerges from their strategic negotiation of the gendered political opportunity structure as well as their culturally bounded experiences of gendered interactions and embodied gender norms. More generally, I argue that by understanding political opportunity structures as being bound by cultural norms that create distinct sets of opportunities and constraints for different groups of people, scholars can better understand the particular manifestation of social movement action and thereby more fully account for human agency in social and political structures. Additionally, this paper encourages social movement scholars to understand social movement framing as both a product of political opportunities and constraints as well as an influence in the formation of the political opportunity structure.

Landy, David. Talking human rights: How social movement activists are constructed and constrained by human rights discourse. *International Sociology*. July 2013 vol. 28 no. 4 409-428.

ABSTRACT Human rights discourse is central for the work of international social movements. Viewing human rights as a context-dependent and socially constructed discourse, this article investigates how it is used by a specific social movement – Israel-critical diaspora Jewish activists – and argues that it can simultaneously challenge and reproduce existing practices of domination. The article applies contemporary critiques of human rights to the case of Palestine, where this discourse has arguably been used to undermine Palestinians’ political subjectivity and collective struggle, and legitimise outside intervention. Nevertheless, transnational groups critical of Israel, particularly diaspora Jewish organisations, rely on a human rights frame. There are several reasons for this: it offers activists a means to achieve ‘cognitive liberation’, to speak about the issue and to frame their activities so as to attract recruits. The article investigates this paradoxical role of human rights, and recommends understanding it as a language which both constrains and enables the practice of transnational solidarity. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

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WORK IN PROCESS

Lashmar, Paul. Urinal or conduit? Institutional information flow between the UK intelligence services and the news media. Journalism November 2013 vol. 14no. 8 1024-1040.

ABSTRACT Since the 1990s, the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) and the Security Service (MI5) have developed formal links with most major UK news organisations in an effort to improve the agencies' media presentation. This article discusses the impact and inherent problems of these relationships, including whether the news media can have official, formal but non-attributable links with these agencies without compromising their role as the *fourth estate*. Utilising epistemologies for crime reporting and news sources, this article proposes an initial framework to analyse these institutional relationships. It also takes as a case study the controversy over whether MI5 deliberately played down their prior knowledge of 7/7 suicide bomber Mohammed Sidique Khan. The author was one of the journalists briefed by MI5 on Khan and has here taken the Khan controversy as a case study to investigate the Security Service's information flow and whether the agency misled, and indeed intended to mislead, the media and the public. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Lawson, Sean. Surfing on the Edge of Chaos: Nonlinear Science and the Emergence of a Doctrine of Preventive War in the US.

ABSTRACT This article argues that during the 1990s, military professionals and civilian defense experts in the US used concepts and metaphors from nonlinear science to translate tenets of 1980s battlefield strategy and tactics into theories of international politics and foreign policy that posited the necessity of speed and offense in the face of a supposedly more chaotic and dangerous post-Cold War world. Ultimately, the most militaristic of the lessons supposedly learned from and justified by the 'new sciences' made their way to the highest reaches of the US Department of Defense under President G.W. Bush, and served as a foundation for acting quickly and preventively against 'gathering threats'. In addition to allowing us to understand better the origins of the 'Bush Doctrine', this paper improves our understanding of the relationship between the sciences and the state/military in the post-Cold War US — in particular the role of scientific metaphor in national security discourses that have focused on the challenges and opportunities of new information and communication technologies. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Lebel, Udi. Civil Society versus Military Sovereignty: Cultural, Political, and Operational Aspects.

ABSTRACT From its inception and throughout the military sovereignty era, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) were endowed with a religious status. In Israeli society, bereaved parents of fallen soldiers enjoyed a special relationship with the army, and their bereavement afforded them a unique place in the shaping of public opinion about security policy. However, as this paper shows, after the first Lebanon War (1982) cracks began to appear in this special union. From the early 1990s, bereaved parents supported by new social movements and a symbiosis of the judicial arena and the media challenged the security-defense-military arena and its policies of commemoration of the dead, treatment of soldiers, accident prevention, secrecy, and even appointments. Using the High Court and the media to directly influence defense and security policy, civil society succeeded in changing the IDF's tactics, the treatment of Palestinian detainees, and thus elevated human rights and international law over security considerations.

Leuenberger, Christine and Izhak Schnell. The politics of maps: Constructing national territories in Israel. *Social Studies of Science*. December 2010 vol. 40 no. 6 803-842.

ABSTRACT Within the last 2000 years the land demarcated by the Mediterranean Sea to the west and the Jordan Valley to the east has been one of the most disputed territories in history. World powers have redrawn its boundaries numerous times. Since the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 within British Mandate Palestine, Palestinians and Israelis have disagreed over the national identity of the land that they both inhabit. The struggles have extended from the battlefields to the classrooms. In the process, different national and ethnic groups have used various sciences, ranging from archeology to history and geography, to prove territorial claims based on their historical presence in the region. But how have various Israeli social and political groups used maps to solidify claims over the territory? In this paper we bring together science studies and critical cartography in order to investigate cartographic representations as socially embedded practices and address how visual rhetoric intersects with knowledge claims in cartography. Before the 1967 war between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the Israeli government and the Jewish National Fund produced maps of Israel that established a Hebrew topography of the land. After 1967, Israel's expanded territorial control made the demarcation of its borders ever more controversial. Consequently, various Israeli interest groups and political parties increasingly used various cartographic techniques to forge territorial spaces, demarcate disputed boundaries, and inscribe particular national, political, and ethnic identities onto the land. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Leuenberger, Christine and Izhak Schnell. The Politics of Maps: Constructing National Territories in Israel. *Social Studies of Science* December 2010 vol. 40 no. 6 803-842

ABSTRACT Within the last 2000 years the land demarcated by the Mediterranean Sea to the west and the Jordan Valley to the east has been one of the most disputed territories in history. World powers have redrawn its boundaries numerous times. Since the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 within British Mandate Palestine, Palestinians and Israelis have disagreed over the national identity of the land that they both inhabit. The struggles have extended from the battlefields to the classrooms. In the process, different national and ethnic groups have used various sciences, ranging from archeology to history and geography, to prove territorial claims based on their historical presence in the region. But how have various Israeli social and political groups used maps to solidify claims over the territory? In this paper we bring together science studies and critical cartography in order to investigate cartographic representations as socially embedded practices and address how visual rhetoric intersects with knowledge claims in cartography. Before the 1967 war between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the Israeli government and the Jewish National Fund produced maps of Israel that established a Hebrew topography of the land. After 1967, Israel's expanded territorial control made the demarcation of its borders ever more controversial. Consequently, various Israeli interest groups and political parties increasingly used various cartographic techniques to forge territorial spaces, demarcate disputed boundaries, and inscribe particular national, political, and ethnic identities onto the land. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Levy, Yagil and Shlomo Mizrahi. Alternative Politics and the Transformation of Society–Military Relations: The Israeli Experience. *Administration & Society March* 2008 vol. 40 no. 1 25-53.

ABSTRACT This article attempts to explain transformations in military—society relations using models developed in the context of political participation and social learning. The authors suggest that patterns of alternative politics might evolve from the undermining of the “republican contract,” that is, the exchange between citizens' military sacrifice and the rights and rewards granted to them by the state. This situation creates growing dissatisfaction among citizens that may trigger collective action, even among soldiers. Barriers to internal bargaining within the military generate modes of alternative politics in the military—society realm. Drawing from the case of Israel, the authors illustrate these strategies by focusing on conscientious objection, “gray refusal,” reservists' rebellions, and a direct form of civilian monitoring of the army. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Levy, Yagil. The Linkage Between Israel's Military Policies and the Military's Social Composition The Case of the al-Aqsa Intifada. *American Behavioral Scientist* July 2008 vol. 51 no. 11 1575-1589

ABSTRACT With the outbreak of the al-Aqsa Intifada in 2000 and in contrast to past wars, the Israeli state impressively regained its relative autonomous capacity in managing a prolonged military operation without significant internal opposition. Arguably, the state's autonomy increased in light of the alteration of the social composition of the army, from relying on the Ashkenazi middle class to drawing on peripheral and religious social groups. Specifically, this change was reflected in the composition of casualties that reshaped the bereavement ethos from protest to an acceptance of the sacrifice. Concurrently, the field forces exhibited much greater enthusiasm than they had for aggressive missions through which the religious and peripheral groups hoped to prove themselves worthy of status both inside and outside the army. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Levy, Yagil. The Theocratization of the Israeli Military *Armed Forces & Society* April 2014 vol. 40 no. 2 269-294.

ABSTRACT This article portrays the theocratization of the Israeli military. At the center of this process stands the national-religious sector, which has significantly upgraded its presence in the ranks since the late 1970s. It is argued that four integrated and cumulative processes gradually generated this shift toward the theocratization of the Israeli military: (1) the crafting of institutional arrangements that enable the service of religious soldiers, thereby (2) creating a critical mass of religious soldiers in many combat units, consequently (3) restricting the military command's intraorganizational autonomy vis-à-vis the religious sector, and paving the road to (4) restricting the Israel Defense Forces autonomy in deploying forces in politically disputable missions. Lieberman, Charles A. and Serguei Cheloukhine. 2005 London Bombings. *A New Understanding of Terrorism*, 2009, pp 233-248.

ABSTRACT On Thursday July 7, 2005 (the 7/7 attacks), a series of explosions, three on the London Underground and one on the upper deck of a bus, led to 52 deaths and more than 700 persons injured. BBC News (2005 July 7); BBC News (2005 July 12); BBC News (2005 July 17); The perpetrators of the 7/7 attacks were later identified as Mohammed Sidique Khan, Hasib Hussein, Shazad Tanweer, and Jermaine Lindsay. Two weeks later, on July 21, 2005 (the 7/21 attacks), there was an attempt to replicate the 7/7 attacks, but only the detonators on four bombs exploded, while a fifth device containing explosives was discovered 2 days later, on July 23. The perpetrators of the 7/21 attacks were later identified as Ibrahim Muktar Said (also known as Muktar Mohammed Said), Yassin

Hassan Omar, Ramzi Mohamed, Hussein Osman, and Manfo Kwaku Asiedu. Subsequent to preliminary investigations, both attacks were believed to have been perpetrated by Islamic fundamentalists. On July 22, the day after the second train attack in London within a 2-week period, police, based on inaccurate intelligence that he was one of the individuals involved with the July 21 terrorist attacks, responded to Stockwell station in London and fatally shot Jean Charles de Menezes.

Liebes, Tamar and Zohar Kampf. Routinizing Terror: Media Coverage and Public Practices in Israel, 2000-2005. *The International Journal of Press/Politics* Winter 2007 vol. 12 no. 1 108-116.

ABSTRACT This article argues that counterintuitively, the unrelenting multivictim terrorist attacks on Israel between 1996 and 2004 did not bring about a linear escalation in the intensity of media coverage nor in the demoralization of the public, as seen in the changes in daily routine and in the radicalization of political attitudes. By the use of a combined index based on the length of television's disaster marathons, their viewing rates, and the extent of changes in the daily lives and the political attitudes of Israelis (drawing on secondary analysis of various sources), the authors distinguish between two periods in terms of the impact of terror. In the first period, from 1996 to the end of 2002, they observed a relatively strong effect in all the indicators mentioned above. From the beginning of 2003, in spite of the continuing high frequency of the attacks, the authors see a process of routinization apparent in all our indicators, on the part of the media and of the public.

Lint, Willem de and Sirpa Virta. Security in Ambiguity. Towards a Radical Security Politics. *Theoretical Criminology*. November 2004 vol. 8 no. 4 465-489.

ABSTRACT In this article we offer a reconceptualization of security that attempts to reconcile a post-critical and normative agenda. The article proceeds by unpacking features of the dominant security discourse and then resituating the question in a radical politics. We contend that moving forward on this question requires a rejection of the association between security, certainty and authority. Rather than following the classical realist view that security requires exceptions from politics, we choose to see security as dependent on political uncertainty. Borrowing from Häanninen's idea that politics is 'living with ambiguity' and taking from post-Foucauldian thought against the violence of tyranny, we advocate the ongoing *repoliticization* of the security field informed by harm reduction. We offer 'security in ambiguity' as a conceptualization of this synthesis. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Liotta, P. H. Through the Looking Glass: Creeping Vulnerabilities and the Reordering of Security.

ABSTRACT Although security - as a basic concept - is frequently considered in the study and analysis of policy decisions, its essential meaning ought to be more widely *disagreed* than agreed upon. Commonly considered a basic concept in policy and academic debates, security is in reality a quantity that is not basic at *any* register. The couching of emerging 'non-traditional' concepts such as environmental security and human security solely on their relationship to potential or real threats, most often within a topology of power, and the use of language that is inadequate to the often nuanced and almost always complex dynamics of such emerging identities imprisons such concepts within 'traditional' state-centered, national security paradigms. Moreover, not all security issues involve 'threats'; rather, the notion of vulnerabilities is as serious to some peoples, and some regions, as the more familiar concept of threat. The issue truly is not one of 'hard' traditional security (often based on state-to-state power relationships) or 'soft' non-traditional security (which can involve multiple trans-national aspects), but rather the need for a focus on *both*. Too exclusive a focus on one form of security may cause a 'boomerang effect', resulting from failure to recognize, or deal with, other contending forms of security. Recognizing and *acting on* the best approaches to issues of security will prove the greatest challenge. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Liotta, P. H. Through the Looking Glass: Creeping Vulnerabilities and the Reordering of Security. *Security Dialogue* March 2005 vol. 36 no. 1 49-70. Pell Center for International Relations and Public Policy, Newport, RI, USA, phliotta@cox.net

ABSTRACT Although security - as a basic concept - is frequently considered in the study and analysis of policy decisions, its essential meaning ought to be more widely *disagreed* than agreed upon. Commonly considered a basic concept in policy and academic debates, security is in reality a quantity that is not basic at *any* register. The couching of emerging 'non-traditional' concepts such as environmental security and human security solely on their relationship to potential or real threats, most often within a topology of

power, and the use of language that is inadequate to the often nuanced and almost always complex dynamics of such emerging identities imprisons such concepts within ‘traditional’ state-centered, national security paradigms. Moreover, not all security issues involve ‘threats’; rather, the notion of vulnerabilities is as serious to some peoples, and some regions, as the more familiar concept of threat. The issue truly is not one of ‘hard’ traditional security (often based on state-to-state power relationships) or ‘soft’ non-traditional security (which can involve multiple trans-national aspects), but rather the need for a focus on *both*. Too exclusive a focus on one form of security may cause a ‘boomerang effect’, resulting from failure to recognize, or deal with, other contending forms of security. Recognizing and *acting* on the best approaches to issues of security will prove the greatest challenge.<http://online.sagepub.com>

Liotta, Peter H. and Allan W. Shearer. The Certain Uncertainty: The Political Ecology of Environmental Security. *Warfare Ecology. NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C: Environmental Security* 2011, pp 221-244.

ABSTRACT Aligning with the effort to establish warfare ecology as a disciplined bridge to advance ecological science to inform policy decisions and implementation and offset negative environmental consequences, this chapter suggests linking two propositions. The first is that the praxis of security should be understood as extreme efforts within a state’s larger management of uncertainty about the future. By focusing on a motivation for government action rather than a locus of bureaucratic activity, such an approach may open the possibility for a more nuanced discussion about the idea of security. Within this wider frame, it is possible to recognize relationships among sources of uncertainty and alternative responses. Further, there is the conceptual flexibility for issues to be escalated when great uncertainty is identified and de-escalated as the means to address an uncertainty are developed and incorporated into normal routines of public administration. The second proposition is that the planning, design, and use of the environment are fundamental aspects of a state’s response to uncertainty and vulnerability. We examine military lands and their surrounding regions as sites where the management of multiple uncertainties are negotiated for the needs of national defense and ecological sustainability. Equally, for military operations themselves, we also give brief consideration to the environments where military forces are adapting themselves for future engagements and their implications for warfare ecology. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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Lipchin, Clive. A Future for the Dead Sea Basin: Water Culture among Israelis, Palestinians and Jordanians. *Water Resources in the Middle East*. Volume 2, 2007, pp 87-107.

ABSTRACT The Dead Sea basin plays a major role for regional economic development (industry, tourism and agriculture) in the Middle East. This potential is threatened by the steady disappearance of the Dead Sea. Since around 1930 the water level of the Dead Sea has fallen by about 25 m, about half of this alone in the last 20 years. The Dead Sea is a transboundary resource shared by Israel, the Palestinian Authority and Jordan. The Dead Sea is the terminal point of the Jordan River watershed and as such, it serves as a barometer for the health of the overall system. Its rapid decline reflects the present water management strategies of the riparian and upstream countries. This includes the different water cultures of the three countries.

Throughout history, the Dead Sea basin has served as a source of refuge and inspiration for followers of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Today, the religious significance of the Dead Sea is being overshadowed by its rapid disappearance. This may be explained in part by the water cultures of the three countries that influence water policy in the region. Ideology, together with culture and tradition, such as that of Zionism in Israel, has played a central role in water development in the region. In many cases, this has been at the expense of the environment.

Elements pertaining to environmental security and water culture and tradition, whereby a sustainably managed environment provides for social, economic as well as environmental benefits are evident with regards the Dead Sea. The decline for example, undermines its potential as a tourist destination, despite the enormous investment in hotel and resort infrastructures in Israel and in Jordan. The decline also raises ethical issues about the exploitation of water resources by present generations at the expense of this natural heritage to future generations.

This paper provides an analysis of a European Union funded project whose aims are to synthesize and assess existing physical and socio-economic data and to assess options for a better future for the Dead Sea. It will identify the patterns of water supply and use in the region, and the factors that control these patterns, including those of water culture. The underlying assumption is that solutions for a more sustainable development than today scenario will not come from simply providing "more water for more development", but from a new land and water management system, indeed ethic, that is sensitive to social, cultural and ecological resources thereby providing security and stability across cultures, economic sectors and nations. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Lithman, Yngve. When Researchers Disagree: Epistemology, Multiculturalism, Universities, and the State Ethnicities June 2004 vol. 4 no. 2155-184

ABSTRACT Two epistemological roots are traced for the social sciences, one related to wonderment over how society is possible, the other to their auxiliary role in the political-administrative system. The conflict between these epistemological traditions, it is argued, has had beneficial effects upon the social sciences. In the scholarship about multicultural societies, it is shown that these two epistemological traditions result in very different accounts of immigrant/minority life, designations of deviancy, etc., and also in terms of defining areas of legitimate interventions from the surrounding society. It is argued that present-day changes in the universities, including the specific interpretation of excellence, as well as research funding mechanisms, significantly serve to impoverish the epistemological pluralism in the social sciences, with malevolent results for our understanding of multicultural challenges. The article builds mainly on some case material from Norway, but the arguments are meant to have wide external validity. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Lokaneeta, Jinee. A Rose by Another Name: Legal Definitions, Sanitized Terms, and Imagery of Torture in *24. Law, Culture and the Humanities* June 2010 vol. 6 no. 2 245-273

Department of Political Science, Drew University, Madison, NJ, jlokane@draw.edu

ABSTRACT In this paper, I explore the role of popular television imagery of torture in shaping the U.S. legal and political debates over the definition of torture, cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment. Taking the popular show *24* as an instance of a dominant imagery of torture, I analyze how this imagery of torture informs the definitional distinctions adopted by the United States. I argue that the popular imagery of torture with its emphasis on physical brutality continues to influence the legal and political discourse on torture. Apart from legitimizing a narrow definition of torture, the popular imagery also allows the United States to create an arena of acceptability for apparently less severe forms of violence. Thus, the need to call *rose by another name* is not just an attempt to deny the presence of torture by using narrow definitions but in addition because of the popular imagery, the present time is represented as an actual moment of progress from earlier more brutal times. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Lomsky-Feder, Edna, Nir Gazit, and Eyal Ben-Ari. Reserve Soldiers as Transmigrants: Moving between the Civilian and Military Worlds *Armed Forces & Society* Summer 2008 vol. 34 no. 4 593-614.

ABSTRACT This article suggests a new perspective for examining the particular social and organizational characteristics of military reserves forces and the special experiences of serving in the reserves. To illustrate the unique social position of reservists, the authors develop a theoretical model that likens them to transmigrants. Accordingly, the authors suggest that society may benefit from looking at reserves both as sorts of social and organizational hybrids or amalgams—they are soldiers and civilians, they are outside yet inside the military system, and are invested in both spheres—and as continual migrants journeying between military and civilian spheres. The authors end by suggesting that it may be fruitful to study three segments of the military, each of which has its own dynamics: regulars, conscripts, and reserves. This differentiation allows society to examine different patterns of motivation, cohesion, political commitment and awareness, and long-term considerations that characterize each segment. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Lowi, Miriam. Water and Conflict in the Middle East and South Asia: Are Environmental Issues and Security Issues Linked? *The Journal of Environment Development*. December 1999 vol. 8 no. 4 376-396

ABSTRACT Focusing on transboundary water issues in conflict settings, the linkages between environmental variables and security conditions are explored. The article is organized around a set of questions that has dominated debates about the notion of environmental security. The need for studies that are historically-informed and context-specific is stressed. A plea is made for a less narrowly focused research agenda and greater attention to the importance of political and institutional reform in the attenuation of environmental constraints. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Lu, Lingyu and Cameron G. Thies. Trade Interdependence and the Issues at Stake in the Onset of Militarized Conflict. Exploring a Boundary Condition of Pacific Interstate Relations. *Conflict Management and Peace Science* September 2010 vol. 27 no. 4 347-368.

ABSTRACT This article explores a boundary condition surrounding the effect of trade interdependence on the onset of interstate conflict. In particular, we focus on the types of conflict experienced by states, including territory, policy, and regime conflicts. We draw on the MID 3.1 and Oneal and Russett's data to build three multinomial logit models to examine how trade interdependence affects territorial, policy, and regime types of conflict between 1885 and 2000. We find that trade interdependence significantly decreases the onset of all three types of conflict. This result largely holds across three different measures of trade interdependence. Moreover, we discover that the pacific effect of trade interdependence on the three types of conflict displays different patterns. Trade interdependence at the moderate and middle levels plays a marginal role in pacifying territorial and policy conflict. This effect becomes quite strong between states with high levels of interdependence. For policy conflicts, the threshold for this strong dampening effect is even higher. Finally, trade interdependence exerts a more consistent pacific impact upon regime conflict. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Lum, Cynthia and Leslie W. Kennedy. The Next Steps: A Need for a Research Infrastructure for Evaluating Counterterrorism. *Evidence-Based Counterterrorism Policy. Springer Series on Evidence-Based Crime Policy* Volume 3, 2012, pp 367-376.

ABSTRACT This volume emphasizes a central theme in crime prevention research and public interventions: Interventions addressing issues of great public importance must still be evidence-based. Not only must we continue to add more to the growing research on terrorism etiology, but we also need to develop an equal level of interest in evaluating counterterrorism interventions. Unlike crime prevention more generally, there is a research lacuna in counterterrorism studies. Indeed, there are special challenges in advancing counterterrorism research that are different from crime prevention studies more generally, which contribute to the scant supply of counterterrorism research. Such challenges include rare and difficult-to-study units of analysis, an absence of knowledge about base rates, lack of access to government activities and information, biases in research and politics, and unresolved definitional debates. While all of these are compelling, the values of democratic governance, which include accountability, legitimacy, legality, safety, and cost-effectiveness of government actions, necessitate the development of a more evidence-based approach to programs and interventions, whether they focus on “everyday” crime or terroristic violence.

Luz, Nimrod. *Metaphors to Live by: Identity Formation and Resistance Among Minority Muslims in Israel*. *Religion and Place*, 2013, pp 57-74.

ABSTRACT In recent years, religion, belief systems, sacred sites, and the desecularization of the world have gained attention in studies ranging from political and cultural geography to sociology, anthropology, and political sciences. This chapter is located at the intersection of some of these debates. It explores the relevance of the sacred in contemporary life and the importance of religion and religious landscape in sustaining personal and group identity. Specifically, it examines the role of sacred sites among minority groups as a locus of identity formation, collective memory, self-empowerment, and indeed resistance. This chapter focuses on the ways in which minority Islamic sacred sites in Israel serve as spatial metaphors. Through an analysis of the transformations of an Islamic sacred site (maqam) in the north (and periphery) of Israel, this chapter follows the ways politics of identity and minority group resistance are being performed and enacted through the sacred. Adopting a neo-Gramscian approach, this chapter reinforces the theoretical notion that landscape is essentially a political, cultural, and ideological endeavor which is rarely to be found in equilibrium. It directly addresses majority-minority relations in contemporary Israel and what seems to be a growing source of conflict in Israeli society – the evolution of a more elaborate, informed, and outspoken Palestinian identity among Arab-Israeli citizens.

Luz, Nimrod. *Metaphors to Live by: Identity Formation and Resistance Among Minority Muslims in Israel*. *Religion and Place*, 2013, pp 57-74.

ABSTRACT In recent years, religion, belief systems, sacred sites, and the desecularization of the world have gained attention in studies ranging from political and cultural geography to sociology, anthropology, and political sciences. This chapter is located at the intersection of some of these debates. It explores the relevance of the sacred in contemporary life and the importance of religion and religious landscape in sustaining personal and group identity. Specifically, it examines the role of sacred sites among minority groups as a locus of identity formation, collective memory, self-empowerment, and indeed resistance. This chapter focuses on the ways in which minority Islamic sacred sites in Israel serve as spatial metaphors. Through an analysis of the transformations of an Islamic sacred site (maqam) in the north (and periphery) of Israel, this chapter follows the ways politics of identity and minority group resistance are being performed and enacted through the sacred. Adopting a neo-Gramscian approach, this chapter reinforces the theoretical notion that landscape is essentially a political, cultural, and ideological endeavor which is rarely to be found in equilibrium. It directly addresses majority-minority relations in contemporary Israel and what seems to be a growing source of conflict in Israeli society – the evolution of a more elaborate, informed, and outspoken Palestinian identity among Arab-Israeli citizens.

Lyon, David. *Surveillance, Security and Social Sorting*. *International Criminal Justice Review*. September 2007 vol. 17 no. 3 161-170. Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, david.lyon@queensu.ca

ABSTRACT Security requirements have been raised to a high level in nation-states around the world following the 9/11 attacks. The resulting increase in routine surveillance of citizens, and especially of travelers, raises questions of sociological interest regarding the intensified means of technology-dependent governance common to many countries. The quality of social existence in a globalizing world is directly affected by the automated identification and social sorting systems proliferating especially at borders but also in everyday life. This article addresses two aspects of post-9/11 security and surveillance: the proliferation of new airport security

measures and the emergence of the globalized ID. In both cases, standards are being harmonized such that similar measures are in place at many airports around the world and similar national ID card-and-registry systems are being established, each capable of sharing personal data cross-nationally. Implications for governance in general and civil liberties in particular are explored and critiqued.

Malka, Ariel The Conflicting Influences of Religiosity on Attitude Toward Torture. *Pers Soc Psychol Bull* August 2011 vol. 37 no. 8 1091-1103.

ABSTRACT This research examines the thesis that religiosity has conflicting influences on Americans' attitudes about the use of torture on terrorism suspects: an organic influence favoring opposition to torture and a discursively driven influence favoring support of torture. In each of two national samples, religiosity had both a direct effect toward opposition to torture and an indirect effect—via conservative political alignment—toward support of torture. Multiple-group analyses revealed that the direct effect toward opposition to torture did not vary across Americans with differing levels of exposure to political discourse, whereas the indirect effect toward support of torture via conservative political alignment was much stronger among Americans highly exposed to political discourse. Among such individuals, the indirect effect was so strong that it completely counteracted the competing direct effect. Discussion focuses on the competing influences that a single nonpolitical psychological characteristic may have on a political preference.

Maoz, Ifat and Clark McCauley. Threat, Dehumanization, and Support for Retaliatory Aggressive Policies in Asymmetric Conflict. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* February 2008 vol. 52 no. 1 93-116.

ABSTRACT Public opinion can permit or encourage retaliatory aggressive state policies against vulnerable but threatening out-groups. The authors present a model in which public support for such policies is determined by perceived threat from and dehumanization of the target group. This two-factor model predicts Israeli Jews' support for two retaliatory aggressive policies: the more hypothetical notion of Palestinian population transfer and concrete, coercive actions toward Palestinians. The authors find (1) that threat and dehumanization are distinct constructs, each having unique contributions to explaining support for aggressive retaliatory policies, (2) that threat and dehumanization significantly explain support for aggressive retaliatory policies when respondents' hawkishness, socioeconomic status (SES), and education level are taken into account, and (3) that the association of hawkishness and SES with support for aggressive retaliatory policies is largely mediated by threat perception. Results are highly consistent across two studies, suggesting the two-factor model may be useful for understanding support for aggressive action in situations of asymmetric conflict

Maoz, Ifat. Participation, Control, and Dominance in Communication Between Groups in Conflict: Analysis of Dialogues Between Jews and Palestinians in Israel. *Social Justice Research*. June 2001, Volume 14, Issue 2, pp 189-208.

ABSTRACT This study investigates how dominance and control are conveyed in the features of the discourse in structured encounters between two groups in conflict. The study focuses on a series of encounters between members of the Palestinian minority and members of the Jewish majority in Israel. These encounters were designed to bring about better understanding between the sides, and were led by two (one Jew and one Palestinian) professional group facilitators. There is a significantly unequal distribution of resources between Jews and Palestinians in Israel, with the Jewish majority having more control over and more access to social, political, and economic resources. Based on theories of procedural justice and the role of process control, the present study seeks to examine the extent to which this inequality in control and dominance is also manifested in the features of discourse within the encounter. Two indicators are used to identify manifestations of dominance and control within the discourse. The first is based on the gross amount of talk of group members and involves the distribution of conversational turns among participants. The second indicator involves controlling or challenging questions addressed by each group to members of its own group and to members of the other group. Extracts from transcripts of meetings are analyzed to compare frequencies of turn taking and the distribution of controlling questions among Jewish and Palestinian participants.

Marie-Alsana, Wisam, Muhammad M. Haj-Yahia, and Charles W. Greenbaum. Violence Among Arab Elementary School Pupils in Israel. *J Interpers Violence* January 2006 vol. 21 no. 1 58-88.

ABSTRACT This article examines the prevalence of violence in primary schools attended by Arab children in Israel and the relationship between such exposure and violent behavior among these children. Participants are 388 Arab children (aged 10 to 12

years) living in three localities in Israel. The research focuses on three of the child's roles in relation to violence: witness, victim, and perpetrator. An adapted Arabic translation of the Violence Exposure Scale-Revised is administered to children in group settings. The children report more exposure to moderate levels than to severe levels of violence. Boys are exposed to more violence as victims, and witness and perpetrate more violence than girls do. Multiple regression analysis shows that the experience of being a victim predicts violent behavior in the children, above the effects of age and gender. The limitations of the study and its implications for future research and theory development are discussed.

Martin-Nielsen, Janet. 'This war for men's minds': the birth of a human science in Cold War America.

ABSTRACT The past decade has seen an explosion of work on the history of the human sciences during the Cold War. This work, however, does not engage with one of the leading human sciences of the period: linguistics. This article begins to rectify this knowledge gap by investigating the influence of linguistics and its concept of study, language, on American public, political and intellectual life during the postwar and early Cold War years. I show that language emerged in three frameworks in this period: language as tool, language as weapon, and language as knowledge. As America stepped onto the international stage, language and linguistics were at the forefront: the military poured millions of dollars into machine translation, American diplomats were required to master scores of foreign languages, and schoolchildren were exposed to language-learning on a scale never before seen in the United States. Together, I argue, language and linguistics formed a critical part of the rise of American leadership in the new world order — one that provided communities as dispersed as the military, the diplomatic corps, scientists and language teachers with a powerful way of tackling the problems they faced. To date, linguistics has not been integrated into the broader framework of Cold War human sciences. In this article, I aim to bring both language, as concept, and linguistics, as discipline, into this framework. In doing so, I pave the way for future work on the history of linguistics as a human science.

Mason, Michael. The Application of Warfare Ecology to Belligerent Occupations. *Warfare Ecology. NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C: Environmental Security* 2011, pp 155-173.

ABSTRACT Insofar as warfare ecology aims to examine all war-related conditions, belligerent occupations are a necessary stage in its broad taxonomy. Under international law, belligerent occupations are covered by a distinctive subset of *jus in bello* (humanitarian law), which is imprecise regarding ecological changes. This chapter examines the potential role of warfare ecology in studying belligerent occupations, highlighting the multiple, often indirect, means by which such occupations shape ecological processes. Particular attention is paid to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory, due to its protracted duration, although also discussed are environmental effects associated with the US and UK occupation of Iraq. The onus on the occupying power, under international humanitarian law, to protect the conditions of life for civilians can plausibly be applied to the environmental resources of the resident population. It is argued that warfare ecology can make a significant contribution both to assessing the effects of occupations and, through the generation of policy advice, to promote conflict outcomes more sensitive towards ecological processes.

Mazawi, Andri-Elias. University Education, Credentialism and Social Stratification among Palestinian Arabs in Israel. *Higher Education* 29:351-368, 1995.

School of Education, Tel-Aviv University, Israel.

ABSTRACT. Few [sic] attention was devoted to the relative impact exerted by differential university access and credentialing patterns on the intra-social stratification of subordinate groups. The paper investigates the issue among Palestinian Arabs in Israel, along religious, socioeconomic and gender lines, as well as in comparison to respective trends of the Jewish majority. Findings suggest that, while inequalities in access, retention and graduation rates at university level persist between Jews and Palestinian Arabs; for the latter, the combined effects of labor-market structure and regulative sectorial state policies, have determined considerably the relative impact of social group of origin on university enrollment, retention and graduation rates. The various implications of these findings are then discussed, urging further, and more elaborate, research into their socioeconomic and political consequences.

McDowell, Stephen D., Zoheb Nensey, and Philip E. Steinberg. Cooperative International Approaches to Network Security: Understanding and Assessing OECD and ITU Efforts to Promote Shared Cybersecurity. *Cyberspace and International Relations*, 2014, pp 231-252.

ABSTRACT States have accentuated efforts to build cybersecurity strategies and offensive and defensive capabilities in the last two decades. While states have balanced efforts to promote mobility of capital, people, and goods and services with security measures to protect fixed investment and national assets, these efforts suggest a shift in the mix of openness and control. While this balance has long been a part of states' foreign policy and international relations, the promotion of network security highlights some core tensions between international conflict and cooperation in promoting cybersecurity. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) have emphasized cooperation among participants in preventing harm to the network and in enhancing a "culture of security." The ITU has a longstanding principle of preventing harm to the network, and Anthony Rutkowski argues that this extends to new online networks and services. These international efforts aim to build a broad international community of participants promoting the security of physical networks, applications and uses, content, and data about individuals. The chapter examines these international efforts to advance cooperative approaches to network security and cybersecurity. It assesses these multilateral efforts in light of recent moves by states to advance more strategic national approaches to network security.

McKinney, Kelly. Culture, Power, and Practice in a Psychosocial Program for Survivors of Torture and Refugee Trauma. *Transcultural Psychiatry* September 2007 vol. 44 no. 3 482-503.

ABSTRACT Based on a case study of anthropological fieldwork at a small program located in the north-eastern USA, this article critically examines the development of culturally sensitive psychosocial models of care for survivors of torture and refugee trauma in western countries of resettlement. Fieldwork identified several unresolved tensions in the bicultural model of counseling, psychosocial models of care, and the field of refugee mental health. Despite efforts to develop an innovative treatment model, the culturalization of care and the emphasis placed on meeting social needs in interventions resulted in maintaining conventional relations of power within the mental health professions.

Mehmetcik, Hakan. A New Way of Conducting War: Cyberwar, Is That Real? *Cyberspace and International Relations*, 2014, pp 125-139.

ABSTRACT There are numerous discussions on both the reality and impact of cyberwar. Most of the critics are based on the Clausewitzian perspective of war in which its political nature must exist, an act of war has to be characteristically violent and has instrumental purposefulness. Therefore cyberwar is generally regarded as a conduct of action that simply doesn't match with these Clausewitzian criteria of war. However during the last two decades, with the advancement of information technology and widening connectors of the world, many incidents such as Estonian and Georgian cases of cyberattacks, Stuxnet worms, and many other politically motivated cyberattacks, show us that we need to think carefully about the terminology that being used by scholars, experts and policy makers. In this chapter, I aim to discuss about the term "cyberwar" within a broader theory of war in International Relations studies. In doing so, my aim is to bring together related International Relations Theories and the contemporary cyberwar discussion and discuss the issue within a theoretical perspective.

Melander, Erik. The Geography of Fear: Regional Ethnic Diversity, the Security Dilemma and Ethnic War. *European Journal of International Relations*. March 2009 vol. 15 no. 195-124.

ABSTRACT This article explores to what extent the security dilemma through geographically induced first-strike advantages is a contributing cause of ethnic warfare. If there are possibly decisive advantages to be gained from striking the first blow, both

temptation and fear may shortcut efforts to resolve a conflict in less costly ways, and trigger massive violence. Theoretical work and case studies suggest that in ethnic conflicts intermingled settlement patterns give rise to such first-strike advantages. I test whether ethnic groups in conflict are more likely to become involved in ethnic warfare if their main region of settlement is ethnically diverse. I also include controls intended to capture other aspects of the security dilemma. In robustness tests, I add indicators of group concentration and local majority status that have been found to increase the risk of ethnic violence in previous quantitative studies. I find a strong, statistically significant association between regional ethnic diversity and ethnic warfare <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Mendoza, Ruben G. and Shari R. Harder. *Mythologies of Conquest: The Ethics of Anthropology and Amerindian Research*. 2012, pp 191-234.

ABSTRACT Despite centuries of scholarship regarding Amerindian warfare, both academic and public narratives that address the European conquest of the Americas privilege the absolute and total conquest and subjugation of the American Indian. As such, the legitimate Amerindian role in the conquest of the New World empires has entered the fray, and this in large part is due to the academy's failure to consider more fully the role of Indian militias and allies, or *indios amigos*. In those contexts where Indian militias are discussed, their role is generally treated as cursory, or in the case of Mexican nationalist narratives, as an utter betrayal of Amerindian self determination. In an effort to reassert the role of the Amerindian warrior in assuring self-autonomy and assuming defense against European forces throughout the Americas, this essay will address three primary themes. First, we introduce that pervasive mythology of conquest that reifies the wholesale destruction of the Amerindian past, and one defined solely in terms of its relevance to European triumphalism, and Amerindian subjugation, subordination, and cultural annihilation or extinction. Second, we address the implications of an ascendant body of new and revisionist scholarship that clearly chronicles and privileges the pervasive role of Amerindian militias and allied indigenous kingdoms in the authentic conquest of the Americas. Finally, we review a select sampling of those military engagements in which Amerindian forces won decisive military contests against European belligerents in the Americas. Ultimately, we contend that prevailing public and scholarly narratives that seek to pacify the Amerindian past are in effect predominantly Eurocentric creations that continue to tout an Amerindian past borne of little more than collective martyrology over substance and historical authenticity.

Merz, Sibille. 'Missionaries of the new era': neo-liberalism and NGOs in Palestine. *Race Class*. July–September 2012 vol. 54 no. 1 50-66.

ABSTRACT This article explores the effects of the neoliberal development paradigm on the restructuring of social formations through the external funding and promotion of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Palestine,¹ and more precisely in the West Bank towns of Ramallah and al-Bireh; they are the 'missionaries of the new era'.² It argues that neoliberal rationality aims at transforming societies and subjectivities around the notion of enterprise and weakens the collective national resistance movement. <http://online.sagepub.com>

Meusburger, Peter. Knowledge, Cultural Memory, and Politics *Cultural Memories*. *Knowledge and Space*. Volume 4, 2011, pp 51-69.

ABSTRACT After categorizing different types of collective memories, the author discusses tensions between collective memories and the knowledge of individuals. He notes that collective memories are often based on Manichean morality and that "memory industries" try to manipulate well-informed and highly educated societies in ways similar to those used by emerging nineteenth-century nation-states to manipulate their undereducated or illiterate societies. It is argued that designers of monuments and exhibitions should increase the attention they pay to the knowledge of the audience and the reception of exhibitions by visitors. The interpretation of texts, politically loaded images, and monuments depends more on the observer's prior knowledge, ideology, and emotions than on the intentions of the producer of images and monuments. The final section deals with the nemesis represented by collective memories based on Manichean morality.

Michelsen, Nicholas. Liberalism, Political Theology and Suicide Bombing. *Millennium - Journal of International Studies*. September 2013 vol. 42 no. 1198-223.

ABSTRACT This article sets out to interrogate the relationship between Liberalism and suicide bombing. It maps and critically examines accounts of suicide bombing as a practice diametrically opposed to the secular logics of liberal governance, or as the direct

expression of the traces of sovereign exceptionalism that haunt the global operation of Liberal biopower. I argue that a uniquely liberal analytic of human finitude establishes conditions of political intelligibility for suicide bombings today. As such, the contemporary politics of suicide may be understood as in critical communication with liberal political theologies of immanent governance over the human *qua* mortal, rather than as structurally deriving from political theologies of sovereign power. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Miller, Clark. Interrogating the Civic Epistemology of American Democracy. Stability and Instability in the 2000 US Presidential Election. *Social Studies of Science*. August 2004 vol. 34 no. 4 501-530.

ABSTRACT Transitions of power are fragile, anxious moments for political systems. This paper explores how electoral machinery - the material and social technologies of casting, counting, and contesting votes - dynamically stabilizes democratic transitions. The paper analyzes the controversy surrounding the 2000 US Presidential election. For 36 days political stability in the USA hung on uncertainty over a seemingly simple matter of fact: which candidate won the most votes in the state of Florida. Interrogating the civic epistemology of US elections - the processes by which elections produce, validate, and put knowledge to use - the paper contends that electoral machinery functions to contain common uncertainties, contingencies, and conflicts that might otherwise destabilize democratic political order. The paper develops a model of electoral machinery as a loosely integrated network of sites including polling places, election administration, the courts, the media, and the American public. This network constructs credible knowledge in a distributed fashion and helps form an intermediate layer in US politics, integrating geography, state, and civil society. This network model of electoral machinery implicates both democratic theory and practical electoral reform.

<http://online.sagepub.com/>

Mock, Steve, Amer Obeidi, and John Zeleznikow. A Brief Outline of the Israel–Palestinian Conflict. *Group Decision and Negotiation*. April 2012.

ABSTRACT Before we can explore the use of management science, game theory, cognitive science and artificial intelligence to attempt to resolve (or just manage) the Israel–Palestinian dispute, we need some sort of mutual understanding about the conflict. Given such a long and multi-faceted history rife with multiple conflicting claims, interpretations and emphases, all fraught with moral and political implications, it is unlikely that any account will be acceptable to all parties as authoritative. Nevertheless, we must search for some common ground. Our examination of history commences with the life of Abraham, the father of the three great monotheistic religions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam and continues through to a discussion of Zionism and Arab nationalism. This leads to the creation of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948; celebrated as *Yom Ha'atzmaut* (Independence Day) and commemorated as '*al-Nakhba* (the catastrophe), according to one's background. Whilst our discussion concludes with recent events, including the spring 2011 protests and demonstrations spread throughout the Middle East, there is no doubt that during the time between which this article is written and it appears in a journal, momentous events will have occurred.

Moller, Frank. Photographic Interventions in Post-9/11 Security Policy. *Security Dialogue* June 2007 vol. 38no. 2 179-196. Tampere Peace Research Institute, University of Tampere, Finland, frank.moller@uta.fi

ABSTRACT Regardless of its cultural and discursive turn, the field of security studies has not yet paid sufficient attention to visual culture. In particular, approaches that focus on the articulation of security have been quite inattentive to images. With respect to post-9/11 security policy, it is argued here that the images of planes crashing into the World Trade Center have become not only a legitimacy provider for security policy but also part of every person's visual reservoir and pictorial memory, on which the successful articulation of security in part depends. It is therefore suggested to link the study of securitization with the study of both images and pictorial memory. The present article, by discussing three visual projects revolving around 9/11, looks for desecuritizing potential in photography and examines the extent to which photography can offer oppositional interventions in security policy. However, the surplus meaning that images inevitably carry with them, while limiting the securitizing potential of images, also reduces the extent to which opposition can rely on images. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Moon, Dawne. Powerful Emotions: Symbolic Power and the (Productive and Punitive) Force of Collective Feeling. *Theory and Society*. May 2013, Volume 42, Issue 3, pp 261-294.

ABSTRACT This article argues that emotions can be a medium of social power. Using qualitative interview material from American Jews discussing anti-Semitism and its relationship to contemporary politics, it engages recent scholarship on emotions and political contention and shows how emotions make effective the various forms of *symbolic exclusion* by which group members exercise what Bourdieu calls *symbolic power*. It also explores the emotional connections to group membership by which some “excluded” members

can engage in symbolic struggle over “the principles of vision and division” Bourdieu (Sociological Theory 7(1), 14–25, 1989) that define the group. Finally, it shows how emotions work to incite discipline in some group members, inspiring them to conform to dominant definitions of group membership so as to avoid both symbolic struggle and exclusion.

Mor, Ben D. Strategic Beliefs and the Formation of Enduring International Rivalries: Israel’s National Security Conception, 1948–56. *International Relations*. September 2004 vol. 18 no. 3 309-329.

ABSTRACT Knowledge about enduring rivalries has grown in the last decade, but their ideational foundations remain largely unexplored. A few studies have related the incrementalist pattern of rivalry formation to the impact of beliefs, but the same has not been attempted for the punctuated equilibrium pattern of evolution. The latter possibility is considered in this article, which argues that national security conceptions – as strategic belief systems – may have such an effect. This happens when the conjunction of early conflict events with certain components of the national security conception generate a protracted threat perception, leading to a rapid lock-in of the rivalry. Thereafter, the interaction stabilizes as a result of self-reinforcing cycles that engage beliefs, behavior, and outcomes in a vicious circle. These ideas are examined in the context of Israel’s national security conception, as it evolved during the early years of the Egyptian–Israeli rivalry. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Mueller, John. Security, Muscularity and Morality. Three Comments on Etzioni. *American Behavioral Scientist* May 2008 vol. 51 no. 9 1339-1350.

ABSTRACT Democracy has become increasingly accepted over the last two centuries, but the process has mostly been one of persuasion, fashion leadership, and luck, not forceful evangelism. Although democracy can sometimes be established by force, this has generally not worked well when favorable conditions are absent. Intervention for the purpose of restoring basic security where it is severely threatened or under attack is unlikely to happen much, held back by a lack of interest, an extremely low tolerance for casualties, and an increasing aversion to long-term policing in the international community. The obsessive bipartisan quest to control nuclear proliferation— particularly since the end of the cold war—has been substantially counterproductive and has often inflicted major costs on innocent people. Rather than killing large numbers of foreigners in the service of worst case scenario fantasies, one way to reduce the likelihood some countries would go nuclear would be to stop threatening them. <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Mukundan, N. R. and L. Perceived Information Security of Internal Users in Indian IT Services Industry. Prakash Sai. *Information Technology and Management*, March 2014, Volume 15, Issue 1, pp 1-8.

ABSTRACT Information security governance dominates the senior management’s agenda in overall organizational information technology (IT) governance. The globalization trends encompassing all businesses, and risks of information leakage forces organizations to institute mechanisms to protect it. In order to achieve adequate level of protection, organizations implement information security management systems (ISMS). The effectiveness of ISMS depends on the implementation strength of security controls. Several studies have detailed out the qualitative nature of information security measurements and quantitative studies have always remained a challenge. This empirical study focuses on the information security perceptions of internal users of the organization on the security controls, customer influence and the support provided by the top management. The perception of internal users referred as perceived information security is measured based on the degree of confidence expressed by the internal users towards the security objectives namely, confidentiality, integrity, availability, accountability and reliability. In an attempt to align the interest of researchers and practitioners, the study surveys major developments in the field of ISMS and proposes a construct for a holistic comprehension of ‘Perceived Information Security’. The survey based research methodology focuses on the perceptions of the internal users such as Security program Implementers, Business Users and Senior Management. The findings of the study in the context of Indian IT services industry have been presented. The contributions of the research paper include providing insights into perceived information security of internal users of the organization, an empirical approach for studying perceived information security and a holistic framework for information security in Indian IT organizations.

Mulaj, Klejda. Ethnic Cleansing and the Provision of In/Security. *Security Dialogue*. September 2007 vol. 38 no. 3 335-356. Department of International Relations, University of Malta & Gulf Research Centre, Dubai, UAE

ABSTRACT The phenomenon of ethnic cleansing has either been considered by analysts from the point of view of history, or (ethnic) nationalism, or interpreted as the dark side of democracy. Underemphasized in the literature has been the link between the expulsion of targeted communities and the policy and practice of security. Yet, at various times, ethnic cleansing has been used as a security-creation mechanism in the process of nation-state building. Prioritization of the state in security policy and practice has provided justification for drastic measures against targeted peoples. This article seeks to offer a critique of the official rationale for the expulsion of targeted communities in terms of security. It contends that ethnic cleansing is flawed as a means of securing national security. Indeed, not only has ethnic cleansing resulted in humanitarian catastrophe, but the attainment of its stated objective — namely, the provision of security — can be unfeasible. Although state security remains an important value, its acquisition may no longer be justified independently of the means employed in its pursuit <http://online.sagepub.com/>

Muldoon, Orla. Political Violence, Identity and Psychological Adjustment in Children. *Handbook of Resilience in Children of War* 2013, pp 223-231.

ABSTRACT Concern for those growing up in situations of political violence has resulted in the development of two distinct strands of research. The first relates to the mental health consequences of political violence and the second to the attitudinal effects that result from the social divisions that tend to accompany such violence. Whilst these two literatures are often considered separately, this chapter argues for the need to bring them together. The social identification processes that underpin attitudes influence not only the experiences that children encounter but also how these experiences are interpreted, as well as subsequent adaptation. In young people, particularly boys, this adaptation tends towards acting out behaviours, a trend exacerbated by the coincidence of poverty in violence-prone areas. Social identities, be they political, national or gender identities, also appear to play a role in this process. Strong social identities together with experience of conflict increases the likelihood of engagement with political violence, normalises and rationalises the use of violence, whilst also buffering the mental health impact of any stress encountered. Conflict resolution efforts therefore should focus on reducing difference and division, opportunities for and the acceptability of aggressive behaviours, as well as the social, economic and political causes of the conflict.

Mullen, Carol Eugenie A. Samier, et al . An Epistemic Frame Analysis of Neoliberal Culture and Politics in the US, UK, and the UAE. *Interchange*, May 2013, Volume 43, Issue 3, pp 187-228

ABSTRACT Neoliberalism is a loosely knit bricolage from economics, politics, and various forms of reactionary populism that can be envisioned as a kind of epistemic frame in which largely counterrevolutionary forces engage in the *creative destruction* of institutional frameworks and powers, forging divisions across society that include labor and social relations (Harvey, *A brief history of neoliberalism*, 2009). Such “creative destruction” implies that neoliberalism is actually a reactionary “catalog of mind” (Robin, *The reactionary mind: Conservatism from Edmund Burke to Sarah Palin*, 2011, p. 17); that when believers engage in reactions to programs and ideas which represent what Bourdieu (*Acts of resistance: Against the tyranny of the market*, 1998) called “the left hand of the state” (typically represented by teachers, judges, social workers), one result has been the “involution of the state” (p. 34) and the “destruction of the idea of public service” (Bourdieu, *The abdication of the state*. In P. Bourdieu (Ed.), *The weight of the world: Social suffering in contemporary society*, 1999, p. 182). We examine neoliberalism using Shaffer’s (*Int J Learn Media* 1(2):1–21, 2009) concept of an “epistemic frame” based on the epistemic frame hypothesis that suggests that a community of practice has a culture, and that the collection of values, skills, knowledge, and identity form the “epistemic frame” (p. 4). An epistemic frame has a kind of grammar and structure comprised of people’s thoughts and actions, reinforced by the ways that people see themselves, the values to which they hold, and the epistemology that binds together their agenda. The purpose of our analysis is to create a praxis for what has been termed *Regressionsverbot*, which is defined as “a ban on backward movement with respect to social gains at the European level” (Bourdieu, *Acts of resistance: Against the tyranny of the market*, 1998, p. 41). In the form of cases from the United States, the United Kingdom, and the United Arab Emirates, neoliberal initiatives are examined, unpacked, and interrogated. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Mythen, Gabe and Sandra Walklate. *Terrorism, Risk and International Security: The Perils of Asking 'What If?' Security Dialogue*. April 2008 vol. 39no. 2-3 221-242.

School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Liverpool, UK

ABSTRACT In this article, we explore the ways in which cross-disciplinary theories of risk can enable us to grasp salient issues that arise out of the construction, assessment and regulation of terrorism in contemporary society. First, we demonstrate how risk society theory can be utilized to unpack the changing nature of terrorism. Second, deploying Furedi's work on the culture of fear, we show how the discourse of terrorism nestles into a broader politics of risk that is disproportionately directing economic and political policies and encouraging a climate of public anxiety. Third, utilizing the tools of the governmentality perspective, the linkages between measures designed to combat the terrorist threat and authoritarian domestic law and order policies are elucidated. We go on to analyse the contents and practices of the 'war on terror', arguing that the offensive and pre-emptive strategies that it legitimates are wedded to a creeping shift in risk assessment from retrospective estimations of harm to an outlook based on futurity. It is posited that this shift ushers in a number of contradictions and dilemmas around the political deployment of discourses of risk. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Mythen, Gabe, [Sandra Walklate](#), and [Fatima Khan](#). 'Why Should We Have to Prove We're Alright?': Counter-Terrorism, Risk and Partial Securities.

Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology, University of Liverpool, Bedford Street South, Liverpool L69 7ZA, UK. g.mythen@liverpool.ac.uk

ABSTRACT Under the auspices of the 'war against terrorism', New Labour's period of political governance in the UK was characterized by an activist, pre-emptive approach to (inter)national security. This approach was domestically embedded in specific counter-terrorism measures such as extensions to detention without charge, the expansion of stop and search measures and the deployment of control orders. Situated in this context, this article analyses the reflections of a group of young British Pakistani Muslims living in the north-west of England. First, we detail the process of *risk subjectification* through which institutional labelling narrowly defines Muslims as threatening and dangerous. Second, we consider the consolidation of practices of *self-surveillance* through which young Muslims seek to protect themselves and deflect stigmatization. In conclusion, we suggest that counter-terrorism policies have succeeded in reproducing a *state of partial securities* in and through which certain groups are protected and 'others' exposed to scrutiny and hostility. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Mythen, Gabe, [Sandra Walklate](#), et al. 'Why Should We Have to Prove We're Alright?': Counter-terrorism, Risk and Partial Securities. *Sociology* April 2013 vol. 47 no. 2383-398.

Gabe Mythen, Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology, University of Liverpool, Bedford Street South, Liverpool L69 7ZA, UK. Email: g.mythen@liverpool.ac.uk

ABSTRACT Under the auspices of the 'war against terrorism', New Labour's period of political governance in the UK was characterized by an activist, pre-emptive approach to (inter)national security. This approach was domestically embedded in specific counter-terrorism measures such as extensions to detention without charge, the expansion of stop and search measures and the deployment of control orders. Situated in this context, this article analyses the reflections of a group of young British Pakistani Muslims living in the north-west of England. First, we detail the process of *risk subjectification* through which institutional labelling narrowly defines Muslims as threatening and dangerous. Second, we consider the consolidation of practices of *self-surveillance* through which young Muslims seek to protect themselves and deflect stigmatization. In conclusion, we suggest that counter-terrorism policies have succeeded in reproducing a *state of partial securities* in and through which certain groups are protected and 'others' exposed to scrutiny and hostility. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Natsheh, Intisar. And [Ronnie Karsenty](#). Exploring the Potential Role of Visual Reasoning Tasks Among Inexperienced Solvers. *ZDM* February 2014, Volume 46, Issue 1, pp 109-122.

ABSTRACT The collective case study described herein explores solution approaches to a task requiring visual reasoning by students and teachers unfamiliar with such tasks. The context of this study is the teaching and learning of calculus in the Palestinian educational system. In the Palestinian mathematics curriculum the roles of visual displays rarely go beyond the illustrative and supplementary, while tasks which demand visual reasoning are absent. In the study, ten teachers and twelve secondary and first year university students were presented with a calculus problem, selected in an attempt to explore visual reasoning on the notions of

function and its derivative and how it interrelates with conceptual reasoning. A construct named “visual inferential conceptual reasoning” was developed and implemented in order to analyze the responses. In addition, subjects’ reflections on the task, as well as their attitudes about possible uses of visual reasoning tasks in general, were collected and analyzed. Most participants faced initial difficulties of different kinds while solving the problem; however, in their solution processes various approaches were developed. Reflecting on these processes, subjects tended to agree that such tasks can promote and enhance conceptual understanding, and thus their incorporation in the curriculum would be beneficial. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Nay, Olivier. Fragile and failed states: Critical perspectives on conceptual hybrids. *International Political Science Review*. June 2013 vol. 34 no. 3 326-341.

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ABSTRACT Over the last decade, Western government agencies and international organizations have increasingly turned their attention to the issue of state ‘fragility’ and ‘failure’ in developing countries that are confronted with war, violence and extreme poverty. They have presented this issue as a major international policy challenge in the fields of security and development assistance. Policy analysts and scholars have also played an instrumental role in the dissemination and legitimization of the two concepts. This article disputes the analytical underpinning of this new research agenda. It argues that the concepts of fragile and failed states are confusing, inherently superficial and unstable policy-oriented labels. First, it elaborates five critical ideas concerning the scientific dimension of this literature. Second, it interprets the analytical framework of fragile/failed states as a reactivation of developmentalist theories, primarily driven by a Western conception of the polity. Third, it encourages the rejection of the state-centric approach to security and development in fragile contexts, and advocates combining interest in government institutions with a multidimensional, context-based and historically grounded approach to society-wide vulnerabilities. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Neidhardt, J. Terrorism: Conditions and Limits of Control. *Control of Violence*. 2011, pp 431-444

ABSTRACT Terrorism poses a particular challenge to institutions of control. It is an exceptional form of violence that takes place in asymmetric and non-institutionalizable conflicts, and thus is highly unpredictable. As a strategy of provocation, it forces actors of control into reactions that play into the terrorists’ hands, creating dynamics of escalation. But there are restrictions on the behavior of terrorist groups that result from their orientation toward reference groups and a wider following. Strategies of control can be successful in the sense of reducing terrorist violence if they recognize the particular opportunity structures created by these bonds. But no control system can prevent terrorism from ever occurring or defeat it for good. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Newma, David. Shared Spaces — Separate Spaces: the Israel-Palestine Peace Process. *GeoJournal*. August 1996, Volume 39, Issue 4, pp 363-375.

ABSTRACT The Israel-Palestine peace process has been implemented in a series of stages, beginning with limited Palestinian autonomy in part of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, followed by the territorial expansion of the self government region to include all major Palestinian population centers. The current peace process is no more than a transition stage on the way to Palestinian statehood. Final round negotiations will have to deal with difficult issues of boundary demarcation. This will necessitate transforming the geographically discontinuous map of the Oslo II agreement into separate and compact political territories. While shared Israeli-Palestinian spaces would indicate a real move towards peace, continued mistrust and suspicion of each partner for the other is dictating the creation of separate spaces — for both peoples and territories. This is yet another example of the continued significance of territorial boundaries as part of the conflict resolution process in areas of ethno-territorial disputes. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Nexon, Daniel H. Paradigm Lost? Reassessing Theory of International Politics. *European Journal of International Relations* March 2005 vol. 11 no. 1 9-61.

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ABSTRACT Constructivists attack the social theory of Kenneth Waltz's *Theory of International Politics (TIP)*, arguing its positions on change, agent-structure interaction and culture are irrevocably flawed. We argue that many of these criticisms are mispecified, as they overlook the *structural-functionalist* assumptions of Waltz's theory. Seen in this light, structural realism specifies mechanisms of change, provides a plausible account of agent-structure interaction; and is less 'materialist' and 'rationalist' than its critics suppose. Most fundamentally, recognizing Waltz's sociological commitments reinforces his insight that *reductionist theories cannot account for international order*. An appreciation of *TIP*'s structural-functionalist sensibilities also helps us to understand the flaws of the theory, and provides constructivists with a clearer departure point for a reformulated systems theory of international politics. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Nilsson, Marco. Offense–Defense Balance, War Duration, and the Security Dilemma. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. June 2012 vol. 56 no. 3 467–489.

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ABSTRACT The systemic offense–defense theory argues that the security dilemma and the risk of war become doubly severe in offense-dominant eras in the state system. However, the theory assumes in support of its main argument that wars are shorter when offense has the advantage. This article empirically tests the expected connection between the systemic offense–defense balance and war duration. A statistical analysis of wars 1817–1992 disconfirms the theory's expectations. The article then draws different conclusions about the severity of the security dilemma when offense is dominant: both arms racing and the fear of aggression that the security dilemma thrives on should be less severe than offense–defense theorists assume. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Nissam, Ephraim. The Narrative Dimension. Computer Applications for Handling Legal Evidence, Police Investigation and Case Argumentation. *Law, Governance and Technology Series* Volume 5, 2012, pp 323-481.

ABSTRACT We begin by discussing legal narratives, and overall narrative plausibility. We consider approaches from the New Evidence scholarship, discuss background generalisations, as well as the impact of modes of communication (the pragmatics of the delivery in court of a legal narrative), and then warn about pitfalls to avoid, in consideration of what controversy within legal scholarship implies about the need for the modelling of legal narratives with artificial intelligence techniques to meet with approval from legal scholars. We then undertake a long overview (in over twenty subsections) of artificial intelligence approaches to narratives. Historically, a legal context for narratives was involved in tools such as BORIS and STARE. Among the other things, we consider the JAMA model, and then conclude the overview with a project from quarters different from those traditionally associated with story-processing in the artificial intelligence research community: namely, Löwe, Pacuit and Saraf's application of mathematical logic to crime stories. We then explain episodic formulae, and develop an example: the controversy concerning a collection of stuffed birds amid allegations that items were stolen and restuffed. We finally consider Bex's approach to combining stories and arguments in sense-making software for crime investigation, and then Bex and Bench-Capon's undertaken project concerning persuasion stories vs. arguments. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Nordgren, Loren, Mary-Hunter Morris McDonnell and George Loewenstein. What Constitutes Torture? Psychological Impediments to an Objective Evaluation of Enhanced Interrogation Tactics. *Psychological Science* May 2011 vol. 22 no. 5 689-694

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ABSTRACT Torture is prohibited by statutes worldwide, yet the legal definition of torture is almost invariably based on an inherently subjective judgment involving pain severity. In four experiments, we demonstrate that judgments of whether specific interrogation tactics constitute torture are subject to an empathy gap: People who are experiencing even a mild version of the specific pain produced by an interrogation tactic are more likely to classify that tactic as torture or as unethical than are those who are not experiencing pain. This discrepancy could result from an overestimation of the pain of torture by people in pain, an underestimation of the pain of torture by those not in pain, or both. The fourth experiment shows that the discrepancy results from an underestimation of pain by people who are not experiencing it. Given that legal standards guiding torture are typically established by people who are not in pain, this research suggests that practices that do constitute torture are likely to not be classified as such. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Nossek, Hillel and Khalil Rinnawi. Censorship and Freedom of the Press Under Changing Political Regimes: Palestinian Media from Israeli Occupation to the Palestinian Authority. *International Communication Gazette* April 2003 vol. 65 no. 2 183-202.

ABSTRACT This article examines the Palestinian media in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in order to understand how censorship functions in an environment of changing political realities and the impact of censorship on matters related to freedom of the press. These questions are examined both in relation to the period of Palestinian self-governance under the Palestinian Authority (PA), and under the period of Israeli military (administrative) rule. Primary research questions include: How and to what degree have the Palestinian media changed under the two different systems of rule? To what extent do new Palestinian media organizations advance freedom of expression as part of the PA's development? If freedom of the press has not developed, why is this so, and what does this say about the PA's political structure? This case study of the Palestinian media before and after the periods of self-government suggests some important conclusions in the general context of media research and media relations with political authorities, and the use of censorship and other regulatory systems. The article examines the formal legal processes practised that have advanced or hindered the PA's development, and determines the particular type of political system to which the PA belongs. However, the most interesting question to emerge is whether boundaries of freedom of expression in Palestinian society have significantly changed - legally or in practice - as would be expected following the liberation of territories from foreign occupation and the subsequent creation of a new regime. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Oleksiyenko, Anatoly. Organizational Legitimacy of International Research Collaborations: Crossing Boundaries in the Middle East. *Minerva*, March 2013, Volume 51, Issue 1, pp 49-69.

ABSTRACT Cross-border academic collaborations in conflict zones are vulnerable to escalated turbulence, liability concerns and flagging support. Multi-level stakeholder engagement at home and abroad is essential for securing the political and financial sustainability of such collaborations. This study examines the multilayered stakeholder arrangements within an international academic health science network contributing to peace-building in the Middle East. While organizational forms in this collaboration change to reflect the structural, epistemic and political expectations of various support groups operating locally and globally, the legitimacy of the international research and its contribution to the peace-building process last as long as institutional norms of academic enterprise – integrity, impartiality and collegiality – are sustained. This paper analyzes the reconciliatory strategies used by the collaborating health scientists to mitigate organizational turbulence, reduce resource asymmetries and continually build and rebuild bridges across stakeholder communities. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Olsson, Stephan and Anna Utterström. Counter-terrorism in the European Union. *Crisis Management in the European Union* 2009, pp 139-155.

ABSTRACT The threat posed by transnational terrorism has been one of the major driving forces behind the development of the EU's internal crisis management capacity. Naturally, this also applies to the EU's specific activities to combat terrorism. From a tentative approach based on incoherent initiatives, the EU's capacity in this field has gradually grown into a more comprehensive approach during the last decade. Nevertheless, the nature and inherent tensions of the issues involved have been, and still are, limiting factors. Today, different policies aimed at combating terrorism can be found in all three pillars of the EU and in all phases in the crisis management cycle. Although several challenges remain to be resolved, and the instruments' effectiveness and practical impact are continuously discussed, the framework for a future comprehensive approach to combat terrorism is in place.

This comprehensive approach entailing sets of measures to combat terrorism on different policy levels and in different phases of the crisis management cycle is, in the EU, referred to as counter-terrorism. From a more theoretical point of view, counter-terrorism might be defined as activities and policies that underpin a strategy, ranging from diplomacy and economic sanctions to creating a robust infrastructure. Accordingly, counter-terrorism should be distinguished from the concept of anti-terrorism which refers to the direct actions taken against terrorist organisations.¹ [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Ozohu-Suleiman, Yakubu. War Journalism on Israel/Palestine: Does Contra-Flow Really Make a Difference? *Media, War & Conflict*. April 2014 vol. 7 no. 1 85-103.

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ABSTRACT Apart from giving voices to the voiceless, the coming of Aljazeera English and Press TV as an alternative perspective in the global news sphere was thought to herald an important departure from the war journalism that describes the attitude of the dominant media to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. To track this expectation, this study adopted the peace journalism model to examine how Aljazeera English and Press TV have responded to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict in the recent past compared to BBC World and CNN International. Findings show that similar patterns of war journalism are reproduced in the alternative perspective with counter-demonizing language and disagreements on the identity of terrorists. Peace journalism contents in the alternative perspective, as in the dominant perspective, are engendered more by events of the peace process and peace propaganda than by the much ideated conciliatory media. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Pain, Rachael. Globalized fear? Towards an emotional geopolitics. *Prog Hum Geogr* August 2009 vol. 33no. 4 466-486
Department of Geography, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, UK, rachel.pain@durham.ac.uk

ABSTRACT This paper questions the recent recasting of fear within critical geopolitics. It identifies a widespread metanarrative, 'globalized fear', analysis of which lacks grounding and is remote, disembodied and curiously unemotional. A hierarchical scaling of emotions, politics and place overlooks agency, resistance and action. Drawing on feminist scholarship, I call for an emotional geopolitics of fear which connects political processes and everyday emotional topographies in a less hierarchical, more enabling relationship. I employ conscientization as a tool to inform the reconceptualization of global fears within critical geopolitics, and to move forward epistemological practice and our relationship as scholars with social change. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Payne, Rodger. Cooperative Security: Grand Strategy Meets Critical Theory? *Millennium - Journal of International Studies*. June 2012 vol. 40 no. 3 605-624.

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ABSTRACT Major powers are frequently urged to embrace grand strategies tied to particular International Relations theories. In the case of United States foreign policy, scholars generally analyse a well-known set of strategic choices – primacy, selective engagement, offshore balancing, collective security and cooperative security – favoured by relatively mainstream realist and liberal thinkers in International Relations. This article explores the evolution of cooperative security as an idea from its clear ties to liberal and neoliberal international relations theory to its current understanding in world politics, which is surprisingly consistent with many emancipatory ideals of critical International Relations theory. Cooperative security no longer merely implies multilateralism, negotiation and arms control. Rather, security is now more frequently described as indivisible, and genuine cooperation is said to require shared decision-making and consensual practices. Non-governmental organisations are more and more granted a voice in security discussions, as are international institutions. While weapons and warfare remain important security concerns, the cooperative security agenda today includes ideas associated with human security, including environmental calamity, global inequality and hunger. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Pearlman, Wendy. Precluding Nonviolence, Propelling Violence: The Effect of Internal Fragmentation on Movement Protest. *Studies in Comparative International Development*. March 2012, Volume 47, Issue 1, pp 23-46.

ABSTRACT Scholars often overlook that an adequate explanation of why a movement uses violent means of protest requires an account of why it does not instead use nonviolent means. This essay argues that while paths to violence are multiple, there is one prevailing path to nonviolent protest—that which opens when a movement is politically cohesive. Cohesion approximates a necessary condition for nonviolent protest because such protest requires coordination and collective restraint. Conversely, fragmentation generates incentives and opportunities that increase the likelihood that protest will become violent. This argument, specified in terms of composite mechanisms and demonstrated by overtime variation in the Palestinian case, critiques the assumption that movements can be treated as unitary actors. It also shifts attention from movements' motivations to their organizational configurations. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Pemberton, Antony. *Assisting Victims of Terrorism*. 2010, pp 73-141.

ABSTRACT Chapter 1 showed a number of key features of terrorism that are relevant for its victims, and the previous chapter discussed the relevant international instruments relating to victims of crime and terrorism. It shows the importance of instruments directed to more general victimisation of crime for victims of terrorism. In particular we would like to stress the following points:

The existing international instruments covering victims of terrorism closely resemble victims of crime. The comparison of the Council of Europe guidelines concerning victims of terrorism with instruments concerning victims of crime, like the EU Framework Decision, the UN Declaration and the Council of Europe Recommendation on Victims' Assistance reveal that the specified rights are very similar. Both the guidelines and the victims of crime instruments contain provisions relating to the same rights.

This close resemblance begs the question whether this implies that provisions for victims of crime suffice for victims of terrorism. This is suggested by Recommendation 2006 (8) of the Council of Europe concerning victim assistance. It notes that, although the victim of terrorism has been prioritised in various countries, the needs of victims of terrorism are essentially the same as those of victims of crime, which may be well be taken to imply that structures in place for victims of crime suffice for service delivery to victims of terrorism. But, having said this, the previous chapter also suggests a number of peculiarities of terrorism, which may be relevant for drafting international standards concerning its victims. The two main features are discussed briefly.

Terrorist acts specifically target secondary victims as well as primary victims. Terrorism may be described as politically motivated violence that is perpetrated by individuals, groups or state-sponsored agents and intended to bring about feelings of terror and helplessness in a population in order to influence decision making and to change behaviour. According to Hoffmann it is specifically designed to have far-reaching psychological effects beyond the immediate victim(s) or object of the terrorist attack, in particular to instil fear within and thereby intimidate a wider 'target audience' that might include a rival ethnic or religious group, an entire country, a national government or political party, or public opinion in general. The Geneva Declaration on Terrorism of 1987 confirms this by asserting that 'the distinguishing feature of terrorism is fear and this fear is stimulated by threats of indiscriminate and horrifying forms of violence directed against ordinary people everywhere.' Discussing the full scope of the consequences of terrorism therefore means discussion of the impact on this wider group, frequently termed either tertiary or vicarious victims.

Terrorist offences often have a high impact on their primary victims. To reach the goal of terrorising the larger target audience, terrorists increasingly resort to tactics intended to make as many casualties and fatalities as possible. Moreover, their targets are regularly symbolic in nature. The nature of terrorism may make meeting victims' needs more difficult. In the case mass of victimisation, for example, it will require additional effort to reach and service victims' immediate needs.

This chapter connects the legal analysis of the existing legal instruments relating to victims of terrorism to the ongoing empirical research into these victims. Specifically this implies that we will review the evidence concerning the consequences of terrorism for direct and indirect victims and their subsequent needs. We will link these consequences and needs to the legal instruments by first developing a victimological framework for victims of crime which describes needs and using this framework to analyse the research findings. The relevant question in this analysis is in what way, if any, the needs of victims of terrorism differ from victims of crime. The use of the victimological framework for victims of crime allows us to ascertain with more precision what the special needs of victims of terrorism are compared to this larger group. This has the added advantage of allowing us to draw on the international instruments as described in Chapter 2, but also the provisions in place for victims of crime in our recommendations. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Peng, Mark Zeitoun. Violations, Opportunities and Power along the Jordan River: Security Studies Theory Applied to Water Conflict. *Water Resources in the Middle East*. Volume 2, 2007, pp 213-223.

ABSTRACT This chapter examines the applicability of recent developments in the field of security studies to water conflict issues in the Jordan River basin. Neumann's contribution to the Copenhagen School of security studies, particularly the concept of the 'violation' of politics, is discussed alongside Warner's contribution of the concept of 'opportunitization'. Both concepts incorporate the insight garnered through consideration of the guiding rationale of the state and non-state actors. It is shown that a combination of these concepts results in an expanded security continuum (non-politicized — politicized — securitized/opportunitized — violated) that is directly relevant to the analysis of water conflict issues between Palestine and Israel. Warner identifies the prime concerns, goals and power of actors in different security sectors to develop the concept of 'security sector goals'. Two case studies from 2002 are considered: the water infrastructure damages in the West Bank and the Wazzani River dispute between Lebanon and Israel. Dynamics revealed by the application of the theory include a split in positions between actors normally considered aligned on one side of a conflict (for example between sub-national level Palestinian water professionals and their national level representatives); the ability of governments to obscure or enhance water conflict issues to suit other unrelated political interests; the varying position that a conflictual issue can take along the security continuum in relation to time and circumstance and, perhaps most notably, the effect of power asymmetries between competing actors active in issues that have become violated. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Peters, Anne Mariel and Pete W. Moore. Beyond Boom and Bust: External Rents, Durable Authoritarianism, and Institutional Adaptation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. *Studies in Comparative International Development*. September 2009, Volume 44, Issue 3, pp 256-285.

ABSTRACT Drawing on recent critiques and advances in theories of the rentier state, this paper uses an in-depth case study of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to posit a new "supply and demand" approach to the study of external rents and authoritarian durability. The Jordanian rentier state is not exclusively a product of external rents, particularly foreign aid, but also of the demands of a coalition encompassing groups with highly disparate economic policy preferences. The breadth of the Hashemite coalition requires that the regime dispense rent-fueled side payments to coalition members through constructing distributive institutions. Yet neither rent supply nor coalition demands are static. Assisted by geopolitically motivated donors, the Hashemites have adapted institutions over time to tap a diverse supply of rents that range from economic and military aid to protocol trade, allowing them to retain power through periods of late development, domestic political crisis, and neoliberal conditionality.

Peters, Kristian, [Laura Maruster](#), and [René J Jorna](#).

The evaluation of knowledge claims in an innovation project: A case study Published online before print May 6, 2011, doi:10.1177/1350507611406062 *Management Learning* November 2011 vol. 42 no. 5 537-563

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ABSTRACT Understanding how an organization determines what knowledge is valid leads to new insights about how firms cope with innovation. Although the evaluation of knowledge is a relevant topic in the field of knowledge management, the existing literature does not provide substantial contributions. Nonaka and Takeuchi's (1995) theory of justification is the only established approach. This study adopts an empirical approach for improving the understanding of knowledge claim evaluation by presenting a conceptual framework based on Toulmin's (1958) argumentation theory. We apply the framework in a small-scale study at the headquarters of a large building technology multinational. Based on the results, we reflect upon Nonaka and Takeuchi's (1995) justification theory. Our findings indicate that the justification theory explains actual knowledge claim evaluation only partially. The unexplained parts, for which we explore alternative meanings, enlighten why innovations fail or succeed from the viewpoint of knowledge claim evaluation. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Petersohn, Ulrich. The Effectiveness of Contracted Coalitions
Private Security Contractors in Iraq January 15, 2013,

Armed Forces & Society July 2013 vol. 39 no. 3 467-488.

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ABSTRACT The debate on the effectiveness of Private Security Contractors (PSCs) in Iraq has been waged ever since their first appearance. Statists have argued that they are much less effective than regular troops, while neoliberals consider them an effective supplement to regular troops. However, so far, both schools alike have drawn on anecdotal evidence only; yet, such evidence is prone to a high margin of error and does not allow a comparison of different actors. This article addresses these shortfalls by providing hard data, drawn from the Wikileaks “Iraq War logs” data set, on the conduct of PSCs in Iraq and comparing their performance to that of regular troops, that is, the US and Iraqi armed forces. In general, if PSCs are co-deployed alongside regular troops and oversight is institutionalized, their performance supersedes that of poorly trained military personnel, such as the Iraqi military, and in many cases even that of the highly capable US military. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Peterson, Hans D. The Controlled Study of Torture Victims

Epidemiological Considerations and Some Future Aspects.

Scand J Public Health April 1989 vol. 17 no. 1 13-20.

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ABSTRACT Sequelae to torture have only been described in recent years. Only few controlled and no longitudinal studies have been made. Such studies are encumbered with many difficulties. Torture victims included in documentary and scientific studies have been selected on several levels. Certain forms of exposure e.g. torture and exile, which often occur simultaneously, may cause identical clinical pictures. Thus, some of the health effects of torture may be concealed in controlled studies in which matching is very close. Small populations present a considerable risk of confounding. So far, only simple methods have been used to assess the health of torture victims quantitatively. The validity of these methods is not known. In the future, methods used for health assessment of torture victims should be evaluated. Longitudinal studies may disclose characteristics for victims with specific prognostic features and may thereby be helpful when setting priorities and choosing strategies for treatment. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Peterson, Karen Lund. Risk analysis – A field within security studies? *European Journal of International Relations*. December 2012 vol. 18 no. 4 693-717.

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ABSTRACT The academic environments of risk analysis and security studies had hardly ‘spoken’ to one another until recently. The two fields of study were defined within different academic disciplines: security studies a matter for International Relations (IR), and risk studies a matter for sociology, economics and the natural sciences. Increased focus on catastrophic events (terrorism, climate change, etc.) seems to have given the fields of security studies and risk analysis a common empirical theme and highlighted the need for a common research agenda. This article explores the intersection between these two fields of study, as it investigates how the ‘old’ disciplinary debates on risk have been translated ‘into’ security studies — to predict, criticize or evaluate the current political practice of security. Such analysis provides a much-needed overview of the risk debates within security studies and brings out the limits of this debate in light of the broader and much more historically settled risk debates within sociology, economics and anthropology. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Pfeil, Helene. Understanding the Dynamics of Israeli-Palestinian Grassroots Dialogue Workshops: the Contribution of a Habermasian Approach. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*, December 2013.

ABSTRACT In the post-Oslo context, Israeli-Palestinian people-to-people programmes based on dialogue (re-)create vital spaces of communicative action not always directly available at other levels. By enhancing the overall deliberative quality of the system, they can generate a shift away from discourses of violence in the public sphere and contribute significantly to peace-building dynamics. Conceptual frameworks developed by Jürgen Habermas are useful in understanding the opportunities and challenges faced by such initiatives both at the micro- and macrolevel. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Pingel, Falk. Can Truth Be Negotiated? History Textbook Revision as a Means to Reconciliation. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. May 2008 vol. 617 no. 1 181-198
Georg Eckert Institut für internationale Schulbuchforschung, Germany

ABSTRACT International school textbook revision and research became a professional academic activity after the First World War. It broadened its scope and methodological approaches considerably after the collapse of the bipolar world. Today, a number of different agencies, such as international governmental institutions, NGOs, and academic as well as pedagogical institutions, are involved in projects on the revision of history teaching in postconflict societies. This article examines the pros and cons of different project designs, focusing on the sometimes contradictory aims projects are expected to achieve and on the interplay between the various agencies. Examples highlighting the reconstruction and reconciliation process are taken from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel-Palestine, and Rwanda and South Africa. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Pokalova , Elena. *Terrorism: The Dilemma of Response*
International Criminal Justice. 2011, pp 109-127.

ABSTRACT Terrorism today presents a global security challenge. However, not a single strategy has been acknowledged as the most effective response to this challenge. Instead, heated debates surround the implementation of anti-terrorist measures. This chapter analyzes available response strategies based on their levels of effectiveness and legitimacy. The goal of this project is to trace the intricate relationships between civil liberties and terrorism and to investigate how civil liberties affect the probability of terrorist attacks. The analysis of empirical data indicates that an increase in civil liberties leads to a decline in the probability of a terrorist attack occurring in a country. This suggests that civil liberties should not be curtailed in the fight against terrorism. In this respect, I argue, the response to terrorism should be within the law enforcement framework, which does not require the implementation of additional policy provisions inherent in the counter-terrorism approach [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Poloni-Staudinger, Lori and Candice D. Women Engaged in Violent Political Activity. *Terrorism and Violent Conflict SpringerBriefs in Political Science* Volume 8, 2013, pp 33-50.

ABSTRACT The *New York Times* describes Dzhanelt Abdurakhmanova as young, 17 years old, but willing to kill. Abdurakhmanova was a Black Widow suicide bomber whose attack killed 40 people in March 2010. Why was she motivated to kill? The article explains that her husband was a Chechen insurgent killed by Russian troops in 2009. In what ways are Osama bin Laden's wives different than Dzhanelt Abdurakhmanova? Like bin Laden's wives, we know very little about Abdurakhmanova except that she was married to a terrorist. Similar to bin Laden's wife, Amal Ahmed al-Sadah, who incurred a leg injury while fighting back during the Abbottabad raid, Abdurakhmanova was young, fought back, and sustained injuries—yet, in her case, it cost her life. These women are dissimilar, however, in that al-Sadah is not thought of as a terrorist, as she was defending life, whereas Abdurakhmanova indeed chose to kill by - perpetrating a terrorist act. In this chapter, we discuss women involved in violent politics, including women who assist in violence from behind the scenes and those who act as violent participants. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Poloni-Staudinger, Lori and Candice D. Ortals. Introduction.
Terrorism and Violent Conflict, SpringerBriefs in Political Science Volume 8, 2013, pp 1-11.

ABSTRACT On May 2, 2011, US counterterrorism advisor, John Brennan, discussed the US raid of Osama bin Laden's compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan that ended in bin Laden's death. He stated, "Living in this million-dollar-plus compound, in an area that is far away from the front, hiding behind a woman: it really speaks to just how false his narrative has been over the years" (Swinford & Rayner, 2011). The following day the White House retracted the account of bin Laden using his wife as a human shield, explaining Brennan had confused the actions of the wife with those of a woman elsewhere in the compound. The narrative of bin Laden hiding behind a woman, however, enthralled the press for days to come, eliciting insights into the place of gender in a world wrought with terror. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Prus, Robert. Terrorism, Tyranny, and Religious Extremism as Collective Activity: Beyond the Deviant, Psychological, and Power Mystiques. *The American Sociologist*. Spring 2005, Volume 36, Issue 1, pp 47-74.

ABSTRACT While not focusing on any particular instances of terrorism, tyranny, or religious extremism, this paper examines these matters from an interactionist (Mead, 1934; Blumer, 1969; Strauss, 1993; Prus, 1996, 1997, 1999) viewpoint and indicates how these realms of human endeavor may be approached in more direct empirical (i.e., ethnographic) and instructive analytic terms.

After (a) defining terrorism, tyranny, and religious extremism within the context of instances of collectively engaged activity, consideration is given to (b) three mystiques (deviant, psychological, power) that commonly obfuscate and distort analyses of human activity. The paper then (c) outlines a series of conceptual, methodological, and literary resources that would enable scholars to engage these and related subject matters in more direct research terms and develop more viable conceptualizations of instances of these collectively engaged activities. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Prus, Robert. Terrorism, tyranny, and religious extremism as collective activity: Beyond the deviant, psychological, and power mystiques *The American Sociologist* Spring 2005, Volume 36, Issue 1, pp 47-74

ABSTRACT While not focusing on any particular instances of terrorism, tyranny, or religious extremism, this paper examines these matters from an interactionist (Mead, 1934; Blumer, 1969; Strauss, 1993; Prus, 1996, 1997, 1999) viewpoint and indicates how these realms of human endeavor may be approached in more direct empirical (i.e., ethnographic) and instructive analytic terms. After (a) defining terrorism, tyranny, and religious extremism within the context of instances of collectively engaged activity, consideration is given to (b) three mystiques (deviant, psychological, power) that commonly obfuscate and distort analyses of human activity. The paper then (c) outlines a series of conceptual, methodological, and literary resources that would enable scholars to engage these and related subject matters in more direct research terms and develop more viable conceptualizations of instances of these collectively engaged activities. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Qleibo, Ali. Continuity and Discontinuity in Palestinian Cultural Expressions: Baal, El Khader and the Apotheosis of St. George *Archaeologies*. Volume 9, Issue 2, pp 344-355.

ABSTRACT The analogical use of Biblical, archaeological and historical discourses on ancient Semitic religious, social and economic practices to interpret aspects of modern Palestinian cultural expressions does not seek to establish a homologous relation. Rather the use of analogical argument is of a typological order which points to mutually shared patterns, regularities, attributes or functions that have survived from ancient times to modernity. The dynamic process of ecological adaptation to the environment, the cultural diversity of which the Canaanite nascent city-states were composed, and the influences of the various peoples with whom the Palestinians came into contact have never ceased. Ethnographic fieldwork reveals a tapestry of life that has witnessed continued adaptations that structured and conditioned the unique socio-economic system, religion and spiritual legacy that the diverse Semitic and non-Semitic ethnic later settlers adapted themselves to. The concept of an authentic, fixed Palestinian identity is a myth. There was never a period of true identity, a genuine moment that encapsulates a 'cultural essence' or 'cultural core'. Palestinian cultural identity has been produced within the context of Palestinian geography and bears structural continuity with primordial Semitic categories of thought. Throughout history, each period was merely a fleeting moment that in its transient fragility represented a momentary socio-economic dynamic adaptation of the culture to the available resources, thus ensuring the survival of the family within the tribe. Palestinians remain a tribal people whose elementary kinship unit was dynamically structured by the early pattern of cave dwellings that formed the ancient cities and hamlets that remained inhabited well into the twentieth century. In modernity the locus of the extended family, the sub-unit of the tribe (*hamuleh*) in the Palestinian village, is invariably the *hosh*, the four-generation family-living courtyard. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Rabbat, Paul J. The Role of the United Nations in the Prevention and Repression of International Terrorism. *A War on Terror?* 2010, pp 81-106.

ABSTRACT The role of the United Nations (UN) in the prevention and repression of terrorism, which has progressively developed over the last decades, has been significantly accelerated since the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001. While having identified terrorism early on as an issue needing to be addressed, the development and widespread adoption of concrete measures aimed at combating this phenomenon within the UN framework have historically been severely hindered by geopolitical realities as well as marked differences in the strategies espoused by the organization's Member States. As a result of these difficulties, the historical approach taken by the UN in addressing the issue of terrorism has been the development of a pragmatic piecemeal legal framework, aimed at criminalizing certain "terrorist acts" subject to widespread agreement.

This chapter aims to shed light of the various institutions and mechanisms within the UN structure that contribute to the combating of terrorism and to provide a summary appraisal of their effectiveness. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Rabinowitz, Dan. Beyond Recognition: Staggered Limited Return of Palestinians Into Israel. *Beiträge zum ausländischen öffentlichen Recht und Völkerrecht* Volume 189, 2007, pp 411-432.

ABSTRACT A comprehensive, just and viable settlement of the tragedy of Palestinian refugees that will enjoy wide support within the Palestinian and the Israeli publics is a *sine qua non* for a sustainable peace settlement. Most on both sides, however, perceive the issue as an existential zero sum game in which the losing side might have its entire national project in jeopardy. Involving tangible matters such as territorial rights, demographic majority and political control, the notion of Palestinian return also raises fundamental aspects of identity on both sides. A sensible solution will thus have to take on board a host of symbolic elements, including notions of justice, guilt, responsibility, redress and forgiveness.

But unlike notions of transitional justice, which tend to privilege symbolic elements at the expense of tangible redress, justice for Palestinian refugees will require concrete interventions that would transform the lives of hundreds of thousands.

Informed by these assumptions and sensibilities, this article presents a formula for comprehensive solution of the Palestinian refugees' problem which includes staggered limited return into Israel proper. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Radu, Roxana Georgiana. *Power in the 21st Century*. The Monopoly of Violence in the Cyber Space: Challenges of Cyber Security. *Global Power Shift* 2012, pp 137-150.

ABSTRACT The conceptualization of cyber security is currently in the making. In the last decade, the frequent concerns with power and control in the cyber space, coupled with attempts at diminishing the risks posed by 'invisible actors' to critical infrastructure while ensuring free access, have represented real challenges to the adoption of national cyber security frameworks. In spite of the wide acknowledgement of cyber threats as a global problem, limited efforts to adopt a common approach towards reducing risks were undertaken till now at the international level. With more than 26% of world's population using the Internet as of 2009 (ITU 2010: ix), the cyber risks are growing. According to Libicki, only in the US, the "estimates of the damage from today's cyber attacks range from hundreds of billions of dollars to just a few billion dollars per year" (2009: xv). [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Radu, Roxana Georgiana. The Monopoly of Violence in the Cyber Space: Challenges of Cyber Security. *Power in the 21st Century*. *Global Power Shift* 2012, pp 137-150.

ABSTRACT The conceptualization of cyber security is currently in the making. In the last decade, the frequent concerns with power and control in the cyber space, coupled with attempts at diminishing the risks posed by 'invisible actors' to critical infrastructure while ensuring free access, have represented real challenges to the adoption of national cyber security frameworks. In spite of the wide acknowledgement of cyber threats as a global problem, limited efforts to adopt a common approach towards reducing risks were undertaken till now at the international level. With more than 26% of world's population using the Internet as of 2009 (ITU 2010: ix), the cyber risks are growing. According to Libicki, only in the US, the "estimates of the damage from today's cyber attacks range from hundreds of billions of dollars to just a few billion dollars per year" (2009: xv). [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Rahman Alamarah, Tamimi, Abdel, Ashraf A. Isayed, and Mai Abu Mughli. *Using Socio-economic Indicators for Integrated Water Resources Management: Case Study of Palestine and Water Resources in the Middle East*. Volume 2, 2007, pp 331-339.

ABSTRACT As recognized internationally the Palestinian territories are among the most deprived countries in the world when it comes to the water resources. This is due to the fluctuating political, social and economic conditions which resulted in very weak institution performance indicators. This chapter used international social and economic indicators and *Water Poverty Index (WPI)* as a common ground for various indicators as an attempt to build future demand scenarios. An increasing gap was found between water supply and demand. Based on Falkenmark's ($286.20 \text{ m}^3/\text{C}/\text{yr}$), *Water Availability Index* (-0.39) and basic water needs, it was found that water scarcity is the main constraint to life.

The conventional WPI-approach showed that availability, access and time were 22.49 per cent, 55.25 per cent, and 6.82 per cent respectively. The corresponding WPI value was 51.63 per cent. However, based on a holistic WPI-approach, the values of R, A, C, U and E were found to be 22.5 per cent, 52.8 per cent, 36.0 per cent, 69.0 per cent and 40.8 per cent respectively. The corresponding WPI was 44.2 per cent when equal weighing (0.2) was used. The WPI for the West Bank was lowest compared to neighboring countries. Moreover, the WPI decreases slightly as population increases rapidly. Finally, increases of 100 MCM/year and/or GDP slightly shift upward the WPI due to a lack of capacity and accessibility to resources. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Ralph, Laurence. *The Qualia of Pain: How Police Torture Shapes Historical Consciousness*. *Anthropological Theory*. March/June 2013 vol. 13 no. 1-2 104-118.

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ABSTRACT This article considers the relationship between the qualitative experience or the 'qualia of pain', enactments of violence, and the aggressive silences that obscure its recognition. I argue that by coming to terms with the qualia of pain, black urbanites transform experiences of injury into communal narratives. Nancy Munn's ethnography, *The Fame of Gawa*, helps frame my analysis. On the island of Gawa, the circulation of objects and names creates the possibility of engaging in a relationship that extends and develops communal ties that go beyond 'the self': this process of extension turns out to be the precondition for social recognition, or 'fame'. Like fame, a significant aspect of pain is its uncanny ability to travel through space and time, constituting a mode of historical consciousness – or a kind of politically-charged remembering. In Chicago, Jon Burge, a police commander infamous for his techniques of torture, allows us to understand how the qualia of pain are converted into narratives that shape community, and become the seedbed for historical consciousness. Not allowing your neighbor to forget what Burge has done – or how it is connected to the present forms of police abuse – is a way to remind the public of the government's complicity with abuse, a way to let them know that urban Chicagoans will not forget this longer picture. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Ram, Uri. Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and the Bifurcation of Israel. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*. December 2005, Volume 19, Issue 1-2, pp 21-33.

ABSTRACT Jerusalem and Tel Aviv are the two large and important cities of Israel.¹ Jerusalem, situated on the crest of the Judea mountains is the religiously sanctified and official capital of the state of Israel. Tel Aviv, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, is the business and social metropolitan hub of Israeli society. The two cities are perceived in Israeli culture as representing two opposing political-cultural principles: Jerusalem is historical and holy—a probable prescription for cultural intolerance and political violence; Tel Aviv is contemporaneous and profane—a possible recipe for a thriving and hedonistic civil society. Such a perception will inform the first part of the essay. In its second part, a critical look at this perception will be offered. Critics contest the common depiction of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv as two antidotal poles and consider it disingenuous if not deceiving. They contend that the two cities are more alike than the common perception would lead one to believe, and that they form in fact a common Israeli system, with just a slight division of labor among them. The third part of the essay will expand beyond Jerusalem and Tel Aviv as such and will consider the larger context of Israeli political culture and especially the bifurcation between post-Zionism and neo-Zionism. The fourth part will offer concluding reflections on the role of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv as two perspectives or orientations in contemporary Israel. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Ramsay, Clay. Public Opinion Research and Evidence-Based Counterinsurgency. *Evidence-Based Counterterrorism Policy*. *Springer Series on Evidence-Based Crime Policy* Volume 3, 2012, pp 301-324.

ABSTRACT Public opinion surveys have been used in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere to evaluate support for counterinsurgents and insurgents. Insufficient attention has been given to the limitations of surveys when used as metrics in counterinsurgency (CI) efforts. The chapter delineates what is of value and what is dubious in the relations between evidence-based CI and survey research, entering into dialog with Kilcullen's *The Accidental Guerrilla* (2009). Examples from existing survey research are analyzed on a series of topics: the U.S. as a hegemonic actor; Muslim-majority countries' reactions to U.S. strategy and tactics; and several specific CI issues in Iraq, the Gaza Strip, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The chapter draws a sharp distinction between military fieldwork and public opinion research. Military fieldwork tends to focus on conflict zones and no-go areas, with shifting boundaries and populations. Public opinion research surveys pre-existing polities with historical and political origins of their own that are not interlocked with researchers' assumptions: only the second lends itself to correctly executed random sampling. Finally, using surveys to learn whether and how a national population distinguishes between various militant groups is recommended for further research, with concrete value for evidence-based CI. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Rasmussen, Kim Su. Foucault's Genealogy of Racism
Theory, Culture & Society September 2011 vol. 28 no. 5 34-51.

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ABSTRACT This paper argues that Foucault's genealogy of racism deserves appreciation due to the highly original concept of racism as biopolitical government. Modern racism, according to Foucault, is not merely an irrational prejudice, a form of socio-political discrimination, or an ideological motive in a political doctrine; rather, it is a form of government that is designed to manage a population. The paper seeks to advance this argument by reconstructing Foucault's unfinished project of a genealogy of racism. Initially, the paper situates the genealogy of racism within the context of Foucault's work. It belongs to a period of transition between the mature and the late part of Foucault's work, more specifically a period of transition from discipline to governmentality. The paper proceeds by reading closely key passages from the 1976 lectures at Collège de France in which Foucault proposes to rethink racism as a form of biopolitical government. While Foucault's genealogy of racism remains an incomplete project, lacking for example any substantial treatment of European colonialism, the paper proposes to expand the Foucauldian analysis by linking it to the pan-German discourse between 1890 and 1914. Finally, the paper reflects on some of the implications of the Foucauldian analysis, in particular attempts to understand and counter contemporary forms of racism. Foucault's genealogy of racism, in short, shows us the constructedness of our racialized world and challenges us to develop new and more effective strategies to change it. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Read , Oliver. How the 2010 Attack on Google Changed the US Government's Threat Perception of Economic Cyber Espionage. *Cyberspace and International Relations*. 2014, pp 203-230.

ABSTRACT In 2010 economic cyber-espionage emerged as a top national security threat for the US government. Analysis suggests that the government's swift mobilization of resources to block the problem stems from a major event in January 2010: Google's announcement that hackers in China had penetrated its computer systems. Following that incident, the government's threat perception of economic cyber-espionage changed and led to new efforts to counter the problem. This argument is substantiated in two main steps. In step one, it is shown how the American government conceptualized the threat of economic cyber-espionage *before* and *after* the announcement. In step two, we trace how this perception-shift led to a series of countermeasures. During both steps, we adopt an analytical framework called threat politics, which maintains that influential actors in and around government play a crucial role in convincing key policymakers how to perceive and respond to threats. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Read, Oliver. How the 2010 Attack on Google Changed the US Government's Threat Perception of Economic Cyber Espionage. *Cyberspace and International Relations*, 2014, pp 203-230.

ABSTRACT In 2010 economic cyber-espionage emerged as a top national security threat for the US government. Analysis suggests that the government's swift mobilization of resources to block the problem stems from a major event in January 2010: Google's announcement that hackers in China had penetrated its computer systems. Following that incident, the government's threat perception of economic cyber-espionage changed and led to new efforts to counter the problem. This argument is substantiated in two main steps. In step one, it is shown how the American government conceptualized the threat of economic cyber-espionage *before* and *after* the announcement. In step two, we trace how this perception-shift led to a series of countermeasures. During both steps, we adopt an analytical framework called threat politics, which maintains that influential actors in and around government play a crucial role in convincing key policymakers how to perceive and respond to threats. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Reardon, Betty A. Education for Sustainable Peace: Practices, Problems and Possibilities. *Psychological Components of Sustainable Peace. Peace Psychology Book Series* 2012, pp 325-352.

ABSTRACT Reflecting on the development and status of peace education, a field built around the problem of violence, this chapter describes the general social purposes and learning goals of the varied approaches to education for peace. Viewing the field from the perspective of the internationally derived theme problems and pedagogical methods that have characterized the author's experience and practice, it reviews her interpretation of some of the main characteristics of and problems addressed by the field of peace education (including, but not limited to, conflict studies). The chapter notes that the significant substantive development and growing world-wide practice of peace education has been largely the result of the efforts of individuals, civil society and professional organizations and non – formal networks. It argues that the actual and evident need for peace education calls for greater institutional and systematic teacher preparation for all grade levels and all subject areas. Persuading institutional education authorities to include peace education as a normal part of standard teacher preparation is identified as a major challenge now facing practitioners and advocates of this field so urgently needed in a world with ever increasing incidents and forms of violence. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Reid, Edna O. Terrorism Research and the Diffusion of Ideas. *Knowledge and Policy*. Spring 1993, Volume 6, Issue 1, pp 17-37.

ABSTRACT The diffusion of ideas about contemporary terrorism is analyzed using a sociology of science methodology. One of the most common means of creating understandings of a phenomenon is the development and diffusion of ideas that influence the positions adopted by a wide range of actors, including government bureaucrats and decision makers, legislative and corporate bodies, and the public. How did terrorism researchers interact with these actors to construct, maintain, and modify the development and perception of contemporary terrorism? How were the ideas diffused and what impact did they have on policymakers? Did the invisible college of terrorism researchers function as an epistemic community? These questions are analyzed using an integrated research strategy that employs a number of techniques and data sources such as bibliometrics, content analysis, and citation analysis of selected terrorism research publications, biographies, and conferences, and on-line tracing of researchers' affiliations, participations, and collaborations. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Ritov, Gilad and Tzion Barnetz. The interrelationships between moral attitudes, posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms and mixed lateral preference in Israeli reserve combat troops nt J Soc Psychiatry September 23, 2013.

The Institute for the Study of Affective Neuroscience, University of Haifa; Department of Behavioral Sciences, Max Stern Academic College of Emek Yezreel, Israel

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Background: Combat soldiers often encounter moral dilemmas during operational deployment, especially when an armed engagement is situated within a civilian setting. The study of moral dilemmas and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has mostly focused on the impact of war atrocities and moral injury. However, the relationship between moral attitudes and different combat-related pathologies has not been thoroughly addressed by quantitative studies.

Aims: We aimed to assess the relationship between combatant's moral attitudes, severity of PTSD symptoms and mixed lateral preference.

Methods: Data on moral objection, PTSD severity and lateral preference were collected in a right-handed non-pathologic sample ($n = 147$) of reserve combat troops in the Israel Defense Forces (IDF).

Results: Nearly one-fifth (19.7%) of the reserve personnel who served in the occupied territories have reported high moral objection to the commands they were expected to act upon. This group of participants exhibited more PTSD symptoms and higher levels of mixed lateral preference. Multiple linear regression analyses revealed a mediating role of moral objection in the relationship between PTSD symptoms severity and lateral preference.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that moral objection has significant implications on combatant's psychological and organic well-being. The findings highlight the need to include moral attitudes in research and clinical practice among combat personnel and veterans. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Rogers, J. David. Water and Environmental Security in the Middle East. *Studies in Military Geography and Geology*. 2004, pp 333-343.

ABSTRACT Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinian Authority are linked by common aquifers that have been subject to over-drafting, contamination, and negotiation. The Israelis used military force to secure the Jordan River watershed in 1964 and 1967. The environmental security of the region's scarce water resources has become a contentious issue and an impediment to regional development because the three countries have been unable to develop protocols for managing their water. The expanding populations of Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinian Authority have created an unprecedented demand for additional potable water needed to sustain life, maintain sanitation, and irrigation for agriculture. Desalination of seawater using reverse osmosis will likely emerge as a major source, but it requires significant capital outlay and energy. Management of water resources has emerged as a national priority upon which each country sees its survival depending. Armed conflicts and sporadic clashes will continue if the issue is not resolved. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Rogers, Juliet. Free Flesh: The Matrix, the War on Iraq and the Torture of Democracy Law, Culture and the Humanities October 2007 vol. 3 no. 3 416-434.

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ABSTRACT Something is always lost to the sovereign, democratic, liberal or otherwise. This is the very function of law, but in contemporary times of (anti) terror, when obedience demands obeisance and protection from terror includes torture, it is becoming increasingly difficult in the United States, Australia and Britain to imagine a 'fair and free contract' with the sovereign. What is to be done? Purchasing freedom as cars, perfume and fries performs one evasion of the violence of the sovereign decision. The collapse of signification into the product is an effective gesture to enable a liberal democratic subject to imagine it is obtaining or ingesting freedom in the cloth or, as a food group. Similarly, offering freedom as a gift to the Middle East enacts a denial or even foreclosure that speaks of freedom as if it can be administered militarily. This article discusses the mirroring of the imagery in the Wachowski brothers' *Matrix* Trilogy with contemporary political rhetoric in the West on the War on Iraq and on the use of torture. The momentous copulating of Trinity and Neo in *Matrix Reloaded*, I argue, offers both the characters and cinemagoers the promise of the birth of freedom from the white loins of the characters. This birth mirrors the promise of a birth of freedom *qua* capitalist democracy from the loins of the White House and further renders freedom a product or gift which can be quantified and possessed, obscuring the loss that the subject endures before the contemporary democratic sovereign. *Law, Culture and the Humanities* 2007; 3: 416—434 [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Rose, Hilary and Steven Rose. Israel, Europe and the academic boycott. *Race Class* July 2008 vol. 50 no. 1 1-20.

ABSTRACT From competing in the Eurovision song contest to participating in the European Research Area, Israel is beneficially treated as a European nation. Yet its violations of international law against the Palestinians, attested in UN resolutions and in contravention of Europe's own humanitarian conventions, attract no international sanctions. The academic boycott of Israel, following the wide-ranging boycott of South Africa that helped to publicise and end the iniquities of apartheid, aims to focus attention on issues of human rights, in the hope of securing a just peace in Palestine/Israel. The parameters of the boycott and the opposition mounted against it are explored here by two of its leading proponents, even as they expose the double standards to which Israeli and Palestinian students and academics are subjected. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Rosenow-Williams, Kerstin. Lobbying for Civil and Religious Rights of Immigrants and Muslims: Desecuritization Strategies of Islamic Umbrella Organizations in Germany. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, July 2013.

ABSTRACT This article discusses how Islamic umbrella organizations advocate for civil rights of immigrants and Muslims in Germany. By focusing on the changing migration and security regimes at the turn of the twenty-first century, it analyzes the political emphasis on perceived “threats” in light of theoretical debates about the “securitization of migration”, and in particular, the role of Islamic organizations as lobbyists which publicly protest against associations being made between the two policy fields. Their public protest is against provisions of the new Nationality Act (2000) and the Immigration Act (2005) that require immigrants to prove German language skills, to be able to support themselves, and to pass naturalization tests as well as against the lack of dual citizenship and local voting rights. In addressing these issues, Islamic umbrella organizations expand their traditional scope of advocacy work to achieve religious rights for Muslim individuals and organizations, such as the official recognition of Islamic umbrella organizations and the introduction of Islamic religious education in public schools. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Ryerson, Christie. Critical Voices and Human Security: To Endure, To Engage or To Critique? *Security Dialogue* April 2010 vol. 41no. 2 169-190

Ryerson Christie

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ABSTRACT Narratives of human security have been widely adopted and adapted within both academic and policy communities. Despite debates over its meanings and uses, the concept has proven to be remarkably resilient. In particular, there has been a surprising willingness by critical scholars not only to analyse and critique human security, but also to embrace it as a means of furthering political goals. This article maps the ways in which various strands of critical scholarship in international relations have striven to use human security. It concludes by arguing that human security has lost any true critical potential and has become a new orthodoxy. Thus, while the concept may have value in highlighting particular issues and may enable short-term gains, it is unable to provide the basis for a substantive change of the system of international security. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sa'ar, Amalia, Dalia Sachs, and Sarai Aharoni. Between a gender and a feminist analysis. The case of security studies in Israel. *International Sociology*. January 2011 vol. 26 no. 1 50-73.

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ABSTRACT This article argues that professional literature on national security in Israel, especially during the second *Intifada* (2000—4), reinforced the invisibility of a range of insecurities informing the lives of women and members of marginalized groups. The authors discuss the problematic of using ‘gender’ without a feminist perspective and examine the challenges of incorporating the latter into quantitative studies of security, then briefly present their research on women under a situation of political turmoil in Israel to offer intersectionality as a possible resolution. Instead of focusing on (and reifying) differences between women and men, this study located complexity in variations among women by intersecting different social locations, different types of violence and different types of knowledge. The discussion highlights the contribution of intersectionality to overcoming essentialist explanations of women’s insecurities during armed conflicts. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Santini, Ruth Hanau, Sonia Lucarelli, and Marco Pinfari. Interregionalism: A Security Studies Perspective. *Intersecting Interregionalism*. *United Nations University Series on Regionalism* Volume 7, 2014, pp 71-88.

ABSTRACT This chapter illustrates in which form regions and interregional dynamics have been considered in the security studies literature and proposes a way to bring greater attention to interregional dynamics. The authors analyse four main approaches to security studies that have dealt with regional security and interregional security: (i) security communities; (ii) regional security complexes; (iii) regional orders; and (iv) multilateral security governance. The chapter concludes that attention to regions and

interregional relations in the security studies literature has been limited. The little space afforded to analysis of regional dynamics has been captured by few approaches that examine two main dynamics: the formation of a region characterised by a low probability of internal war because of alternative processes; and the analysis of regional responses to security challenges that cannot be dealt with at state level but require interaction between various levels of governance. The authors conclude that the four approaches are not incompatible but could be combined in order to gain a deeper understanding of contemporary interregionalism. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Santini, Ruth Hanau, Sonia Lucarelli, and Marco Pinfari. Interregionalism: A Security Studies Perspective. *Intersecting Interregionalism. United Nations University Series on Regionalism* Volume 7, 2014, pp 71-88.

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Sasson, Theodore, Charles Kadushin, and Leonard Saxe. Trends in American Jewish Attachment to Israel: An Assessment of the “Distancing” Hypothesis. *Contemporary Jewry*. October 2010, Volume 30, Issue 2-3, pp 297-319.

ABSTRACT In recent years, social scientists have claimed that American Jews, in particular in the younger generation, have grown more distant from Israel. This paper draws on evidence from national surveys conducted over two decades to assess the “distancing hypothesis.” The survey data suggest that emotional attachment to Israel has varied within a narrow band, with no consistent pattern of increase or decrease. Predictions of distancing appear to be incorrect and several factors which were presumed to underlie distancing are examined: generational turnover, intermarriage and political alienation. These factors appear to have only small impact on the overall level of American Jewish attachment to Israel. An alternative narrative is suggested and the implications for the future relationship of American Jews to Israel are discussed. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sauders, Robert R. Between Paralysis and Practice: Theorizing the Political Liminality of Palestinian Cultural Heritage. *Archaeologies*. December 2008, Volume 4, Issue 3, pp 471-494.

ABSTRACT The Israeli military occupation of Palestine since 1967 coupled with the introduction of limited autonomy in 1993 has positioned the yet-to-be formed nation-state in political liminality—neither completely sovereign nor entirely subjugated. While this ambiguity has obvious ramifications for Palestine as a political entity, it also places the cultural heritage of Palestine in potential jeopardy. This paper examines the legal and historical construction of liminality for Palestine and explores how its ambiguous political status impacts the preservation, protection and management of cultural heritage in Palestine and influences the construction of cultural heritage narratives by Palestinians. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Schafer, Miriam and Elizabeth Lien. U.S. Sponsored Conflict Resolution Through Cooperation in the Water Sector. *Water Resources in the Middle East*. Volume 2, 2007, pp 225-231.

ABSTRACT This chapter examines U.S.-sponsored water dispute prevention and resolution programs on water issues between Palestinians and Israelis. The intent of these efforts has been to facilitate the development of water infrastructure, including water and wastewater systems in the Palestinian Authority and Israel. The report is based on reviews of project statements and ex-post interviews with program participants. The chapter describes some of the goals of program organizers and discusses whether those goals were and continue to be met. The chapter focuses on programs’ effect on conflict prevention and resolution as well as the results on the water

and wastewater industry. Program participants were interviewed to establish their goals for each program in which they were involved, both prior to its commencement and how or why these goals may have adjusted as a result of their experience. These results are used to form recommendations for trilateral efforts between the U.S., the Palestinian Authority and Israel. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Schäfer, Philip Jan. Securitization and Discourse. Human and Water Security in Israel and Jordan. *SpringerBriefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace* Volume 3, 2013, pp 25-37.

ABSTRACT Classical or realist security studies failed to foresee the end of the Cold War and to address new challenges. In the aftermath of the Cold War there was a widening of the narrow meta-theoretical assumptions of traditional security studies. The wide range of approaches in this field is often subsumed under *Critical Security Studies*. This field of study stresses the claim that threats are a product of the politics of representation. Only through the actions of security agencies is a potential threat transformed into a matter of security. By reifying the initially constructed security threat, it is understood as a given fact and seen to exist externally of the agencies that produced it. *Critical Security Studies* tries to dismantle the implicit assumptions by which threats to security are defined. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Schafer, Phillip Jan. Human and Water Security in Israel and Jordan. *The Human Security Discourse in Israel*. *SpringerBriefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace* Volume 3, 2013, pp 67-89.

ABSTRACT Various international observers perceive the Israeli state as a danger to Palestinians and Israeli Arabs, and criticize this situation (Yakobson and Rubinstein 2008, p. 105). Within Israel are seen violent protests that are effectively criticizing a failure to provide *freedom from fear*. When an Israeli security guard shot and killed a Palestinian in the East Jerusalem district of Silwan, violent clashes took place between residents and the police. The riots may also have been motivated by Jewish settlers who had set up a private armed militia suspected of maltreating the local population (Kyzer and Hasson 2010). Here a motivation to act on a failure to provide human security as *freedom from fear* can be traced. Once the threshold had been crossed of fighting over a failure to provide human security, the question is raised of the responsiveness of the security discourse of Israeli state officials.]

[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Scheffran, Jurgen and Hans Günter Brauch. Conflicts and Security Risks of Climate Change in the Mediterranean Region. *The Mediterranean Sea*, 2014, pp 625-640.

ABSTRACT Global warming poses a significant challenge for the Mediterranean region (Southern Europe, North Africa and Middle East). The assessment starts from a description of the physical effects of climate change, including variations in temperature, precipitation, weather extremes and sea-level, that affect soil erosion, desertification, river flows, coastal zones, rural and urban areas. The vulnerability of the region is analysed in various dimensions, including water, food, migration and energy. Climate hotspots are discussed which are particularly vulnerable, including North Africa and the Nile River basin. The potential consequences of these developments for population, economy and societal stability as well as human security and violent conflict in the region are considered. Finally, we investigate policy responses and institutional frameworks for climate adaptation, conflict resolution and cooperation, with a particular focus on renewable energy collaboration across the Mediterranean region. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Schiemann, John W. Interrogational Torture, Or How Good Guys Get Bad Information with Ugly Methods. *Political Research Quarterly* March 2012 vol. 65 no. 1 3-19.

Department of Social Sciences & History, Fairleigh Dickinson University, M-MS3-02, 285 Madison Avenue, Madison, NJ 07940
Email: jws@fdu.edu

ABSTRACT Debate about the sources of intelligence leading to bin Laden's location has revived the question as to whether interrogational torture is effective. Answering this question is a necessary—if not sufficient—condition for any justification of interrogational torture. Given the impossibility of approaching the question empirically, I address it theoretically, asking whether the use of torture to extract information satisfies reasonable expectations about reliability of information as well as normative constraints

on the frequency and intensity of torture. I find that although information from interrogational torture is unreliable, it is likely to be used frequently and harshly. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Schmitt, Michael N. Investigating Violations of International Law in Armed Conflict. *Essays on Law and War at the Fault Lines*. 2012, pp 587-635.

ABSTRACT This chapter examines the legal norms governing investigations of possible international law violations during an armed conflict. It begins by setting forth those rules derived from the 1949 Geneva Conventions, 1977 Additional Protocols and customary law. Since human rights norms also apply in armed conflicts, the chapter surveys human rights investigatory standards, and how they interact with corresponding international humanitarian law rules. Since international humanitarian and human rights law on the subject lacks granularity, State practice is surveyed in order to tease out prevailing practices that may either reflect on how treaty law is applied or reveal the broad outlines of customary law. The chapter offers conclusions as to the applicable legal standards for such investigations. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Schnell, Izhak and Anda Rosenberg. "We Shall Dress You in a Robe of Cement and Concrete:" How Discourse Concerning Megaengineering Projects Has Been Changing in Israel. *Engineering Earth*. 2011, pp 663-681.

ABSTRACT The two largest development projects built in Israel are the Hachula drainage, executed in the 1950s and the Cross Israel highway built in the 1990s. Both projects became cores of intensive debate on the environmental consequences of the project, but the main narratives used in the debate changed drastically. While during the 1950s the state and its agents adopted an ideological argument associated with classical narratives of progress and a need to conquer bewildered nature in the process of blooming the desert, the opposition to the government's position adopted a romantic attitude that viewed human intervention in nature as immoral. In the 1990s the Cross Israel project has been justified by economic reasonings while both sides attributed to environmental considerations being relevant, being divided on the relative weight that should be given to environmental considerations in achieving a sustainable environment. The debates were differently framed and managed, based on different ideologies and as a consequence led to different styles of management. The paper will compare the two debates and their consequences on the development of the projects. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Schnell, Izhak. Moral judgments of the Israeli West Bank Barrier by Secular Israelis. *GeoJournal*. January 2014.

ABSTRACT The paper is founded on the argument of moral geography on the one hand and Kolberg's social-psychological theory of moral judgment in order to expose the ways Israelis morally judge the barrier with the Palestinian authority. I conclude that half of the secular Israelis who prove to make moral judgments based on universal criteria withdraw to more authoritative modes of moral judgment concerning the barrier. Legitimization of the barrier is based on dehumanization of the Palestinians. This trend is especially strong among rightists in the Israeli political spectrum who are more likely to withdraw to authoritative forms of moral judgment than leftists. Both rightists and leftists in Israel judge the moral dilemma based on values of human rights and safety. Rightists tend to emphasize the violent behavior of the Palestinians as a justification to the barrier. The worldview that allows for the withdrawal to authoritative moral judgments that justify the barrier tend to victimize the Israelis and dehumanize the Palestinians. Such a world view serves as a mean to maintain positive self image while managing a contractible conflict. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Seidman, Guy. From Nationalization to Privatization: The Case of the IDF. *Armed Forces & Society*. July 2010 vol. 36 no. 4 716-749.

Radzyner School of Law, Interdisciplinary Center, Herzliya, Israel, gseidman@idc.ac.il

ABSTRACT In recent years the use of private military contractors to execute national security tasks in the U.S. military has finally come under public scrutiny. The main policy question is in three parts: What is the proper division of labor between the public and private sectors? Who decides which sector performs a specific task? If private operatives perform tasks that typically fall on the public side (combat, interrogation), what is the public oversight over the private actors, and how can they be held accountable for wrongdoings? In this article these questions are addressed in relation to the privatization process in the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF).

The article has four parts: the first suggests that the Israeli baseline is unique as the IDF has historically been entrusted with a wide array of national-civilian missions; the second explains the economic realities that probably lie behind the privatization efforts; the third describes the slow and cautious privatization process currently under way; the fourth suggests that while there is little public debate, there is civilian oversight, there are some publicly exposed rationales, and there is public support in letting the IDF, the most trusted part of the executive branch, control the process.<http://online.sagepub.com/>[**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Selim, Gamal M. Arab Perceptions of Global Arms Control Approaches. *Global and Regional Approaches to Arms Control in the Middle East. SpringerBriefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace* 2013, pp 65-96.

ABSTRACT Scholars of international politics have long recognized that human behaviour is largely shaped by how reality is perceived and evaluated, and that comprehending decision-makers' cognition of reality is crucial for understanding their behaviour (Jervis 1976). In fact, the cognitive approach to international politics is based on these premises. The difference between various cognitive schools lies in their identification of the locus of the most crucial cognitive variables, such as perceptions, beliefs, images, and values. In the meantime, they all share the assumption that national leaders make decisions within the constraints of 'bounded rationality'. These constraints are related to the external situation as well as the capacities of the decision-maker. In this respect, one can distinguish between (i) external boundaries, which include missing, erroneous, or unknowable information about external crises, and (ii) internal boundaries to rational decision-making, which are the result of policymakers' limited information processing capacity when studying exceptionally complex issues. Instead of searching all information for the best outcome, policymakers usually select an alternative that is acceptable and compatible with their existing views. [**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Selim, Gamal M. Arms Control and Security Cooperation: Contending Approaches. *Global and Regional Approaches to Arms Control in the Middle East. SpringerBriefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace* 2013, pp 7-30.

ABSTRACT Arms control is but one of a series of alternative approaches to achieving international security through military strategies. Although the basic idea of arms control has its roots in the nineteenth century, the rise of modern arms control as a theory and practice can be traced to the Cold War era as an outcome of the American-Soviet nuclear arms race. In fact, arms control started to assume considerable importance in the field of security studies toward the late 1960s when the two superpowers entered their *Strategic Arms Limitation Talks* (SALT) in Vienna and Helsinki in 1969 and concluded their first arms control agreement, SALT I, in 1972. Since then, the Americans, the Soviets and the Europeans have spent more than 30 years in discussing, negotiating, and signing different agreements on arms control in both the nuclear and the conventional fields. [**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Selim, Gamal M. *Global and Regional Approaches to Arms Control in the Middle East*. Arab Perceptions of Global Arms Control Approaches. *SpringerBriefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace* 2013, pp 65-96.

ABSTRACT Scholars of international politics have long recognized that human behaviour is largely shaped by how reality is perceived and evaluated, and that comprehending decision-makers' cognition of reality is crucial for understanding their behaviour (Jervis 1976). In fact, the cognitive approach to international politics is based on these premises. The difference between various cognitive schools lies in their identification of the locus of the most crucial cognitive variables, such as perceptions, beliefs, images, and values. In the meantime, they all share the assumption that national leaders make decisions within the constraints of 'bounded rationality'. These constraints are related to the external situation as well as the capacities of the decision-maker. In this respect, one can distinguish between (i) external boundaries, which include missing, erroneous, or unknowable information about external crises, and (ii) internal boundaries to rational decision-making, which are the result of policymakers' limited information processing capacity when studying exceptionally complex issues. Instead of searching all information for the best outcome, policymakers usually select an alternative that is acceptable and compatible with their existing views. [**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Shadar, Hadas, Zvika Orr, and Yael Maizel. Contested Homes: Professionalism, Hegemony, and Architecture in Times of Change. *Space and Culture* August 2011 vol. 14 no. 3 269-290.

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Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

ABSTRACT Professionals possess an authoritative and monopolistic position that rests on their exclusive knowledge and is reinforced by their normative ideology. However, in hegemonic processes professionals often serve also as “traditional intellectuals,” or agents who preserve the interests of those in power. This article focuses on a critical moment in which a threat is posed to both the professional status of architects and the established hegemonic order. By examining the professional architects’ reaction to this double threat, this article will show that the professionals attempted to protect the old social structure and hegemonic ideology, while neglecting their exclusive knowledge and tools as professionals and diminishing their professional status. This process will be examined by analyzing the conduct of discourse of Israeli architects in reaction to the partial privatization of urban planning and the freedom given to individuals to design their own homes during the 1980s. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Shaheen, Salma. Offense–Defense Balance in Cyber Warfare

Cyberspace and International Relations

2014, pp 77-93

ABSTRACT The revelation of Stuxnet in 2010 as the world’s first cyber weapon of its own kind that attacked Iranian enrichment facility has led to an extensive debate on the issue of cyber security. In every cyber attack, the attacker may risk of handing over the ammunition to the enemy as a blueprint for the latter to develop a cyber weapon of its own. In cyber warfare, there is possibility that victims of cyber attack develop their own cyber weapon resulting into proliferation of cyber weapons, which is going to be awfully perilous for the security of international system given the complex interconnectivity of computer networks and internet across the world. Since, until now the cyber weapons are used in an offensive mode; therefore, the probability of more states developing offensive cyber weapons is increasing. The chapter argues that the offensive nature of cyber weapons without having an adequate defensive character is destabilizing for the international security system. In this regard, this chapter examines the offense-defense balance in the cyber warfare, and how does offense has the advantage in the cyber warfare that can destabilize the security. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sharabati-Shahin, Mervat H. N. The role of Diaspora in University–Industry Relationships in Globalised Knowledge Economy: the Case of Palestine. *Higher Education*. May 2013, Volume 65, Issue 5, pp 613-629.

ABSTRACT University–industry (U–I) linkage is not a new concept. Although there are models for such linkage that have been tested or used, they may remain unsuitable in certain countries and communities. With the unique situation of the Palestinians, the existing models may fall short of meeting the specific needs and targets of establishing such a relationship. This paper aims at building a framework for stronger relationships between Palestinian universities and industries and entrepreneurial network of the Palestinian Diaspora based on a strong supporting platform of Science, Engineering, Technology & Innovation (SET&I). This would in turn strengthen the SET&I platform rendering it an enabled and enabling platform. Several interviews were conducted with people seen as experts and/or representatives in this field. University–industry collaboration, knowledge networks, Diaspora, researchers, investment, spin off, spill over, brain drain, Palestinian skilled immigrants and others are pieces of a puzzle. This puzzle can be put together in many ways. Looking through the eyes of Palestinian Diaspora entrepreneurs, U–I collaborations are a ready platform that could support their mobilization and movement towards challenge and socio-economic satisfaction in Palestine. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Shearer, Allan W. and P. H. Liotta. Environmental Security and Its Meaning for the State. *Environmental Security and Ecoterrorism. NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C: Environmental Security* 2011, pp 1-13.

ABSTRACT Underscoring the critical tension between environmental security and ecoterrorism, the authors present two essential propositions linking environments, states and security. The first is that the praxis of security should be understood as extreme efforts within a state’s larger management of uncertainty about the future. By focusing on a motivation for government action – rather than as a locus of bureaucratic activity – we open the possibility for more nuanced discussions and decisions on security. As such, recognizing the critical relationship between environmental security and ecoterrorism, it becomes possible to consider greater sources of

uncertainty and alternative responses. The second proposition suggests that the planning, design, and use of the environment are fundamental aspects of a state's response to uncertainty and vulnerability. By examining uncertainty, recognizing vulnerabilities, and designing adaptive response measures, will fundamentally improve security. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sheehan, Ivan Sasch. Assessing and Comparing Data Sources for Terrorism Research. *Evidence-Based Counterterrorism Policy* Springer Series on Evidence-Based Crime Policy Volume 3, 2012, pp 13-40.

ABSTRACT Until recently, much of the research on terrorism was theoretical, based on small-*n* studies. The growing availability of large-*n* terrorism databases has provided great opportunities for terrorism researchers to identify cases and test and develop new hypotheses that are relevant to the field. But how good is the quality of the data in these databases? And how should the researcher go about choosing between competing databases? This chapter describes the need for a framework to evaluate the quality of terrorism data. Drawing on the concept of a "criterial framework" and "best practice" criterial standards developed to bridge qualitative/quantitative and small-*n*/large-*n* divides, the chapter also proposes a set of criteria to evaluate terrorism data and uses these criteria to evaluate and compare a series of quantitative terrorism events databases. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Shelley, Louise and John T. Picarelli. Methods and Motives: Exploring Links Between Transnational Organized Crime and International Terrorism. *Trends in Organized Crime*. Winter 2005, Volume 9, Issue 2, pp 52-67.

ABSTRACT The nexus with transnational organized crime is increasingly a focus for security planners in their analyses of terror groups. Their approach is best described by the phrase "methods, not motives." While the motives of terrorists and organized criminals remain divergent most often, our research indicates this is not always the case. For that reason, this report argues that such a general approach has become too restrictive and can be misleading since the interaction between terrorism and organized crime is growing deeper and more complex all the time. In short, the lines of separation are no longer unequivocal.

The report analyzes the relationship between international organized crime and terrorism in a systematic way in order to highlight the shortcomings of the "methods, not motives" argument. In so doing, the report considers the factors that most closely correspond to crime-terror interaction and identifies those regions of developed and developing states most likely to foster such interactions. Likewise, the paper will suggest an evolutionary spectrum of crime-terror interactions that serves as a common basis for discussion of such often used terms as "nexus."

The centerpiece of the report is a groundbreaking methodology for analysts and investigators to overcome this growing complexity, identify crime-terror interactions more quickly and to assess their importance with confidence. The approach is derived from a standard intelligence analytical framework, and has already proven its utility in law enforcement investigations.

The report is the product of a recently concluded and peer-reviewed 18-month NIJ sponsored research project, and includes empirical evidence drawn from numerous case studies developed in the course of the research program. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sherer, Moshe. National Service in Israel: Motivations, Volunteer Characteristics, and Levels of Content. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* March 2004 vol. 33 no. 194-108.

ABSTRACT. The importance in Israeli society of service in the Abstract Israel Defense Forces (IDF) is well known. Less well known are the voluntary alternatives to serving in the IDF through National Service. This study deals with the characteristics of National Service volunteers, their views and motives for service, their levels of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their work, and proposals for changes in the National Service. The random sample included 40 volunteers. The instruments were developed specifically for this study. The findings suggest that parents and friends have the greatest influence on the decision to serve in the National Service. Altruistic motives are the main category of motivation for serving, followed by environmental pressure, and idealism. Overall, respondents were satisfied with their experiences, especially in regard to their coworkers' attitudes. Although some dissatisfaction was expressed, it [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14] was not with the work itself but rather with the lack of public appreciation.

Shiyyab, Mohammad K. The Challenges of Regional Cooperation. *Enhancing Security in the Middle East*.

Cooperative Monitoring Centre, PO Box 1438 (11941)Amman,
Jordan

ABSTRACT: The Middle East continues to face a number of serious security challenges – the Israeli Palestinian conflict, Syria, the Iraqi situation, nuclear proliferation in Iran, the conflict in Afghanistan, political instability in Lebanon, related events in Darfur, terrorism, and radical Islamists. Past US and European efforts to promote regime change have undermined the credibility of Western governments in the region. However, political and governance reforms in the direction of democracy, with the respectful support of Western governments, are a prerequisite for a stable and peaceful Middle East.

Keywords: Middle East security, Israel–Palestinian conflict, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Sudan, terrorism, Islam, good governance, regional Cooperation [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Shofield, John and Wayne Cocroft. Hohenschönhausen: Visual and Material Representations of a Cold War Prison Landscape. *Archaeologies of Internment One World Archaeology* 2011, pp 245-261.

ABSTRACT The Cold War prison complex at Hohenschönhausen is notorious as a former forbidden zone of the East Germany's *Ministerium für Staatssicherheit* (Stasi). Set in a far-flung suburb in eastern Berlin, Hohenschönhausen has, since 1994, been a memorial site, increasingly visited as part of organised coach tours to landmarks of Berlin's troubled past. As with other recently occupied prisons around the world, former prisoners guide visitors around the stark interior, with first-hand accounts of torture and atrocity. It is a visit one remembers. But the prison itself is only part of the story, albeit a central focus for the wider landscape of Hohenschönhausen – a place of industry and espionage, a secret city of the Stasi and of the Cold War. In 2005, the authors spent 2 days surveying and generating a characterisation of this wider landscape to improve interpretation and presentation for prison visitors, on site and online. An unexpected dimension to this study was a realisation that, for some, the habits of the Cold War remain. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sieber, Ulrich. Instruments of International Law: Against Terrorist Use of the Internet. *A War on Terror?* 2010, pp 171-219.

ABSTRACT Because of its complex and transnational nature, to criminal justice systems within their traditional bounds, cyberterrorism presents fundamental challenges that can only be overcome by close international cooperation. The UN, the EU, and above all the Council of Europe have played key roles in attempts to facilitate such cooperation and ensure that an effective fight against cyberterrorism is possible. This chapter presents in detail the various legal instruments created, and presents an analysis of their potential to make a comprehensive provision for the fight against cyberterrorism. It investigates whether there are deficits in relation to the existing international instruments and suggests improvements where necessary. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Silseth, Kenneth. The Multivoicedness of Game Play: Exploring the Unfolding of a Student's Learning Trajectory in a Gaming Context at School. *International Journal of Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning*, March 2012, Volume 7, Issue 1, pp 63-84.

ABSTRACT The purpose of this article is to gain knowledge about how interactions in a gaming context become constituted as effective resources for a student's learning trajectory. In addition, this detailed study of a learning trajectory documents how a computer game becomes a learning resource for working on a specific topic in school. The article reports on a qualitative study of students at an upper secondary school who have played the computer game *Global Conflicts: Palestine* to learn about the complexity of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. A sociocultural and dialogic approach to learning and meaning-making is employed as an analytical framework. Analyzing different interactional episodes, in which important orientations and reorientations are located, documents how the student's learning trajectory developed and changed during the project. When engaged in game play in educational settings, experiences with playing computer games outside of school can relevantly be invoked and become part of the collaborative project of finding out how to play the game. However, these ways of engaging with a computer game might not necessarily facilitate a subtle understanding of the specific topic that is addressed in the game. The findings suggest that the constitution of a computer game as a

learning resource is a collaborative project, in which multiple resources for meaning-making are in play, and for which the teacher has an important role in facilitating student's adoption of a multiperspective on the conflict. Furthermore, the findings shed light on what characterizes student-teacher interactions that contribute to a subtle understanding, and offer a framework for important issues upon which to reflect in game-based learning (GBL). [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Smith, Paul J. *Terrorism in Asia: A Persistent Challenge Sustained by Ideological, Physical, and Criminal Enablers*. *Handbook of Asian Criminology* 2013, pp 147-164.

ABSTRACT The carefully choreographed attacks in Mumbai (India) in 2008, which killed more than 160 people, are an indicator of the persistence of terrorism as a threat in Asia. South Asia, in particular, is emerging as the global "center of gravity" for terrorism as the number of attacks continues to soar. Terrorism, defined broadly as violence committed for political ends, thrives in Asia's "enabling environment," both ideological and functional. Ideological enablers include unsettled political conflicts, sectarian grievances, or religious antagonism. Functional enablers include geography, porous borders, and the nexus to criminal activities. The crime-terror nexus is particularly salient as it provides not only a steady source of financial support but also the logistical foundations that can facilitate recruitment or actual attacks. Consequently, any effective response to terrorism in Asia must consider the totality of factors (ideological and functional) that sustain this violent phenomenon. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Smith, Robert B. *Multilevel Modeling of Social Problems*. *A Globalized Conflict*. 2011, pp 181-224.

ABSTRACT During the period 1989 through 2009, the incidence of anti-Jewish violent events increased worldwide from the relatively low counts in 1989 to the extremely high counts in 2009. This violence is a major social problem not only because of the pain inflicted on the Jewish people and their communities, but also because the perpetrators become desensitized to their actions making them less humane and thus more likely to target non-Jews. Moreover, the apathetic response of the non-Jewish communities toward this violence weakens societal cohesion, which undermines the ability of the larger society to respond effectively to the anti-Jewish violence, the threat of terrorist attacks, and ordinary crime. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Social Agency, Spatial Practices, and Power: The Micro-foundations of Fragmented Sovereignty in the Occupied Territories. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*. March 2009, Volume 22, Issue 1, pp 83-103.

ABSTRACT The study of the relationships among social agency, spatial practices, and political power opens new directions for empirical inquiry and theorization of current modalities of sovereignty. Yet, recent research has overemphasized external variables, such as globalization and international forces, as conditioners of sovereignty and state power, with diminished attention on national and local realms. In the following article, I investigate state power beyond the limits of its official boundaries, by examining how intruder states produce, manage, and sustain effective authority over occupied territories and populations. I use the example of the Israeli occupation in the West Bank to demonstrate how such cases of political authority are based on *fragmented sovereignty*: comprised of multiple, localized, and relatively autonomous cores of power, instead of an all-encompassing structural and centralized modality of control. I propose that fragmented sovereignty is shaped and operated through the increasing autonomous power of ground level state agents and in the ways spatial perceptions and practices are interwoven into localized political processes. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Soderland, Hilary A. *Heritage Values, Jurisprudence, and Globalization*. *Heritage in the Context of Globalization*. *SpringerBriefs in Archaeology* Volume 8, 2013, pp 11-17.

ABSTRACT Across the globe, "heritage" is a concept of rapidly increasing significance in the representation of past material cultures and landscapes. The myriad values imbued in "heritage" hold considerable importance in understanding how the past is constructed and construed in contemporary society. Within the context of current cultural debates of the past, law has come to be a global axis implemented to transcend conventional geographical, national, and methodological boundaries. The role of law holds increasing importance in heritage research, teaching, and management. Jurisprudence is a complex framework that informs an understanding of, and an identification with, heritage values. Thus, jurisprudence has become a customary, if not compelling, managerial tool.

Issues of ownership, title, standing, burdens of proof, evidentiary standards, and jurisdiction are just some of the elements through which law affects heritage. Yet, law is neither immune from history nor contemporary circumstance. Indeed, it is inflected by and, in turn, reflects upon tenets central to heritage politics, practices, and values. Examining how legality engages constructs of identity is fundamental to an understanding of contemporary policy formation, the viability of partnerships, and the socio-politics of the past.

This chapter appraises the universality of law as a governing apparatus. It questions the extent to which specific concerns and priorities—at the nation-state, regional, or local level—affect legal efficacy, adherence, implementation, and enforcement. In so doing, it posits the tenets of “heritage” within a regulatory rubric cognizant of practical realities that not only critiques law’s limitations for stewardship but also advances its possibilities for future sustainable heritage governance. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Solovey, Mark. Project Camelot and the 1960s Epistemological Revolution. *Rethinking the Politics-Patronage-Social Science Nexus*.

ABSTRACT Project Camelot, a military-sponsored, social science study of revolution, was cancelled in 1965 amidst international and national discussion about the study's political implications. Subsequently, Camelot became the focus of a wide-ranging controversy about the connections between Cold War politics, military patronage, and American social science. This paper argues that following Camelot's demise, efforts to rethink the politics-patronage-social science nexus became an important part of what historian Peter Novick has called 'the epistemological revolution that began in the 1960s'. Novick claims that 'strictly academic' considerations provided the categories of analysis that challenged the scholarly mainstream's commitment to objectivity and related ideals, like value-neutrality and professional autonomy. In contrast, my analysis - which discusses post-WWII military patronage for the social sciences, Camelot's origins and cancellation, the ensuing controversy, and some long-term implications of this controversy - underscores the centrality of political developments and political concerns in that epistemological revolution. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sovacool , Benjamin K. Coal and Nuclear Technologies: Creating a False Dichotomy for American energy policy. *Policy Sciences*. June 2007, Volume 40, Issue 2, pp 101-122.

ABSTRACT The American electric utility industry is entering a moment of transition. Once viewed as a stable and secure consortium of publicly regulated monopolies that produce and distribute electricity, the industry has weathered market restructuring only to face the ever-present risk of natural disasters, price fluctuations, terrorist attacks, and blackouts. This paper uses five criteria—technical feasibility, cost, negative externalities, reliability, and security—to evaluate the broad portfolio of energy technologies available to American electricity [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14] policymakers. Upon close inspection, energy efficiency practices, renewable energy systems, and small-scale distributed generation technologies appear to offer many advantages over large and centralized nuclear and fossil fueled generators. Contrary to the mimetic commentary produced by the media, these three approaches would present policymakers a superior alternative for curbing electricity demand, minimizing the risk of fuel interruptions and shortages, helping improve the fragile transmission network, and reducing environmental harm[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Spector-Mersel, Gabriela. Mechanisms of Selection in Claiming Narrative Identities: A Model for Interpreting Narratives. *Qualitative Inquiry*. February 2011 vol. 17 no. 2 172-185.

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ABSTRACT Aiming at a tight correspondence between narrative epistemology and methodology, a model for interpreting narratives is proposed that derives from a theoretical conception of how identities are claimed via stories. The narrative production is conceived as consisting of six mechanisms of selection, through which biographical facts are chosen, filtered, and sorted, with the purpose of confirming an established end point. Accordingly, the analysis seeks to identify the expressions of these mechanisms in a given story, as a way to recognize the identity being claimed. A holistic interpretive strategy underlies the process, requiring that both life and story be considered, treating the narrative as a whole unit, regarding form and content, paying attention to contexts, and employing a multidimensional interdisciplinary lens. Following the presentation of the interpretive model and its underlying theoretical foundation, the analysis is demonstrated through life stories of retired senior officers from Israel’s founding generation. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Staiger, Ines. *Assisting Victims of Terrorism. Restorative Justice and Victims of Terrorism*. 2010, pp 267-337

ABSTRACT Restorative justice for victims of terrorism is a rarely researched topic despite various legal instruments dealing with the response to terrorism. A common way to respond to terrorism is either by prosecuting terrorists or by using strategies to prevent terrorism. However, there is also the need to address the pain of those who have been victimised through terrorist acts, and to promote reconciliation between conflicting communities. This latter response is about approaching terrorism and its victims from a restorative justice perspective. Restorative justice is not restricted to minor offences but is also applied to the most serious forms of violent crime as will be discussed in this chapter. This prospect is also reflected in Article 10 of the EU *Council Framework Decision of 15 March 2001 on the Standing of Victims in Criminal Proceedings*, which does not restrict mediation to minor offences from the outset. From this follows the possibility to apply restorative justice in the context of terrorism. This is why the European Commission asked to undertake research in this respect in order to explore such a restorative justice response to terrorism and its potential for victims of terrorism. Due to limited literature in this respect, the application of restorative justice in cases of terrorism had to be compared with that of other forms of serious violent crime and large-scale conflict situations. Restorative justice practices in these fields are examined in order to highlight their potential for victims of terrorism. The present chapter aims at exploring possibilities of restorative justice practices for victims of terrorism in how to deal with the aftermath of terrorist acts that have affected them either directly or indirectly. Restorative justice is not a completely new idea in this context as examples of victims of terrorism will show. However, what is new with regard to the field of terrorism is that only recently the focus has been shifted from terrorism and the terrorists to the *victims* of terrorist acts. This late focus on victims of terrorism reflects the subordinate position of the victim in the criminal justice system and the repeated complaints that this system ignores the victim and victims' needs. In this respect, restorative justice offers an active involvement of victims. Instead of focusing only on the criminal or terrorist act with the response to punish the offender, the aim of restorative justice is first of all to pay attention to the person who has been harmed. Further, its aim is to find a response by trying to repair that harm as far as possible through involvement of both victim and offender, or the community. This approach is not completely new as restorative justice has been rediscovered in Europe and North America in the last 3 decades. It is a worldwide movement and its idea can be traced back through history in many cultures. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Starzmann, Maria Theresia. Occupying the Past: Colonial Rule and Archaeological Practice in Israel/Palestine. *Archaeologies*. December 2013, Volume 9, *Issue 3*, pp 546-571.

ABSTRACT Scholars working on issues of cultural heritage politics have repeatedly argued that archaeological sites in Israel/Palestine serve as grounds for the creation of a nation-state narrative that erases other histories. Expanding on this view, my paper first explores a set of spatio-political strategies that Israeli settlers use to carve out a national space within a larger colonial landscape. Second, as I trace those strategies into the realm of archaeological work, it is my goal to highlight how practices of heritage management and colonial rule in Israel/Palestine are co-constitutive. In this context, I also consider how the occupation, confiscation, and demolition of archaeological sites take place before the background of a modernist discourse that references a universal or global heritage. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Staub, Ervin. Reconciliation Between Groups, the Prevention of Violence, and Lasting Peace. *Psychological Components of Sustainable Peace. Peace Psychology Book Series* 2012, pp 245-263.

ABSTRACT This chapter briefly reviews the origins of group/mass violence, the influences that lead to it, focusing on social conditions that frustrate basic psychological needs, and destructive psychological and social processes that attempt to fulfill these needs. Reconciliation, and the prevention of violence are overlapping activities. The chapter describes *principles and practices* that can help groups reconcile, after violence to prevent new violence, and before violence to make violence unlikely. One of these is understanding the origins of violence, its impact, and avenues to prevention and reconciliation. The chapter describes trainings and educational radio programs used in Rwanda, as well as Burundi and the Congo, to further such understanding. Other principles/practices include healing from the impact of victimization and acceptance of the past; humanizing the other group; creating constructive ideologies; establishing the complex truth; justice; each group acknowledging and accepting responsibility for the harm it has done; and working to create a shared in place of conflicting histories of the past. Creating just, pluralistic and democratic institutions, is important. So is raising inclusively caring, morally courageous children, and experiences that transforms victimization into altruism born of suffering. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Steinberg, Marc W. Fence Sitting for a Better View: Finding a Middle Ground Between Materialism and the Linguistic Turn in the Epistemology of History. *Qualitative Inquiry*. March 1997 vol. 3no. 1 26-52.

Smith College

ABSTRACT Over the past several decades the social sciences have experienced an expansion of historical research. Much of this historical work is linked to the new social history that has significant materialist roots in cultural Marxism and the Annales school. In the past several years this epistemology has been challenged by members of the linguistic turn who draw on poststructuralism and deconstructionism. They seek to debunk what they see as the metanarratives of this materialist ontology, and produced an alternative historiography center on the analysis of discourse. The author argues that the linguistic turn raises important issues, but many of its practitioners hypostatize discourse and create an alternative essentialism. To explicate these problems the study uses as an exemplar the recent work of historian Patrick Joyce. The author alternatively proposes a discourse analysis drawing on Bakhtinian literary theory, which focuses on the social construction of meaning through language. This alternative recognizes the material and social foundations of meaning construction and retains a conception of agency while bringing discourse into historical explanation. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Stock, Jurgen and Annette L. Herz. International Terrorism – German Police Perspective: The Current Threat Environment and Counterstrategies from the German Police Perspective
A War on Terror? 2010, pp 13-50.

ABSTRACT International terrorism motivated by Islamist ideology poses completely new challenges to the security authorities of the affected states in terms of manner of commission and impacts. The present contribution provides a description of the threat created by international terrorism from the German police perspective. It begins by describing the threat represented by the terrorist crime phenomenon in terms of motivation, perpetrator and crime profiles, and organizational structure. This is followed by comments on how, and to what extent, international terrorism threatens German interests as well as how German legislators have reacted. However, the main emphasis is placed on the counterstrategies of the German security authorities, in particular on mutual networking and intensified efforts to close ranks with other actors engaged in the battle against international terrorism. [**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Stock, Oliviero, et al. The design of a Collaborative Interface for Narration to Support Reconciliation in a Conflict. *AI & SOCIETY*. August 2009, Volume 24, Issue 1, pp 51-59.

ABSTRACT This paper is about the development of a face-to-face collaborative technology to support shifting attitudes of participants in conflict via a narration task. The work is based on two cultural elements: conflict resolution theory and the design of a collaboration enforcing interface designed specifically for the task. The general claim is that participants may achieve a greater understanding of and appreciation for the other's viewpoint under conditions that support partaking in a tangible joint task and creating a shared narration. Specifically, a co-located interface for producing a joint narration as a tool for favoring reconciliation is presented and discussed. The process based on this technology implicitly includes classical steps in conflict resolution approaches, such as escalation and de-escalation. Our goal is to show that this interface is effective and constitutes an alternative to a typical face-to-face moderated discussion. [**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Stump, Jacob L. and Priya Dixit.

Toward a Completely Constructivist Critical Terrorism Studies doi: 10.1177/0047117811404720International Relations June 2012 vol. 26 no. 2 199-217

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ABSTRACT This paper uses Patrick Thaddeus Jackson's monism/dualism distinction to clarify ongoing methodological debates among students of critical terrorism studies (CTS). We map the distinction onto the CTS literature and emphasize the distinctive ontological starting points and the distinctive epistemological frameworks entailed by each perspective. Then we critically engage monistic, or interpretivist, CTS research, especially that of Richard Jackson. We argue for a more methodologically explicit and logically consistent interpretivist CTS and we suggest three important steps that researchers can take to achieve this aim: (i) take an

explicit ontological stance; (ii) embrace reflexivity; (iii) conceptualize terrorism as a meaning-making practice. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sturken, Marita. Comfort, Irony, and Trivialization: The Mediation of Torture. *International Journal of Cultural Studies*. July 2011 vol. 14 no. 4 423-440.

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ABSTRACT This article examines the interrelationship of torture and comfort as a key feature of the United States project of American Empire, examining how the U.S. practice of torture is mediated in American culture, in particular through the distancing strategies of domestication, trivialization, kitschification, and irony. It uses as a framing concept Roger Silverstone's notion of 'proper distance', in particular its formulation of the relationship of mediation to morality, to examine the mechanisms in American culture that enable a level of comfort with the practice of torture. Through an examination of the image icons of the Abu Ghraib prison and the representations of torture at Guantánamo Bay prison, including popular culture representations, trivializing rhetoric, artistic engagements, and kitsch souvenirs, this article analyzes the tensions of proximity and distance that mediate the U.S. practice of torture. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sucharov, Mira. Security Ethics and the Modern Military: The Case of the Israel Defense Forces. *Armed Forces & Society*. Winter 2005. vol. 31 no. 2 169-199.

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ABSTRACT The rise to the fore of realist ontologies in international relations has meant that ethical issues have been associated more with evaluation than explanation. Yet ignoring the *constitutive* role of morality and ethics in structuring security policy choices leaves us without a complete understanding of the causes and consequences of international behavior. Accordingly, this article seeks to transplant the role of ethics from the realm of evaluative to empirical theory by introducing the idea of a *security ethic*, referring to the state's—and by extension the military's—normative attitudes toward the use of organized violence, including under what circumstances it is ethically permissible to use force at all, and the *manner* in which force can be justly employed in a given military operation. The article develops this framework by reference to the historical security outlook of the Israel Defense Forces. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sullivan, Antony. Recent developments in Palestinian higher education and the CEEPAT programme. *Minerva*. Spring 1995, Volume 33, Issue 1, pp 37-43.

CONCLUSIONS Palestinian teachers at the pre-collegiate level who participate in the CEEPAT programme will, it is hoped, learn to place new emphasis on enhancement of their students' analytical skills and discourage an identification of knowledge with memorisation. For their part, Palestinian professors who have been trained to teach in the programme will presumably constitute a growing reservoir of talent which may be expected to raise the quality of Palestinian university education. Plans are now under way to give all Palestinians teaching under the auspices of CEEPAT an opportunity to attend an annual, three-week winter seminar in Gaza and/or a summer seminar in the United States, both of which will focus on issues of pedagogy and methodology. Such professors can be expected to "pass on their new understanding of teaching via discussion to their colleagues and to their university students, thereby spreading an important pedagogical method to other segments of the Palestinian... community". 7 CEEPAT clearly has the potential to make a significant contribution to the elevation of educational standards in Palestine at a time of major historical change.

In Palestine, higher education of quality is obviously a very serious business. It is understood that it underlies any possibility of individual betterment, economic development, or the evolution of an independent Palestinian state. If ever the Israeli occupation is completely terminated and the present financial crisis of the universities is solved, Palestinian university and post-baccalaureate training may reasonably be expected to become fully competitive on an international scale [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sullivan, Christopher Michael. The (in)effectiveness of torture for combating insurgency. *Journal of Peace Research* March 25, 2014.

Department of Political Science, University of Michigan
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ABSTRACT It is commonly believed that torture is an effective tool for combating an insurgent threat. Yet while torture is practiced in nearly all counterinsurgency campaigns, the evidence documenting torture's effects remains severely limited. This study provides the first micro-level statistical analysis of torture's relation to subsequent killings committed by insurgent and counterinsurgent forces. The theoretical arguments contend that torture is ineffective for reducing killings perpetrated by insurgents both because it fails to reduce insurgent capacities for violence and because it can increase the incentives for insurgents to commit future killings. The theory also links torture to other forms of state violence. Specifically, engaging in torture is expected to be associated with increased killings perpetrated by counterinsurgents. Monthly municipal-level data on political violence are used to analyze torture committed by counterinsurgents during the Guatemalan civil war (1977–94). Using a matched-sample, difference-in-difference identification strategy and data compiled from 22 different press and NGO sources as well as thousands of interviews, the study estimates how torture is related to short-term changes in killings perpetrated by both insurgents and counterinsurgents. Killings by counterinsurgents are shown to increase significantly following torture. However, torture appears to have no robust correlation with subsequent killings by insurgents. Based on this evidence the study concludes that torture is ineffective for reducing insurgent perpetrated killings. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sullivan, Christopher Michael. The (in)effectiveness of torture for combating insurgency. *Journal of Peace Research* March 25, 2014.

Department of Political Science, University of Michigan
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ABSTRACT It is commonly believed that torture is an effective tool for combating an insurgent threat. Yet while torture is practiced in nearly all counterinsurgency campaigns, the evidence documenting torture's effects remains severely limited. This study provides the first micro-level statistical analysis of torture's relation to subsequent killings committed by insurgent and counterinsurgent forces. The theoretical arguments contend that torture is ineffective for reducing killings perpetrated by insurgents both because it fails to reduce insurgent capacities for violence and because it can increase the incentives for insurgents to commit future killings. The theory also links torture to other forms of state violence. Specifically, engaging in torture is expected to be associated with increased killings perpetrated by counterinsurgents. Monthly municipal-level data on political violence are used to analyze torture committed by counterinsurgents during the Guatemalan civil war (1977–94). Using a matched-sample, difference-in-difference identification strategy and data compiled from 22 different press and NGO sources as well as thousands of interviews, the study estimates how torture is related to short-term changes in killings perpetrated by both insurgents and counterinsurgents. Killings by counterinsurgents are shown to increase significantly following torture. However, torture appears to have no robust correlation with subsequent killings by insurgents. Based on this evidence the study concludes that torture is ineffective for reducing insurgent perpetrated killings. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Sylver, Christine. Experiencing the end and afterlives of International Relations/theory. *European Journal of International Relations* September 2013 vol. 19 no. 3 609-626.

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 University of Gothenburg, Sweden
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ABSTRACT Having raised the question of whether the international at the end of International Relations a few years ago, this article treats the state of International Relations theory as a continuing endist issue for discussion. Of interest is the restructuring of the field in the post-Cold War years, partly as a result of debates about epistemologies and partly in light of the failure of realisms to lead International Relations to the door of the Soviet and Eastern Bloc collapse, which many thought it could. As the world globalized, so did International Relations, turning itself into a field of differences — theoretical, geographical, philosophical, methodological, and so on. Is this the end of International Relations or its new afterlife? I argue that there are signs that old topics of International Relations, like war, are being taken up in new ways and in new collaborations, such as those that feminist International Relations has forged. At the same time, many camps display the old International Relations tendency to elevate abstract thinking above quotidian international relations, even in the face of clear evidence that the agency of people played a major role in shifting Cold War and Middle East

configurations of power. International Relations' camps should strive less for their own distinctive analysis and more for communication with colleagues, ordinary people making today's international relations and policy proponents
<http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Szabo, Kinga Tibori. Self-Defense Against Non-State Actors. *Anticipatory Action in Self-Defense*. 2011, pp 203-248.

ABSTRACT This chapter focuses on claims of self-defence against non-state actors and the problems arising from the temporal dimension of such claims. For that purpose, the chapter first portrays the conflict between Israel and Arab militant groups in the 1950s–1970s and the initial approach of the Security Council towards armed acts carried out by non-state actors and the ‘accumulation of events’ theory. Further, attention is given to how this theory was used by other states and developed in the legal literature in the 1960s–1980s. The chapter next focuses on armed acts of non-state actors in the 1990s and the changing attitude of the Security Council towards such acts. Furthermore, several claims of self-defence made by states against non-state actors in the 2000s are examined: the 2001 US-led invasion of Afghanistan, the 2003 US war against Iraq, the 2006 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the 2007–2008 Turkish incursion into Northern Iraq and the 2008–2009 Gaza crisis. The chapter also sheds light on the content of the ‘accumulation of events’ theory and its impact on the anticipatory and remedial dimensions of self-defence. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Tawil-Souri, Helga. Qalandia Checkpoint as Space and Nonplace. *Space and Culture* February 2011 vol. 14 no. 1 4-26

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ABSTRACT This article analyzes checkpoints in the Palestinian Territories and how they function as both a unique anthropological space and a nondescript nonplace. First, the author describes the birth of modern-day checkpoints, their formations, variations, and functions. Then, based on ethnographic research at the Qalandia checkpoint, halfway between Ramallah and Jerusalem, the author shows how the checkpoint is an economic and social hub and argues that it is an “anthropological space.” Qalandia and checkpoints generally can also be theorized as “nonplaces,” akin to airports, that are interstitial zones that sever Palestinian space-time. Finally, the author suggests that checkpoints play a central and symbolic role in Palestinian society that bespeaks the core predicament of Palestinian existence within a paradoxical and disordered relationship to geography over which Israel continuously attempts to exert control. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Teti, Andrea. Bridging the Gap: IR, Middle East Studies and the Disciplinary Politics of the Area Studies Controversy. *European Journal of International Relations* March 2007 vol. 13 no. 1117-145.
 University of Aberdeen, UK.

ABSTRACT Although International Relations and Middle East Studies share an interest in several aspects of Middle East politics, interdisciplinary research remains surprisingly scarce. This article asks why, despite repeated calls since the inception of these fields, this interdisciplinary gap has never been bridged. It supplements conventional approaches which emphasize a simple intellectual history, with elements of a political economy of the organization and production of knowledge, arguing that while intellectual convergence may be a necessary condition for interdisciplinarity, only a shift in epistemic grounds within which fields understand their scholarship can bring this about, and that this in turn requires a shift in the way knowledge is organized and produced. First, the article provides a genealogy of calls for interdisciplinary scholarship. Second, it locates interdisciplinary relations in the universalist organization of knowledge within which they emerged and which still (re)produce inter- and intra-disciplinary divides today. Finally, it considers the potential for Constructivism to provide an interdisciplinary bridge. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Tobey, William. Nuclear scientists as assassination targets
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. January/February 2012 vol. 68 no. 161-69.

ABSTRACT Five scientists and engineers connected with Iran's nuclear program have been killed or injured in recent confirmed or possible assassination attempts. It is unclear who is responsible, but the attacks raise unique policy questions about motives,

effectiveness, repercussions, and legal and moral standards. Past assassination plots—including a US plan to kidnap or kill a German atomic scientist in World War II—suggest that such attempts are products of desperation: A nation tries to kill another country's nuclear scientists when it sees no military or diplomatic options for addressing a perceived threat of existential proportions. The possible advantages of targeting another country's nuclear scientists are modest at best, possibly delaying (but not halting) a nuclear weapons program while providing some deniability to the attacking country. The disadvantages are many, including the possibility that assassinations will inspire retaliation, reduce the likelihood of a diplomatic solution, and increase the difficulties international regulators face in monitoring a covert nuclear program. In the abstract, moral and legal strictures also weigh against such assassination efforts. As a practical matter, however, if the existential imperative is present, it will likely trump legal and ethical considerations when a nation contemplates assassinating nuclear scientists. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Toebes, Brigit. *Doctors in Arms: Exploring the Legal and Ethical Position of Military Medical Personnel in Armed Conflicts*. *Armed Conflict and International Law: In Search of the Human Face*. 2013, pp 169-194.

ABSTRACT This contribution discusses the legal and ethical position of military medical personnel during armed conflicts. In such situations two difficult issues arise. Firstly, military health workers frequently become the object of an attack, which is a violation of their neutrality as medical personnel. Secondly, they themselves face difficult issues of 'dual loyalty': they need to navigate between the interests of the patient, on the one hand, and that of their employer, the military, on the other. This contribution attempts to clarify and strengthen the legal position of military medical personnel, in particular when it comes to providing medical services around the battlefield. To do so, a basis is sought in the intertwined areas of international humanitarian law (IHL), human rights law (HRL), and medical ethics. It is argued that insufficient attention has been paid to bringing these three discourses together conceptually. It will be shown that these three disciplines provide a somewhat incoherent yet compelling framework for medical personnel during armed conflicts. In a nutshell, this framework guarantees the inviolability and neutrality of medical personnel and it stipulates that medical considerations should prevail over military ones when it comes to priority setting between patients. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Toft, Monica. Demography and national security: The politics of population shifts in contemporary Israel. *International Area Studies Review* March 2012 vol. 15 no. 1 21-42.

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ABSTRACT Israel perceives itself to be under a constant and general threat to its existence. Like many other aspects of its security, Israel's small size relative to its neighbors means that even relatively small demographic shifts may have unexpected and threatening political consequences. Israel's struggles with security, identity, and demography therefore serve to highlight a relationship not unique to Israel but particularly intense there: a relationship between demographic shifts and state, regional, and interstate security. This article demonstrates that Israel's demographic shifts have come to be regarded as an existential threat by Israel, and the contemporary salience of demography in Israel explains both (1) Israel's decision to build a 'security fence' between it and the Palestinian Occupied Territories in the West Bank, and (2) the timing of that decision. The article examines Israel's historical demographic trends and discourse and makes the case that this high-level national policy was a response to the perception among Israel's leaders that demographic threats to both the Jewish and democratic character of Israel were more grave even than the physical threat of terrorism. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Tognato, Carlo. *Performing 'Legitimate' Torture: Towards a Cultural Pragmatics of Atrocity*. Thesis Eleven November 2010 vol. 103 no. 1 88-96.

Carlo Tognato

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ABSTRACT Scholars have traditionally explained away torture as an act of monstrosity. Hannah Arendt has proposed instead a socio-cultural explanation of the phenomenon. Modern rationality, she suggests, constitutes the legitimacy principle that grounds the bureaucracy of repression and that perpetrators can ultimately tap into for the purpose of justifying their deeds. I will suggest, instead,

that modern technical rationality is per se not sufficient to justify torture. Rather, to do so, it must undergo a profound transformation as a result of its being linked to deeper moral logics. Linkage, in turn, is a matter of cultural performance. To tackle the question of legitimacy in torture, it is therefore necessary to address its cultural pragmatics. Jeffrey Alexander's latest work on social performance can help in this respect. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Transformation of the Official Memory of Conflict: A Tentative Model and the Israeli Memory of the 1948 Palestinian Exodus. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*. March 2014, Volume 27, Issue 1, pp 67-91.

ABSTRACT Collective memory of an intractable conflict is an important determinant of the psychological and the behavioral dynamics of the parties involved. Typically biased, it de-legitimizes the rival and glorifies the in-group, thereby inhibiting peaceful resolution of the conflict and reconciliation of the parties. Therefore, the transformation of this memory into a less biased one is of great importance in advancing peace and reconciliation. This article introduces for the first time a tentative model of that transformation, describing the seven phases of the transformation process and the five categories of factors that influence it. Methodologically, this is done using a case study approach, based on the empirical findings regarding the Israeli official memory from 1949 to 2004 surrounding the causes of the 1948 Palestinian exodus. This memory is represented by *all* of the publications produced during the 56-year research period of the Israeli army (IDF), the National Information Center, and the Ministry of Education. While until 1999 this inclusive memory was largely Zionist (i.e., all the Palestinian refugees left willingly in 1948), since 2000, it has become partially critical because the Ministry of Education has begun adopting the critical narrative (i.e., some left willingly while others were expelled). [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Tung, Toy-Fung. Just War Claims: Historical Theory, Abu Ghraib, and Transgressive Rhetoric. *International Criminal Justice*, 2011, pp 33-67.

ABSTRACT When the September 11 terrorists were not prosecuted as international criminals but, instead, as enemies in a “war against terrorism” in a context pervaded by the rhetoric of just war and moral claims, an inevitable trajectory was drawn from September 11 to the Yemeni missile strike, the 2003 Iraqi invasion, and Abu Ghraib. This chapter argues that historical just war theory has two frameworks – one moral and theological, attached to Augustine, Aquinas, and the Thomists; and the other, characterized by Alberico Gentili's legalistic and expedient humanism. Contemporary analysts conflated these two frameworks, allowing the moral force of one to be imputed to the acts of the other, while Gentili's precedent for contemporary events went largely unrecognized. Prevalent discussions of just war buttressed the Bush administration's heightened discourse of “securitization” and exceptional moral claims, resulting in a climate conducive to supporting not only the Iraqi invasion (*jus ad bellum*), but also systematic incursions against all political, legal, moral, and even plainly human, limits on war conduct (*jus in bello*), as exemplified by the Yemeni missile strike, the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA), and Abu Ghraib prison. Driven by outmoded ideas of the “clash of civilizations” and American “exceptionalism,” the Bush administration's rhetoric of good and evil erased the human identity of “unlawful combatants” and then applied that erasure to Iraq and Abu Ghraib, turning them into grey zones of authority, where limits on war conduct were further transgressed through rhetorical acts – CPA orders, memos, unofficial complicities, and silence. Future policy decisions regarding terrorism should avoid coupling the rhetoric of morality with political security issues. Since today's military actions share many of the functions and objectives of domestic policing, clearer guidelines are needed to regulate status and conduct in zones of mixed authority. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Țuțuianu, Simona. A Case Study in Cooperative Security: The Greater Black Sea Area. *Towards Global Justice: Sovereignty in an Interdependent World*, 2013, pp 137-175.

ABSTRACT This chapter provides a practical study about perceptions of sovereignty and security in a regional framework. The object of analysis is the Regional Stability within the Greater Black Sea Area Working Group of the PfP Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes. This Working Group is co-chaired by Romania, having its Permanent Secretariat hosted by the Romanian Institute for Political Studies of Defense and Military History. The insiders' perspective focuses on the role which integrated expertise plays in the consolidation of national sovereignty in new independent states, based on specific mechanisms of academic cooperation. The epistemic community encompassing security experts from the Greater Black Sea Area states has developed a data base on the regional security risks and threats in order to produce mutual trust and a long-term common strategic culture for the benefit of the region. It is therefore described as a type of sovereignty based on interdependence, the classical Westphalian norms

being questioned by the common interest to create a cooperative security culture. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Țuțianu, Simona. Redefining Sovereignty: From Post-Cold War to Post-Westphalia. *Towards Global Justice: Sovereignty in an Interdependent World*. 2013, pp 43-94.

ABSTRACT This chapter sketches the historical evolution of the concept of national sovereignty. It traces in particular the emergence of non-state actors in the international system as full members of a community for systemic management that had been previously open only to states and international organizations. The emergence of unconventional threats, such as terrorism, has required a substantial rethinking of the international agenda and of the security risks that threaten the national and international systems. There have been attempts to implement some universal principles relating to human rights standards. This chapter's conclusion points to a need to re-think the nation-state and its functions. The Cold War witnessed the first attempts to surpass Westphalian constraints, in the context of nuclear weapons and certain human rights which came to the fore toward the end of the communist bloc. The processes of regional integration that sublimate the classical political order based on nation-states are also a modality to surpass these constraints. The post-Cold War security environment is characterized by fluidity and unpredictability. The optimism associated with the end of the Cold War led to the vision of a moral and legal international order, with no military violence involved but states eventually resorted to armed force in various situations vaguely described as "self-defense". [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Vallacher, Robin R. Peter T. Coleman, et al. *C Rethinking Intractable Conflict: The Perspective of Dynamical Systems. Conflict, Interdependence, and Justice. Peace Psychology Book Series Volume 11*, 2011, pp 65-94.

ABSTRACT Intractable conflicts are demoralizing. Beyond destabilizing the families, communities, or international regions in which they occur, they tend to perpetuate the very conditions of misery and hate that contributed to them in the first place. Although the common factors and processes associated with intractable conflicts have been identified through research, they represent an embarrassment of riches for theory construction. Thus, the current task in this area is integrating these diverse factors into an account that provides a coherent perspective, yet allows for prediction and a basis for conflict resolution in specific conflict settings. We suggest that the perspective of dynamical systems provides such an account. This chapter outlines the key concepts and hypotheses associated with this approach. It is organized around a set of basic questions concerning intractable conflict for which the dynamical perspective offers fresh insight and testable propositions. The questions and answers are intended to provide readers with basic concepts and principles of complexity and dynamical systems that are useful for rethinking the nature of intractable conflict and the means by which such conflict can be transformed. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Van Evera, Stephen. Assessing U.S. Strategy in the War on Terror. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. September 2006 vol. 607 no. 1 10-26.

ABSTRACT Al Qaeda and its jihadi allies pose a large threat to U.S. national security. Such a grave menace requires a strong response. Yet the United States has so far waged only a one-dimensional war against al Qaeda, fighting hard on one front when it should be fighting on four. Specifically, the Bush administration has focused heavily on an offensive campaign against al Qaeda overseas while neglecting three other critical fronts: bolstering homeland defense, securing weapons and materials of mass destruction from possible theft or purchase by terrorists, and winning the war of ideas. And the administration has sometimes done too little even on the offensive, instead diverting itself into a costly and counterproductive sideshow in Iraq. The public credits President Bush for toughness on terror. In fact, his administration has pursued a half-hearted war on terror, failing to devote the political and financial resources it requires <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Varnava, Andrekos. British Military Intelligence in Cyprus during the Great War.

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ABSTRACT This article explores the impact of civil-military relations and an unreliable – even disloyal – local population upon intelligence-gathering and counter-espionage in Cyprus, and therefore adds to the existing literature on British Near and Middle East

military intelligence during the First World War. Drawing upon archives in Britain and Cyprus, and a range of published primary sources, a fresh contribution to First World War intelligence studies is offered through a focus on British counter-espionage efforts in Cyprus after 1916. The article covers Anglo-French intelligence cooperation on the Syrian and Cilician coast, the wartime loyalties of Cypriots and their value as spies, and insights into Ottoman and German human intelligence activity in the region. The primary focus is on the civil-military relations between the Cyprus colonial government and the military intelligence officers. It is argued that Cyprus acquired some importance as a post for intelligence-gathering and especially counter-espionage, but the problems derived from inadequate civil-military relations, disloyal Cypriot subjects, and the island's status as a backwater hindered its development as a valuable asset in the Near and Middle East theatre. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Vennesson, Pascal and Nikolas M. Rajkovic. The Transnational Politics of Warfare Accountability: Human Rights Watch versus the Israel Defense Forces. *International Relations*. December 2012 vol. 26 no. 4 409-429.

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ABSTRACT Transnational human rights networks span the globe, and have become more numerous and influential since the 1970s. Yet we still know relatively little about the strategic interaction between transnational advocates and their targeted state actors. Focusing on such a strategic interaction, we argue that transnational advocacy is less a diffusion of authority away from state actors than a change in the ways in which the politics of accountability is conducted between sophisticated state and non-state actors. In particular, we show that targeted actors (e.g. impugned states) can develop their own discursive capacities to challenge the facts and interpretations offered by transnational advocates and 'turn the tables' on them, expanding the scope of accountability to include the conduct of NGOs themselves. Empirically, we examine the efforts made by Human Rights Watch (HRW) to make the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) accountable during the Second Lebanon War of 2006 and the Gaza war of 2008–9. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Vennesson, Pascal and Nikolas M. Rajkovic.

The Transnational Politics of Warfare Accountability: Human Rights Watch versus the Israel Defense Forces *International Relations* December 2012 vol. 26 no. 4 409-429.

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Vos, Jan Anne The Concept of *Jus Cogens* and the Concept of Obligation *Erga Omnes* Situated Within the Framework of Obligation and the Framework of Authorization. *The Function of Public International Law*. 2013, pp 249-273.

ABSTRACT The concept of international institution, dealt with in the previous chapter, refers the protection of the common aims or interests of the members of international society to the establishment of intergovernmental organizations and the concomitant creation of organs. Alongside the development of intergovernmental organizations, a second movement has taken place which locates the protection of the common or public interests of States in the 'unorganized' concept of international community. Descriptively, the concept of international community (community of States) has long since formed a part of international jurisprudence. However, with the development of the concept of *jus cogens* and the concept of obligation *erga omnes* within the concentric circle of the international community (of States) as a whole, the concept of international community has aspired to acquire a normative meaning. A peremptory norm of general international law is defined as a norm accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a norm from which no derogation is permitted. An obligation *erga omnes* is defined as an obligation towards the international community as a whole. In these definitions, it is the international community (of States) as a whole which recognizes and accepts a norm of general international law as a peremptory norm from which no derogation is permitted and to which an obligation *erga omnes* is owed. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Waever, Ole. Towards a Political Sociology of Security Studies. *Security Dialogue* December. 2010 vol. 41 no. 6 649-658.
Centre for Advanced Security Theory, Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

ABSTRACT Endowed now with a convincing history of itself, security studies needs a sociological analysis of its workings. The 'post-Kuhnian sociology of science' in the Buzan & Hansen (2009) volume is too sociologically thin and offers a disembodied history of ideas, not a sociology of flesh-and-blood scholars. This article suggests how a sociology of security studies can be strung between the two poles of a sociology of international relations and theories of expertise. Special attention must be paid to the role of 'security theory' for policy analysis, as well as the variation over time and geographically in the institutional chains connecting academe and policy, especially the changing nature of think-tanks. The centre of analysis should be networks of scholars manoeuvring these cross-pressures and making research and other career choices. Through its focus on form, this approach can explain dominant styles of scholarship in the USA and Europe as ways of meeting contrasting demands from academic institutions and policy relevance. The article ends with an assessment of the prospects for security studies. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Wagner, Roi. Silence as Resistance before the Subject, or Could the Subaltern Remain Silent? *Theory, Culture & Society*. November 2012 vol. 29 no. 6 99-124.

The Martin Buber Society of Fellows, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Rabin Building, Room 2201, Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem, 91905, Israel Email:roi.wagner@mail.huji.ac.il

ABSTRACT This text considers several case studies of subaltern silence as micro political resistance. Around these examples I thread a theoretical model (using ideas of such thinkers as Spivak, Bataille, Foucault and Baudrillard) to explain how performing silences could resist oppression without assuming an underlying well-articulated subjectivity. The article deals with the force of silence, its conditions of possibility, and its position with respect to representation. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Wahl, Thomas. The European Union as an Actor in the Fight Against Terrorism. *A War on Terror?* 2010, pp 107-170.

ABSTRACT The thwarted plot to attack the Christmas market in Strasbourg in 2000; the horrible bombings in Madrid in March 2004 and London in July 2005, which slaughtered a number of civilians; the assassination of Theo Van Gogh, a Dutch film director and critic of Islam, in Amsterdam in November 2004; the failed suitcase bombings on regional trains in Germany on 31 July 2006; menaces of the al-Qaeda network to eye France as one of its next targets in September 2006; and eventually the fact that important wirepullers of the dreadful attacks in New York on 11 September 2001 resided in Germany and Spain reminded European governments anew that Europe is not immune from contemporary forms of terrorism, i.e. international and Islamic terrorism. It also again raised awareness that preventing terrorist attacks and prosecuting terrorist offenders cannot be solved by the nation state alone but by – the indispensable – international cooperation, because terrorist groupings operate and cooperate across borders and terrorism is a threat common to all democratic societies, which requests concerted actions. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Walters, William. Drone strikes, *Dingpolitik* and beyond: Furthering the debate on materiality and security. *Security Dialogue*. February 21, 2014.

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ABSTRACT Recent scholarship in critical security studies argues that matter *matters* because it is not an inert backdrop to social life but lively, affectively laden, active in the constitution of subjects, and capable of enabling and constraining security practices and processes. This article seeks to further the debate about materiality and security. Its main claim is that materials-oriented approaches to security typically focus on the place of materials and objects within technologies and assemblages of *governance*. Less often do they ask how materials and objects become entangled in *political controversies*, and how objects mediate issues of public concern. To bring publics and contentious politics more fully into the debate about the matter of security, the article engages with Latour's work on politics, publics and things – or *dingpolitik*. It then connects the theme of *dingpolitik* to a particular controversy: Human Rights Watch's investigation of Gaza civilians allegedly killed by Israeli drone-launched missiles in 2008–2009. Drawing three lessons from this case, the article explores how further conversation between *dingpolitik* and security studies can be mutually beneficial for both literatures. <http://online.sagepub.com/>[**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Webman, Esther. The Evolution of Arab Perceptions of the Holocaust. [Perceptions of the Holocaust in Europe and Muslim Communities](#). *Muslims in Global Societies*. Series Volume 5, 2013, pp 41-59.

ABSTRACT Esther Webman gives an historical overview of Arab perceptions of the Holocaust from 1945 to the first decade of the twenty-first century. She shows that there was indeed empathy with the Jewish victims of the Holocaust immediately after the war and gives heartening examples from empathetic literary fiction. However, even in these early stages, before the creation of the State of Israel which led to the foundations of the subsequent discourse on the Holocaust in Arab countries, dealing with the Holocaust was often mixed with politics because of the conflict over Palestine. Webman describes the prominent standpoint in the Arab discourse, which is that the Arabs had and still have to pay “the price” of losing Palestine to the Jews because of the Holocaust, although they took no part in it. The article delineates the development of a new emerging discourse which acknowledges the Holocaust and leaves outright Holocaust denial more and more to Islamists. However, the mainstream discourse still minimises the Holocaust and uses it for the delegitimisation of Israel and Zionism. [**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Weisbrod , Bend. Terrorism as Performance: The Assassinations of Walther Rathenau and Hanns-Martin Schleyer. [Control of Violence](#), 2011, pp 365-394.

ABSTRACT According to Martin Juergensmeyer, terrorist acts are always defined by their performative character. This chapter connects this “performance violence” with the question of control. It is assumed that the language of violence speaks with its own attraction irrespective of the political field into which it is inserted. To test this assumption, the author asks how the reading of terrorist acts can be compared over time and across political divides, finding surprising family resemblances between the narratives of the Freikorps killers in the Weimar Republic and those of the street guerrillas of the Red Army Faction, although they seem to be worlds apart in politics and ideology. Ulrike Meinhof herself has rejected any idea of such a genealogy, but it can be shown that in categories of symbolic performance the voluntarism of violence appears to provide some common ground for the escalation or the control of these violent acts. [**AVAILABILITY:** ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Weiss, Leonard. The Lavon Affair: How a false-flag operation led to war and the Israeli bomb. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* July/August 2013 vol. 69 no. 4 58-68

ABSTRACT The Lavon Affair, a failed Israeli covert operation directed against Egypt in 1954, triggered a chain of events that have had profound consequences for power relationships in the Middle East; the affair's effects still reverberate today. Those events included a public trial and conviction of eight Egyptian Jews who carried out the covert operation, two of whom were subsequently executed; a retaliatory military incursion by Israel into Gaza that killed 39 Egyptians; a subsequent Egyptian–Soviet arms deal that angered American and British leaders, who then withdrew previously pledged support for the building of the Aswan Dam; the

announced nationalization of the Suez Canal by Nasser in retaliation for the withdrawn support; and the subsequent failed invasion of Egypt by Israel, France, and Britain in an attempt to topple Nasser. In the wake of that failed invasion, France expanded and accelerated its ongoing nuclear cooperation with Israel, which eventually enabled the Jewish state to build nuclear weapons. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Weiss, Leonard. The Lavon Affair: How a false-flag operation led to war and the Israeli bomb. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. July/August 2013 vol. 69 no. 4 58-68.

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Welch, Michael. American 'pain-ology' in the war on terror: a critique of 'scientific' torture. *Theoretical Criminology*. November, 2009 vol. 13 no. 4 451-474.

Rutgers University, USA

ABSTRACT Questionable tactics in America's war on terror continue to undergo scrutiny due to their threats to human rights, chief among them 'enhanced' interrogation and torture. Indeed, a growing chorus of criticism has been leveled at the political, legal, and ethical considerations of those policies and practices. Scholars, nonetheless, have neglected other important aspects of the controversy, for instance, the extent to which modern torture has been influenced by 'scientific' claims involving the effectiveness and appropriateness of certain procedures. Filling the void, this analysis explores the invention of modern torture as it draws on behavioral and psychological research in developing a new paradigm for pain. Delving into the assertions of 'enhanced' techniques, the critique focuses on a science studies perspective aimed at deciphering the allure of science in policing as well as in the war on terror. Such 'scientification', as discussed herein, reinforces the illusion that the state's capacity to unveil the truth is infallible. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Wellman, Carl. How Could Terrorism Be Justified? *Terrorism and Counterterrorism*. *SpringerBriefs in Law*. Volume 9, 2013, pp 33-51

ABSTRACT Terrorism cannot be justified either as the least harmful option or because it protects human rights alone because it both inflicts harms and violates human rights. However under very exceptional circumstances it might be justified when it both protects rights and prevents harms more than it violates rights and harms its victims. Although it cannot be justified merely because it equalizes rights violations, this may be a relevant consideration because the right to equitable treatment cannot be ignored in any possible justification. Terrorism could be justified because it liberates an oppressed people only if on balance it protects rights and prevents harms more fully than it violates rights and inflicts harms. It cannot be justified merely as an exercise of the right to self-determination or as a necessary means to a moral right because no moral right is absolute and unconditional. When terrorism is justified as a permissible tactic in a just war or as an exercise of the right to self-defense, this is because in this instance it protects rights and prevents harms more fully than it violates rights and inflicts harms. This might also be true when it is necessary to overcome an extreme emergency, although possibly an extreme emergency might exclude any judgment of wrongness without implying that terrorism is morally right. There is no objective evidence of any religious duty to engage in terrorism. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Wellman, Carl. State Responses. *Terrorism and Counterterrorism*. *SpringerBriefs in Law* Volume 9, 2013, pp 77-111.

ABSTRACT Measures of counterterrorism by nation states can be justified as necessary to self-defense, to the preservation of national sovereignty, and to the protection of its citizens from serious harm or the violation of their human rights. However, there are also moral limits to state responses. Surveillance should respect the human right to privacy. Detention is limited by the human right to liberty. Interrogation ought not to include torture as a means of exacting information. Trials should be conducted with adequate due process of law. Targeted killing of terrorist leaders is justified only when it is absolutely necessary to prevent an imminent attack and there is strong reason to believe that it will be effective. Intrusion into or invasion of another nation state can be justified only when it is necessary to defend the vital interests of a state or protect its citizens from very serious violations of their human rights. In addition, states have a moral obligation to alleviate the injustices that often generate terrorism. What matters for the justification of each state response is not some overall balancing of national security against moral rights, but the contribution of each response to the prevention of harm and the protection of rights weighed against the relevant moral limits on this sort of response.

Wendt, Alexander. Why a World State is Inevitable. *European Journal of International Relations*. December 2003 vol. 9 no. 4491-542.

University of Chicago

ABSTRACT Long dismissed as unscientific, teleological explanation has been undergoing something of a revival as a result of the emergence of self-organization theory, which combines micro-level dynamics with macro-level boundary conditions to explain the tendency of systems to develop toward stable end-states. On that methodological basis this article argues that a global monopoly on the legitimate use of organized violence — a world state — is inevitable. At the micro-level world state formation is driven by the struggle of individuals and groups for recognition of their subjectivity. At the macro-level this struggle is channeled toward a world state by the logic of anarchy, which generates a tendency for military technology and war to become increasingly destructive. The process moves through five stages, each responding to the instabilities of the one before — a system of states, a society of states, world society, collective security, and the world state. Human agency matters all along the way, but is increasingly constrained and enabled by the requirements of universal recognition <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Wick, Livia. Building the Infrastructure, Modeling the Nation: The Case of Birth in Palestine. *Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry*. September 2008, Volume 32, Issue 3, pp 328-357.

ABSTRACT This article explores the intersection between the professional politics of medicine and national politics during the second Palestinian uprising, which erupted in 2000. Through an analysis of stories about childbirth from actors in the birth process—obstetricians, midwives and birth mothers—it examines two overlapping movements that contributed to building the public health infrastructure, the movement of *sumud* or steadfastness (1967–87) and the popular health movement (1978–94), as well as their contemporary afterlife. Finally, it deals with relations between medicine and governance through an analysis of the interpenetration of medical and political authority. The birth stories bring to light two contrasting visions of a nation in the context of restrictions on mobility and a ground chopped up by checkpoints. The quasi-postcolonial condition of Palestine as popular construct, institutional protostate organism, and the lived experience of its experts and of its gendered subjects underlie the ethnographic accounts. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Williams, Roy. Meta-semiotics and Practical Epistemology. *Theory Psychology*. October 2005 vol. 15 no. 5 711-737.

University of Portsmouth, roy.williams@port.ac.uk

ABSTRACT This paper is a response to debates on Foucault's articulations of power and regimes of truth, particularly in the recent work of Derek Hook. It is also a response to the specific issue of Latour's 'crisis of objectivity'. It deals with the issues of objectivity, subjectivity, subjects, discourses and communities of practice, and develops the concept of 'metasemiotics' to help explore and analyse some of the articulations of power and knowledge, particularly in modernism. This should help us to achieve the goals of Latour's 'political ecology', or what we call a 'practical epistemology', which allows us to escape from being trapped in the reification of objectivity that characterized modernism, without rejecting the considerable advances that modernism has made. <http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Yahya, Adel H. Managing Heritage in a War Zone. *Archaeologies*. December 2008, Volume 4, Issue 3, pp 495-505

ABSTRACT Threats to the rich Palestinian cultural heritage are many and diverse. They are quite serious and hard to deal with. Some of them, such as illegal digging and the antiquities trade, are the result of a mixture of past colonial history and internal and self-inflicted problems, while the Israeli Separation Wall, direct military and settlement activities are present-day external threats. Up to this very day, they are devastating the country's heritage, and nothing has thus far been done to confront them. The present paper intends to discuss those threats and suggests ways to confront them. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Yang, Sue-Ming and Laura Dugan. Introducing Group-Based Trajectory Analysis and Series Hazard Modeling: Two Innovative Methods to Systematically Examine Terrorism Over Time. *Evidence-Based Counterterrorism Policy* *Springer Series on Evidence-Based Crime Policy* Volume 3, 2012, pp 113-149.

ABSTRACT In this chapter, we introduce two innovative methodologies that were first used in the field of criminology and have then been applied to systematically analyze terrorism over time. The first innovation, group-based trajectory analysis, presents the big picture of terrorism by grouping countries or terrorist organizations with similar attack patterns. The second innovation, series hazard modeling, drills down to specific cases (e.g., countries, organizations, or movements) to estimate changes in the hazard of another attack based on changes in independent variables, such as government interventions or other potential turning points. These two approaches help us understand longitudinal terrorism patterns in different way. Each method has its unique strengths and provides answers to different questions regarding terrorism trends. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Zawawi, Zaharaa, et al. Public spaces in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. *GeoJournal*. August 2013, Volume 78, Issue 4, pp 743-758.

ABSTRACT Most research on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict has focused on macro and meso-levels of abstraction by exploring national territorial and urban scales. This article, however, takes a more micro-level approach by investigating one specific public space in detail. It analyses the transformation and use of Dawar, the main public space of the city of Nablus, during the First (1987–1993) and Second (2000–2005) Intifadas. Public spaces in Palestinian cities have been transformed during the two Intifadas on both the physical and the socio-economic levels. Changing power relations affect the way public spaces are produced and regulated. Citizens, too, (re)produce public spaces through everyday practices, uses, and—in our case—explicit forms of resistance. The study proposes an analytical framework to look at public spaces as the result of power relations by combining the work of two French theorists, Michel Foucault and Henri Lefebvre. This framework is then applied to Dawar during the two Intifadas. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Zeitsoff, Thomas. Using Social Media to Measure Conflict Dynamics: An Application to the 2008–2009 Gaza Conflict. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. December 2011 vol. 55 no. 6 938-969.

Thomas Zeitsoff, Department of Politics, New York University, 19 West 4th Street, 2nd Floor, New York, NY 10012, USA
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ABSTRACT The lack of temporal disaggregation in conflict data has so far presented a strong obstacle to analyzing the short-term dynamics of military conflict. Using a novel data set of hourly dyadic conflict intensity scores drawn from Twitter and other social media sources during the Gaza Conflict (2008–2009), the author attempts to fill a gap in existing studies. The author employs a vector autoregression (VAR) to measure changes in Israel's and Hamas's military response dynamics immediately following two important junctures in the conflict: the introduction of Israeli ground troops and the UN Security Council vote. The author finds that both Hamas's and Israel's response to provocations by the other side increase (both by about twofold) immediately after the ground invasion, but following the UN Security Council vote, Israel's response is cut in half, while Hamas's slightly increases. In addition, the author provides a template for researchers to harness social media to capture the micro-dynamics of conflict. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Ziv, Guy. Cognitive Structure and Foreign Policy Change: Israel's Decision to Talk to the PLO. *International Relations*. December 2011 vol. 25 no. 4 426-454.

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ABSTRACT Rationalist explanations of foreign policy change are underdetermined because they overlook the decision-makers themselves. Insight from cognitive psychology shows that individuals' cognitive structures provide a useful lens through which to understand why some people are more likely than others to change their core beliefs. Two related cognitive variables – cognitive openness and cognitive complexity – hold promise for enhancing extant explanations of foreign policy change. This article assesses the cognitive structure of the three leaders who dominated Israeli decision-making in the decade leading up to Israel's dramatic policy change vis-à-vis the PLO in 1993: Yitzhak Shamir, Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres. The article demonstrates that Peres, who is found to be the most cognitively open and complex, was quicker to embrace a dialogue with the PLO than Rabin, while Shamir, who is found to hold the lowest levels of openness and complexity, rejected this move altogether. Peres, and to a lesser extent Rabin, proved to be more sensitive to international, regional and domestic changes than Shamir. This case illustrates that systemic-structural and domestic political factors are necessary, but insufficient, conditions for foreign policy change. The levels of decision-makers' cognitive openness and complexity are key to determining the likelihood that they will change their beliefs on a core policy issue that can, in turn, lead to foreign policy change. This article thus contributes to our understanding of both foreign policy change and the process leading up to the historic 1993 agreement between Israel and the PLO. [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

Zolo, Danilo. Reflexive Epistemology and Social Complexity: The Philosophical Legacy of Otto Neurath. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*. June 1990 vol. 20 no. 2 149-169.

University of Siena

ABSTRACT According to the article, Neurath's reflexive epistemology—expressed by the metaphor of the ship in need of reconstruction on the open sea—represents a philosophical alternative to the classical and contemporary forms of scientific realism and ethical cognitivism, including Popper's falsificationism. Against Quine's reductive interpretation of Neurath's boat argument as the basis for a 'naturalized epistemology,' the article maintains that the metaphor suggests the idea of an insuperable situation of linguistic and conceptual circularity. This prevents any attempt at self-foundation in scientific knowledge, as well as in ethics and politics, and rules out any 'constructive philosophy' aiming to break circularity in pursuit of some methodological beginning.

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Zolo, Danilo. Reflexive Epistemology and Social Complexity: The Philosophical Legacy of Otto Neurath. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*. June 1990 vol. 20 no. 2 149-169.

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<http://online.sagepub.com/> [AVAILABILITY: ABSTRACT ONLY AS OF 3/14]

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APPENDIX

UNIVERSITY OF READING, “MANAGING ACADEMIC READING”

[<https://www.reading.ac.uk/internal/studyadvice/StudyResources/Reading/sta-academicreading.aspx>]

1 Reading goals

Before starting to read you need to **consider why** you are reading and what you are trying to learn and to vary the way you read accordingly.

If you are reading for general interest and to acquire background information for lectures you may want to read the topic widely but with not much depth.

If you are reading for an essay you will need to focus the reading around the essay question and may need to study a small area of the subject in great depth. Jot down the essay question and don't get side-tracked and waste time on non-relevant issues.

2 Selecting reading materials

It is unlikely that you will be able - or be expected - to read all the books and articles on your reading-list. You will be limited by time and by the availability of the material.

a) To decide whether a book is relevant and useful:

- Look at the author's name, the title and the date of publication. Is it essential reading? Is it out of date?
- Read the publisher's blurb on the cover or look through the editor's introduction to see whether it is relevant.
- Look at the contents page. Does it cover what you want? Is it at the right level? Are there too few pages on the topic - or too many?
- Look through the introduction to get an idea of the author's approach.
- Look up an item in the index (preferably something you know a bit about) and read through one or two paragraphs to see how the author deals with the material.
- Look through the bibliography to see the range of the author's sources.
- Are the examples, illustrations, diagrams etc. easy to follow and helpful for your purpose?

b) To select useful articles from journals or research papers:

- Read the summary or abstract. Is it relevant?
- Look at the Conclusions and skim-read the Discussion, looking at headings. Is it worth reading carefully because it is relevant or interesting?
- Look through the Introduction. Does it summarise the field in a helpful way? Does it provide a useful literature review?
- Unless you have loads of time, only read the whole article if one or more of the following is satisfied:
 - It is a seminal piece of work – essential reading.
 - It is highly relevant to your essay, etc.
 - It is likely that you can get ideas from it.
 - There is nothing else available and you are going to have to make the most of this.
 - It is so exciting that you can't put it down!

c) Where to start if there is no reading list

- Use the library website www.rdg.ac.uk/libweb/ and look up **subject guides** and **resources**
- Find a general textbook on the subject.
- Use encyclopaedias and subject based dictionaries.
- Do a web search BUT stay focused on your topic AND think about the reliability of the web sites.
- Browse the relevant shelves in the library and look for related topics.
- Ask your tutor for a suggestion for where to start.

3 Active reading

Keep focused on your reading goal. One way to do this is to ask questions as you read and try to read actively and creatively. It is a good idea to think of your own subject related questions but the following may be generally useful:

a) Collecting information

- What do I want to know about?
- What is the main idea behind the writing?
- What conclusions can be drawn from the evidence?
- In research, what are the major findings?

b) Questioning the writing

- What are the limitations or flaws in the evidence?

Can the theory be disproved or is it too general?
 What examples would prove the opposite theory?
 What would you expect to come next?
 What would you like to ask the author?

c) Forming your own opinion

How does this fit in with my own theory/beliefs?
 How does it fit with the opposite theory/beliefs?
 Is my own theory/beliefs still valid?
 Am I surprised?
 Do I agree?

4 Different reading techniques

Your reading speed is generally limited by your thinking speed. **If ideas or information requires lots of understanding then it is necessary to read slowly.** Choosing a reading technique must depend upon **why** you are reading:

To enjoy the language or the narrative.
 As a source of information and/or ideas.
 To discover the scope of a subject - before a lecture, seminar or research project.
 To compare theories or approaches by different authors or researchers.
 For a particular piece of work e.g. essay, dissertation....

It is important to keep your aims in mind. Most reading will require a mixture of techniques e.g scanning to find the critical passages followed by reflective reading.

A) Scanning

To search for particular information or to see if a passage is relevant :

Look up a word or subject in the index or look for the chapter most likely to contain the required information.
 Use a pencil and run it down the page to keep your eyes focusing on the search for key words

B) Skim reading

To quickly gain an overview, familiarise yourself with a chapter or an article or to understand the structure for later note-taking.

Don't read every word.
 Do read summaries, heading and subheadings.
 Look at tables, diagrams, illustrations, etc.
 Read first sentences of paragraphs to see what they are about.
 If the material is useful or interesting, decide whether just some sections are relevant or whether you need to read it all.

C) Reflective or critical reading

Reading it all carefully using active reading techniques

Think about the questions you want to answer.
 Read actively in the search for answers.
 Look for an indication of the chapter's structure or any other "map" provided by the author.
 Follow through an argument by looking for:

A) Its structure:

main point
 subpoints
 reasons, qualifications, evidence, examples...

- B) “Signposts”** –sentences or phrases to indicate the structure e.g. “There are three main reasons, Firstly.. Secondly.. Thirdly..” or to emphasise the main ideas e.g. “Most importantly..” “To summarise..”
- C) Connecting words** which may indicate separate steps in the argument e.g. “but”, “on the other hand”, “furthermore”, “however”..

After you have read a chunk, make brief notes remembering to record the page number as well as the complete reference (Author, title, date, journal/publisher, etc)

At the end of the chapter or article put the book aside and go over your notes, to ensure that they adequately reflect the main points.

How has this added to your knowledge?
 Will it help you to make out an argument for your essay?
 Do you agree with the arguments, research methods, evidence..?
 Add any of your own ideas – indicating that they are your ideas

JAN MEYER AND RAY LAND, THRESHOLD CONCEPTS AND TROUBLESOME KNOWLEDGE: LINKAGES TO WAYS OF THINKING AND PRACTISING WITHIN THE DISCIPLINES.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A THRESHOLD CONCEPT A threshold concept is thus seen as something distinct within what university teachers would typically describe as ‘core concepts’. A core concept is a conceptual ‘building block’ that progresses understanding of the subject; it has to be understood but it does not necessarily lead to a qualitatively different view of subject matter. So, for example, the concept of gravity – the idea that any two bodies attract one another with a force that is proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the distance between them – represents a threshold concept, whereas the concept of a centre of gravity does not, although the latter is a core concept in many of the applied sciences. Our discussions with practitioners in a range of disciplinary areas have led us to conclude that a threshold concept, across a range of subject contexts, is likely to be: a) Transformative, in that, once understood, its potential effect on student learning and behaviour is to occasion a significant shift in the perception of a subject, or part thereof.

In certain powerful instances, such as the comprehension of specific politico-philosophical insights (for example, aspects of Marxist, feminist or post-structuralist analysis) the shift in perspective may lead to a transformation of personal identity, a reconstruction of subjectivity. In such instances a transformed perspective is likely to involve an affective component – a shift in values, feeling or attitude. In this regard there are correspondences with Mezirow’s (1978) work on ‘perspective transformation’. A threshold concept may also involve a performative element. Sproull points out how the gaining of aquatic confidence in Sports Science students leads to a dramatically enhanced appreciation of water as a sporting and exploratory environment. This would be an interesting example of an ‘enactive’ concept in Bruner’s sense (Bruner, 1966). b) Probably irreversible, in that the change of perspective occasioned by acquisition of a threshold concept is unlikely to be forgotten, or will be unlearned only by considerable effort.

As a conveniently graphical metaphor, the post-lapsarian state of Adam and Eve after their expulsion from Eden illustrates how new (in this case dangerous) knowledge radically transforms their landscape as they pass through the threshold from innocence to experience (new understanding). They gain freedom, responsibility and autonomy, though this is not a comfortable transition. As they look back to the Gate at the East of Eden, their return across the threshold is barred by Cherubim ‘and a flaming sword which turned every way’ (Genesis 3:24) to prevent return to the tree of knowledge. Respondents within our study have pointed to the difficulty experienced by expert practitioners looking back across thresholds they have personally long since crossed and attempting to understand (from their own transformed perspective) the difficulties faced from (untransformed) student perspectives. c) Integrative; that is, it exposes the previously hidden interrelatedness of something.

Davies has provided us with the following useful insight³: One way of seeking to identify a threshold concept in economics might be to examine discourse on social and economic policy between economists and non-economists. We might infer that a powerful, integrative, idea used by an economist but not by a colleague from another discipline is characteristic of a community of practice rather than a general level of education. For example, Adnett and Davies (2002) show how non-economists have tended to view parental quest for a ‘good education’ for their children as a simple zero-sum game whereas an economist would anticipate some supply-side responses and peer effects within and beyond school which make the prediction of game outcomes far more difficult. An economist is working here with a concept of general equilibrium which is not a typical feature of educated common-sense. Ideas like this may be thought troublesome not only because their integrative nature makes them difficult to learn, but also because they make the world appear a more problematic and troublesome place.

Davies also reminds us, in a salutary fashion, that ‘any threshold concept can only integrate so much’^{4.d} Possibly often (though not necessarily always) bounded in that any conceptual space will have terminal frontiers, bordering with thresholds into new conceptual areas. Siân Bayne suggests that such boundedness may in certain instances serve to constitute the demarcation between disciplinary areas, to define academic territories⁵: Within the field of Cultural Studies a threshold concept that has to be understood early is the breakdown of the barrier between high and popular culture. This is fundamental to the Cultural Studies approach. This is a significant departure from practice in English Literature where that concept not only doesn’t really exist but if it did (i.e. if you crossed that threshold) it would undermine the discipline of Eng.Lit. itself. Another of our respondents, working within Veterinary Sciences, informed us that where students encountered severe conceptual difficulty such areas of the curriculum were quietly dropped. In this sense the conceptual thresholds served to trim the parameters of the curriculum.^e Potentially (and possibly inherently) troublesome, for the reasons discussed below.

4 Forms of Troublesome Knowledge The notion of a threshold concept might remain merely an interesting issue of cognitive organization and perspective were it not for the strong indication from our data that such concepts often prove problematic or ‘troublesome’ for learners. Kennedy’s discussion of the concept of ‘sampling distribution’ in Econometrics (Kennedy, 1998, p.142) appears to identify one such threshold concept that is possibly ‘troublesome’ for students: Upon completion of introductory statistics courses, the majority of students do not understand the basic logic of classical statistics as captured in the concept of repeated samples and a sampling distribution. They know how to do mechanical things such as compute a sample variance, run a regression, and test a hypothesis, but they do not have a feel for the ‘big picture’. They have learned a bunch of techniques, but to them they are just that, a bunch of techniques, and they know they can pass the course by remembering how these techniques work. They view statistics as a branch of mathematics because it uses mathematical formulas, so they look at statistics through a mathematical lens. What they are missing is the statistical lens through which to view the world, allowing this world to make sense. The concept of sampling distribution is this statistical lens. My own experience discovering this lens was a revelation, akin to the experience I had when I put on my first pair of eyeglasses – suddenly everything was sharp and clear. Given the centrality of such concepts within sequences of learning and curricular structures their troublesomeness for students assumes significant pedagogical importance. How might we best assist our students to gain understanding of such concepts? What might account for the variation in student facility to cope (or not) with these learning thresholds?

Perkins (1999) has defined troublesome knowledge as that which appears counter-intuitive, alien (emanating from another culture or discourse), or incoherent (discrete aspects are unproblematic but there is no organising principle). He suggests that knowledge might be troublesome for different reasons. **4.1 Ritual Knowledge** Ritual knowledge, suggests Perkins (1999), has ‘a routine and rather meaningless character’. It feels, he argues, ‘like part of a social or an individual ritual: how we answer when asked such-and-such, the routine that we execute to get a particular result’. Names and dates often are little more than ritual knowledge. So are routines in arithmetic ... such as the notorious ‘invert and multiply’ to divide fractions. Whereas inert knowledge needs more active use, ritual knowledge needs more meaningfulness (of course, knowledge can be both inert and ritualized). (Perkins, 1999, p.7) Diagrams, which are extensively used in Economics to represent complex relationships, may well provide an example of the kind of ritualised knowledge that Perkins identifies here. Though students may have learned with some facility how to plot and represent economic relationships, and may well be able to explain the diagrammatic representation of a model, they may not understand the mathematical functional complexity that lies behind the representation.

4.2 Inert Knowledge Inert knowledge, suggests Perkins, ‘sits in the mind’s attic, unpacked only when specifically called for by a quiz or a direct prompt but otherwise gathering dust’. He cites passive vocabulary – words that are understood but not used actively – as a

simple example: Unfortunately, considerable knowledge that we would like to see used actively proves to be inert. Students commonly learn ideas about society and self in history and social studies but make no connections to today's events or family life. Students learn concepts in science but make little connection to the world around them. Students learn techniques in math but fail to connect them to everyday applications or to their science studies. (Perkins, 1999, p.8) This failure to connect may well relate back to the integrative characteristic of threshold concepts. As Davies points out: 'Integration' is troublesome because you need to acquire the bits before you can integrate, but once you've got the bits you need to be persuaded to see them in a different way.

4.3 Conceptually Difficult Knowledge Perkins (1999) argues that conceptually difficult knowledge is encountered as troublesome in all curricula but perhaps particularly in mathematics and science. A mix of misimpressions from everyday experience (objects slow down automatically), reasonable but mistaken expectations (heavier objects fall faster), and the strangeness and complexity of scientists' views of the matter (Newton's laws; such concepts as velocity as a vector, momentum, and so on) stand in the way. The result is often a mix of misunderstandings and ritual knowledge: students learn the ritual responses to definitional questions and quantitative problems, but their intuitive beliefs and interpretations resurface in quantitative modelling and in outside-of-classroom contexts. In the course of our project interviews with teaching staff in Economics, one interviewee observed: I think data analysis is very, very difficult ... You pick up an empirical piece of analysis. There is an immense amount of work involved in getting your head round the data, deciding on the correct estimation techniques – you know, will the estimation techniques actually match to the theory you are trying to test? And I think this is just an incredibly difficult thing to teach undergraduates. The more I think about it – the more difficult I think that is. Another interviewee wondered whether there might be a difference between the relative difficulties of subjects according to their use of threshold concepts, in particular the degree of integration required. He cited as example the perceived contrast in conceptual difficulty between Economics and Business Studies in the UK 'A' Level curriculum.

4.4 Alien Knowledge Perkins characterizes 'foreign' or 'alien' knowledge as that which 'comes from a perspective that conflicts with our own. Sometimes the learner does not even recognize the knowledge as foreign' (Perkins, 1999, p.9) A threshold concept that is counter-intuitive for many novice Physics students is the idea, formalised in Newton's second law of motion, that a force acting on a body produces acceleration rather than simply velocity or 'motion'. Formally put, Newton's second law states that force equals mass times acceleration. That this is 'troublesome knowledge' is reflected in the difficulty that students have in answering a question along the following lines: If a car is travelling along a road at a constant speed (i.e. velocity, or rate of change of displacement with respect to time, is constant over time) then what is the resultant force acting on the car? (The answer is zero.) McCloskey (1983) makes a similar point about understanding objects in motion, arguing that 'Learners find it hard to accept that objects in motion will continue at the same rate in the same direction unless some force, such as friction or gravity, impedes them. They find it hard to believe that heavier objects fall at the same rate as lighter ones, air resistance aside'.

4.5 Tacit Knowledge Perkins suggests that there might be other sources of troublesomeness in knowledge, emanating perhaps from the complexity of the knowledge, its seeming inconsistency or paradoxical nature or because it contains subtle distinctions, such as that between weight and mass. He invites further categories, one of which (not mentioned by Perkins) we would identify as tacit knowledge, that which remains mainly personal and implicit (Polanyi, 1958) at a level of 'practical consciousness' (Giddens, 1984) though its emergent but unexamined understandings are often shared within a specific community of practice (Wenger, 1998).

4.6 Troublesome Language. Language itself, as used within any academic discipline, can be another source of conceptual troublesomeness. Specific discourses have developed within disciplines to represent (and simultaneously privilege) particular understandings and ways of seeing and thinking. Such discourses distinguish individual communities of practice and are necessarily less familiar to new entrants to such discursive communities or those peripheral to them (Wenger, 2000). The discursive practices of a given community may render previously 'familiar' concepts strange and subsequently conceptually difficult. The use of the term 'culture' within first year Social Anthropology, for example, has been reported to us as problematic in this way¹⁰. Moreover, the inherently arbitrary and non-referential nature of language compounds conceptual difficulty through obliging those seeking to teach or clarify concepts to deploy further terms, metaphors and concepts in an endless play of signification (Derrida, 1978). 'There is no concept which exists outside systems of thought and language; there is no concept which is not involved in the infinite play of meaning. In order to function socially we do make temporary determinations of meaning but meaning itself is never determinate' (Land and Bayne, 1999). Eagleton (1983) points out that language: Instead of being a well-defined, clearly demarcated structure containing symmetrical units of signifiers and signifieds, now begins to look much more like a sprawling limitless web where there is a constant interchange and circulation of elements, where none of the elements is absolutely definable and where everything is caught up and traced through by everything else. As an example of such conceptual difficulty Hodgkin (2002), discussing education in the

visual arts, reports the difficulty of understanding the concept of ‘art’ itself, locating the concept ‘somewhere in the gap that exists between history, scholarship and the feeling of being on the edge of tears’

6 Conclusion The intention of this paper has been to open up discussion of threshold concepts as an important but problematic factor in the design of effective learning environments within disciplines and to indicate the linkages to ways of thinking and practising within these disciplines. It is our contention that where threshold concepts exist within curricula there is a likelihood, owing to their powerful transformative effects, that they may prove troublesome for students. Difficulty in understanding threshold concepts may leave the learner in a state of liminality (Latin *limen* – ‘threshold’), a suspended state in which understanding approximates to a kind of mimicry or lack of authenticity. Palmer (2001), in a discussion of liminality and hermeneutics, reminds us that the insights gained when the learner crosses the threshold might also be unsettling, involving a sense of loss: The truth or insight may be a pleasant awakening or rob one of an illusion; the understanding itself is morally neutral. The quicksilver flash of insight may make one rich or poor in an instant. (Palmer, 2001 p.4) A further significant issue is that threshold concepts might be interpreted as part of a ‘totalising’ or colonizing view of the curriculum. Such a view would point to the effects of power relations within curricula with threshold concepts serving to provide a measure, and exert a ‘normalizing’ function in the Foucauldian sense (Foucault, 1979, 1980). Whose threshold concepts then becomes a salient question. These are non-trivial concerns and merit further consideration.

These issues notwithstanding, conversations with colleagues in various disciplines have confirmed that the idea of a threshold concept remains a powerful one to the extent even of being used to benchmark curricula. It appears, however, that threshold concepts are more readily identifiable in some disciplines (such as Physics) than in others (such as History). Wherever present they constitute an obvious, and perhaps neglected, focus for evaluating teaching strategies and learning outcomes. This paper has drawn primarily from the perspectives of teachers in higher education. A research question is also opened up on the degree to which threshold concepts, as perceived by teachers, are experienced by students, and with what variation. If it is accepted that these threshold concepts represent experiential entities in the minds of students, to what extent can they be constructively aligned? Might threshold concepts usefully provide a micro-perspective for examining learning environments? These questions will form the basis of a subsequent paper drawing on the perspectives of students in higher education.

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APPENDIX

CENTER OF STUDY AND INVESTIGATION FOR DECOLONIAL DIALOGUES DECOLONIZING KNOWLEDGE AND POWER: POSTCOLONIAL STUDIES, DECOLONIAL HORIZONS

A Summer School in Barcelona, Spain, July 6 - July 16, 2015

[<http://www.dialogoglobal.com/barcelona/description.php>]

Center of Study and Investigation for Decolonial Dialogues Decolonizing Knowledge and Power: Postcolonial Studies, Decolonial Horizons

COURSE DESCRIPTION/SYLLABUS “Decolonizing Knowledge and Power: Postcolonial Studies, Decolonial Horizons” is part of a larger intellectual and political initiative generally referred to as the “modernity/(de) coloniality research project.” A basic assumption of the project takes knowledge-making, since the European Renaissance, as a fundamental aspect of “coloniality” – the process of domination and exploitation of the Capitalist/Patriarchal/Imperial Western Metropolis over the rest of the world. “Decolonizing Knowledge and Power” becomes, then, a task and a process of liberation from assumed principles of knowledge and understanding of how the world is and should be, as well as from forms of organizing the economy and political authority.

The International Summer School, “Decolonizing Knowledge and Power,” aims at enlarging the analysis and investigation of the hidden agenda of modernity (that is, coloniality) in the sphere of knowledge, power and being. Who is producing knowledge? What institutions and disciplines legitimize it? What is knowledge for and who benefits from it? How is our social existence colonized and how to think about decolonization of being? What power hierarchies constitute the cartography of power of the global political-economy we live in and how to go about decolonizing the world? Decolonizing knowledge and power as well as de-colonial thinking is the priority of this summer school.

Our summer institute will question basic assumptions engrained in the idea of modernity, progress, and development and will encourage thinking and living in search of non-eurocentric, non-corporate social and human values. Doubts about such capitalist, patriarchal and Eurocentric horizons, are also generating distinct horizons of knowledge and understanding that the seminar will address as “decolonial horizons.”

We will arrive at “decolonial horizons” by following three interrelated routes: a) embracing epistemic diversity in order to move beyond the mono-epistemic privilege of the West; b) examining the different moments of imperial/colonial histories and geographies in which the West colonized other cultures, civilizations and historical systems; c) providing a series of basic questions and concepts to facilitate the decolonization of power, knowledge and being.

Throughout the seminar we will provide a historical overview of Western intellectual and political-economic history since the Renaissance and identify the moments of imperial/colonial relations of Europe and the US with the rest of the world. Identifying the historical and geographical moments in which the West entered in contact with other cultures and civilizations will allow us to locate diverse decolonial horizons (in North America, Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, Middle East and Asia). We will link de-colonial horizons with the task of devising research projects and educational transformations required by the diverse growing decolonial alter-globalisation movements in their struggles for a world beyond capitalist, imperialist, patriarchal, heterosexist and colonial power relations.

THE BASIC QUESTIONS ARE:

Who produces and transmits knowledge and understanding?

What institutions support the production of hegemonic knowledge and understanding and why are knowledges and understandings that lack support from such institutions not validated as institutional knowledge and understanding?

How do we think about the relation between culture and political-economy in complex non-reductive ways?

What is coloniality of being and how to think about decolonization of being?

What is the cartography of power of the modern/colonial Capitalist/Patriarchal World-system and how to re-conceptualize the struggles to decolonize and transcend it?

De-colonizing knowledge means then to call into question the principles that sustain the current dominant knowledge, understanding and expectation of what society should be like, how social subjects should behave, what kind of knowledge is accepted as relevant, what applications receive grants or fellowships, and which knowledge and understanding is encouraged and which is devalued, silenced or simply not supported. De-colonizing knowledge means to open up horizons and visions that are generally denied by mainstream academia and media.

PROGRAM STRUCTURE

Registered participants in the seminar will receive, at least a month in advance, the reading material for the seminar. Classes will be conducted five days a week, mornings and afternoon. The program is a lecture intensive seminar. Student participation is encouraged

and faculty will have office hours to meet with students individually. Space and time for students’ self-organized workshops and discussions will be provided. These workshops will be organized along students’ interests.

WE WILL EXPLORE THE FOLLOWING ISSUES AND QUESTIONS:

The formation and transformation of Western principles of knowledge (epistemology) and understanding (hermeneutics). The role of the invention of the Americas for a creation of Christian-European identity and the relevance of Indians, Blacks, Moors and Jews in the invention of the modern/colonial racial matrix. The place of Muslims from the sixteenth century until today. From Christian Theology to Secular Philosophy and Sciences--how the idea of Man in the Renaissance and the Enlightenment to the idea of Man and Human in human rights, racism and patriarchy have controlled the material apparatus of enunciation and, therefore, knowledge. The diverse local histories and their decolonial responses/resistances/re-existence to Western colonial/imperial designs in world-historical perspective: Muslims, Indigenous Peoples, Black Peoples, etc. in different world-regions such as the Middle East, Latin America, Europe, North America, Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.

. . . The world [in which] we live today is the result of more than 500 years of Western colonial expansion and imperial designs. This created a world system with unequal power relations between the North (including the North within the South) and the South (including the South within the North). These global inequalities are produced by racial, class, gender, sexual, religious, pedagogical, linguistic, aesthetic, ecological and epistemological power hierarchies that operate in complex and entangled ways at a world-scale. This “Western-centric/Christian-centric, capitalist/patriarchal, heteronormative, modern/colonial world system” denies the epistemic diversity of the world and pretends to be mono-epistemic. The Western/Capitalist/Patriarchal tradition of thought is the hegemonic perspective within the world system with the epistemic privilege to define for the rest of the world, as part of an imperial universal design, concepts such as democracy, human rights, economy, feminism, politics, history, etc. Non-Western traditions of thought are concomitantly inferiorized and subalternized.

This process is intricately tied to the history of imperial designs such as the Renaissance and Christianization in the 16th century, the Enlightenment in the 18th century, Positivism in the 19th and early part of the 20th century, developmentalism in the mid-20th century, neo-liberalism in the late 20th century and the imperial project of “exporting democracy” at the beginning of the 21st century. These imperial/colonial designs over the past 500 years illustrate over and over again that modernity is produced on the shoulders of coloniality, that is, there is no modernity without coloniality.

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PART TWO

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5 COHERENT متماسكة COHERENCE (التماسك) COHESION (التماسك) COHESIVE	

(متماسكة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
6 COINCIDE (تتزامن) COINCIDENCE (الجماعية) COINCIDENT (صدفة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
7 COLLABORATE (التعاون) COLLABORATION (نواعتلا)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
8 COLONIAL (المستعمرة) COLONY (مستعمرة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
9 COMMERCE (تجارة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
10 COMMISSION (جنة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
11 COMMODITY (السلع)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
12 COMPEL (الزام)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
13 COMPENSATE (تعويض) COMPENSATION (تعويضات)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
14 COMPLIANCE (الالتزام)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
15 COMPLY (الامتثال)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
16 COMPREHENSIVE (رباطة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
17 COMPRISE (شاملة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
18 COMPROMISE (ضغط)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
19 CONCEDE (حساب)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	

<i>Original Sentence</i>	
20 CONCEAL (إخفاء)	
<i>exemplar, published scholarly sources</i>	
<i>exemplar, published non-academic</i>	
<i>original sentence</i>	
21 CONCEIVE (تصور) CONCEPTION (مركزية)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
22 CONCEPT (التصور)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
23 CONCESSION (الغور الحمل)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
24 CONCISE (تتازل)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
25 CONDITION (الأحكام)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
26 CONDUCT (تصرف)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
27 CONFINE (حصر) CONFINEMENT (الحبس)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
28 CONFIRM (يؤكدون) CONFIRMATION (تأكيد)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
29 CONFORM (مطابقة) CONFORMITY (مطابقة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
30 CONFRONT (مواجهة) CONFRONTATION (المواجهة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
31 CONJUNCTION [with, "in conjunction with"]	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
32 CONNECT (تواصل) CONNECTION (اتصال)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
33 CONSCIOUS (إدراك) CONSCIOUSNESS (الوعي)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	

<i>Original Sentence</i>	
34 CONSECUTIVE (التوالي)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
35 CONSENT (موافقة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
36 CONSEQUENCE (نتيجة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
37 CONSERVATIVE (المحافظين)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
38 CONSIST (تتألف)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
39 CONSISTENCY (يتفق) CONSISTENT (تتفق)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
40 CONSPIRACY (المؤامرة) CONSPIRE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
41 CONSTITUTE (تشكل)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
42 CONSTRAINT (القيود)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
43 CONSTRUCT (للاتشاء) CONSTRUCTION (بناء)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
44 CONTEXT (السياق)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
45 CONTINGENCY (الطوارئ)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
46 CONTRADICT (يتناقض مع) CONTRADICTION (تباين)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
47 CONTRARY (على عكس) ["to"]	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
48 CONVENTION (اتفاقية) CONVENTIONAL (التقليدية)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	

<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
49 CONVEY (نقل)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
50 CONVINC (يقنع)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	

1. APPARENT (الرابطه)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
2 APPEAL (اعتدائي نداء)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
3 APPOINT (يعين)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
4 APPRECIATE (نقدر)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
5 APPROPRIATE (المناسبة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
6 ARBITRARY (التصفي)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
7 ASCRIBE (صقه)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
8 ASSASSINATION (اغتيال)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
9 ASSAULT (الاعتداء)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
10 ASSERT (تأكيد)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
11 ASSESS (قياس الأداء) ASSESSMENT (التقييم)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
12 ASSOCIATE (مشارك) ASSOCIATION (جمعية)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	

<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
13 ASSUME (افتراض) ASSUMPTION (افتراض)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
14 ASSURE (ضمان) ASSURANCE (ضمان)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
15 ATTRIBUTE (سمة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
16 AUTHORITARIAN (الاستبدادية)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
17 AUTHORIZATION (إذن) AUTHORIZE [v]	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
18 AUTONOMY (الاستقلالية)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
19 BIAS (التحيز)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
20 BUREAUCRACY (بيروقراطية)	
<i>exemplar, published scholarly sources</i>	
<i>exemplar, published non-academic</i>	
<i>original sentence</i>	
21 CASUALTY (الضحايا)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
22 CATALYST (حافزا)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
23 CENSOR (الرقيب)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
24	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
25	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
26	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
27	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	

<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
28	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
29	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
30	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
31	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
32	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
33	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
34	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
35	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
36	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
37	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
38	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
39	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
40	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
41	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
42	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	

43	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
44	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
45	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
46	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
47	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
48	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
49	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
50	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
1 DENIGRATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
2 DETERRENT	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
3 DICHOTOMY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
4 DIGRESSION	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
5 DISCERN	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
6 DISCREDIT	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
7 DISINGENUOUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	

8 DISMISS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
9 DISPARATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
10 DISSONANCE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
11 DIVERG	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
12 EFFICACY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
13 ELICIT	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
14 EMULATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
15 ENHANCE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
16 ESOTERIC	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
17 EXIGENCY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
18 EXTRAPOLATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
19 FUTILE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
20 HYPEROLE	
<i>exemplar, published scholarly sources</i>	
<i>exemplar, published non-academic</i>	
<i>original sentence</i>	
21 IMPAIR	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
22 IMPERVOUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
23 INADVERTENT	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	

<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
24 IMPLICIT	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
25 INCONGRUITY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
26 INCONSEQUENTIAL	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
27 INDETERMINATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
28 INCORPORATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
29 INHERENT	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
30 INNOCOUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
31 INSINUATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
32 INTRACTABLE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
33 INUNDATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
34 INTRANSIGENCE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
35 INURED	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
36 INVECTIVE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
37 LATENT	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
38 LUCID	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	

39 MENDACIOUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
40 MITIGATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
41 MOLLIFY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
42 METICULOUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
43 MISANTHROPE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
44 MUNDANE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
45 NEGATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
46 OBDURATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
47 OBIVIATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
48 OCCLUDE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
49 OSTENTATIOUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
50 PARTISAN	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	

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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
2 PERVASIVE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
3 PIETY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	

<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
4 POROUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
5 PRAGMATIC	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
6 PRECARIOUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
7 PRECURSOR	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
8 PRESUMPTUOUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
9 PROBITY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
10 PROFOUND	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
11 PROLIFERATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
12 PROPRIETY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
13 PROPRIETY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
14 PROSCRIBE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
15 RECLUSE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
16 REFRACTORY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
17 RECONDITE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
18 REPUDIATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	

19 RESOLUTION	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
20 RESOLVE	
<i>exemplar, published scholarly sources</i>	
<i>exemplar, published non-academic</i>	
<i>original sentence</i>	
21 REVERENT	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
22 SAGE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
23 SANCTION	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
24 SATIATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
25 SECRETE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
26 SPECIOUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
27 STIPULATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
28 SUBSIDE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
29 SUBSTANTIATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
30 SUPPOSITION	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
31 SUPPOSITION	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
32 TACIT	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
33 TENUOUS	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
34 TRACTABLE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	

<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
35 TRANSGRESSION	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
36 VENERATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
37 VACILLATE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
38 VIABLE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
39 VOLATILE	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
40 WARY	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
41	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
42	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
43	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
44	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
45	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
46	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
47	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
48	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
49	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	

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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	

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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
2 CORRELATE (ربط بين)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
3 CORRESPOND (تتوافق)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
4 CORRUPT (ارتباط) (الفساد) (الفساد)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
5 COSMOPOLITAN (عالمية)	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
6 DECEIVE (يخدع)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
7 DEFIANT (غير هيباب)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
8 DEFINITIVE (نهائي)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
9 DEMONSTRATION (مظاهرة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
10 DEPENDENCE (إدمان)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
11 DESIGNATE (عين)	
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12 DETAIN (حجز)	
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<i>Original Sentence</i>	
13 DISCOURSE (الحوار)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
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14 DISTINCT (متميزون)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	

<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
15 EDIT (تعديل)	
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<i>Original Sentence</i>	
16 EROSION (تآكل)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
17 ESSENTIAL (الأساسية)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
18 ESTABLISH (إنشاء)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
19 EVIDENCE (الأدلة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
20 EXCESS (فائض)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
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22 EXPANSION (توسيع)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
23 EXPLOIT (استغلال)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
24 EXPLICIT (صريحة)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
25 FACILITATE (طريف تيسير)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
26 EXTEND (توسيع)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
27 ILLUMINATE [v] (أضئ)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
28 IMPEDE (تعيق)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
29 IMPLEMENT, IMPLEMENTATION [n] (التنفيذ)	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
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30 IMPLICATE ورط	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
31 INADVERTENTLY دون قصد	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
32 INSINUATE (دس)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
33 INTERDICT	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
34 INTIMIDATION, INTIMIDATE [v] (التخويف)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
35 INTRODUCE [v] (تقديم)	
<i>exemplar, published scholarly sources</i>	
<i>exemplar, published non-academic</i>	
<i>original sentence</i>	
36 LATENT (كامن)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
37 LUCID (واضح)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
38 MAINTAIN, MAINTENANCE [n] (محافظة على)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
39 MISANTHROPE (عدو الإنسان)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
40 MISCONSTRUE (إساءة الفهم أو التفسير)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
41 MITIGATE (تخفيف)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
42 MODIFIED [a] (تم التعديل)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
43 MOTIVATIONAL, MOTIVATE [v] تحفيزي، وتحفيز	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
44 MUNDANE (دنيوي)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
45 OBVIATE (تجنب)	

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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
46 PREDATORY [a] (مفترس)	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
47 PROPRIETY (احتشام)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
48 RECRUITMENT [n]	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
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49 REFRACTORY (عنيد)	
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<i>Original Sentence</i>	
50 REPUDIATE (رفض)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
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<i>Original Sentence</i>	

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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
STIPULATE (تنص)	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	

<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
TRACTABLE لين العريكة	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
<i>Original Sentence</i>	
Verifiable [a] [يمكن التحقق منها]	
<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
<i>Exemplar, Published Non-Academic</i>	
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<i>Original Sentence</i>	
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<i>Exemplar, Published Scholarly Sources</i>	
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